

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
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WHORM Subject File Code: FG002-38
(Federal Government Organizations: Former Presidents:
Carter, James Earl, Jr.)

Case file Number(s): 200000-399938

Box Number: 5

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: WHORM: Subject Files

Archivist: smf/srj

File Folder: FG002-38 220000-399938

Date: 4/13/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. note (387185)	hand written note, ss#. 1p., partial.	3/--/86	PG B6
2. passport	copy of passport. 1p.	n.d.	PG B6 MAD 11/20/00

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

(B6)

BP

C.F.

WS

206205
5200
F0002-38
F0008
F0006-02
F0006-12

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 30, 1984

Dear President Carter:

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for providing us insights gained from your recent trips abroad. We would, of course, wish to continue to receive the valuable insight and information provided by these discussions.

Concerning the question raised in Dan Lee's telephone call to Brenda Reger, we would appreciate any time you could devote to additional discussions of your observations with representatives from the Central Intelligence Agency. Any information you would provide to them will, of course, also be of further benefit to us.

We hope that the newly-instituted format of background briefings begun with Judge Clark's visit proved helpful to you. We would welcome any comments or suggestions you might have.

Sincerely,

Robert C. McFarlane

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
Box 350
Plains, Georgia 31780

NSC #8402514

MSG FROM: NSRMK --CPUA TO: NSBSR --CPUA
To: NSBSR --CPUA

03/26/84 18:12:24

-- ~~SECRET~~ --

NOTE FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt

Subject: Forwarding Note 03/26/84 18:02 via contact with carter
i passed your message to bud. this is his reply. pass it to dan lee, and
work with degraaffenreid to get a letter to carter to bud tomorrow.

* * * F O R W A R D E D N O T E * * *

To: NSRMK --CPUA

-- ~~SECRET~~ --

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE

Subject: Reply to Note 03/26/84 17:33 via contact with carter

I agree with Ken; please do me a note to the former president thanking him for
checking with us and expressing our appreciation for any time he might have to
give to the agency. You might add that we too, will benefit from his thinking.



National Security Council
The White House

✓ ml 1038

System #

I

Package #

2514

RECEIVED

SEQUENCE TO HAS SEEN DISPOSITION

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bill Martin			
Bob Kimmitt	1	K	
John Poindexter			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			
Tom Shull			
<i>Reger</i>	2		<i>redo</i>

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

Redone 3/28/84

MAR 27 7 06:47

CONVISED

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1/1/72			100.00
2/1/72			100.00
3/1/72			100.00
4/1/72			100.00
5/1/72			100.00
6/1/72			100.00
7/1/72			100.00
8/1/72			100.00
9/1/72			100.00
10/1/72			100.00
11/1/72			100.00
12/1/72			100.00
TOTAL			100.00

RECEIVED

THE BANK OF AMERICA

National Security Council
The White House

1080

System # I

Package # 2514

MAR 28 P 3:43

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bill Martin	<u>1</u>	<u>✓</u>	
Bob Kimmitt	<u>2</u>	<u>K</u>	
John Poindexter			
Wilma Hall	<u>4</u>	<u>has a</u>	
Bud McFarlane	<u>5</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>A</u>
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			
Tom Shull	<u>3</u>	<u>W</u>	

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

Per your PROFS note request.



ED

01 MAR 28 P 4: 25

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list of items or a document header. It includes several lines of text that are difficult to decipher due to low contrast and blurring.]

RECEIVED 28 MAR 84 10

TO MCFARLANE FROM REGER

DOCDATE 27 MAR 84

KEYWORDS: ADMINISTRATIVE

CARTER, JIMMY

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO FORMER PRES CARTER

ACTION: FOR SIGNATURE DUE: STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MCFARLANE

DE GRAFFENREID

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (CB)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

<i>Reger</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>3/28</i>	<i>For redo</i>		
		<i>3/28</i>	<i>redo</i>		
<i>McFarlane</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>3/28</i>	<i>For sig</i>		<i>✓</i>
	<i>C</i>	<i>3/30</i>	<i>McFarlane 599</i>		<i>BR</i>

DISPATCH 3/30 B W/ATTCH FILE with B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JV]

March 26, 1984

DD

OK
2/19/86 Yee
4640
FG002-38
FG149-04
JK007


Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of March 19, 1984. I appreciate receiving the materials you enclosed and I am pleased that you were able to reach a resolution with the Archivist.

I'm sure your speech to the ABA did create some noise!

With best regards,

Sincerely,


Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

P.S. - pls stay in touch.

