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Wednesday 10/8/75

3:20 Called Ms. Velleman to tell her that you would like 462-5772
very much to invite the Cyprus Ambassador - Mr. Dimitriou --
and Cyprus Attorney General Tornaritis to have lunch
in the White House while the Attorney General is here.

She will check the schedule and let us know more
definitely whether that would be possible.



12:30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 8

The Embassy of Cyprus (Ambassador Dimitriou) would like to invite Mr. Buchen to a stag luncheon on October 15 for the Attorney General (Mr. Tornaritis) of Cyprus who should be arriving on that date. They are not yet certain of the luncheon and is only asking that you put a hold on Mr. Buchen's calendar.

Ms. Velleman will call when luncheon plans are finalized.

Ms. Velleman
462-5472



International

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 10, 1975

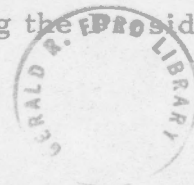
MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *PB*
SUBJECT: Recision of Executive Order
Authorizing Japanese Internment
Camps

Governor Dan Evans of Washington has requested that the President revoke E.O. 9066 under which the Japanese Internment Camps were established during World War II, and that he do so on February 19, 1976, which will be the 34th anniversary of the Order.

The Order (Tab A) did not itself establish the camps, but authorized the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas from which any persons may be excluded and delegated to the Secretary of War or a military commander full authority to restrict the right of any person to enter, remain in or leave the areas.

After E.O. 9066 was issued, Congress gave it legislative sanction under a law still in force as 18 U.S.C. 1383 (Tab B) which makes it an offense to enter or remain in a military zone prescribed in an Executive Order of the President. The internment program was later sustained by the Supreme Court.

As a delegation of authority under a statute still in force, it is understandable that non-lawyers could believe there is still something in existence that could be rescinded. Legally, however, the Order was expressly based upon "the successful prosecution of the War", and under established judicial precedents would be deemed to have expired by its own terms upon the conclusion of that emergency. Any number of executive orders as well as statutes expire or become "functus officio" when their purpose is accomplished without the need for any rescinding or repealing action. To purport to take such an action here would be legally pointless and risk making the President



look foolish. It would also prompt additional requests of this kind that could be politically embarrassing.

As an alternative to rescinding an already defunct order, the President could issue a commemorative statement on the anniversary date. This could be in the form of a proclamation praising the loyalty of Japanese Americans, expressing his regret for a blot on our history, noting that the Roosevelt order expired with the War, and disclaiming the use of such a practice in the future.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1975

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 2 (c)(2) of P. L. 94-104, the President shall, on Monday, December 8, 1975, formally transmit a report to you dealing with the progress made during the last sixty days toward the conclusion of a negotiated solution of the Cyprus conflict.

Under the terms of the statute, this report is due today. However, given the President's absence from the country, the formal transmittal, a non-delegable function, will be delayed until his return. In the interim, I am providing you with an advance copy of this document which has received his personal approval.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Philip W. Buchen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Philip" and last name "Buchen" clearly legible. The middle initial "W." is smaller and less distinct.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Nelson Rockefeller
President of the Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Enclosure

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am submitting, pursuant to Public Law 94-104, the first of a series of reports on efforts this Administration is making to help resolve the Cyprus problem. Subsequent progress reports, as required by this legislation, will be forwarded to you at sixty-day intervals.

In his speech before the U.N. General Assembly on September 25, 1975, the Secretary of State outlined the Administration's policy on the complex Cyprus problem as follows:

"The details of a Cyprus settlement are for the two communities themselves to decide. However, in keeping with U.N. resolutions which the United States has fully supported, the following principles are essential:

"A settlement must preserve the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cyprus;

"It must insure that both the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot communities can live in freedom and have a large voice in their own affairs;

"The present dividing lines cannot be permanent. There must be agreed territorial arrangements which reflect the economic requirements of the Greek-Cypriot community and take account of its self-respect;

"There must be provisions for the withdrawal of foreign military forces other than those present under the authority of international agreements; and,

"There must be security for all Cypriots; the needs and wishes of the refugees who have been the principal victims and whose tragic plight touches us all must be dealt with speedily and with compassion."



These elements, which we consider essential to a settlement, are consistent with the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people of Cyprus. Beyond that, only the Cypriot people can decide how to rebuild and preserve their sovereign, independent nation so it may again serve the interests of all its citizens.

~~With this appreciation of both the opportunities and limitations of U.S.~~
With this appreciation of both the opportunities and limitations of U.S. action, I declared immediately following enactment of P.L. 94-104 on October 5 that the United States would make a major effort to encourage a resumption of the Cyprus negotiations and to facilitate progress by all the parties involved -- Greece, Turkey and Cyprus -- toward a peaceful and equitable solution. I also stated that the United States would undertake whatever role the parties themselves wanted us to play in achieving a settlement.

Immediately thereafter, we took a number of steps through diplomatic channels aimed at helping the parties find a basis for resuming the intercommunal talks under the aegis of U.N. Secretary General Waldheim. As a first step, I wrote directly to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey to stress the importance the United States attaches to the resumption of the intercommunal Cyprus talks and to emphasize our wish that the Cyprus problem be removed as a source of instability in the Eastern Mediterranean. My letters were followed by a series of communications from Secretary Kissinger to the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey and to President Makarios of Cyprus. In each of these communications, an effort was made to define the differences as we saw them between the negotiating positions of the other parties and to urge that an effort be made to narrow the gap.

