

**4/9/79 [1]**

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8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:30 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:00 Drop-By Breakfast with Freshman Members of  
(20 min.) the House of Representatives. (Mr. Frank  
Moore) - The State Dining Room.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:30 Mr. Charles Schultze - The Oval Office.  
(20 min.)

12:00 Lunch with Vice President Walter F.  
(60 min.) Mondale - The Oval Office.

1:30 Mr. James McIntyre - The Oval Office.  
(20 min.)

CAMP DAVID

April 7, 1979

Mr. President:

Jody feels its important for you to hit hard on your determination to enact a windfall profits tax in your speech tonight. He thinks the press will be expecting you to reaffirm your comments from the energy speech and not to do so would indicate you are not going to push the tax.

Jody would like you to OK the part of the speech draft you have that covers the windfall profits tax (pp. 5-9) so he can release it in time to make saturday night TV and sunday papers.

\_\_\_\_\_ I will approve text on tax by 2 pm today

<sup>called</sup>  
I ~~will call~~ Jody

\_\_\_\_\_ other

Phil

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

09 Apr 79

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
your information.

Rick Hutcheson



FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

Being dated 4/9

ACTION  
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

ARAGON
BOURNE
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
COSTANZA
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
LINDER
MITCHELL
MOE
PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
RAFSHOON
SCHNEIDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MR. PRESIDENT:

Kitty Schirmer on my staff and Eliot Cutler on the OMB staff have been working night and day on the energy proposals. I would very much appreciate your signature on the attached notes of appreciation to Kitty and Eliot.



Stu Eizenstat

6 Apr 79

(TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1979

To Kitty Schirmer

Let me express my appreciation for the outstanding work you did to assist me in presenting my energy proposal to the Congress and the nation Thursday evening.

I look forward to working with you on the implementation of the proposals.

Sincerely,

*Jimmy*

*Thanks to you, I believe we will be successful -*

*J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1979

To Eliot Cutler

Let me express my appreciation for the outstanding work you did to assist me in presenting my energy proposal to the Congress and the nation Thursday evening.

I look forward to working with you on the implementation of the proposals.

Sincerely,

*Jimmy*

*Thanks to your good work,  
I think we'll succeed -*

*J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
4/9/79

The Vice President  
Hamilton Jordan  
Stu Eizenstat  
Tim Kraft  
Bob Lipshutz  
Anne Wexler  
Jack Watson  
Frank Moore  
Jim McIntyre  
Alfred Kahn  
Jerry Rafshoon  
Jody Powell  
Hugh Carter

Re: Cabinet Summaries

The attached were returned in the President's outbox today and are forwarded to you for your personal information.

Rick Hutcheson

EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/9/79

Phil Wise

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1979

cc Phil

C  
/

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Major Topics for the Week of April 2

Your energy speech was well delivered and well received, but I still think we should hold the Congress' feet to the fire on an excess profits tax.

Northern Tier pipeline studies are ahead of schedule. We will be able to shorten the regulatory time frame.

Alaska Lands Bill will come out of the Merchant Marine Committee next week. I may ask you to make a call to Congressman Murphy, but the need won't be determined until Monday.

As I write this memo I don't know the results of your meeting with Senator Ribicoff, but his posture is key to our DNR proposal. After Frank gives me an update, I will make further recommendations.

The best time for Blue Fish fishing will be between May 11th and May 21st. If Phil Wise can give me a date, I will make the necessary arrangements.

Phil  
✓

  
CECIL D. ANDRUS

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THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

April 6, 1979

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MEMORANDUM TO: The President  
Attention: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

Subject: Weekly Report of Major Departmental Activities

New Urban Development Action Grant Awards Announced. Thirty-four cities have received awards under the latest round of Urban Development Action Grant funding. Through these grants more than \$100 million in federal funding will be used for joint public/private development projects that create new jobs, improve tax bases and revitalize neighborhoods. More than \$745.4 million in private funds have been committed to the 44 separate projects. It is estimated that the employment impact from this funding will be the creation of over 12,600 private sector jobs, retention of some 7,600 existing jobs and creation of an additional 16,223 construction jobs.

Planning Demonstration Funds Awarded. Special grant awards totaling \$560,000 to 14 state or areawide planning organizations have been announced. Purpose of this demonstration project, which was developed in cooperation with White House staff and with the White House Interagency Coordinating Council, is to develop and test new methods of forecasting the potential impact of proposed state and local projects on communities before federal funds are committed to them. The demonstration is viewed as being a valuable counterpart to the national urban impact analysis initiated under the National Urban Policy and now required of federal programs and policies before they are put into effect.

HUD Seeks \$ Savings Through New Role in Davis-Bacon Act. A new agreement has been reached whereby HUD will collect the data used by the Department of Labor in setting prevailing wage rates for the construction industry. It is hoped that by assuming this support function HUD can aid in improving the accuracy of data used in determining prevailing wage rates and thus help to lower construction costs for federally-assisted housing.

Political Conservative Praises President. The April 1, 1979 edition of the Los Angeles Times carried a story about a politically conservative Orange County builder who praised the President in a speech before some 200 members of the Orange County chapter of the Building Industry Association. Merrill Butler was quoted as stating, "I'll have to say, in all honesty, Jimmy Carter in many ways has been a good President for our industry because for the first time the home-building industry has an available amount of money, in times of high interest rates, thanks to the money market certificates." Mr. Butler is President of Butler Housing Corporation, which ranks as the 11th largest volume residential builder in Southern California, and also serves as first vice president of the National Association of Home Builders.

Three Mile Island Incident. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration has been involved with the White House in coordinating the federal role in planning for any evacuation of people that might become necessary in connection with the nuclear plant situation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patricia Roberts Harris".

Patricia Roberts Harris

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

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April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY OF LABOR, Ray Marshall *RM*  
SUBJECT: Major Departmental Activities, April 2-6

Trucking industry resumes bargaining while strike and lockout continue. Yesterday, negotiations resumed under the auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Today, the parties will meet together but the prospects for a settlement over the next several days are not good. Although the differences are not extreme, pressure on the parties to settle does not appear sufficient. In terms of impact, food, medical supplies, defense shipments, and other critical commodities are moving with little disruption. Auto firms continue to be hardest hit. Lay offs will be over 200,000 by next week. I expect that we will begin to see a more general economic impact by the mid-point of next week. No serious law enforcement problems have developed. We are preparing daily impact reports and forwarding them to your staff. The cooperation from other Federal agencies has been excellent and this is particularly true of the Department of Transportation.

Machinist strike against United Airlines continues. Efforts to get the parties back together broke down on Wednesday. The National Mediation Board hopes to resume discussions by the middle of next week.

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

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APR 8 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR. *JAC*

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of HEW Activities

- Three Mile Island: In my testimony on Wednesday before the Senate Human Resources Subcommittee on Health (Kennedy), I discussed the many uncertainties which limit our ability to predict the health effects of the accident:
  - We still have a very inadequate picture of emissions early in the accident;
  - We don't yet have information about exposure of workers at the plant;
  - We do not yet know what the final cumulative exposure of the population will be because the released material loses its radioactivity only gradually; and
  - There will be problems in cleaning up the plant, with the possibility that additional radioactive material may be released.

With these uncertainties, and the fact that our knowledge of the effects of low-level radiation is limited, it is difficult to predict the health consequences of the accident. However, based on the information we have about the accident and the present state of knowledge concerning low-level radiation, we do not expect the radioactivity to cause any additional cancer deaths in the population of the area.

HEW will continue to monitor the radioactivity levels in food through normal FDA mechanisms--monitoring which FDA initiated the day the accident occurred. The

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Center for Disease Control will study the long-term health of workers at the plant, young children, pregnant women in the area and their children when born, and a sample of the general population. In addition, we have been providing various kinds of assistance to federal and state agencies since the accident.

Early decisions on the danger were made with far too little consultation with the public health agencies and there was inadequate preparation for monitoring the environment in the vicinity of the plant. These are among the major issues which the blue-ribbon commission should explore.

Finally, I am concerned that DOE has taken over from NRC the coordinating and collating role with respect to the environmental data. Given DOE's promotion of nuclear energy, and their perceived bias in this regard, I believe this will have an adverse impact on the public's confidence in the Administration's reaction to the accident and in the credibility of the information.