Robert J. Lipshutz, Esquire
Lipshutz, Frankel, Greenblatt,
King & Cohen
2300 Harris Tower, Peachtree Center
233 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30043

FFF:DGH:dgh

cc: Subject
Chron (2)

Jimmy Carter
X

LAW OFFICES

LIPSHUTZ, FRANKEL, GREENBLATT, KING & COHEN

2300 HARRIS TOWER - PEACHTREE CENTER

233 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30043

(404) 688-2300

TELEPHONE COPIER

ATLANTA - (404) 588-0648

NORTHLAKE - (404) 493-1831

SANDY SPRINGS - (404) 255-0137

NORTHLAKE OFFICE
SUITE 104 - BUILDING 12
2193 NORTHLAKE PARKWAY
TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084
(404) 493-8445

SANDY SPRINGS OFFICE
SUITE 112
325 HAMMOND DRIVE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30328
(404) 256-7802



WASHINGTON OFFICE
SUITE 299
1800 "M" STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 638-6617

March 19, 1984

Mr. Fred Fielding
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Fred:

I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for your invaluable assistance in the matter which we discussed recently.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which I received from Dr. Warner in response to my letter to him. I assume that you received the copy of my letter of February 24, but in case it got lost in the "labrynth" of the Old Executive Office Building, I am attaching another copy of it.

Also, I am enclosing a copy of the speech that I mentioned to you when I was in your office, which created quite a stir at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in 1978.

My warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Robert J. Lipshutz

RJL:sbb

Enclosures

1004 NY 1004 NY 1004 NY

1984 MAR 22 PM 2: 17



7 MAR 1984

Mr. Robert J. Lipshutz
Treasurer and Trustee
Carter Presidential Library, Inc.
Richard B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street, SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lipshutz:

Thank you for your serious consideration of our proposal that the Carter Presidential Library, Inc., assume the costs of the security system and the museum storage equipment for the Carter Library. In view of the position you set forth in your February 24 letter, we have reconsidered the proposal and have determined not to pursue it further.

The proposal was made in response to serious congressional concern about the costs of Presidential libraries. However, we agree that in the case of the Carter Library, which is well advanced in development, it would be inappropriate to change the rules at this late date.

I look forward to your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. WARNER
Archivist of the United States

cc: Administrator of General Services



OFFICE OF
JIMMY CARTER

February 24, 1984

Dr. Robert M. Warner
Archivist of the United States
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Warner:

I appreciate your cooperation in relation to the matter about which we have been corresponding recently, in order to give President Carter an opportunity to review it personally.

I am writing this letter in accordance with President Carter's personal call to you earlier today in which he responded to your original letter of January 21, 1984, addressed to me as Treasurer and Trustee of Carter Presidential Library, Inc. As President Carter advised you, we respectfully do not agree that these two items of cost be borne by Carter Presidential Library, Inc.

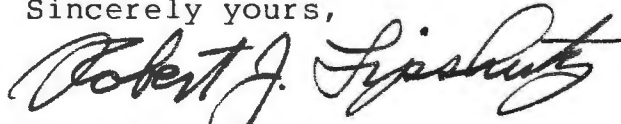
As stated to you, and as you are aware, the agreements between Carter Presidential Library, Inc., and the appropriate representatives of the United States Government were entered into after lengthy and very thorough negotiations. They were entered into in good faith by both parties and sent to both the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives as required by law. Unilateral action by either party to materially change such agreements would be most inappropriate!

Further, as stated in the letter of December 12, 1983, to Dr. James O'Neill, Office of Presidential Libraries, Mr. Dan Lee pointed out that Carter Presidential Library, Inc. had agreed to incur significant additional expenses in the construction cost in order to meet all of the standards desired by you.

Also, Mr. Lee pointed out that the initial, one-time cost to be borne by the Government for the Carter Presidential Library, Inc., is significantly less than comparable costs incurred for each of the three other Presidential Libraries most recently constructed.

Finally, it is important for us to emphasize that the agreements entered into by the United States Government and Carter Presidential Library, Inc., as well as other agreements which will be entered into with the State of Georgia and the City of Atlanta and Emory University, necessarily will involve a close, working relationship between and among all of these parties over a period of many, many years. It is absolutely essential that each party be able to rely fully on agreements entered into, and to have complete trust in the integrity and good faith of all other parties.

Sincerely yours,



Robert J. Lipshutz
Treasurer and Trustee
Carter Presidential Library, Inc.

RJL:sbb

American Bar Association Speech
New York, August 7, 1978
Robert J. Lipshutz

It's a great pleasure to be here, and an even greater pleasure to be able to bring you greetings from the President of the United States. As you know from his speech in Los Angeles last May, Jimmy Carter cares a great deal about the law and gives considerable thought to how the legal system might better serve the people. He urged me to remind you of his concern!

He does recognize both the problems of the legal system and the progress that has been made. The fact that he holds lawyers to higher standards of behavior than perhaps any other group in our society is a matter of great pride to me. I believe most of us expect lawyers to meet a very high standard. The right to practice law is a great privilege. Each of us has very important responsibilities to fulfill in order to justify that privilege.

The President is very sensitive to the injustices that have existed in our country between the privileged and those who are not. In Los Angeles he dealt in a general way with many problems of our legal system -- delay, uniform sentencing, the abuse of power by public officials, to name a few. Today I'd like to touch on just one area, but one which I know is of great concern to the President, and which I believe should be of great concern to all members of our profession, and indeed to everyone in our nation -- the right of every accused person who faces loss of liberty to adequate legal counsel.

In the year 1972 the United States Supreme Court held that, "Absent a knowing and intelligent waiver, no person may be imprisoned for any offense, whether under state or federal law, unless that person was represented by counsel at trial."

