

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. E. J. O'Malley
Re: WILLIAM A. (BILLY) CARTER, III
LIBYAN-ARAB-GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

DETAILS: (CONT'D)

Rome from Libya he was informed of the problem of the delivery of the aircraft by two of his Georgia associates who accompanied him on the trip to Libya.

Shortly after his return to Georgia, an article appeared in Jack Anderson's column which he felt was very unfair to himself and the Libyan people and which related to the aircraft. Thereafter he placed a telephone call to Phil Wise whom he characterized as a "right hand man" to the President and whose office "opened onto the oval office". The purpose of this call to Wise was to request information on the Libyan aircraft purchases. According to Carter, Wise told him he would have someone return the call and shortly thereafter he received a telephone call from an official whose name he cannot recall; however, he does recall that the official was from DOS.

Subsequently, Carter learned that a Libyan delegation was due to arrive in the United States in 1/79, on a four-city tour including Houston, Texas, San Francisco, California, New York City, New York and a city in Louisiana, the name of which he cannot now recall. Carter understood the purpose of the trip was to establish a trade mission in the United States and he felt it would be appropriate to invite the Libyan delegation to Atlanta, Georgia. On advice of his counsel, David Gambrell of Americus, Georgia, Carter wrote a letter requesting authority from the State Department to invite the delegation to Atlanta. The authority to extend invitation was granted and the invitation was extended. Carter stated that the delegation of about 30 members arrived during the week of 1/8/79. When the Libyan delegation was in Georgia, some members including Mr. Shahati stayed at Carter's residence. In this connection, the Billy Carter family was presented with several gifts including four gold bracelets for his daughters, a large silver and bronze serving tray for his wife and a scimitar for his son.

SECRET

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. E. J. O'Malley
Re: WILLIAM A. (BILLY) CARTER, III
LIBYAN-ARAB-GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

DETAILS: (CONT'D)

Carter was then asked if he, directly or through any other person, attempted to influence the disposition of the aircraft purchased by the Libyans, but for which the U. S. Government had refused to grant export licenses. He responded by first asking if the question was intended to include contacts which he may have had with his mother, Lillian Carter, or his brother, President Carter. He was told that they were included. He then completed his reply by stating that he refused to answer the question because he felt what he may have said to his mother or brother was not the Government's business. The question was then re-stated excluding his mother and brother from "any other" person: however, he still refused to answer the question stating that although he does not admit making any such contacts directly or through anyone else, he still believes whether he did or not is not the Government's business.

Carter stated that he has no formal or informal relationship with the Libyan Government or any entity thereof. He simply feels that they regard him as a friend and that is the way he regards himself. He has no expectation that any business relationship will materialize, but should the Libyans ask him to work for them he would do so and would if necessary, register as a Foreign Agent.

On 3/14/80, Mr. Philip J. Wise, Jr., Appointments Secretary to the President of the United States was interviewed to elicit information from him concerning possible obligation of Billy Carter to register with the AG pursuant to the FARA.

Mr. Wise advised that during the President's administration, he had received occasional phone calls from Billy Carter requesting him (Wise) to advise the President of impending visits of Billy or requesting him (Wise) to channel to the appropriate authorities requests made of the President through him (Billy Carter) from American citizens.

SECRET

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. E. J. O'Malley
Re: WILLIAM A. (BILLY) CARTER, III
LIBYAN-ARAB-GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

DETAILS: (CONT'D)

Wise continued that he had no independent recollection of having received a phone call from Billy Carter in August or September, 1978, during which Carter requested information on aircraft purchases by the Libyan Government. Further, Mr. Wise continued he had no independent recollection of having referred Billy Carter to any official in the USDS, for a briefing on the matter. Mr. Wise checked his phone logs for August and September, 1978, but could find no record with which to refresh his recollection. Mr. Wise concluded by saying that he did not deny the conversation as recalled by Billy Carter took place, just that he, Wise, had no memory of it at this time.