The Secretary of State, during the past sixty days, also has consulted extensively with several of our major European allies who have engaged in corresponding and complementary initiatives with the Greek, Turkish and Cypriot governments. Parallel initiatives also were undertaken during this period by the European Community.

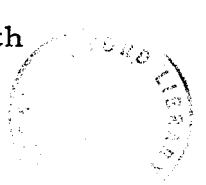


These initiatives have not produced a major breakthrough; but taken together they have advanced prospects for a negotiated settlement. A new appreciation now exists in Athens, Ankara, and Nicosia that delay in resuming the intercommunal talks will harden attitudes and make future progress more difficult. In each capital, there is a desire to begin anew an earnest search for a solution. Each party also has a realistic understanding of what it must do to make progress possible.

In Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Minister announced on October 21, shortly after the Turkish senatorial elections, that the time was opportune to search for a solution and that all aspects for a settlement could be discussed at the intercommunal talks. Turkey has also indicated that it would encourage the Turkish Cypriots to engage in meaningful negotiations within the intercommunal framework. There is also a recognition in Ankara that a discussion of their position on territory is essential once the intercommunal talks have been resumed and that troop reductions as well as steps to resolve the refugee issue are essential ingredients to any Cyprus settlement.

Similar meaningful changes have occurred in the Greek and Greek-Cypriot negotiating positions with respect to such subjects as the organization of the future central government and the division of responsibilities and delegation of authority to the future regional administrations.

In sum, we have seen, as have our principal Western allies, a narrowing of differences on most of the key issues necessary to negotiate a Cyprus solution. The range of disagreement between the parties now seems to us surmountable. Under such circumstances, it should have been possible in November to bring the parties back to the negotiating table. However, once a date had been scheduled in New York for the Cyprus debate at the U.N. General Assembly, the parties felt compelled to await the outcome before sitting down with the U.N. Secretary General to resume actual negotiations.



Now that the United Nations has completed its consideration of the Cyprus question and passed a new resolution calling for intercommunal negotiations, efforts to schedule new talks are underway. We have consulted U.N. Secretary General Waldheim and the Governments of Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. Our common interest is to have renewed negotiations of sufficient depth and duration to allow full discussion of all key substantive issues. There is every reason to believe this kind of negotiation will begin in the very near future. To facilitate this effort, I have asked the Secretary of State to give special emphasis to the subject of Cyprus negotiations when he meets with the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministers during the NATO Ministerial meeting in Brussels in the second week of December.

We now find ourselves at an important juncture in the search for a Cyprus settlement. The negotiating framework which has emerged finally should allow early and orderly discussion of the most serious substantive issues, including refugees which hold the key to a final settlement. We have succeeded in moving to this point in large part because, since early October, the United States has been free to resume an active, evenhanded role among all the parties. The outcome of the resumed Cyprus negotiations may depend upon our ability to maintain this role in the months ahead.

An important beginning has been made in the past sixty days toward the elusive goal of a peaceful, equitable, and enduring Cyprus solution. In the days ahead, I believe our efforts will bring results if we continue to have the support and understanding of the Congress. I intend to review with you in subsequent reports the progress that has been made in the common quest to restore peace and stability to the island of Cyprus.

THE WHITE HOUSE



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1975

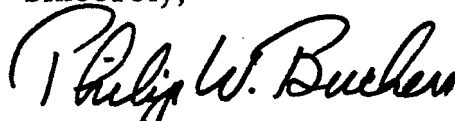
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of P.L. 94-104, the President shall on Monday, December 8, 1975, formally transmit reports to you dealing with the following subjects:

- (1) the needs of Greece for economic and military assistance; and
- (2) discussions with the Government of Turkey concerning means of preventing the diversion of opium poppy into illicit channels.

Under the terms of the statute, these reports are due today. However given the President's absence from the country, the formal transmittal, a non-delegable function, will be delayed until his return. In the interim, I am providing you with advance copies of these documents which have received his personal approval.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable John Sparkman
Chairman
Foreign Relations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to Section 2(b) (2) of P.L. 94-104, I am pleased to submit to the Congress my recommendations for economic and military assistance to Greece for fiscal year 1976.

The bonds between the United States and Greece have historically been close and deep. Both countries were linked together as allies in World War II. They later cooperated in defeating the communist guerrilla movement in Greece in the late 1940's. Subsequently, Greece sent a military force to Korea to assist the United Nations' effort against the communist aggression. In 1952, Greece joined NATO. The bonds between our two nations are not only political, but ethical and cultural as well. The peoples of Greece and the United States cherish a common heritage and a common belief in freedom and human dignity.

My Administration has worked with the new Greek Government in this spirit of friendship and alliance to identify areas in which we might be of assistance and, thereby, advance our common interests. Following consultations with the Greek Government, we began consideration of a program aimed at assisting Greece economically. We supported increased financial assistance for Greece at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. For fiscal year 1975, we also raised the level of military credit assistance to Greece from \$71 million to \$86 million. In addition, to increase the amount of Export-Import Bank lending to Greece, the Bank Chairman visited Athens last spring to discuss with Greek businessmen and officials ways in which Greece could take better advantage of the Bank's programs. This visit was followed by a further Export-Import Bank mission in November.