However, most of us engaged in the practice of law spend the bulk of our time protecting the property rights of our clients. A very small proportion of our collective time is spent in protecting the liberty of our citizens.

One of the principal reasons for this is that many of the citizens whose personal rights and liberties are threatened simply do not have the money available to employ competent legal counsel to defend them.

The Federal judicial system has done an excellent job in providing for effective legal representation of accused persons who are threatened with the loss of their personal liberty. But in only a very few of our state judicial systems has such protection been provided for those accused persons who cannot afford to employ effective legal counsel to represent them.

Our Federal courts have further held that in criminal proceedings which can result in imprisonment, those who are accused are entitled not only to legal counsel but to effective representation by competent legal counsel.

It is the duty of our system of justice to supply such effective legal services to every person. To do less violates the constitutional rights of those who are too poor to employ their own counsel. To do less violates the mandate of our highest courts. And to do less makes a mockery of a fundamental concept upon which our nation is founded.

We lawyers have a very special obligation -- an obligation far beyond that of other citizens -- to engender respect for the law. One of the most effective ways we can do that is by making certain that every person, rich or poor, who risks the loss of liberty on a criminal charge, is truly furnished with due process of law. In practice, we all know that this means not only that courts must be fair in their treatment of all criminal defendants, but also that an accused person must be effectively represented by a properly trained lawyer who devotes an adequate amount of time to the preparation and presentation of his defense.

I commend the American Bar Association for having recognized this extremely important problem and for taking up the challenge of trying to correct this paramount deficiency in the American legal system. Through your committee and through the state bar associations and local bar associations you have made many attempts to fill this void.

Most recently your Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants has drafted a proposal to enable states to qualify for matching Federal grants in order to provide such adequate representation to indigents in state criminal court proceedings.

I respectfully submit to you that -- even though society as a whole has a duty to furnish such representation -- we of the legal profession have a unique obligation to provide such representation.

Let me stress here that the suggestions I am about to make are my own. I offer them for your consideration.

I urge that your Committee's proposal be expanded in a very fundamental way. I suggest that the American Bar Association -- working through both legislative and judicial processes -- strongly advocate a program which will require that all practicing lawyers participate substantially in the financial support of an adequate indigent defendants legal representation program.

One method for accomplishing this is to require that each lawyer who has the privilege of engaging in the practice of law, pay an additional annual license fee for the specific purpose of financing such a program. . . . In the early days of our nation nearly all lawyers handled virtually all kinds of legal matters, and most lawyers were competent to handle criminal cases. That is no longer the situation.

Under the system which I propose, of course, those lawyers who have the ability and willingness to represent indigent criminal defendants on a pro bono basis, could render such service in lieu of this additional license fee. But I think that most of us will agree that it hardly would benefit accused persons adequately if the vast majority of us were to abandon our usual work and come into court with them.

Your proposal calls for a government program. However, I think that the nation, and I imagine most of you, are not anxious to see new and expensive bureaucracies set up. I think this is a problem that lawyers can best solve.

Perhaps a system involving some partnership with government, either state or Federal, might be worked out, but I would personally much prefer that the legal profession run such a program itself rather than call on government to do it. We could set an example for other groups of taking responsibility for working out the solutions to problems in our own backyards.

Then, as lawyers we could hold our heads up higher. Then, as officers of the court, we could fulfill our traditional duty in a meaningful and effective manner. Then, as an organized bar, we could manage such a program far better than any Federal or state bureaucracy.

This would not be an act of charity on our part as lawyers. Instead, it is a means of fulfilling one of the most important responsibilities which the members of our profession have had over the past two centuries. We are a proud, intelligent, and capable profession. We must not shirk out duty by trying to pass on to the already overburdened tax system of our nation an obligation which primarily is our obligation.

I urge that the organized bar take the initiative to carry out such a program, to make certain that the mandate of the supreme court is implemented in every state.

If there is to be respect for the law, then lawyers must be the first to respect it, the first to demand not just that the letter of the law be followed, but that the spirit of justice on which this nation was founded guide our actions and our institutions.

We must make certain that the law of our land is carried out at all times and in all places -- and most especially where the liberty of our citizens is involved. If that is done, then I don't think there will be a serious problem of people not respecting the law . . . or lawyers.

As Americans, we have a special duty in this regard. The Supreme Court has so aptly said, " The right to counsel of one charged with crime may not be deemed fundamental and essential to fair trials in some countries, but it is in ours."

I urge that we make sure that this fundamental right is guaranteed to every American as soon as possible . . . the simple fact is, we cannot give back one day that any American citizen unjustly spends behind prison walls.

Thank you.



General
Services
Administration

National Archives
and
Records Service

Washington, DC 20408

9 FEB 1984

Mr. Robert J. Lipshutz
Treasurer and Trustee
Carter Presidential Library, Inc.
Richard B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street, SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lipshutz:

Thank you for your reply to my January 31st letter regarding initial costs for the Carter Library.