On 6/4/80, Mr. Wise reviewed his telephone log, listing calls he received at the White House, for the period 10/1/78 through 1/11/79. During this time, he received no telephone calls from Billy Carter and has not been asked by him to intervene with anyone at the U. S. Department of State (USDS) on behalf of Billy Carter or the country of Libya concerning the sale or release of airplanes to Libya. If he had been asked to become involved in contracts or the sale of airplanes by Billy Carter, he would have referred the matter to the National Security Council (NSC), rather than referring him to anyone at the USDS. He does not normally deal with the USDS and would not act as a go-between for Billy Carter with that agency. At this point, he was specifically asked if the log or record of telephone calls were subpoenaed by the court in this investigation if there would be no record of any call logged therein from the period 10/1/78, through 1/11/79, from Billy Carter to him. He stated "I can't say we (his staff) could not have missed" or failed to record one, but none were found in the review of the log for that period.



SECRET

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. E. J. O'Malley
Re: WILLIAM A. (BILLY) CARTER, III
LIBYAN-ARAB-GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

DETAILS: (CONT'D)

On 6/10/80, Supervisor [redacted] WFO and SA [redacted] Atlanta Office were advised by [redacted] of the facts set forth above. SA [redacted] was requested to attempt to determine specific details as to anticipated travel of Billy Carter and Supervisor [redacted] was appraised as to type of discreet surveillance that would be afforded Billy Carter during his trip to Washington, D. C., 6/11-12/80. 870

Details of coverage 6/11-12/80 will be set forth in subsequent memorandum.

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION JWJ:mac 6/18/80

On 6/11/80, subject observed to enter Federal Triangle Building, Washington, D. C., Department of Justice building, at 1:50 p.m., departing at 3:10 p.m. and proceeded to the White House, Washington, D. C. At 5:00 p.m. surveillance was discontinued per request of Joel Lisker Department of Justice, FARA attorney. Subject was not observed in contact with anyone during above coverage.

On June 11, 1980, Billy Carter was interviewed by representatives of DOJ. Mr. Joel Lisker, DOJ furnished the following information. Carter received a check for \$20,000 in January or February, 1980, for reimbursement of expenses incurred when a group of Libyans visited Georgia in January, 1979, and in March, 1980, had received a \$200,000 check, a renegotiable loan at 10% interest, from the Libyan Government. The loan had been negotiated in December, 1979, by Randy Coleman, a close associate of Carter. Carter advised he was acting as a consultant to Charter Oil, a domestic oil firm, Jacksonville, Florida in reference to oil allocations from Libya.

APPROVED:

Director _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____
Exec. AD-LES _____

Adm. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____

SECRET

-8-

SECRET

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (CONT'D)

Carter advised he had an appointment with Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, at the White House, who wished to discuss with Carter the possible political implications of Carter's relationship with Libyan Government, at 3:30 p.m., June 11, 1980. Carter has retained an attorney in Washington, D. C., Stephen J. Pollak, who was scheduled to discuss his case with DOJ representatives June 12, 1980. DOJ has not reached final decision as to future action, if Carter does not register under the FARA. It is anticipated that FBI will conduct several interviews, of representatives of Charter Oil and representatives of Libyan Diplomatic Mission, Washington, D. C., at the direction of the DOJ. To date, Billy Carter has not registered and does not believe that his relationship with the Libyan Government comes under the FARA.

This is for information only as Joel Lisker, DOJ will prepare comprehensive memorandum regarding interview of Billy Carter and future direction the DOJ will pursue in this case.

SECRET

-9-

7/2/80

From: Director, FBI (97-5696)

To: SACs, Jacksonville (Enclosure)
Atlanta (97-106) (Info)
Washington Field (97-2204) (Info)

CASTOR

WILLIAM A. (BILLY) CARTER, III
LIBYAN-ARAB-GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
PARA - LIBYA

Enclosed for Jacksonville is a copy of Department of Justice (DOJ) memorandum dated 6/30/80, with attachment dated 6/11/80.