The Greek Government itself has moved vigorously to confront its most serious problems. It has dramatically reduced the level of inflation. It has reversed the decline in its Gross National Product. In addition, it has moved to restore public confidence in the military establishment as a non-political force capable of defending Greece's security interests.

At the same time, the government in Athens has made clear to this Administration its need for increased levels of assistance for the current fiscal year. Based on that request and in keeping with the spirit of Congressional debate preceding passage of P.L. 94-104, I



sent an expert team to Athens from the Department of State and the Agency for International Development in October to consult with senior Greek officials on that Nation's most urgent needs for economic and military assistance.


The team of experts concluded that Greece, faced with continued domestic economic difficulties and a need to modernize its military establishment, merited increased U.S. support for fiscal year 1976. Based on Greek requests and the findings of our own experts, I submitted to the Congress on October 30, 1975, a request for fiscal year 1976 for \$50 million in grant military aid, \$90 million in FMS credit and \$65 million as a supporting assistance loan. This latter loan is designed specifically to ease Greece's temporary balance of payment difficulties.

This package of assistance is justified on three grounds. First, it will help strengthen the foundation of representative democracy in Greece. Second, it will demonstrate our interest in modernizing and improving the Greek armed forces, and will be consistent with our stated desire that Greece return at an early date to a full participation within the NATO Alliance. Finally, it will assist the Greek Government and the Greek people in a moment of critical economic need.

Based on my review of Greece's need as well as our overall budgetary situation, I have concluded that my proposals of October 30 are appropriate for this fiscal year. I strongly urge the Congress to give them early and favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

The Honorable John Sparkman
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1975

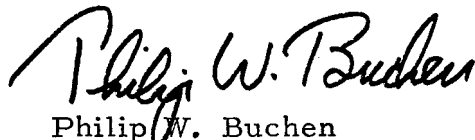
Dear Mr. Speaker:

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- (3) progress made during the last sixty days toward the conclusion of a negotiated solution of the Cyprus conflict.

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Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Carl Albert
The Speaker
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Enclosures



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Sincerely,

The Honorable
The Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1976

*Japanese
uranium*

Dear Mr. Walker:

Your letter to the President of November 26 and directed to my attention expressed concern over the State Department's role in connection with the taxation of certain stores of enriched uranium in Roane County, Tennessee, title to which was held by ten Japanese utility companies in the 1974 and 1975 tax years. Dudley Chapman of my staff has spoken to you by phone, pending an answer from the State Department.

The State Department has advised me that the Department, in 1952, in the so-called "Tate letter," committed itself to making sovereign immunity determinations in accordance with the restrictive doctrine of sovereign immunity. Under the restrictive doctrine, sovereign immunity is to be accorded only with respect to public or sovereign acts of a government, and not with respect to private or commercial acts. These standards have been consistently applied over the years in a fair, impartial and non-political manner. In this regard, we understand that the Department of State has advised Japanese representatives of the necessity of establishing a sovereign immunity claim under the Tate letter standards.

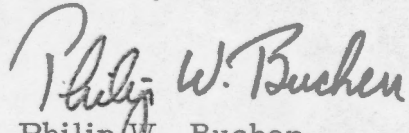
We also understand that the Department of State has advised counsel for Roane County and for the Japanese Government of the Department's practice in making sovereign immunity determinations. Under this practice, all parties to litigation will be afforded an opportunity to express in detail their views on the sovereign immunity issues in the case.

In view of these circumstances, and in view of the Executive Branch's commitment to the de-politization of sovereign immunity questions



as expressed in the Administration's recently introduced sovereign immunity bill (H.R. 11315), you may be assured that whatever action is taken by the executive agencies will be in full recognition of the rights of all parties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Philip W. Buchen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P".

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. Joe H. Walker
County Attorney
406 Roane Street
Harriman, Tennessee 37748





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 22, 1976

Mr. Dudley Chapman
Associate Counsel to
the President
Room 106 OEOB

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Enclosed you will find a revised draft of the reply we propose you send to Mr. Joe H. Walker, County Attorney for Roane County, Tennessee. Also enclosed is a copy of the letter recently sent by the Legal Adviser, Mr. Leigh, to Mr. Scott Crampton, Assistant Attorney General, concerning the advisability of USG participation in any litigation of the attempted levy of taxes on stores of enriched uranium in Oak Ridge, title to which was held by the Japanese utilities in the tax years 1974 and 1975.

Sincerely,

Patrick M. Norton
Attorney-Adviser

Encs:
a/s.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Limited Official Use
Attachments

January 8, 1976

Mr. Dudley Chapman
Associate Counsel
to the President
Room 106 OEOB

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Enclosed are the following documents:

1. A memorandum to Mr. Ingersoll recommending that the Department of State request the Department of Justice to fully examine the legal issues concerning the Japanese uranium at Oak Ridge and to participate in the litigation related thereto if it seems advisable.
2. The letter sent by Mr. Ingersoll to the Department of Justice on November 24, 1975.
3. An interim reply to that letter from Justice.
4. A draft copy of ERDA's letter to Justice on this same subject (we are expecting a copy of the actual letter from Justice shortly).
5. My memorandum to the Deputy Legal Adviser, Mark Feldman, discussing some of the legal issues relating to this case.