- Food Stamps and AFDC: The new Food Stamp law has greatly increased the workload on state and local welfare agencies--which are generally responsible for both food stamps and AFDC--at a time when budget constraints have limited increases in staff size. This is likely to impair our ability to continue the improvement in the AFDC payment error rate because:
  - The welfare agencies are focusing attention on a flood of new food stamp applications as well as recertification of existing cases, both a result of the new law;
  - The number of AFDC applications is up significantly as new people come in to apply for food stamps and submit an AFDC application at the same time. For example, Georgia's AFDC applications increased 50 percent in January 1979 over the previous month.
- Black Colleges: Tomorrow I will speak at the investiture of Charles Meredith as second Chancellor of Atlanta University Center. I will reaffirm the Administration's commitment to strengthening black colleges and universities as they are desegregated.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH Rick Hutcheson  
Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

HOUSE. Except for the few who tried unsuccessfully to embarrass him, Fred Kahn received an A+ for his testimony before the House Ag Committee. His remarks made economic and political sense.

FARM. Reaction to the attached has been voluminous and positive. Offers of help for such a dialogue from all segments of agriculture may well provide new and sound directions for a 1981 farm bill.

INCOME. The 2 percent increase in prices paid to farmers in March was the lowest increase in six months. Prices paid by farmers were also up 2 percent.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Bergland".

BOB BERGLAND

Attachment

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# NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## BERGLAND URGES DIALOGUE ON FUTURE OF FAMILY FARM

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12--Concerned over the trend toward fewer but larger farms, Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland today called for a national dialogue to discuss the future of American agriculture and the family farm.

In remarks prepared for delivery before the National Farmers Union's annual convention here, Bergland said he does not want to see an America "where a handful of giant operators own, manage and control the entire food production system."

"Yet that is where we are headed," he said, "if we don't act now."

He said control of production is becoming more and more concentrated on fewer and fewer farms, noting that today 200,000 of the nation's 2.7 million farms control nearly two-third of all farm output.

Bergland said the administration's present food and farm policies and programs which serve a production system that is the envy of the world are "remarkably well geared to the realities of this era."

He said the U.S. farm production system has not only fed America and the rest of the world at reasonable costs, but has been a stabilizing influence in global politics and the world economy, and generally has yielded a fair return to farmers.

But Bergland questioned if the farm policy decisions that both government and the private sector have made in modern times--and the programs that implemented those policies--are still in America's long-term best interests.

"I am deeply concerned about what I see is happening to the structure of agriculture," he said, "and I am concerned most of all with the desperate need to ask ourselves if this is what we want, or what the nation truly needs."

Bergland said, "If we want to save the family farm; if we want to preserve the diversity of American agriculture...then we must all begin the serious consideration of a farm policy that would be committed to an agricultural structure in America that is in the...interests of the family farm operator."

He said he was concerned about the regressive distribution of benefits from many farm programs, and tax and credit policies which inadvertently contribute to the trend toward fewer and bigger farms.

"I see the benefits of many farm programs going not to improve the incomes of those rural families needing help, but contributing, instead, to higher and higher land prices," Bergland said.

Bergland said he had given much thought to the problems, and was asking for a national dialogue to help develop policies and programs to preserve the family farm system.

He said it should be evident that high and rising land values work to the decided advantage of the big farm operations at the expense of young farmers, small farmers and tenant farmers.

Bergland said the national dialogue should also include a full discussion of the nation's tax laws. He said present law encourages high income taxpayers--who can use investment credit, capital gains, accelerated depreciation and other devices--to pay more for land than its productive worth, because they will still realize a benefit from the tax structure.

"This virtually denies individuals who have small or no incomes to begin farming," Bergland said.

A guaranteed 100 percent of parity program is not the answer to the problems of the family farm, Bergland said. He said such a policy would price American farmers out of export markets that are vital to farm income and the trade balance, and drive land prices even higher than they are today.

"This," he said, "would accelerate the trend, resulting in even fewer farms owning even more of the land and controlling even more of the production."

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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

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FYI

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

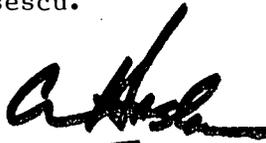
April 6, 1979

Yesterday Secretary Kreps opened the plenary session of the Joint American-Romanian Economic Commission in Bucharest. At that session she announced the issuance of 38 export licenses valued at \$3.9 million, bringing the total value of export licenses granted this year for Romania to \$11.3 million. This action will help to fulfill the commitment made to President Ceausescu last year to expand trade and expedite the processing of export licenses for Romania.

On Wednesday Vice President Mondale announced our submission to the Congress of the proposed National Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1979, implementing much of your economic development reorganization. Stuart Eizenstat and others were most helpful to us as we developed the legislation. With their help we were able to complete the proposal in a few weeks. We think we have developed good legislation and we hope the Congress will respond quickly and favorably.

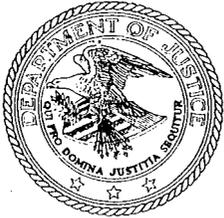
The Commerce Department will outfit a ship as a floating department store next October to carry high quality American-made consumer goods directly to a market of at least half a million people in Japan. The agreement to use this novel approach was reached during last year's Japanese Buying Mission to the United States. The ship, which will be provided by the Japanese, will visit 11 ports to acquaint Japanese consumers with the opportunities, prices and choices available in American products.

Secretary Kreps returns from her trip this weekend and will report personally to you concerning her meetings with Prime Minister Nourira, King Hassan II, and President Ceausescu.



C. L. Haslam  
Acting Secretary

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# Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

April 6, 1979

## Principal Activities of the Department of Justice for the Week of March 31 through April 6

### 1. Meetings and Events

On Monday, the Attorney General spoke at the retirement ceremony for Chief Judge John Sammons Bell, Chief Judge of the Georgia Court of Appeals in Atlanta. On Tuesday, the Attorney General addressed a breakfast meeting in Washington, D.C., of the National Association of Attorneys General conference. He also introduced ABC sports commentator Howard Cosell to the employees of the Department in its Great Hall; Mr. Cosell spoke for about an hour and answered questions from the audience. Later that same day he met with the Minister of Justice and the Ambassador from the Netherlands and other Dutch police officials and also a delegation of Polish American attorneys. On Wednesday morning the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General had a breakfast meeting with FBI Director Webster and all the Special Agents in Charge (SAC's) who head the Bureau's field offices. On Wednesday afternoon he had a consultation meeting with members of the House Judiciary Committee regarding the proposed extension of the refugee parole program for Indochinese and Soviet Jewish refugees. On Friday the Attorney General hosted a luncheon for all the newly-appointed Inspectors General as a part of their Justice Department orientation and training program.

### 2. H-Bomb Litigation

The District Court in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has enjoined the publication of the Progressive magazine article on the manufacture of the H-bomb, but the same article has surfaced in Australia. It was delivered to a Melbourne newspaper, which has thus far declined to publish it. The Department has sent an attorney and an Energy Department technical expert to work with the Australian government to enjoin its publication there, if necessary, and to attempt recovery of any copies of the article in that country.

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3. Goldwater Suit

The plaintiffs in the Goldwater lawsuit to enjoin the termination of the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan have succeeded in persuading the District Court to permit the taking of Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher's deposition (oral testimony) in the near future. A hearing has been set to argue the case before Judge Gasch on May 2 here in Washington. The plaintiffs' attorneys will also be permitted to examine certain classified documents pertaining to that treaty's negotiations, provided they can obtain the necessary security clearances.

4. KKK Indictment

In the first such case in some time, a federal grand jury in Birmingham, Alabama, indicted 20 members of the Alabama Ku Klux Klan on charges relating to shootings into the homes of NAACP leaders and racially-mixed couples and also to the impersonation by one member as an FBI special agent. The indictments followed a four-month long intensive investigation by the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office in Birmingham.

5. Florida School Case

The Department has sought to become an amicus curiae in the Florida case of Debra P. v. Turlington. The plaintiff represents a group of high school students who seek to challenge the state's use of competency tests for functional literacy, and the defendant is the state commissioner of education. The Department will provide its statistical and technical expertise to the court, particularly as such testing may affect minority students.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON 20220

April 6, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Highlights of Treasury Activities

1. THE DOLLAR

The dollar appreciated further this week on very strong demand, despite heavy intervention on occasion by the Japanese, Germans and Swiss in support of their currencies. The U.S. also intervened fairly heavily at times to settle the market, purchasing German marks and continuing swap repayment. By late Thursday afternoon, the dollar was up by 1 to 3 percent against the DM, Swiss franc and yen for the week, and by roughly 9, 15 and 21 percent against those currencies since November 1. The U.S. also completed early repayment of pre-August 1971 Swiss franc debts.