I understand that you must confer with President Carter before responding to our new policy on initial library costs. Therefore, we will not take action on that policy until February 21, when President Carter will have returned from abroad.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. WARNER
Archivist of the United States

ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW

LIPSHUTZ, FRANKEL, GREENBLATT, KING & COHEN
2300 HARRIS TOWER · PEACHTREE CENTER
233 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30043
404 · 688 · 2300

FEB 1 11:11

1984 FEB 17 AM 11: 30



OFFICE OF
JIMMY CARTER

February 8, 1984

Dr. Robert M. Warner
Archivist of The United States
National Archives and Record Services
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Dr. Warner:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of
January 31, 1984 regarding the Carter Presidential
Library, Inc.

On the same day that I received this letter,
President Carter left on a sixteen day trip
abroad. Therefore, I would appreciate your
extending the time in which we might be able
to respond until President Carter has returned
to Georgia and had an opportunity to review this
matter. I hope that you will extend this time
until February 21.

Thank you very much,

Sincerely,

Robert J. Lipshutz
Treasurer and Trustee
Carter Presidential Library, Inc.

ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW

1984 FEB -9 PM 12: 18

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LIBRARY

[Handwritten signature]

DATE: FEB 9 1984

TO: [Illegible]
FROM: [Illegible]
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

FEB 11 1984

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LIBRARY



[Handwritten scribble]

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

WW
F6002-38

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Phillip Harman

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: President Carter's failure to submit to the Senate a proleter reservation of Panama's for a 2/3 vote as required by law

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CU Holland</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>84106121</u>		<u>C 84108101</u>
<u>CUAT19</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>84106125</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>C 84108101</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4800 _____

Prime Subject Code: EG 012 38 Secondary Subject Codes: EG 019
00 121 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DIANNA G. HOLLAND

FROM:

WENDELL L. WILLKIE *WLN*

SUBJECT:

Phillip Harman's Letter to Ted Stevens
Concerning the Panama Canal Treaty

Phillip Harman has sent to Mr. Fielding a copy of his letter to Senator Ted Stevens concerning the Panama Canal Treaty, and his view that President Carter failed to submit to the Senate for its advice and consent a Panamanian reservation to the Treaty.

Mr. Fielding was copied for informational purposes. Accordingly, this letter can simply be filed.

**COMMITTEE FOR BETTER PANAMA
&
UNITED STATES RELATIONS**

**1860 Venice Park Dr., Suite 220
No. Miami, Florida 33181
(305) 893-1308**

Chairman
Phillip Harman
Vice Chairman
Manuel Jose Diez
Secretary
Graziella Arango de Harman

June 19, 1984



238217

Mr. Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Fielding:

I thought you would like to see a copy of my letter to Senator Ted Stevens regarding the documentation in Mr. G. Russell Evans' new book that will be released in August on Panama's counter reservation that was never submitted to a Senate vote as required by law. Copies of my letter were sent to members of Senator Stevens' committee.

With kindest regards.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Phillip Harman".

Phillip Harman
Chairman

1984 JUN 21 AM 9:06

**COMMITTEE FOR BETTER PANAMA
&
UNITED STATES RELATIONS**

**1860 Venice Park Dr., Suite 220
No. Miami, Florida 33181
(305) 893-1308**

Chairman
Phillip Harman
Vice Chairman
Manuel Jose Diez
Secretary
Graziella Arango de Harman



June 19, 1984

Hon. Ted Stevens
Chairman
Select Committee on Ethics
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Mr. G. Russell Evans' new book on the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties entitled "Consent to Disaster: Congress, The Constitution, and The Panama Canal Swindle" that will be released in August clearly documents that President Carter failed to submit to the Senate a counter reservation of Panama's for a two thirds vote as required by law.

What I would like to know what would happen after some of the members of the Senate read Mr. Evans' book and realize for the first time that the Senate unknowingly were part of the swindle by their approval of the treaties and demand of President Reagan to submit Panama's counter reservation for a Senate vote?

Mr. Evans' new book clearly documents that Panama's counter reservation counteracts the DeConcini reservation. Panama at the last minute inserted their counter reservation on June 16, 1978 in their instruments of ratification.

Would the President be obligated to submit Panama's counter reservation for a vote based upon the fact that President Carter failed to do so as required by law?

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Phillip Harman".

Phillip Harman
Chairman

cc: Howell Heflin
Jesse Helms
David F. Durenberger
David Pryor
Thomas F. Eagleton

TR

Farewell Address to the Nation

Remarks of the President. January 14, 1981

Good evening.

In a few days I will lay down my official responsibilities in this office, to take up once more the only title in our democracy superior to that of President, the title of citizen.

Of Vice President Mondale, my Cabinet, and the hundreds of others who have served with me during the last 4 years, I wish to say now publicly what I have said in private: I thank them for the dedication and competence they've brought to the service of our country. But I owe my deepest thanks to you, to the American people, because you gave me this extraordinary opportunity to serve.

We've faced great challenges together, and we know that future problems will also be difficult. But I'm now more convinced than ever that the United States, better than any other country, can meet successfully whatever the future might

bring. These last 4 years have made me more certain than ever of the inner strength of our country, the unchanging value of our principles and ideals, the stability of our political system, the ingenuity and the decency of our people.