On 7/1/80, Mr. Joel Lisker, DOJ, Criminal Division, FARA Unit telephonically contacted Mr. FNU Nasif, Charter Crude Oil, Jacksonville, Florida, telephone (904) 358-4395 to arrange an interview pertaining to Billy Carter's relationship with his firm. Carter is the subject of a FARA investigation in view of his past relationship with the Libyan Government. Results of 6/11/80 interview of Carter, page 3, sets out Carter's account of his relationship with Charter Crude Oil. Nasif advised Lisker he will be available for interview, with his attorney present, after 7/14/80.

emp

Jacksonville should promptly interview Nasif and determine complete details as to Billy Carter's relationship with Charter Crude Oil. The interview should include how the relationship started, i.e., did the Libyan Government direct Charter Crude to Carter, its present status, and copies of all contractual arrangements should be obtained. Results of interview should be reported expeditiously in form suitable for dissemination to DOJ.

97-5696-46

Jacksonville should contact Mr. Joel Lisker, DOJ (902) 724-7109 for additional guidance if deemed necessary.

JUL 23 1980

NOTE:

On 7/1/80, Mr. Joel Lisker, DOJ, FARA Unit requested Nasif be interviewed as set forth above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/14/00 BY SP-5 RCL/ma

[Handwritten signature]

- Exec AD Inv. _____
- Exec AD Adm. _____
- Exec AD LES _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Serv. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

97 JUL 30 1980

7/15/68

From: Director, FBI (97-5696)

To: SAC, Jacksonville (Enclosures - 5)
Atlanta (97-106) (Enclosures - 5)
Washington Field (97-2204) (Enclosures - 5)

WILLIAM A. (GILLY) CARTER, III
LINCOLN-ARIZONA GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
PARALINER

Reference is made to Jacksonville office dated 7/2/68.

Enclosed for recipient offices is one copy of Department of Justice (DOJ) press release dated 7/14/68, and two copies of the following:

1. Complaint for injunctive relief
2. Final Judgment of Mandamus and Permanent Injunction as to William A. (Gilly) Carter, III
3. Affidavit and Exhibit
4. Registration Statement

All press inquiries re this matter should be referred to the DOJ, Washington, D. C.

Atlanta should conduct interviews as per letter attached.

RVT

On 7/14/68, Mr. Joel E. Stry, Department Attorney, DOJ, furnished copies of the above which are being furnished for information of recipient offices.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/11/88 BY SP-10/...

Handwritten initials and signature, possibly "JVB".

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 7/16/80

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-5696)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (97-106)(C)(SQ 3)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM A. (BILLY) CARTER, III;
LIBYAN-ARAB GEORGIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY;
FARA - LIBYA

Re Atlanta telephone calls to the Bureau, and the Department of Justice, 7/10/80.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of an FD 302 reflecting interview of Randolph (Hank) Coleman, 7/8/80.

In view of information that subject has registered under the Foreign Registration Act, Atlanta is placing this case in closed status, UACB.

AGENCY 1 - Dept. of Justice (Att. Gen. Office)
 DATE FORW. 7/25/80
 HOW FORW. Hand delivered
 BY SWS/bmk

97-5696-98

JUL 18 1980

1-2

1 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Atlanta

REF: DRS
(3)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/10/80 BY SP-12/BA

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

Number _____

Time _____

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 7/10/80

Henry Randolph (Randy) Coleman, self-employed, after being advised as to the identity of the interviewing Agent and as to the nature of the interview, voluntarily furnished the following information:

Coleman stated that during January and February, 1979, Billy Carter had received much adverse publicity in connection with his hosting of the Libyan delegation to the United States and Atlanta, Georgia, in early January, 1979. As a result of this, Carter began to suffer financial difficulties, due to the decline in the number of personal appearances he was asked to make. In February or March, 1979, during the course of his and Carter's telephonic contacts with Mohamed Burki of the Libyan Embassy in Washington, D.C., Burki suggested that the Libyan Government would be willing to help Carter financially, making the remark at one time to the effect that they, the Libyan Government, had seven billion American dollars to spend at any rate.