2. EPG

The EPG Steering Group met with the Vice President to discuss Secretary Marshall's proposal to tax corporations that breach the price standards. We unanimously decided that, regardless of the substantive merits or drawbacks of the proposal, it would have no chance of success on the Hill.

  
Robert Carswell  
Acting Secretary

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THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

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April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

FROM: Brock Adams

SUBJECT: Significant Issues for the Week of April 2

Energy - In support of the energy proposals you announced yesterday, I am continuing to emphasize the links between sound transportation programs and energy conservation. On Tuesday I testified before the House Commerce Subcommittee and stressed that the low passenger portions of the current Amtrak rail passenger system are an energy waster. The trains we have proposed for discontinuation are the long distance, low ridership routes that consume large amounts of fuel.

This week I had my staff review the 55 mph speed limits in each State. We found five States (Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, and New Mexico) with existing weak laws for enforcing the national speed limit. We are sending letters to the Governors of these States to indicate that continued weak compliance will result in formal proceedings for withholding their highway funds.

In addition, this week United Airlines became the first air carrier to place orders for new, fuel efficient, quiet engines for their older four-engine aircraft. With this change, the fuel efficiency of the United older, four-engine airplanes will increase approximately 22 percent. At the same time, these aircraft will meet the most stringent U.S. noise standards.

Fuel Shortages - Shortages of fuel are hampering various transportation modes. The railroads have been warned by the oil companies that there may be reductions in fuel of 10 to 30 percent at scattered rail terminals. Public bus operators are encountering fuel supply problems. Some urban bus companies have said they will receive only one-third of the fuel they need to operate in April. As I reported to you on March 9, airlines have been experiencing spot shortages at some airports. Eastern, Delta, Continental, and United have all cut back domestic airline flights. My staff is working with the Department of Energy to minimize these impacts.

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United and Pan Am Airlines Strikes - Agreement has not been reached between United Airlines and striking maintenance employees. The strike is expected to continue at least until April 16. United is the only large air carrier for eight U.S. cities, although five of these cities do have commuter airline service and the other three have some air taxi service. The remainder of the cities served by United have at least one other major air carrier who at the present time has sufficient capacity to handle United's passengers. In addition, the Director of the CAB's Bureau of Consumer Protection has indicated that, during the strike, it will not enforce the statutory prohibition against foreign carriers transporting U.S. passengers from one U.S. city to another. I have indicated to the Chairman of the CAB I believe that his agency cannot simply ignore the law and an alternative to this procedure is necessary.

Pan Am Airlines is anticipating a strike of its flight attendants beginning at midnight on Saturday, April 7. Under present contingency plans, we understand Pan Am will be able to continue all cargo flights and Military Airlift Command charters. Pacific and Latin American flights will continue on a reduced scale using management personnel. The Atlantic passenger flights will be cancelled. Because both of these strikes started during the Easter holiday period, U.S. air passengers will likely be inconvenienced. My staff will continue to monitor the impacts of these strike situations.

Teamsters Strike - The strike is now in its fifth day. The adverse economic impacts of the strike and lockout are continuing to be felt most heavily in the automobile industry. Thirty-two vehicle assembly plants are either closed or on shortened hours with about 125,000 employees on short-time or laid off. Chrysler will place 85,000 employees on layoff by Monday if the strike continues. While no serious problems have been reported in the movement of food or other essential commodities, we anticipate that the movement of dry grocery goods may become a problem within the next week.

Not for  
public  
release.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

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April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles Warren  
Jane Yarn  
Gus Speth



SUBJECT: Weekly Status Report

CRBR. This week key White House staff and agency officials met to move ahead on your CRBR decision. The strategy for implementing your decision has been agreed upon and includes a maximum effort to involve supportive non-government groups. We would recommend that you include this assignment among others given Anne Wexler.

RARE-II. We have been working with agencies to draft a decision memorandum for you concerning USDA's Roadless Area Review (RARE-II). Along with the Alaska D-2 lands, this issue will be one of your most significant decisions affecting publicly owned resources. Of the 62 million presently undeveloped acres involved in the review, USDA has selected 36 million acres for non-wilderness designation (that is, to be managed for multiple-use development), 15 million for wilderness designation and 11 million acres to be further studied. Our present effort is to sort out recommendations for alternative designations by governors, elected officials and private interest groups. The Conservation Community's analysis of the Forest Service's RARE-II decisionmaking process concludes that non-wilderness designations were strongly favored. As a result, conservation organizations seek enlargement of the wilderness segment by an additional 10 million acres. We hope to present you with a decision memorandum which deals with specific recommendations of the governors, et al, in a manner not restricted to the present ratio among the three categories.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 6, 1979

THE ADMINISTRATOR

WEEKLY REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Douglas M. Costle

This morning, Charlie Schultze, John White, and I testified before Senator Ribicoff's Government Operations Committee on your Regulatory Reform Bill. The hearing was well attended -- Senators Percy, Ribicoff, Eagleton, Levin, Pryor and Durenberger were there. (Tom Eagleton said he had never seen a hearing attract so many Senators without a television camera.) The discussion was very thoughtful. I thought you would be amused, however, by the fact that the Committee had me defending economic analysis and Charlie defending environmental regulation.

A large, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Douglas M. Costle".

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THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS  
WASHINGTON  
20506

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April 5, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Ambassador Robert S. Strauss

RM

Subject: Weekly Summary

The EC Ministers gave the Commission sufficient authority to initial the agreement on April 11th. Italy reserved but the Commission has indicated to me that they will go forward on the 11th anyway, even if they were unable to secure that approval. We are still on schedule and I am pushing the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee about as hard as can be done to complete markup so that we can introduce the legislative package the first week of May. It's a tight schedule but we must maintain it to have any chance of reaching the objective of final Congressional action during July. Interestingly, we are getting bipartisan support on every issue before the Finance Committee and almost solid Republican support on the Trade Subcommittee in the House. Without Bob Dole's cooperation, we would not have had our waiver of CVD in time for the Minister's meeting.

I am going forward with everything that I can do to accomplish the additional objectives we discussed. It looks like a plane will not become available until the 23d which would take me off the Hill for a critical week in April. I will keep you advised.

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

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April 7, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CS*

Subject: CEA Weekly Report

George Eads' nomination as the third Member of the Council went to the Senate on Tuesday.

Energy. Most of last week was spent on preparations for and briefings after the energy program.

Regulation Reform. On Friday, April 6, I joined Doug Costle and John White in testifying before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on the Regulation Reform Act. The hearing was well attended and went extremely well. If the attitudes of the Committee members are any indication, this legislation will be enacted.

Food Policy. The Vice President, Fred Kahn and I have asked for a decision memo from Agriculture by April 15 on three matters:

- o meat import quota liberalization
- o reducing the Class I differentials for fluid milk (which would lower milk prices)
- o easing restrictions on shipments of Florida tomatoes.

We are aiming to ask you for decisions on these matters as soon as you return after Easter.

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EPA proposed regulations on scrubbing sulfur from coal. EPA will shortly have to issue regulations on this subject. There is substantial disagreement within government on the subject. The decision will have major economic and political implications. Doug Costle, Stu and I are planning to seek a session with you, for briefing and discussion of the matter (the interested principals would be invited -- Schlesinger, Kahn, Andrus, Costle, Eizenstat and Schultze).