Tonight I would like first to say a few words about this most special office, the Presidency of the United States. This is at once the most powerful office in the world and among the most severely constrained by law and custom. The President is given a broad responsibility to lead but cannot do so without the support and consent of the people, expressed formally through the Congress and informally in many ways through a whole range of public and private institutions. This is as it should be.

Within our system of government every American has a right and a duty to help shape the future course of the United States. Thoughtful criticism and close scrutiny of all government officials by the press and the public are an important part of our democratic society. Now, as in the past, only the understanding and involvement of the people through full and open debate can help to avoid serious mistakes and assure the continued dignity and safety of the Nation.

Today we are asking our political system to do things of which the Founding Fathers never dreamed. The government they designed for a few hundred thousand people now serves a nation of almost 230 million people. Their small coastal republic now spans beyond a continent, and we also now have the responsibility to help lead much of the world through difficult times to a secure and prosperous future.

Today, as people have become ever more doubtful of the ability of the Government to deal with our problems, we are increasingly drawn to single-issue groups

and special interest organizations to ensure that whatever else happens, our own personal views and our own private interests are protected. This is a disturbing factor in American political life. It tends to distort our purposes, because the national interest is not always the sum of all our single or special interests. We are all Americans together, and we must not forget that the common good is our common interest and our individual responsibility.

Because of the fragmented pressures of these special interests, it's very important that the office of the President be a strong one and that its constitutional authority be preserved. The President is the only elected official charged with the primary responsibility of representing all the people. In the moments of decision, after the different and conflicting views have all been aired, it's the President who then must speak to the Nation and for the Nation.

I understand after 4 years in this office, as few others can, how formidable is the task the new President-elect is about to undertake, and to the very limits of conscience and conviction, I pledge to support him in that task. I wish him success, and Godspeed.

I know from experience that Presidents have to face major issues that are controversial, broad in scope, and which do not arouse the natural support of a political majority. For a few minutes now, I want to lay aside my role as leader of one nation, and speak to you as a fellow citizen of the world about three issues, three difficult issues: the threat of nuclear destruction, our stewardship of the physical resources of our planet, and the preeminence of the basic rights of human beings.

It's now been 35 years since the first atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima. The great majority of the world's people cannot remember a time when the nuclear shadow

- ① nuclear destruction
- ② physical resource mgmt
- ③ basic human rights

did not hang over the Earth. Our minds have adjusted to it, as after a time our eyes adjust to the dark. Yet the risk of a nuclear conflagration has not lessened. It has not happened yet, thank God, but that can give us little comfort, for it only has to happen once.

The danger is becoming greater. As the arsenals of the superpowers grow in size and sophistication and as other governments, perhaps even in the future dozens of governments, acquire these weapons, it may only be a matter of time before madness, desperation, greed, or miscalculation lets loose this terrible force.

In an all-out nuclear war, more destructive power than in all of World War II would be unleashed every second during the long afternoon it would take for all the missiles and bombs to fall. A World War II every second—more people killed in the first few hours than in all the wars of history put together. The survivors, if any, would live in despair amid the poisoned ruins of a civilization that had committed suicide.

National weakness, real or perceived, can tempt aggression and thus cause war. That's why the United States can never neglect its military strength. We must and we will remain strong. But with equal determination, the United States and all countries must find ways to control and to reduce the horrifying danger that is posed by the enormous world stockpiles of nuclear arms.

This has been a concern of every American President since the moment we first saw what these weapons could do. Our leaders will require our understanding and our support as they grapple with this difficult but crucial challenge. There is no disagreement on the goals or the basic approach to controlling this enormous destructive force. The answer lies

not just in the attitudes or the actions of world leaders but in the concern and the demands of all of us as we continue our struggle to preserve the peace.

Nuclear weapons are an expression of one side of our human character. But there's another side. The same rocket technology that delivers nuclear warheads has also taken us peacefully into space. From that perspective, we see our Earth as it really is—a small and fragile and beautiful blue globe, the only home we have. We see no barriers of race or religion or country. We see the essential unity of our species and our planet. And with faith and common sense, that bright vision will ultimately prevail.

Another major challenge, therefore, is to protect the quality of this world within which we live. The shadows that fall across the future are cast not only by the kinds of weapons we've built, but by the kind of world we will either nourish or neglect. There are real and growing dangers to our simple and our most precious possessions: the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land which sustains us. The rapid depletion of irreplaceable minerals, the erosion of topsoil, the destruction of beauty, the blight of pollution, the demands of increasing billions of people, all combine to create problems which are easy to observe and predict, but difficult to resolve. If we do not act, the world of the year 2000 will be much less able to sustain life than it is now.

But there is no reason for despair. Acknowledging the physical realities of our planet does not mean a dismal future of endless sacrifice. In fact, acknowledging these realities is the first step in dealing with them. We can meet the resource problems of the world—water, food, minerals, farmlands, forests, overpopulation,

pollution—if we tackle them with courage and foresight.