During the latter part of February, 1979, Carter was hospitalized in Sumter County, Georgia. When Burki, in March, 1979, suggested that Carter meet with Ahmed Al-Shahati of the Libyan Government in Rome, Italy, Carter, being hospitalized, told Coleman that he would have to go to meet with Al-Shahati. Coleman stated that in March, 1979, he, accompanied by Arthur Cheokas, a businessman in Americus, Georgia, of Greek descent, traveled to Rome, where Coleman met with Al-Shahati. Coleman stated that the discussion with Al-Shahati had to do with what he and Carter could supply the Libyan Government with, such as food stuffs and grains, but Coleman stated he realized that they did not have the necessary experience in international trade to handle such matters, and that he informed Al-Shahati that they would rather be "brokers" for an American oil company. Coleman stated that at the time, he had two or three oil companies in mind. Coleman stated that Al-Shahati was only accompanied by his personal aide, the name of whom he does not recall. He advised that Al-Shahati informed him that he saw no problem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/14/80 BY SP-5 JTB

Investigation on 7/8/80 at Plains, Georgia File # AT 97-14

by SA [redacted] rsj Date dictated 7/9/80

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 97-5696-48

with regard to the matter, but that he would have to discuss the matter with the Libyan Minister of Oil.

Coleman stated that the meeting with Al-Shahati only lasted approximately 20 minutes, at what he believes was in the Grand Hotel in Rome. He stated that prior to his return to the United States, he and Cheokas toured Greece.

Upon Coleman's return to the United States, Burki again contacted him and Carter, informing them that Al-Shahati would be back in Rome, Italy, the latter part of May, 1979, and that they should again meet with him. Coleman stated that he and Carter departed for Rome and met with Al-Shahati on what he believes was the last Saturday of May, 1979, in Rome, Italy. At this meeting with Al-Shahati was Ali Al Houderi, who was then head of the Libyan Embassy in Washington, D.C. Coleman stated that he and Carter were informed that all oil contracts were handled by the Libyan Government during December of each year, and further, that the Libyan Government dealt directly with the oil companies, not ever dealing with any commission men or third parties. Coleman advised that they were informed that he and Carter would have to negotiate their own commission contracts with the oil company, but further assured them that they saw no problem with obtaining an increase in the oil quota for the particular oil company with which he and Carter might be dealing. Coleman advised he was given to understand by Shahati that what ever oil company they were dealing with would be made aware that the increase in the quota was being given because of the Libyans relationship with Billy Carter.

It was during this same meeting that Carter also suggested the possibility of a \$500,000 loan from the Libyan Government, to which they were informed by Al-Shahati and Houderi that they would discuss the matter with their Government and would let them know the results when he and Carter returned to the United States.

Coleman stated that in June, 1979, Burki contacted Carter and informed him that someone from the Embassy in Washington, D.C. wished to discuss the matter of specifics to work out the details of the \$500,000.00 loan. He stated that in July, 1979, Carter had a personal appearance engagement in New York City, and that Carter, his wife Sybil, Donny Roland, a certified public accountant from Americus, Georgia,

and a female attorney by the name of Helen, whose last name Coleman could not recall, traveled to New York City where they were met by Burki. Coleman, Roland and Helen (Last Name Unknown) subsequently met in Washington, D.C., with the head of the Libyan Foreign or International Bank, whose name he believes was Saudi, to iron out the details of the \$500,000.00 loan. Coleman stated that Carter's residence in Buena Vista, Georgia, outside of Plains, Georgia, was mortgaged at the time, but part of the deal was that from the proceeds, the mortgage would be paid off and the residence would be part of the collateral for the loan, along with other property in Plains, Georgia, such as Billy's Service Station and two acres in Plains, as well as an additional 240 acres, located in Plains. Coleman stated that there were no papers signed or passed during the meeting with Saudi, but he took the information which he was to relay, or take with him, back to the Libyan Government.