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**Community** WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506  
**Services Administration**



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April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Attention: Rick Hutcheson  
Staff Secretary

FROM: Graciela (Grace) Olivarez *GO/Grac*  
Director  
Community Services  
Administration

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Significant  
Agency Activities  
(April 2 - 6, 1979)

House Appropriations Hearing

I am scheduled to appear next Tuesday, April 10, 1979, before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-Health, Education and Welfare. This will be my first appearance before Congressional members since you announced your new energy policies. As a result, I anticipate many questions regarding the possible impact of these policies on the poor.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/10/79

Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Telephone Calls - Week of April 1, 1979 - Page Two

State Senator Joseph Merlino  
Trenton, New Jersey  
(o) 609/393-2444  
(h) 609/392-4561  
609/292-5388 (Senate Office)

4/9/79

Merlino serves as the President of New Jersey's State Senate. Until the expiration of his term in 1980, Merlino will continue to serve as the state government's second highest elected official. Since 1977, when Merlino won state recognition as one of Brendan Byrne's most loyal supporters, Merlino has been a state-wide figure. He is recognized as one of the legislature's genuine liberals but has combined this reputation with a strong populist appeal among his conservative Italian blue-collar constituents. Merlino has openly expressed his interest in the 1981 Gubernatorial election. His only real support at this point is from State Chairman Dick Coffee who, as the Chairman of Merlino's own county (Mercer) has enough credibility to make Merlino a factor in the election. At this point Merlino has said very little about the 1980 Presidential Campaign. In 1976 he ran successfully on the uncommitted slate. His support, however, will be important in gaining votes among Trenton's large Italian population.

NOTES: "Keep Ft Dix in NJ. Repair Saratoga in Philly" - not friendly

Stan Fink  
Minot, North Dakota  
(o) 701/852-6500  
(h) 701/839-2695

4/9/79

Stan was one of the first supporters in North Dakota. He is a multi-millionaire, he owns several "Young America" clothing stores in the mid-west. Stan gave considerable money to the campaign and raised a great deal from friends. Harold Kapelovitz is a close friend of Fink's and he introduced Stan to you in Chicago in mid-1975. Stan again met you in October of 1976 when he took a plane load of people to see you in Sioux Falls, South Dakota during a campaign appearance. Stan has not heard from the White House since we arrived; this call should help.

NOTES: "You have a friend here"  
Overwhelmed.  
Tell Gretchen to invite to WH event

> STEPHEN PAWLINGA

> EUGENE PATTERSON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TK*

SUBJECT:

Telephone Calls - Week of April 1, 1979

Stephen J. Pawlinga  
Utica, New York  
(o) 315/798-3200  
(h) 315/724-7671

*4/10/79*

Pawlinga is Mayor of Utica, N.Y. He was a strong supporter of Carey in his re-election campaign and is a strong Carter supporter. He is Polish and has considerable influence in that community. Utica has a substantial rural and senior citizen population. Like many small Northeastern Cities, it is very concerned about energy shortages and high costs. The Mayor may bring this up in conversation.

NOTES: *Trying to get Gannett people to help. Did this for Carey - Aunt delivered the page - wants to help e Ethics - from Savannah = Has photo (large) of JC/Pres. with JC no matter who wins = May come to W.H. for photo.*  
Eugene C. Patterson  
St. Petersburg, Florida  
(o) 813/893-8111  
(h) 813/822-1583

*base keeping open - announced by Repub. Congressman - Did not*

*4/9/79*

Patterson was an early supporter of yours in 1975. He is President and Editor of the St. Petersburg Times. Patterson won a Pulitzer Prize for editorial work while he was at the Atlanta Constitution during the civil rights movement. He has continued to be a top quality editor and the St. Petersburg Times is a top quality newspaper. His wife is named Sue. You may see him at the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Convention in New York on April 25. Attached is a recent editorial strongly supporting you for strong and prudent leadership.

NOTES:

*"Chicken on a 'june bug' - excellent"*  
*"Most unappreciated president in history"*  
*"Scotty Hester is a friend"*

"The policy of our paper is very simple — merely to tell the truth."

Paul Poynter, 1875-1950

Nelson Poynter, 1903-1978

22A

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1979

## A strong president

We Americans have a dangerous idea about our leaders. Too many of us think a "strong" president is an international cowboy, sending in the Marines to punish the black hats, exercising our military power frequently and decisively. Restraint is interpreted as weakness.

It goes without saying that such attitudes, which are products of our nation's history and culture, are outmoded in an age of nuclear weapons delivered by strategic missiles.

The current wave of criticism of President Carter illustrates the point.

**IT'S NO SECRET** that things have been going badly for the President in recent months. President Lopez Portillo invites him to Mexico City, then becomes a rude host at the expense of the United States.

A revolution occurs in Iran, not unlike our own revolution 200 years ago and certainly none of our business; but Henry Kissinger blames President Carter.

Israel and Egypt allow the Middle East peace negotiations, on which Carter has spent much of his time, to bog down. Some oil-producing countries take advantage of the Iranian situation to boost prices, which hurts Carter's efforts to control inflation. Terrorists murder Ambassador Adolph Dubs in Afghanistan.

With time running out on a process begun by Kissinger and Richard Nixon, the President recognizes reality by opening diplomatic relations with China. Just as he is trying to persuade Congress that China will settle its differences with Taiwan peacefully, China invades Vietnam to punish it for invading Cambodia.

All the while, the President is working to limit the wasteful and dangerous nuclear arms race by negotiating mutual limitations with a jittery Soviet Union.

**HOW DOES** a strong, red-blooded President react?

Does he follow the advice of such critics as columnist George Will to throw American weight around? Does he leave Mexico City in a huff? Does he

send military advisers and CIA agents to Thailand to work against communist expansion there? Does he order in the Marines to defend the U.S. Embassy in Tehran?

The President's critics seem to be suggesting such rashness. Carter might even gain some temporary popularity, as did Gerald Ford after the *Mayaguez* incident.

President Carter is not making those mistakes. He is acting like a truly strong president, the responsible, reliable leader of a nation capable of judging its real interests.

Carter expressed his attitudes this week in an important speech at Georgia Tech. He said that in this time of international conflicts he was determined to meet America's four fundamental security responsibilities:

✓ To provide for our nation's strength and safety.

✓ To stand by our allies and friends.

✓ To support national independence and integrity.

✓ To work diligently for peace.

He said the United States is eager to help the Iranian people in any way we could but that we don't intend to get involved in their revolution, and he warned the Soviet Union not to either.

As to the war between China and Vietnam, Carter said he had urged restraint on all parties. Then he said flatly: "We will not get involved in conflict between Asian communist states. Our national interests are not directly threatened, although we are concerned at the wider implications of what has been happening."

**CARTER SAID** that despite the difficulties, he intends to work for arms controls that would benefit this country.

To anyone who wants a cowboy in the White House, Jimmy Carter is a disappointment. As for us, we sleep much better at night when the President of the United States expresses national policy with such clear-headedness and with such a well-developed sense of international responsibility.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1979

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Senator David L. Boren, (D-Okla.)  
Senator Howard W. Cannon, (D-Nev.)  
Senator Herman E. Talmadge, (D-Ga.)

Each of these Senators support the Department of Education bill, but voted in favor of the Helms' amendment.

DATE: April 8 or early April 9, 1979

RECOMMENDED BY: Frank Moore *F.M. / LES FRANCIS*

PURPOSE: To urge Senators to vote in favor of the motion to reconsider Senator Helms' amendment. 

BACKGROUND:

The Senate began floor consideration of S. 210, the Department of Education Act, on Thursday, April 6. Among the first issues addressed was an amendment by Senator Helms that would have the effect of divesting the Federal courts and the Supreme Court of all jurisdiction over state laws permitting voluntary prayer in the public schools and other public buildings. After a tie vote on a motion to table, the Senate passed the amendment 47-37. Senators Byrd and Ribicoff quickly moved to reconsider and then adjourn. Many Members who voted for the amendment may have been ignorant about its true effect. The motion to reconsider will be the first order of business Monday, April 9, and we are hopeful we can reverse the vote. Many observers believe that if the Helms' amendment is not defeated, the Department of Education may be doomed. We believe the vote will be very close.

*DB Will consider carefully*

*HT Supports Dept of Ed & Helms. Will look @ Delonini*

*HC Careful look - Staff. S450 may not pass. Will try to help*

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

See attached.

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## Talking Points

1. Vote yes on the motion to reconsider Helms' Supreme Court jurisdiction amendment that was added to the Department of Education bill last Thursday. It will be the first order of business Monday, April 9.
2. The Helms amendment deletes the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over appeals of state school prayer cases.
3. Major church groups oppose the Helms' amendment, including Methodists, Baptists, Church of Christ.
4. An important issue like the Supreme Court's jurisdiction should only be considered after hearings, committee discussion and full floor debate.
5. There is a bill on the Senate calendar which deals directly with the Supreme Court's jurisdiction -- S. 450 sponsored by Senator DeConcini. If you must support a school prayer amendment, vote for an amendment on that bill rather than weight down the Department of Education bill.