I've just been talking about forces of potential destruction that mankind has developed and how we might control them. It's equally important that we remember the beneficial forces that we have evolved over the ages and how to hold fast to them. One of those constructive forces is the enhancement of individual human freedoms through the strengthening of democracy and the fight against deprivation, torture, terrorism, and the persecution of people throughout the world. The struggle for human rights overrides all differences of color or nation or language. Those who hunger for freedom, who thirst for human dignity, and who suffer for the sake of justice, they are the patriots of this cause.

I believe with all my heart that America must always stand for these basic human rights at home and abroad. That is both our history and our destiny.

America did not invent human rights. In a very real sense, it's the other way around. Human rights invented America. Ours was the first nation in the history of the world to be founded explicitly on such an idea. Our social and political progress has been based on one fundamental principle: the value and importance of the individual. The fundamental force that unites us is not kinship or place of origin or religious preference. The love of liberty is the common blood that flows in our American veins.

The battle for human rights, at home and abroad, is far from over. We should never be surprised nor discouraged, because the impact of our efforts has had and will always have varied results. Rather, we should take pride that the ideals which gave birth to our Nation still inspire the hopes of oppressed people around the world. We have no cause for

self-righteousness or complacency, but we have every reason to persevere, both within our own country and beyond our borders.

If we are to serve as a beacon for human rights, we must continue to perfect here at home the rights and the values which we espouse around the world: a decent education for our children, adequate medical care for all Americans, an end to discrimination against minorities and women, a job for all those able to work, and freedom from injustice and religious intolerance.

We live in a time of transition, an uneasy era which is likely to endure for the rest of this century. It will be a period of tensions, both within nations and between nations, of competition for scarce resources, of social, political, and economic stresses and strains. During this period we may be tempted to abandon some of the time-honored principles and commitments which have been proven during the difficult times of past generations. We must never yield to this temptation. Our American values are not luxuries, but necessities—not the salt in our bread, but the bread itself. Our common vision of a free and just society is our greatest source of cohesion at home and strength abroad, greater even than the bounty of our material blessings.

Remember these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

This vision still grips the imagination of the world. But we know that democracy is always an unfinished creation. Each generation must renew its foundations. Each generation must rediscover the meaning of this hallowed vision in the

light of its own modern challenges. For this generation, ours, life is nuclear survival; liberty is human rights; the pursuit of happiness is a planet whose resources are devoted to the physical and spiritual nourishment of its inhabitants.

During the next few days I will work hard to make sure that the transition from myself to the next President is a good one, that the American people are served well. And I will continue, as I have the last 14 months, to work hard and to pray for the lives and the well-being of the American hostages held in Iran. I can't predict yet what will happen, but I hope you will join me in my constant prayer for their freedom.

As I return home to the South, where I was born and raised, I look forward to the opportunity to reflect and further to assess, I hope with accuracy, the circumstances of our times. I intend to give our new President my support, and I intend to work as a citizen, as I've worked here in this office as President, for the values this Nation was founded to secure.

Again, from the bottom of my heart, I want to express to you the gratitude I feel. Thank you, fellow citizens, and farewell.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. The address was broadcast live on radio and television.

72

THE WHITE HOUSE

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15 Sept. 1985

PK

Dear R.C.:

CLIP
Thanks for the clip. Sam Donaldson
will never play record base for the Yankee.

PERMIT CORNG

Best,

DONALDSON SAM

Pat Buchanan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

R.C. Souder, Jr.
1837 Waverland Circle
Macon, GA 31211

R. O. Souder, Jr.
1837 Waverland Circle
Macon, GA 31211

9-2-85

Dear Pat

I thought you'd be
interested in seeing this
article and maybe passing it
on to Reagan. It was in
our Macon paper yesterday.

Sincerely

RC

Mama
Dear Pat -
just a line
or two

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FG002-38

INCOMING *NAH*

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 24, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JIM COURTER

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES LETTER FROM MR. JOHN MILTON SMITH
REGARDING AN AWARD GIVEN TO PRESIDENT JAMES
CARTER IN 1979

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
WILLIAM BALL		ORG	86/03/24	<i>NAN C</i>	<i>86/03/31</i>
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

AB

COMMENTS: *AB Handled by phone*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240
MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

- *****
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | *CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | * OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * | | | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY * | | | * |
- *****

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 20, 1986

Mr. M.B. Oglesby
Assistant to President for Legislative Affairs
Office of Legislative Affairs
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

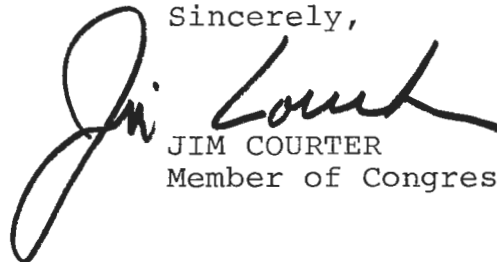
Dear Mr. Oglesby:

Enclosed you will find a copy of correspondence which I have received from Mr. John Milton Smith regarding an award give to President James Carter in 1979.

You will find the letter self explanatory. I would appreciate your checking into this matter for me and providing any information which will help me respond to my constituent further.