I have, of course, numerous additional documents concerning this matter, but I think the enclosed should suffice to acquaint you with all of the important issues.

Sincerely,

Patrick M. Norton
Attorney-Adviser

Encs:
a/s



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: PHILIP W. BUCHEN
FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

RTH

This will confirm our conversation regarding my letter to Mr. Maki of December 20 regarding the taxation of enriched uranium stored at ERDA facilities in Tennessee.

Mr. Maki, a Japanese representing both American and Japanese business interests, is a personal acquaintance of the President's since his Congressional days. He was part of the official welcoming party when the President recently stopped in Tokyo on the way to China. He handed me a letter addressed to the President and the President told me to get the answer and respond for him.

On the advice of the Staff Secretary, the letter was referred for a draft reply to Dr. Seamans of ERDA and ERDA advised me they had cleared the draft reply with the State Department before sending it to me. I furnished Brent Scowcroft with copies of both Mr. Maki's inquiry and my reply.

Today a telephone inquiry was made by Mr. Brush, Counsel for ERDA, as contained in the attached memo from Gwen Anderson. The only question is whether to release the correspondence in response to a Freedom of Information request made by Tennessee Taxing Authority.

My recommendation is that this be treated as personal communication and not a part of the ERDA file.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM: GWEN ANDERSON *ga*

SUBJECT: Phone Conversation with Peter Brush,
Counsel's Office ERDA

Today Peter Brush called me with the following information:

SUBJECT: Freedom-of-Information request concerning taxation
of Japanese uranium

ERDA has received a freedom of information request from the Tennessee Taxing Authorities. The request covers "copies of correspondence between ERDA or other governmental agencies and any parties interested" involving the contractual modification under which ERDA has taken back title (on December 24, 1975) to the uranium. In his letter of December 20, 1975 to Mr. Maki, Mr. Hartmann referred to these contractual amendments.* Therefore, in a broad sense, this letter, together with the letter from Dr. Seamans to Mr. Hartmann of December 18, 1975, and the incoming letter from Mr. Maki would appear to be covered by the request. If the White House has no objections, ERDA would propose turning over to the Tennessee authorities copies of this correspondence.

* - Reference third point of letter to Mr. Maki.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Mr. Brush's phone number: 376-4260

cc: Philip Buchen



Monday 1/5/76

10:05 You said you had a call from Joe Walker, Attorney General of Tennessee, inquiring if you had received his letter of November 26th concerning local personal property tax on some uranium stored in Tennessee which is owned by Japanese utilities.

We received it on November 29th and it was sent to Dudley. I checked and Dudley still has it -- apparently Nancy thinks he has done nothing on it.

Do you want me to call him and get more information?

3:20 Nancy will send us a copy of the letter. *attached*
She indicates they have asked State for comments.



JOE H. WALKER
COUNTY ATTORNEY
ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

405 ROANE STREET
HARRIMAN, TENNESSEE 37748

November 26, 1975

TELEPHONE
832.5555

President Gerald R. Ford
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. Philip W. Buchen

Re: Taxation of personal property of Japanese utility
companies located in Roane County, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Buchen:

My letter addressed to the President of October 31, 1975, was referred to the Energy Research and Development Administration for reply. I recently received a reply from Mr. R. Tenny Johnson. We have apparently worked out our situation with the Energy Research and Development Administration. However, our greatest concern, at this time, is the fact that the Government of Japan has made request of the State Department to immunize from taxation the personal property of the ten Japanese utility companies which we seek to tax. We believe quite strongly that both the law and the fact situation regarding the taxability of this property are on the side of the taxing entities.

Our government was well aware of the possibility of ad valorem taxes imposed on this property. The actual contracts entered into between the then Atomic Energy Commission and each of these ten companies reflect that the title to the property passed to the individual company, the loss due to spillage or otherwise would be placed on the company and further, that the companies agreed to abide by all applicable laws of the United States, any territories and of any state or political subdivision. Roane County, Tennessee, is attempting to levy a tax under state law in the same way and manner that all corporation and utility companies are taxed in Tennessee.

We have been advised by the State Department officials during a recent visit to the State Department that we will be accorded a hearing and that a decision will be rendered on the facts, applicable laws and any considerations offered by the superiors of those officials reviewing the facts and law. Apparently, it could boil down to being a 100% political decision. To my knowledge, the State Department has never had any dealings with Roane County but has had many dealings with the Empire of Japan.



President Gerald R. Ford

Page 2

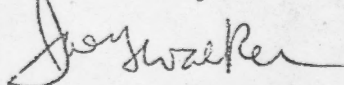
November 26, 1975

I am sure that there are many facets about this matter which I am totally unaware, but one facet which I am aware and which has been called to attention by many good Republicans is that it might be very embarrassing for the President for the State Department to render a decision adverse to local governments in the United States in favor of foreign corporations who are profit making entities in a foreign country. As the Federal Government seriously contemplates monetary assistance and/or guarantees to New York City, it would certainly seem strange that the same Federal Government would be seriously contemplating the prevention of a solvent local government from taxing the personal property of foreign corporations.