I understand Senator Byrd is working to get S. 450 (DeConcini's bill) called up very soon.

THE WHITE HOUSE-  
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1979

*done -  
serious  
concern -  
will not busy  
in  
Sub. Com.  
(Doubtful)  
J*

TELEPHONE  
CALL:

To Congressman William Moorhead,  
(D-14-Pennsylvania)

LENGTH:

5 minutes

DATE:

April 6, 7, or 8

PURPOSE:

To speak with Congressman Moorhead,  
a Member of the House Government  
Operations Committee Subcommittee  
through which the legislation creating  
a Department of Education must pass.

BACKGROUND:

The Subcommittee will vote Monday. We  
need Moorhead to vote with us not because  
we need his vote in subcommittee but because  
we absolutely need him in full committee.  
We have spent a considerable amount of time  
lobbying him and speaking to his concerns  
regarding federal involvement in education,  
and concerns that we may be creating "a  
monster". He would find it exceptionally  
difficult to say no to a direct request from  
you to stick with us now and in full committee.

INITIAL  
REQUESTER:

Terry Straub *[Signature]*

APPROVED BY  
FRANK MOORE:

*F.M.*

DATE OF  
SUBMISSION:

April 5, 1979

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*Please see attached for  
additional information you should  
know about before you talk to Moorhead.*

*JLP*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1979

Mr. President ---

Congressman Moorhead called last night with the message contained in the attached note. I told Moorhead this morning that we did not have time to get an appropriately cleared statement in your speech.

I have given him the attached statement to clear with other members of the Pennsylvania delegation. We will release it this afternoon.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jody".

4/5/79 2:05 pm

Jody --

Cong. William Moorhead (D-Pa.) just called. Said Pennsylvania congressional delegation just met Pennsylvania is suffering from economic fallout due to Three Mile Island incident. Signs are going up "Buy Nestle's chocolate - don't buy Hershey's", "This food did not come from Pennsylvania" - truckers are suffering - won't drive into or out of Pennsylvania. Says if we can get the President to put in a sentence or two in his speech tonight of reassurance about conditions in Pennsylvania this would (a) be very good for the economy of Pennsylvania and (b) be good for the President's political standing there. The Congressman from Pennsylvania would like to talk to you -- or to the President direct -- about this matter. His number is 225-2301.

Carolyn

cc: Frank Moore

*Moorhead is chairman of delegation  
JHP*

## FOOD STATEMENT

(cleared by: Eidenberg, Governor's press office (Roland Page), HEW (Rick Cotten), FDA (Wayne Pines), USDA (Tom Sand), and FDAA (Bob Blair)

Some officials have voiced their concern about reports that a few members of the public fear the purity of food from the area surrounding the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

These fears are not grounded in fact. Current readings show nothing to fear from food grown, harvested or produced in that area. Both the Food and Drug Administration and the Food Safety and Quality Service of the USDA, on the federal side, and state health officials, are making exhaustive tests on foodstuffs in that area. They have found absolutely no danger to exist.

Tests of fish taken from the Susquehanna River downstream from the nuclear plant, of fish from a hatchery, of food in processing plants, of meat and poultry in packing houses, and of solid food taken from grocery store shelves in the immediate area have all been negative. No radioactivity above the everpresent background levels has been found in these foods -- even within three miles of the nuclear plant.

MORE

Food Statement - 2

USDA officials briefly closed six small packing plants near Three Mile Island on Friday until they had the results of their tests. That was out of an abundance of caution. When the tests came in negative the plants were reopened on Monday.

Measurements of milk found -- as has been fully reported -- a barely discernible level of radiation that is only one quarter of one percent of what could be considered a potential health hazard. That tiny measurement in milk alone was much lower than the level of radioactivity found elsewhere in the United States following a Chinese nuclear test. And that milk was safe to drink.

As far as it is humanly possible to determine, the food from the Three Mile Island area is safe to produce, buy, transport, prepare and eat as the food available at any other place in the United States.

Queries: FDA Wayne Pines 443-4177  
USDA Tom Sand 447-7231 (both in Washington)

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

*Frank  
already  
has*

ACTION  
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

ARAGON
BOURNE
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
COSTANZA
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
LINDER
MITCHELL
MOE
PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
RAFSHOON
SCHNEIDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE

8:45 am West,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4-9-79

Phil

30 min this  
week for Kreps

J

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON 4/9/79

Mr. President:

Sec. Brown has asked for  
20 minutes before you leave  
for Sapelo. May I schedule?

yes  no

*S*

Phil

*2pm Wed*

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 8, 1979

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES T. MCINTYRE, JR. 

SUBJECT: ACTION/Peace Corps Reorganization

In February, you deferred a decision on whether to include Peace Corps in the proposed International Development Cooperation Administration (IDCA), and requested that OMB complete an overall review of ACTION and present options for Peace Corps and the domestic volunteer programs. We present here two basic options: strengthening, and possibly expanding, the role of ACTION as a central volunteer agency or moving its programs elsewhere. In the event you wish to consider the latter, we also present options for where these programs might be located.

Our analysis reflects two assumptions:

- o Congressional pressure for greater Peace Corps autonomy has reached the point where Administration insistence on the status quo will encounter strong resistance. The first option, for retaining ACTION, includes significant steps to increase Peace Corps' visibility and autonomy;
- o Whatever the organizational decision, the Administration's commitment to the importance of volunteer service should be reemphasized.

1. BACKGROUND

ACTION was created in 1971 as part of the Nixon Administration's effort to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Currently, ACTION employs about 1,800 people to administer Peace Corps, VISTA, three Older American Volunteer Programs, and several demonstration projects testing the concept of national youth service. The FY 1979 budget is \$236 million and a new Urban Volunteer Program (\$25 million) is proposed for FY 1980.

### Peace Corps

Peace Corps, with 6,000 volunteers, is the most prominent program and accounts for 40% of ACTION's budget and more than half of the staff. Since 1971, ACTION has functioned as a highly centralized agency, with effective power resting in the ACTION Director rather than the heads of its international and domestic programs. Under Sam Brown and Mary King, important steps have been taken to increase Peace Corps' visibility and focus its efforts on basic human needs. However, the Peace Corps still lacks program autonomy. This accounts for much of the growing pressure to take Peace Corps out of ACTION; a movement which precedes this Administration. There is no comparable pressure for increased autonomy of ACTION's domestic programs.

The Peace Corps Act still authorizes the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to exercise overall direction of the Peace Corps--an authority he has used sparingly.

The operational links between ACTION's international and domestic programs have been limited but are being strengthened. In addition to joint Peace Corps-VISTA recruiting, efforts have increased under ACTION's current leadership to link domestic and international volunteer training and program experience. ACTION's central policy staff is actively promoting joint program designs and strategies between domestic and international operations. Steps have also been taken to improve agency management, including redesign of the accounting system, which has now (for the first time) won GAO approval; reduction of agency paperwork by 40%; and reduction of overseas staff recruitment time by 60%.

### Domestic Volunteer Programs

VISTA, with 4,600 volunteers, and the proposed Urban Volunteer Program represent ACTION's major domestic commitment to promoting voluntary action and community self-help efforts. The Older American Volunteer Programs--Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program--involve more than 270,000 part-time volunteers, emphasize targeting on specific needs and enjoy widespread public and Congressional support. In the last two years, these programs have developed stronger links with VISTA.

Although ACTION is the principal Federal agency that recruits and assigns volunteers to local communities, the growing use of volunteers in many Federally supported human services and community development programs is a significant new dimension of Federal involvement with the voluntary sector. For example: 400,000 volunteers work with local community action agencies, 100,000 volunteers serve in VA hospitals, 80,000 support Head Start Centers, and 12,000 work with SBA. Federal relationships with the private voluntary sector will continue to expand with the growth of health, education and human services assistance commitments.

## 2. POLITICAL SITUATION

In reauthorizing the Foreign Assistance Act, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has voted to move Peace Corps to IDCA. Chairman Zablocki and Don Bonker reached a compromise on Bonker's independent foundation proposal by giving Peace Corps substantial autonomy within IDCA. The amendment will likely survive a technical challenge on the House floor when debate on the foreign aid reauthorization bill continues on Monday.