Subsequently, Burki informed Carter, in August of 1979, that Al-Shahati was extending a formal invitation to him, as well as any guests he wished to bring, to attend the tenth anniversary of Quaddafi's Rule in Libya. Coleman stated that the last week of August, 1979, Carter, accompanied by his wife, Sybil, and son, Buddy, as well as Norman Mallard of Atlanta, Georgia, Clarence Gibbons, out of Atlanta, Georgia, and his wife, Paye, as well as Jimmy Murray and his wife, Lorraine, manager of the Best Western Hotel in Americus, Georgia, departed for Libya, where they remained approximately two weeks. Coleman stated that he was unable to accompany Carter at that time, but that when the others returned to the United States, Carter contacted him and told him to come to Libya. He stated that Carter and he remained in Libya for approximately two weeks, as they had intended to further discuss the matter of the loan, as well as the probability of an oil increase allotment for a particular oil company. They were unable to make any contacts, inasmuch as Al-Shahati had been called away due to a death in his family, and it seemed that Burki was merely putting them off as to any type of negotiations. He stated that subsequently, at the end of the two-week period, Carter stated that they should return home.

Coleman stated that following his return to Plains, he was in telephonic contact with Houderi at the Libyan Embassy probably once a week concerning the loan. Houderi continued to assure him that the loan had been approved, but did not know what the hold up was with regards to the disbursement of the funds. Coleman stated that this went on until December 27, 1979, when Houderi informed Carter that they needed to go to Libya to discuss the matter and complete additional details and specifics on the loan. Coleman stated that he recalled Carter coming to him to inform him that he would not be able to make the trip, but that Houderi was going to Libya and that he (Coleman) should accompany him with regards to the \$500,000.00 loan.

Coleman stated that he left for Libya, accompanied by Houderi on December 27, 1979, and that upon their arrival, he met with Al-Shahati, who subsequently had to leave the country, and was turned over to a Libyan official by the name of Muktar, possibly Muktar Al Jamal. Coleman stated that he subsequently dealt through Muktar as interpreter and contact with the Libyan officials.

At this time, Coleman interjected that by September of 1979, he and Carter already had a commission contract with Charter Oil Company, which had been negotiated with Lou Nasife, who was Executive Vice-President of Charter and President of Procurement for Charter Oil out of Jacksonville, Florida. Coleman stated that as far back as February or March, 1979, when he and Carter began thinking of dealing with oil and Libya, inasmuch as this was the period of time when the oil situation was first becoming critical, Carter had contacted a Mr. Jack McGregor in New York City, who was an oil broker and Carter's former Captain in the Marine Corps. Coleman stated that McGregor had formerly been Executive Vice-President of Carey Oil Company and that Charter Oil had subsequently bought out Carey Oil. It was through McGregor that they were put in contact with Nasife.

Coleman continued that his stay in Libya from December through January 10, 1980, accomplished nothing of substance, due the fact that at that period, Quadatti was purging his Government and had fired numerous ministers in the Government.

among which was the Minister of Oil. He added that Houderi had likewise been sent back to the United States.

Coleman stated that on March 19, 1980, he again returned to Libya at the request of Houderi to again furnish additional details with regard to the loan to Billy. He stated that when he arrived in Washington, Houderi had a check for him in the amount of \$20,000.00, payable to Billy Carter, which he gave to Coleman, who then in turn mailed it directly to Billy at Plains, Georgia, from Washington, D.C. Coleman stated that he subsequently traveled to Libya where he met with the Executive Vice-President of the Libyan Bank, whose name he cannot recall, who informed him that he understood the generalities of the loan requested by Billy, but now wished to know what terms.

Coleman stated that the terms he set forth with regards to the loan was for a two year grace period at interest only, and that at the end of three years, a principal plus interest payment with the payoff to be at the end of five years at 10 percent interest. He stated that he informed the man that collateral would be Billy's residence in Buena Vista, Georgia, which had been appraised at \$400,000.00, as well as 35 acres in Plains, Billy's Service Station, as well as another 60 acres. Coleman stated that no papers or documents passed between he and the banking officials, and neither did he sign any papers on his own or on Billy Carter's behalf. He advised that this information was given to the bank apparently for their information and approval. He stated that before he left Libya, Al-Shahati informed him that the loan had been approved, but not for the original request of \$500,000.00. He stated that Al-Shahati informed him that it was a "substantial amount," and that in approximately a week upon his return to the United States he or Billy should contact Houderi in Washington who would have the money.