As I stated in my letter of October 13, 1975, many United States corporations which have personal property located on the Energy Research and Development Administration pay taxes of a similar nature both to Roane County and to the City of Oak Ridge. These Japanese companies have received the benefit of an appreciation in value of their entire purchase of approximately \$50 million per year. Another aspect of the particular situation is that supposedly cheap TVA power is being used in great quantities to process materials for the ultimate use in homes and businesses in Japan. As I am sure you are well aware, TVA has had numerous increases in the cost of electrical energy over the past few years and as ERDA utilizes a vast quantity of TVA power, the country of Japan is receiving the benefit of this electrical energy. As the people in Tennessee and surrounding areas pay more for electricity, the Japanese uranium has appreciated in value, and I am sure one of the reasons for the great appreciation in value is due to the increased cost of the electrical energy necessary to enrich the uranium.

We are of the opinion that if the matter of taxing the uranium remains in the Courts, we will be ultimately successful. We would appreciate an effort by our President to prevail upon the State Department to permit this matter to remain in the Courts and be decided in a judicial manner and not in a political manner.

Yours truly,



Joe H. Walker

JHW:vh



Date: February 3, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Phil Buchen

Max Friedersdorf

Jack Marsh

Rogers Morton

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, February 4, 1976 Time: 3 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Brent Scowcroft memo 2/3/76 re Narcotics:
Response to Letter from Mexican President
Echeverria

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☒ For Your Recommendations☐ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☒ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

No objection

Bobbie Kilberg
for Phil Buchen



PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor
For the President

International

Tuesday 10/14/75

**Luncheon
10/14/75
1 p.m.**

**9:25 We have a reservation in the Conference Dining
Room at 1 o'clock today (Tuesday 10/14) for
your luncheon with the Cyprus Ambassador,
Nicos Dimitriou, and the Cyprus Attorney General,
Criton Tornaritis.**

462-5772



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:

PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

FROM:

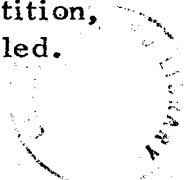
BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG *BK*

In response to a request from Jim Connor, I have checked into the status of Martina Navratilova, the Czechoslovakian tennis star who defected to the United States last summer. Ms. Navratilova has been granted asylum, and her status has been adjusted to that of a permanent resident alien by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Under the provisions of permanent resident status, Ms. Navratilova must wait 5 years before she is eligible for naturalization (granting of citizenship). */ However, this residency requirement may be shortened to 3 years if she marries a U. S. citizen and lives with him for 3 years, 18 months of which time she must be "present in person" in the United States.

You have no authority to grant Ms. Navratilova immediate citizenship, as she asserted to news interviewers. However, it is possible for a private bill to be introduced in Congress which could reduce or eliminate the five-year residency requirement and thus make her eligible for naturalization at the time of the bill's passage. We can quietly pursue this avenue if you desire, but it should be kept in mind that at the time of her defection the press reported Ms. Navratilova as stating that her primary interest in living in

*/ This is the statutory procedure unless specific provision has been made in legislation for a certain category of refugees, such as the Hungarians and Cubans.

Under the five-year residency requirement, an individual may not be absent from the U. S. for more than 30 months of that five-year period. Further, at least the last 6 months of that five-years' residence, immediately before the filing of the naturalization petition, must also be residence in the State where the petition is being filed.



the U. S. stemmed from the amount of money she could earn without the prohibitive Czechoslovakian taxes and regulations and from the fun she could have in California. This seems to be a far cry from the traditional case of political oppression.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1961

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bobbie Kilberg -

When we send notes back quoting the President's words, replies should be addressed to the President rather than Jim Connor. In that way, we can attach the President's actual handwriting - remind him of his request -- and give him the information. For that reason, it would be good if you could address the attached reply to the President - thru Mr. Buchen. Thanks.

Trudy 2/25/76

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN [↑]
FROM: BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG ^{BK}

Per your request of February 11, I have checked into the status of Martina Navratilova, the Czechoslovakian tennis star who defected to the United States last summer. Ms. Navratilova has been granted asylum and has received a permanent resident alien status from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is the status that is normally accorded to political refugees. Under permanent resident status, Ms. Navratilova must wait 5 years before she is eligible for naturalization (granting of citizenship). */ However, this residency requirement may be shortened to 3 years if she marries a U. S. citizen and lives with him for 3 years, 18 months of which time she must be "present in person" in the United States.

The President has no authority to grant Ms. Navratilova immediate citizenship, as she asserted to news interviewers. It is, however, possible for a private bill to be introduced in Congress which could reduce or eliminate the five-year residency requirement and thus make her eligible for naturalization at the time of the bill's passage. We could pursue this avenue if you desire, but it should be kept in mind that at the time of her defection the press reported Ms. Navratilova as stating that her primary interest in living in the U.S. stemmed from the amount of money she could earn without the prohibitive Czechoslovakian taxes and regulations and the fun she could have in California. This seems to be a far cry from the traditional case of political oppression.

*/ This is the statutory procedure unless specific provision has been made in legislation for a certain category of refugees, such as the Hungarians and Cubans.