Zablocki/Bonker and others are committed to moving Peace Corps out of ACTION. They present a formidable Congressional coalition and there are few, if any, members strongly supportive of maintaining Peace Corps in ACTION. In the absence of strong support for maintaining Peace Corps/ACTION, few members want to buck Zablocki--especially given, until now, the lack of an Administration position on Peace Corps reorganization.

Congressional Liaison's assessment, in which we concur, is that if you decide to keep Peace Corps in ACTION with substantial reforms, we can stop Zablocki's effort in the Senate. There does not seem to be the same degree of interest in moving Peace Corps out of ACTION in the Senate--though few Senators strongly favor the status quo.

There is also some interest in moving the domestic volunteer programs out of ACTION on the Senate Human Resources Committee which will mark up the program reauthorization bill on Wednesday. If you decide to retain ACTION, we believe we can head off any effort to transfer the domestic programs. But legislative success will depend entirely on the extent of Peace Corps autonomy and ACTION management improvements that the Hill sees over the next four weeks, prior to Senate Foreign Relations Committee consideration of Peace Corps authorization. If the changes suggested under Option 1 are perceived as cosmetic and lacking substance, the Congress will almost certainly reorganize ACTION.

### 3. CRITERIA FOR DECISION

Among the factors you may wish to consider in making your choices are:

- o How will your action reinforce and dramatize important Administration goals, including:
  - a) Commitment to voluntary people-to-people service as a reflection of humanitarian values;
  - b) Commitment to a basic human needs strategy and building self-reliance as a main goal of international development;
  - c) Commitment to strengthening of social programs at a time of budgetary stringency, particularly those serving the poor, the elderly, and others in distress;
  - d) Commitment to improving the quality and effectiveness of ACTION's programs, and preserving Peace Corps' unique role in fostering international relationships.
  
- o The effect of various options in obtaining Congressional and public support.

### 4. OPTIONS

We have reviewed a range of organizational options, from maintaining the status quo at ACTION without internal changes, to placing Peace Corps under a quasi-public foundation. The first of these we rejected in part because of its political difficulty, even more because it would deprive you of a major opportunity to strengthen ACTION's programs and the Administration's identification with them. We also rejected the foundation option, which has substantial support among Peace Corps advocates, because it weakens the valuable identification of Peace Corps as a public, U.S. government program.

The basic choice that remains is whether to retain Peace Corps within a revitalized ACTION, or to dismantle ACTION and move the Peace Corps and the domestic programs elsewhere.

Option 1. Retain ACTION as an independent agency, but increase Peace Corps autonomy and visibility, strengthen management arrangements and consider possible expansion of ACTION's role as a central volunteer agency. Such restructuring would include:

1. Giving the Peace Corps Director more autonomy through:
  - o a clear delegation of the President's program authority;
  - o responsibility for developing a separate Peace Corps budget, subject only to the ACTION Director's policy guidance regarding coordination with domestic programs;
  - o authority to hire or terminate Peace Corps Country Directors, and control over support services;
  - o the right to raise for Presidential resolution substantial differences between himself and the ACTION Director.
2. Directing immediate implementation of ACTION/OMB recommended management improvement program, which includes:
  - o creation of a senior position to assist program managers in improving project monitoring and quality control;
  - o strengthening audit and investigation capability, to follow the guidelines for departmental Inspectors General.
3. Directing ACTION to develop proposals for strengthening the Administration's commitment to voluntary service and partnership arrangements with the private voluntary sector.

#### PROS

- o Gives the Peace Corps Director sufficient autonomy to counter pressures to take Peace Corps out of ACTION, and strengthens the position of Director-designate Celeste.

- o Underscores Administration support for volunteer programs serving the poor, the elderly and others in need at home as well as abroad.
- o Facilitates continued Peace Corps-VISTA cooperation in recruitment and programming.

#### CONS

- o By strengthening Peace Corps autonomy, may reinforce the argument that ACTION is a hybrid agency with no coherent mission to unite its programs.
- o Forecloses one means of strengthening Peace Corps' link to international development and VISTA's to domestic poverty-related programs.

Option 2. Abolish ACTION and move its programs elsewhere, perhaps on a phased basis, moving Peace Corps first. Under this option, separate decisions would be required on location of Peace Corps and the domestic programs.

#### Peace Corps

Option 2(a). Stress Peace Corps' development role by placing it within the new International Development Cooperation Administration (IDCA). To insure that Peace Corps retains substantial autonomy, it would be given its own board, with substantial authority over budget and policy, but chaired by the IDCA Director; as will be the case for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

#### PROS

- o Strengthens Peace Corps' developmental effectiveness by facilitating cooperation with other IDCA agencies.
- o Strengthens IDCA's human needs orientation by including within IDCA an agency dedicated primarily to meeting those needs.
- o Adds weight to the IDCA proposal by expanding the number of agencies it will contain.

#### CONS

- o Might compromise the insulation of Peace Corps from intelligence activities, at least in appearance.

- o Weakens Peace Corps' apolitical reputation and may thus complicate recruitment of volunteers and relations with host governments.
- o Could make Peace Corps programs more vulnerable to pressures to meet short term foreign policy objectives.
- o Could subordinate personal service purpose by changing volunteers into "junior experts" in development.
- o Increases pressure for similar autonomy for other IDCA program agencies.

Option 2(b). Stress the individual Peace Corps' volunteer experience and service by re-establishing it as a separate agency, as in 1961-71.

#### PROS

- o Provides maximum operating autonomy and visibility.
- o Minimizes concern that Peace Corps would be subordinate to U.S. foreign policy objectives.
- o Would best satisfy Peace Corps constituency.

#### CONS

- o Weakens links with both development and voluntary service programs.
- o Creates another free-standing Federal agency.
- o Risks reduced emphasis on basic human needs and developmental goals.

#### Domestic Programs

Should you decide to separate Peace Corps from ACTION, the agency's domestic programs should also be reorganized. The basic choices are:

Option 2(a). Stress the Administration's commitment to the poor and their communities by merging ACTION's domestic programs with the Community Services Administration (CSA) to form a revitalized community anti-poverty agency.

PROS

- o Strengthens existing linkages between VISTA and CSA's community capacity building and self-help programs, and combines a broader range of resources to address local needs.
- o Could revitalize CSA programs by encouraging emphasis on more innovative program strategies and support of small neighborhood level self-help groups involving volunteers.

CONS

- o May dilute emphasis on volunteerism--a highly effective strategy for creating partnerships between the poor and other community groups.
- o Transfer of ACTION's Older American Volunteer programs will incur resistance from elderly volunteers who see their mission as broader than the anti-poverty focus of CSA.
- o May reduce ACTION's emphasis on innovation and community organizing because of CSA's focus on services through its network of community action agencies.

Option 2(b). Stress the distinct clienteles served by ACTION's domestic programs by merging VISTA and the proposed Urban Volunteer programs with CSA to form a community anti-poverty agency, and transfer the Older American Volunteer Programs to HEW's Administration on Aging (AoA).

PROS

- o Links volunteer programs more directly to the clientele they are designed to serve and involve.
- o Upgrades AoA as the focal point for Federal response to the expanding elderly population.

CONS

- o Submerges volunteer programs, in which elderly volunteers serve people of all ages, in an agency that exclusively serves the aged.
- o Weakens the linkage between VISTA and the elderly-- a relationship which now helps VISTA respond to attacks from those who oppose anti-poverty programs.

5. DECISION

Option 1: Retain and revitalize ACTION with increased autonomy for Peace Corps

Supported by: OMB, CL, DPS, VP Staff, ACTION/Peace Corps

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ ✓

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Option 2: Abolish ACTION and reorganize its programs as follows:

Peace Corps

(A) Transfer Peace Corps to IDCA

(Henry Owen notes that such a transfer makes sense from the standpoint of development assistance, but does not feel competent to judge other aspects of the matter.)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Create an Independent Peace Corps

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Domestic Volunteer Programs

(A) Transfer all domestic programs to CSA

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Transfer Older American Volunteer Program  
to HEW, and VISTA and Urban Volunteer  
programs to CSA

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

4-8-79

Rick,

Because of testimony next week, we need a decision from the President tomorrow. As you can see, there is broad staff consensus on the recommendation. Please inform John White of the decision.

Staff feels strongly that the decision should not be communicated except to John until after the Peace Corps vote in the House tomorrow.

Hanson Welch

OMB already  
has. ~~the~~

Send no other  
copies.