Coleman stated that he remained in Libya for approximately three or four weeks, returning to the United States in April of 1980.

Following his return to Plains, he placed a call to Houderi at the Libyan Embassy, sometime in April, 1980, who informed him to come to the Embassy with regard to the money. Coleman stated that he traveled to Washington, where he met with a Libyan official of the Libyan Bank, whom he believes was called

"Al Ram Ram." Coleman stated that he was handed a check in the amount of \$200,000.00, made out to Billy Carter, and in the portion near the bottom of the check for the purpose of the check was written "loan."

Coleman stated there were no loan papers at the time of receiving the check, and that he signed a receipt in his name, acknowledging receipt of the \$200,000.00 for Billy Carter. He stated that he returned to Plains, Georgia, with the check, where he met with Billy at his residence in Buena Vista, and gave it to him. The next day, he and Billy traveled to LaGrange, Georgia, where Billy opened up a new account in Billy's name only, depositing the full amount of \$200,000.00 at the Peoples Bank of LaGrange, LaGrange, Georgia. This was in April of 1980.

Coleman stated that he has, at no time, had any general power of attorney from Billy Carter, and the only special power of attorney has to do with another business entirely that has nothing to do, whatsoever, with the present matter concerning the Libyans. This goes back a long ways and pertains to some property in Tena.

With regard to Charter Oil Company, Coleman added that during the negotiations in August of 1979, Nasife of Charter Oil had told him that if he and Billy did receive an increase for an oil allotment for Charter Oil, that they would be able to get an advance on their commissions. While he and Billy were in Libya, during December, 1979, and January, 1980, he (Coleman) received a Telex from Charter Oil, advising what type of crude oil they were interested in, and that they were still firm in their contract with Billy and himself.

Further, Coleman added that in March, 1980, Al-Shahati had told him that he had discussed the matter of the oil allotment with the Libyan Oil Minister, and Al-Shahati informed Coleman that the increase had been approved for Charter Oil, but just what amount the increase would be was still before the Libyan Council.

Coleman stated that with regard to the commission contract with Charter Oil Company, Billy is the only one that signed any papers pertaining to same, Coleman not having signed any instruments. Coleman further added that he has no documents pertaining to the matter of the commission

contract, and that to his knowledge, other than Charter Oil, such documents would be in Billy Carter's possession. He also stated he has no papers or documents pertaining to the \$120,000.00 received by Billy from the Libyan Government.

Coleman added that the only formal agreement other than the special power of attorney pertaining to some land in Tennessee, between he and Billy, is an employer/employee contract between he and Billy Carter Incorporated, which was signed in September of 1977. He stated that this was a standard contract form and came about as a result of President Jimmy Carter placing the peanut warehouse in Plains, Georgia, along with other property, in trust with Attorney Charles Kirbo of Atlanta, Georgia. Kirbo subsequently leased the peanut warehouse to the Gold Kist Company of Atlanta, Georgia. Billy had been manager of the warehouse and he (Coleman) had been assistant manager. When the warehouse was placed in trusteeship, Billy was relieved as manager, and Coleman stated that he (Coleman) did not wish to remain on with the warehouse under Gold Kist Company's control. He advised that this was due to his past dealings with Gold Kist in their agricultural commodities and just felt that he did not wish to remain with the warehouse. Coleman stated that this was in the summer of 1977, and he was therefore looking for other employment, at which time Billy, who was then beginning to make personal appearances, suggested that he work for him, and they had the contract drawn up in which Coleman was to receive a salary of \$250.00 per week, plus expenses. Coleman stated that since approximately September of 1978, when Billy began to encounter his financial problems, he has received nothing of the \$250.00 per week, although Billy has been handling his expenses. He stated that Donny Roland, his accountant in Americus, Georgia, has a copy of the contract, which he would try to make available.

With regard to Billy Carter Incorporated, Coleman stated he has no idea as to when or why Billy formed the corporation, and has no idea whether it has been recorded with the Georgia State Corporation Commission or not. He added that Billy Carter Incorporated has not been a party to any of the matters pertaining to Billy Carter, and the Libyan Government, to his knowledge.