Under 5-year residency requirement, an individual may not be absent from the U.S. for more than 30 months of that 5-year period.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL BUCHEN

FROM:

JIM CONNOR *JEC*

The attached newspaper clipping was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation:

"What is this?"

Please follow-up with appropriate action.

cc: Dick Cheney

Attachment:

Clipping entitled "Alien in a Hurry"
from WASHINGTON STAR 2/10/76.



supports the efforts and accomplishments of the Olympic team."

Alien in a Hurry

One athlete keen for some sort of word from President Ford is women's pro tennis star Martina Navratilova.

She defected from Czechoslovakia last summer, and is

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Price of Paper?

RD LIBRARY

Adams
International

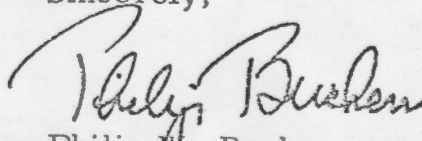
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1976

Dear Mr. Adams:

Your letter of January 24, 1976, to the President urges that he take action to terminate Executive Order 9066. I am pleased to be able to reply by furnishing you a copy of the President's action in response to the concerns that you and many others have raised. Enclosed are copies of the President's Proclamation of February 19, 1976, and of his signing statement, which make clear his desire to remove all doubt that Executive Order 9066 ceased to be effective with the termination of hostilities.

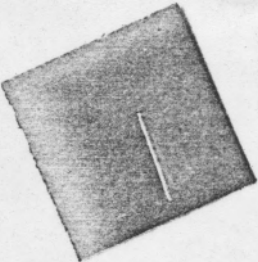
Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Brock Adams
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515





February 11, 1976

Dear Mr. Adams:

This will acknowledge receipt and thank you for your January 28 letter to the President recommending that Executive Order 9066, issued on February 19, 1942, be rescinded.

Please be assured your suggestion will be called promptly to the President's attention. I am certain it will be fully reviewed.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Brock Adams
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

✓ bcc: w/incoming to Dudley Chapman for DRAFT REPLY

VCL:JEB:VO:emu



FEBRUARY 19, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON THE SIGNING OF A PROCLAMATION
FORMALLY RECOGNIZING EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066
AS NULL AND VOID

THE CABINET ROOM

11:54 A.M. EST

February 19th is the anniversary of a very, very sad day in American history. It was on that date in 1942 that Executive Order 9066 was issued resulting in the uprooting of many, many loyal Americans. Over 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from their homes, detained in special camps and eventually relocated.

We now know what we should have known then -- not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans. On the battlefield and at home the names of Japanese-Americans have been and continue to be written in America's history for the sacrifices and the contributions they have made to the well-being and to the security of this, our common Nation.

Executive Order 9066 ceased to be effective at the end of World War II but there was no formal statement of its termination. There remains some concern among Japanese-Americans that there yet may be some life in that obsolete document. The proclamation I am signing here today should remove all doubt on that matter.

I call upon the American people to affirm with me the unhyphenated American promise that we have learned from the tragedy of that long ago experience -- forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American and resolve that this kind of error shall never be made again.

END (AT 11:56 A.M. EST)



FEBRUARY 19, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

AN AMERICAN PROMISE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In this Bicentennial Year, we are commemorating the anniversary dates of many of the great events in American history. An honest reckoning, however, must include a recognition of our national mistakes as well as our national achievements. Learning from our mistakes is not pleasant, but as a great philosopher once admonished, we must do so if we want to avoid repeating them.

February 19th is the anniversary of a sad day in American history. It was on that date in 1942, in the midst of the response to the hostilities that began on December 7, 1941, that Executive Order No. 9066 was issued, subsequently enforced by the criminal penalties of a statute enacted March 21, 1942, resulting in the uprooting of loyal Americans. Over one hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from their homes, detained in special camps, and eventually relocated.

The tremendous effort by the War Relocation Authority and concerned Americans for the welfare of these Japanese-Americans may add perspective to that story, but it does not erase the setback to fundamental American principles. Fortunately, the Japanese-American community in Hawaii was spared the indignities suffered by those on our mainland.

We now know what we should have known then -- not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans. On the battlefield and at home, Japanese-Americans -- names like Hamada, Mitsumori, Marimoto, Noguchi, Yamasaki, Kido, Munemori and Miyamura -- have been and continue to be written in our history for the sacrifices and the contributions they have made to the well-being and security of this, our common Nation.

The Executive order that was issued on February 19, 1942, was for the sole purpose of prosecuting the war with the Axis Powers, and ceased to be effective with the end of those hostilities. Because there was no formal statement of its termination, however, there is concern among many Japanese-Americans that there may yet be some life in that obsolete document. I think it appropriate, in this our Bicentennial Year, to remove all doubt on that matter, and to make clear our commitment in the future.

more



NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that all the authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9066 terminated upon the issuance of Proclamation No. 2714, which formally proclaimed the cessation of the hostilities of World War II on December 31, 1946.

I call upon the American people to affirm with me this American Promise -- that we have learned from the tragedy of that long-ago experience forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American, and resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

GERALD R. FORD

#



February 11, 1976

Dear Mr. Adams:

This will acknowledge receipt and thank you for your January 28 letter to the President recommending that Executive Order 9066, issued on February 19, 1942, be rescinded.