OMB will notify  
Bechel

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
09 Apr 79

Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL



FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

ARAGON
BOURNE
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
COSTANZA
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
LINDER
MITCHELL
MOE
PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
RAFSHOON
SCHNEIDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE

Governor Ella Grasso  
Hartford, Connecticut  
(o) 203/566-4840  
(h) 203/523-7014

*4/9/79*

The Governor was in town for the NGA but did not stay for your dinner because of death in the family (not immediate). She was to have been seated at your table. The Governor has grown more and more supportive of you and your policies, but she is still not sure that she is considered a true friend of the White House since she was not "early Carter". The purpose of the call would be friendly--having missed seeing her at NGA. *see attached recent correspondence*

NOTES:

*Rosalynn was so terrific = A woman  
who knew exactly what she was doing  
"Grace under fire"*

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P-41



THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06101

06101

Dear Mr President -

The whole country - the world - gives  
ferent thanks for the success of your  
mission for peace.

Only a persistent virus could  
keep from a happy journey to Washington.  
My applause and my prayers joined the  
millions of people who cherish this gift  
of peace.

Faithfully

Leea Grasso

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1979

To Governor Ella Grasso

Thank you very much for your kind words about my efforts to help bring about a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East.

Throughout the long and sometimes tedious negotiations, I was sustained not only by my firm belief that persons of reason and goodwill can arrive at a mutually acceptable agreement, but also by the encouragement and prayers offered by my fellow citizens and peace-loving people around the world.

Your support makes easier the remaining task of building a just and lasting peace throughout the Mideastern region.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy".

The Honorable Ella T. Grasso  
Governor of Connecticut  
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

*Thanks!*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
09 Apr 79

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

*Administratively  
Confidential*

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VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
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KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
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MCINTYRE
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VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

el  
J

April 7, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *BL*  
RE: Selection of Federal Judges

In response to your recent memorandum concerning the selection of Federal judges, I am attaching a brief summary setting out the names of all persons being considered at this time for Circuit Court of Appeals judgeships.

You have an appointment at 2:00 p.m. on Monday with Griffin and me, at which time we will make the recommendations to you concerning them.

Concerning the selection of district court judges, generally speaking, the Senators are submitting only their final recommendations and not a list given to them (either by commissions or otherwise) from which individual nominees have been selected by them for recommendation.

With reference to the attached list, I also have a more detailed resume of each person, on a single page, which I will bring with me to our meeting (or submit to you prior to the meeting if you so desire).

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Tenth Circuit (Oklahoma: one vacancy)

Harold Cook (white male) -- U.S. District Judge since 1975; previously an HEW official under Nixon and Ford.

Pat Irwin (white male) -- Chief Justice and Vice Chief Justice of Oklahoma Supreme Court since 1959 (positions rotate biannually).

✓ Stephanie Seymour (white female) -- private practice; first female partner in a major Oklahoma firm; first woman to serve as an Oklahoma Bar examiner; experience in complex litigation.

Lee West (white male) -- CAB member, 1973-1978; served as state court judge, 1965-1973.

Fourth Circuit (West Virginia: one vacancy)

Virginia Mae Brown (white female) -- ICC member since 1964; previously served as West Virginia Insurance Commissioner and West Virginia Public Service Commissioner.

Franklin Cleckley (black male) -- Professor of Law at the University of West Virginia since 1969; previously served in Navy JAG in Vietnam.

Russell Dunbar (white male) -- State court judge since 1969; county prosecutor 1961-1968; President, West Virginia Judicial Association.

Charles Haden (white male) -- U.S. District Judge since 1975; member of the State Supreme Court 1972-1975; State Tax Commissioner 1969-1972.

> James Sprouse (white male) -- Extensive career in private practice, where the State AFL-CIO has been a client; served on State Supreme Court 1972-1975.

Northern Ninth Circuit (Alaska, Oregon, Washington: three vacancies)\*

Robert Boochever (Alaska, white male) -- Justice, Alaska Supreme Court since 1972; Chief Justice since 1975.

James Fitzgerald (Alaska, white male) -- U.S. District Judge since 1975; previously served on Alaska Supreme Court, 1972-1975, and on lower state court, 1959-1972.

George Joseph (Oregon, white male) -- Judge, Oregon Court of Appeals since 1977; career previously included private practice, work in county government and law teaching.

Hans Linde (Oregon, white male) -- Justice, Supreme Court of Oregon since 1977; Professor of Law, University of Oregon, 1959-76; also appeared on the list of candidates submitted for the District of Columbia Circuit.

> Otto Skopil (Oregon, white male) -- U.S. District Judge since 1972; private practice, 1946-1972. *Repubs want him (to be replaced by woman)*

> Jerome Farris (Washington, black male) -- Judge, Washington Court of Appeals since 1969; private practice 1958-1969. *excellent*

Betty Fletcher (Washington, white female) -- private practice in large Seattle firm since 1956; partner since 1963.

Charles Smith (Washington, black male) -- Professor of Law at University of Washington since 1973; served as state court judge 1966-1973.

Robert Utter (Washington, white male) -- Justice, Washington Supreme Court since 1971; lower court judge 1964-1971.

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\*There is no requirement that each state receive one seat; e.g., two could be given to Washington and one to Oregon.

7  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
09 Apr 79

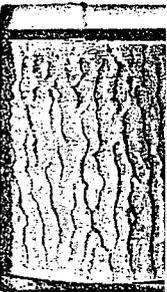
Tim Kraft

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the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Frank Moore

Mike Berman



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*cc Bernman*

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	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
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	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*done*  
*J*

April 3, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TH*

MIKE BERMAN *M.B.*

JIM FREE *J.F.*

SUBJ:

Phone call from Congressman Jim Florio - NJ

Congressman James Florio ( 1st C.D.) has indicated that he would like to do anything he can to help you in his district regarding the campaign. He would like to be able to call you and tell you this himself, and then meet at a convenient time with the appropriate people for a more detailed discussion.

We recommend that you take this call and then we can set up appropriate meetings.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

*probs great  
appreciate  
wants to help  
job pres is doing*

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
4/9/79

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

*bcc: Marty Beaman*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ

*RL*

Betty and I are planning to spend the weekend of Thursday, April 19 to Sunday, April 22 at Camp David and have reserved a cabin. We would like very much to have Betty's sister and brother-in-law, Sig and Billie Guthman of Atlanta, spend the weekend with us.

Please indicate if this is agreeable to you.  
They would, of course, stay in the same cabin.

Approve

Disapprove

*ok for four*  
*J*

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/9/79

Secretary Bergland  
Charles Warren

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat  
Jim McIntyre

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/5/79

Mr. President:

OMB's comment is attached. Congressional Liaison has no comment.

Eizenstat and Watson "oppose issuance of a directive that would further extend the scope of NEPA to include agricultural land concerns. We have seen no evaluation of this proposal... Both the purpose and the manner of implementation is unclear... It could result in an extraordinary paperwork burden without any assurance of a payoff."

Eizenstat and Watson "endorse the idea of a Presidential Commission focused on the entire range of issues relating to the use and conservation of farmland. We would not restrict it to land retention, however. Agricultural land use... is the sort of non-price issue we should be stressing over the next year or so, given the increasing difficulty we will encounter in realizing further increases in farm prices and farm incomes... The mission of the Commission should be made clearer." Production agriculture issues should be emphasized over environmental and general land use issues.

Rick



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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March 26, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Bergland, Secretary

Charles Warren, Chairman, CEO

*Bob Bergland*  
*Charles Warren*

SUBJECT: Retention of the Nation's Agricultural Lands

The continuing conversion of the Nation's best agricultural lands to other uses has become a problem which we believe deserves the attention of this Administration. This memorandum summarizes the problem, proposes an Executive Branch response, and outlines expected results.

I. Scope of the Problem

During the past 30 years the United States has been steadily losing, through conversion to other uses, the most efficient, energy-conserving, environmentally stable lands available for meeting domestic and international food needs. The importance of these lands as a basic natural resource is growing; evidence suggests that the U.S. cannot sustain the previous rate of increase in per-acre farm productivity which has largely compensated for and thus obscured past farmland losses.