Please direct any correspondence to Mrs. Marge Ivey at my Morristown District Office, 1 Morris Street, Morristown, New Jersey, 07960, (201)538-7267. Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


JIM COURTER
Member of Congress

JAC/mi
Enclosure

IN RESPONSE, PLEASE REPLY TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2422 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5801

1 MORRIS STREET
MORRISTOWN, NJ 07960
(201) 538-7267

3084 ROUTE 27
SUITE 12
KENDALL PARK, NJ 08824
(201) 297-1550

Peanut gang gets together once again

By Elliott Minor

The Associated Press

PLAINS, Ga. — About 230 former administration staffers and newsmen who covered the presidency of Jimmy Carter gathered in Carter's hometown over the Labor Day weekend to reminisce about his four years in the White House.

Carter led about a dozen of them on a morning jog, then climbed up on the platform of the Plains railroad station with his wife, Rosalynn, to outline some of their activities since leaving the White House.

"Most of you look better than you did four years ago," he quipped.

"We're really busy and have some exciting things going on," said Carter, noting that he has written two books and his wife another since leaving Washington.

The former president, pausing frequently to sign autographs and pose for pictures, led the group on a nostalgic walk past turn-of-the-century brick storefronts that are prominent in downtown Plains.

"I think it's very exciting that this many members of the Carter administration agreed to spend the last weekend of the summer in Plains," said Annette Samuels, a



BEAU CABELL/Macon Telegraph and News

ted. and Eng.

OH

Who's on second? It's Jimmy Carter, safe despite TV newsman Sam Donaldson, Jody Powell

(See REUNION, page 9C)

Reunion

From page 1C

former assistant press secretary and now the press secretary for Washington Mayor Marion Barry Jr.

"I think it signifies that we feel he's a very important person and was a good president," she added.

SINCE LOSING to Reagan in 1980, Carter has become a part-time professor at Emory University, has raised \$25 million to build a new presidential library in Atlanta, and has become involved in a religiously oriented project known as Habitat For Humanity to build homes for poor people in the United States and abroad.

Carter volunteered that a project to build homes in Nicaragua has become "one of the best projects in terms of the initiative of the local people," who he said use local clay to make brick and roofing tiles.

He said his organization is concerned only with improving the living conditions of people.

"We don't get into politics," he said. "But we have to have the approval of the Nicaraguan government to go in. They've been very helpful to us."

Carter and his wife spent part of the summer working on a Habitat

project in a New York slum.

THE GUESTS RENEWED the series of softball games that have been a Plains tradition since the summer of 1976, when Carter returned to Georgia after winning the Democratic presidential nomination.

Carter pitched his way to a 9-7 victory, and joked that the victory boosted his record to 1-43.

"This is the first victory of my lifetime," he said.

Jody Powell, Carter's White House press secretary, said the key to Carter's success was Powell's leaving the game in the seventh inning.

Sam Donaldson, ABC-TV's White House correspondent, who played on the opposing team, said he hit solid balls each time and had unlucky breaks.

"He figured some technical way to get me out," said Donaldson. "Of course he did that all during his presidency."

Powell played shortstop for the losing team and Donaldson played center field.

"I think they just tried to accommodate me by putting me where I'd do the least damage," Donaldson said.

Those who didn't play in the bleachers at a field built while he was president by Carter and Billy.

During the Carter administration, which ran from 1977 to 1981, he usually fielded a team of reporters while Carter's team was made up of largely of Secret Service agents.

"Billy's team was a bunch of crooks," the former president said. "I had the Secret Service, the press. That's where I was putting the wrong foot with the press."

The group was also seen to attend a fish fry Saturday and church services and a picnic in nearby Americus today.

ON A MORE serious note, Carter said he was proud of the efforts by his administration to welcome religious leaders and the Republican Party.

Carter made the remark while questioned about the administration's support of South Africa by Jerry Falwell, a prominent Republican supporter.

"One of the most common criticisms about the Reagan administration is that there are a lot of the right-wing TV ministers who have been his attempt to bring the right-wing TV ministers into the Republican Party,"

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER / LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.


3/ /86

I am John Milton Smith the copper-line engraver of the award given to President James Earl Carter in 1979 for the Camp David Accords. The gift was given by the art of Negotiation Institute in New York City.

I and my wife would like to see the engraving in the permanent collection so I can get a better photograph of it.

I would like permission to see it.

JOHN MILTON SMITH
APT. 686 MAWFIELD VILLAGE
HACKETTSTOWN, N.J. 07840
201) 850-1146



John Milton Smith
Mansfield Village - Apartment #686
Hackettstown, New Jersey 07840
201) 850 - 1146

I received my Fine Arts education from the duCret School of the Arts in Plainfield, New Jersey. For the past ten years, I have been free-lancing in copper-wheel engraving and have had many one-man exhibitions in the eastern United States. I have also exhibited in Tennessee. I am one of twenty-five master crystal engravers in the United States today.

In 1977, I received an award for the best demonstration in a Bernardsville/Gladstone/Peapack, New Jersey show.

In 1978, I have an exhibit for several months at the Panther Valley Art Gallery.

In 1979, I have the honor of engraving an award presented to President James Earl Carter at the Camp David Accords. This award was given by the Art of Negotiation Institute in New York City.