Please be assured your suggestion will be called promptly to the President's attention. I am certain it will be fully reviewed.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Brock Adams
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20555

✓ bcc: w/incoming to Dudley Chapman for DRAFT REPLY

VCL:JEB:VO:emu



4 BROCK ADAMS
7TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

2-6
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE

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

January 28, 1976

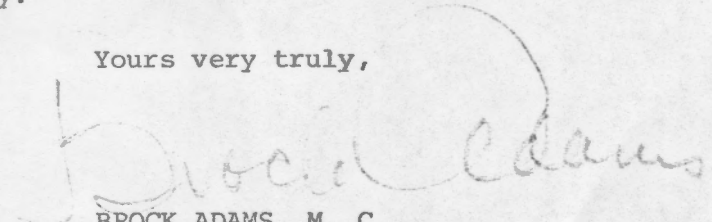
The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

WVE
The totally unjustified uprooting and imprisonment during World War II of all Pacific Coast residents of Japanese ancestry is generally recognized by historians as one of the darkest chapters in American history. It is disturbing to realize that 30 years later, Executive Order 9066 remains in effect as one of the laws of our nation.

As we approach February 19, 1976, the 34th anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 9066, I would urge you to rescind this offensive order in a goodwill gesture to our many Japanese American citizens. It is certainly long past time to end this tragic chapter of American history.

Yours very truly,


BROCK ADAMS, M. C.

BA:n



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1976

*International
Original
to Bobbie*

*(see
attached)*

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

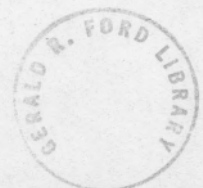
MEMORANDUM FOR: BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN
FROM: JAMES E. CONNOR *JEC.*

The President reviewed your memorandum of February 23 concerning the status of Martina Navratilova, the Czechoslovakian tennis star and made the following notation:

"Anyone in Congress who would introduce?"

Please follow-up with appropriate action.

cc: Dick Cheney



March 1, 1976

*but I'll
(see
Alba)*

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the memorandum prepared by your Minister of Foreign Affairs to Secretary Kissinger.

I appreciate having this information for use if and when this matter comes to the President for decision.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Alba.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Jaime Alba
Ambassador
Embassy of Spain
2700 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009



International

Friday 3/5/76

9:50 Otto Gilbert called from New York. He is the President of Pen-Well Corporation. Wanted to talk with Mr. Buchen about an immigration problem. Home: (212) 254-8112
(212) 896-2538

He employs 20-25 people. Came from Hungary during the Hungarian revolution. Naturalized in 1962. Because he had such a difficult name, he changed it to Gilbert in 1972. There was a typographical error when the papers were drawn up and, although he was born in April, they had put down November.

Mr. Gilbert was married in Budapest in February of this year (2/21) and he went to the U.S. Consulate to get a visa for his wife. They said his papers were forged. He spoke to the Ambassador and he said Mr. Gilbert was not entitled to bring his wife in.

He came down day before yesterday (?) and went to the State Department and spoke to Thomas Gerth (Eastern Europe desk) and he said they would try to do a rapid action. He went to Cong. Addabbo and they called Gerth.

He said he should have had an automatic exit visa for his wife -- but they are telling him he forged his papers.

I asked H. P. Goldfield to call him back, which he has done.

H. P. advised that he called Bob Dalton at the State Dept. 632-2107 (in charge of handling security and consular affairs). He has cabled the Hungarian Consulate and will try to find out whatever information is needed. (((H. P. said Mr. Gilbert sounds sincere and he will try to help him.)))

H. P. called Mr. Gilbert to let him know that they expect an answer back next week and will be in touch.



International

Tuesday 3/16/76

11:40 Suzanne McFarlane has called back.

632-2905

Apparently the President wrote a letter very similar to the letter which Secretary Kissinger wrote -- expressing his support. His letter did not mention the book, but mentioned her charity, as well as great admiration for the work they were doing.

General Scowcroft's office felt it would be appropriate for letters to go out both from the President and Secretary Kissinger.

The letter and the book were returned to Ambassador von Staden to be sent to Dr. Mildred Scheel.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM:

PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

I call to your attention a minor international crisis.

It appears that Dr. Mildred Scheel, wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, requested the help of Wendi von Staden, wife of the Ambassador to the U. S. from the Federal Republic, to obtain a personal autograph of the President and of Secretary Kissinger.

She wrote to Henry Catto (copy attached) and was assured there would be no difficulty. More recently, Henry has advised Mrs. von Staden that he cannot obtain the President's autograph; and it has been our policy not to bother the President with requests of this type which come in frequently from domestic organizations. While we do furnish autopenned signatures liberally, we advise the recipients that the President's name has been inscribed by an autopen and that, therefore, it probably has little value for auction purposes.

Although the signature is sought on a savings booklet, Mrs. von Staden said that a signature on a piece of White House stationery would suffice. If you think this is important enough to oblige Dr. Scheel, I suggest getting the President's personal signature on a piece of his stationery the next time you are meeting with him.

Attachment

1900 FOXHALL RD N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20007
USA

March 1st,

Dear Bunny,

Thank you for encouraging me this morning to try again the Audio-gram - thing! I include copy of the letter to the Chief of Protocol. As I told you, Mr. Cable informed us that the White House declined. Since it is for such a good purpose I thought to call you about it.

The booklet is still in the Secretary's office - I can either get it from there or else the President's signature could be made on a White House sheet of paper - if he chooses

to give his signature at all.

I hope to see you as soon as
we are all back from the Southern
Directions.

We both, Bennett and I, con-
gratulate Philip to his 60th birth-
day - belatedly but wholeheartedly!

Love

Wendy



The Ambassador of the FRG

January 23, 1976

The Honorable
Henry E. Catto
The Chief of Protocol
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Anrede handschriftlich:
(Dear Henry,)

I am writing to you on behalf of Dr. Mildred Scheel, wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Mrs. Scheel has organized a Volunteer Cancer Prevention Program in Germany which could be compared to the United States' National Cancer Society. Considerable funds for this program have been raised by German savings banks. In order to continue with these efforts, Mrs. Scheel plans to have an auction at which a savings booklet containing autographs of the world's leading personalities would be sold for the benefit of the program.

Dr. Scheel has sent the enclosed booklet and would be most grateful if it could be signed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

You would do me a great favor if you would help us to obtain these signatures through your Office.

With best regards,

Schlußformel handschriftlich

(sincerely,)

sgd. Staden



6C Sunday, March 28, 1976 THE NEWS AMERICAN

Queen To Help America Celebrate

LONDON — (UPI) — Queen Elizabeth is looking forward to going to the American Bicentennial celebrations, and why not?

If it hadn't been for her

band, the Duke of Edinburgh, paid a five-day state visit to the United States in 1957, and stopped off in Chicago for a day in July 1959 during the opening ceremony

International

International

Tuesday 3/30/76

Meeting
4/7/76
10:30 a.m.

10:10 The Japanese Embassy called to request an appointment for the new Ambassador to pay a courtesy call some time next week. I have tentatively scheduled the appointment for 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday 4/7 for Ambassador Fumihiko Togo. 234-5363

I will confirm with Miss Wiles if this is O.K.

(The Ambassador has a heavy schedule for 4/5 and 4/6; you will be out the 8th and 9th -----)

Confirmed



International

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Russ*

Phil, I received a telephone call this morning from former Congressman and Vice Presidential candidate, William E. Miller. Bill Miller has been a good friend of mine for 16 years. He has been asked to represent, through a third party, the interests of the Libyan Government in expediting the issuance of export licenses for eight military transport aircraft purchased from Lockheed by the Libyan Government.

Bill advises me that the Libyan Government has engaged an individual by the name of Frederick Wells, Vice President (Operations) of ADCO Airlines to facilitate the movement of the aircraft from the United States to Libya (insurance, aircraft pilots, fuel, etc). Wells has, in turn, contacted Miller (through a third party) for the purpose of expediting the export license. Miller is a practicing attorney in Buffalo, New York.

Quite frankly, Miller indicates that he is currently in the dark as to both the propriety and the procedural requirements involved.

Would you be good enough to provide your guidance on both accounts.

FYI, since Wells has a letter of credit that expires approximately May 25, an immediate response was requested.

cc: JMarsh
BScowcroft



Friday 5/7/76

1:15 Barney Goldwater would like to talk with you
about fiberglass houses -- wants to fly to Italy
and help them out.

(212) 689-8180

We referred the call to Brent Scowcroft's office.



International

W. H. LOUF

6/16/76

2:25 p.m.

Wednesday 6/16/76

11:55 Miss Panah called to make some changes in the list of people who will be going on tour today (Wednesday 6/16) at 2:25. (Ambassador's house guests)

Please add Mr. Alireza Maleksadeh (son-in-law of Dr. Nahavandi-- Chancellor of Behran University).

Instead of Dr. Kazemian (Cultural Minister), Mr. Fatollah Samii (head of the Student Office at the Embassy) will join the group.

Others: Dr. and Mrs. Nahavandi
Dr. Sereydown Javadi

Mrs. Buchen had made the arrangements with Mike Farrell's office -- so I called Barbara Earp and made the above changes.



Wednesday 6/16/76

Inv. Accepted
6/28/76
1 p.m.

12:55 I have called the Embassy of Germany and accepted their invitation to the stag luncheon on Monday 6/28 at 1 p.m. to meet President Peter Lorenz and a delegation of the Parliament of the City of Berlin -- at the Ambassador's residence -- 1900 Foxhall Road.

(Chris Bludorn) 331-3205



Monday 6/14/76

Inv.
6/28/76
1 p.m.

11:00 The Embassy of Germany has invited you to a stag luncheon on Monday 6/28 at 1 p.m. to meet the President and a delegation of the Parliament of the City of Berlin ---- at the Ambassador's residence -- 1900 Foyhall Road. (President's name is Peter Lorenz)

RSVP Chris Bludorn

331-3205

You had accepted Alfred Moses' invitation to attend their weekly Partners Luncheon on Monday 6/28 at 12:30 p.m. in the Sheraton Carlton.

Would you want to ask Mr. Moses if you could join them at another of their weekly sessions ----- so you can accept the Ambassador's invitation?

cancelled