In August 1980, the Champion Gallery in Fort Lee, New Jersey had me commissioned to engrave "The Crystal Meteor of Genuine Risk" for Fasig-Tipton Farm in Kentucky.

In 1984, I was commissioned to engrave a retirement piece for J.T. Baker Company.

My crystal has also been sent by my customers to other countries, such as Johannesburg, South Africa; Madrid, Spain; and Japan. The pieces that were sent to Japan were given as an award. The engraving was a bonsai tree given to a Bonsai Master.

I am self-taught in the trade and made my own equipment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

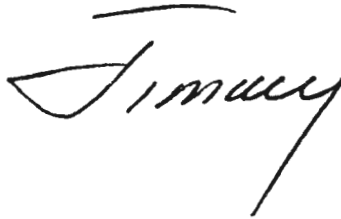
December 19, 1979

To Gerard Nierenberg

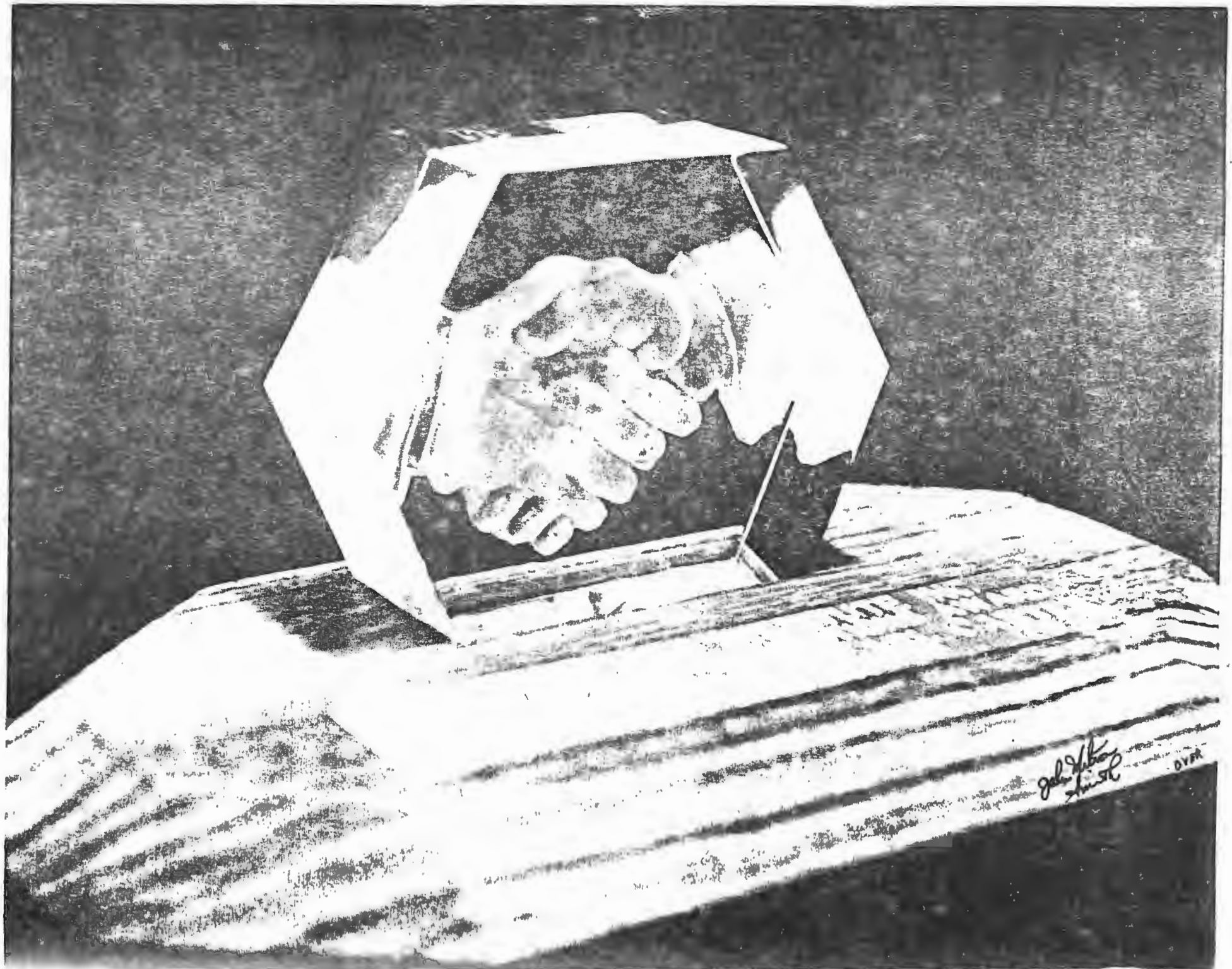
Thank you, and the members of the Negotiation Institute, for conferring upon me the International Negotiator's Award, which Fran Voorde accepted on my behalf.

I appreciate this recognition of my efforts to help bring about a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. My best wishes to you and your associates.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy", with a long, sweeping underline that extends downwards and to the right.

Mr. Gerard I. Nierenberg
President
Negotiation Institute, Inc.
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017



John H. ...
Smith

over

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.