Highly productive agricultural lands are being converted irrevocably to nonagricultural uses more rapidly than other lands. USDA data indicate that national losses of prime and unique lands exceed 1 million acres per year, or about 4 square miles per day. There are important regional differences, with the Pacific, Northeast, Great Lakes, and Appalachia regions being particularly adversely affected. The continuing degradation of soils due to water and wind erosion also adds urgency to the problem of conversion by severely reducing our total cropland base.

State and local governments are becoming increasingly concerned about the effects of federal agency actions on cropland. Some federal activities directly use or convert large areas of cropland; other federally funded projects and loan programs can exert powerful adverse secondary effects. For example, federally funded highways, water projects, and regional sewer systems are often key factors in determining regional growth patterns. Where such activities occur on or adjacent to agricultural lands, urban development and the loss of cropland are often direct consequences. Additionally, federal and state tax laws may encourage owners of cropland or their heirs to sell their lands. Despite the apparent significance of these activities, however, no comprehensive quantitative information on the impacts of federal programs on agricultural land has yet been gathered.

## II. Response of Executive Agencies and the Congress

Some federal agencies have expressed concern about these impacts. Both CEQ and the USDA recommended in 1976 that all federal agencies analyze the agricultural land impacts of their proposed actions in environmental impact statements. Recently the EPA announced a new policy to help protect environmentally sensitive and important agricultural lands in all its programs. However, these policy statements have had no discernible effect on the conversion problem. A recent review by CEQ of federal Environmental Impact Statements for projects with a potential to affect farmland showed that agencies rarely if ever considered either the direct or indirect impacts of the project on farmland and thus did not anticipate nor take steps to ameliorate the increased local conversion pressures which derived from the project.

If the Administration does not take more visible steps to address the problem, the Congress may shortly do so. During the last session a series of hearings was held and a bill was introduced by Congressman Jeffords (R-Vt.) to establish (1) a national policy to protect agricultural land (2) a Congressionally-dominated Commission to study the problem, and (3) a demonstration program of pilot projects funded through USDA to reduce agricultural land conversion. The bill passed the House Agriculture Committee (after deletion of the demonstration programs due to opposition by the Administration to their cost) but was not taken up on the floor due to the press of end-of-session business.

Similar bills are being introduced early in this session; Jeffords has already done so in the House and Magnuson will introduce a parallel bill in the Senate. Contacts made on Capitol Hill indicate that supporters of such bills would welcome the alternative of a Commission established by the Executive branch. Support for such a Commission can also be expected from national farm organizations, environmental groups, and most state and local government associations. There may be opposition from the Chamber of Commerce and some farm groups that object to any federal involvement in land-use issues.

### III. Proposed Action

To respond to the growing national concern over this issue, we believe that an Executive Order should be issued which would:

- (1) Direct agencies explicitly to evaluate the significant effects of their programs and policies on agricultural lands as part of their routine compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and to consult with appropriate state and local officials about such potential effects;
- (2) Establish a Presidential Commission on the Retention of Agricultural Lands. The Commission would have 20 members representing the Congress, federal, State, and local government agencies, land users, and conservation and environmental interests, and would employ a professional staff to undertake a study of the quantity, quality, location and ownership, and need for agricultural lands. An analysis of the impacts of industrial, urban, transportation, energy development, and other competing land uses and the factors influencing conversion to those uses would be made.

We have provided a draft Executive Order and other material outlining the proposed structure and function of the Commission to Jack Watson and Stu Eizenstat. We would co-chair the Commission; the study would be funded by federal agencies from available funds, and the Commission would terminate after submitting its final report on or before January 1, 1981.

Although we have considered other implementation options, we recommend that you establish the Commission by Executive Order. The Order would provide the strongest authority and endorsement, would expedite the cooperation and support of other federal agencies, and would provide direct authorization for the inclusion of non-federal members on the Commission in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

IV. Expected Results and Benefits

The Executive Order would:

- ° establish an Administration concern for the retention of agricultural lands, and would require federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on such lands;
- ° demonstrate Executive Branch leadership by addressing this issue directly rather than responding to legislation initiated by the Congress.

The Commission would:

- ° produce a comprehensive analysis of the factors affecting agricultural land conversion in the United States;
- ° recommend actions appropriate for adoption by federal, state and local agencies to protect agricultural lands, while recognizing the need for appropriate development;
- ° identify programs and policies which the federal government could adopt to encourage such actions.

If you approve this proposed action, we will begin the formal review process for the Executive Order and the identification and selection of potential Commission members and staff.

Approve/Disapprove: \_\_\_\_\_

*See OMB Comments*





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 5 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *J. McIntyre*  
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order on Conversion of Agricultural Land

I recommend against issuance of an Executive Order as proposed by Chairman Warren and Secretary Bergland to

- (1) direct agencies to evaluate the effects of their programs and policies on agricultural lands as part of their National Environmental Policy Act compliance, and
- (2) establish a 20 member Presidential Commission to study the problem of conversion of agricultural land to other uses,

for the following reasons:

- EPA can handle the first action as part of its regulations, binding on all agencies, establishing procedures for implementing NEPA.
- The Presidential Commission would place the President in the middle of the highly emotional land use regulatory issue, which is predominately a State and local matter,
  - o through an institutional device that the President cannot control,
  - o using an advisory committee whose use by all other elements of the Executive Branch is expressly discouraged by Presidential policy,

- over one facet of the land use issue that may be a relatively minor problem.

Furthermore:

- The Resource Conservation Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to study in depth all aspects of land and water resource conservation and report to the Congress through the President on the dimensions of the problems and a program to deal with them on the day Congress convenes in 1980.
  - The conversion issue is one of many now being studied in that effort, and probably not one of the most important.
  - The conversion issue should be evaluated in the context of the other related problems.
  - The RCA program should contain precisely the same outputs, as far as land conversion is concerned, as requested of the Presidential Commission.
  - The timing of the Commission and the RCA study are one year out of phase.
- The Administration did indicate last February that a special study commission would be a preferable alternative to the Jeffords bill. However, at that time the RCA study had not even been organized. At present, dealing with this problem as part of RCA is highly preferable and that should be our response to the Jeffords bill or any like it this session.

*Bob -  
 9/11 help  
 with this  
 if you  
 need  
 me*

*J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/9/ 79

Tim Kraft  
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

FOR ACTION  
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VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

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KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE (p. 2)

POWELL

RAFSHOON

WATSON

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MCINTYRE

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CRUIKSHANK

FIRST LADY

HARDEN

HERNANDEZ

HUTCHESON

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MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

WARREN

WEDDINGTON

WISE

VOORDE

ADMIN. CONFIDEN.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TK*

ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT:

Federal Election Commission

On April 30, 1979, two terms will expire on the Federal Election Commission. One seat can be filled by a Democrat, and the other nominee must be a non-Democrat. We have worked closely with Dick Moe, Mike Berman, and Bob Thomson in the screening process.

Democratic Member

Commissioner Tom Harris was appointed to the FEC in 1975. Prior to his appointment he was a labor lawyer. From 1955-1975, he was Associate General Counsel of the AFL-CIO, and from 1948-1955, he was Associate General Counsel of the CIO. Prior to 1948, he worked for the prestigious Washington law firms of Alvord and Alvord, and Covington and Burling.

Mr. Harris, a partisan Democrat, has been conscientious and hard working. He is highly regarded and is clearly seen as the most knowledgeable member of the FEC. He is the "labor" member, and the AFL-CIO strongly supports his reappointment.

Vice President Mondale, Frank Moore, and Landon Butler join us in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Thomas Everett Harris to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission, for a six year term expiring April 30, 1985.

approve

disapprove

*from  
Tom see  
me J*

Republican Member

You will recall that last Fall Senator Baker submitted a list of seven acceptable candidates for our consideration in filling the two seats then vacant on the Commission. For the non-Democratic seat which will become available on April 30, we have again drawn from Baker's list.

Frank Reiche, an attorney from Princeton, New Jersey, presently serves on the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission. He was initially appointed by former Republican Governor William Cahill, and has been reappointed by Governor Brendon Byrne. Reiche, who is regarded as its best member, is valued for his objectivity and judiciousness. In Commission meetings, his questions are always incisive and intelligent. The opinions that he formulates are helpful to the other members.

In addition to being on the list submitted by the Republican leadership, his appointment is supported by Congressman Frank Thompson, and Governor Byrne.

Vice President Mondale and Frank Moore join us in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Frank Reiche to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission, for a six-year term expiring April 30, 1985.

\_\_\_\_\_ approve \_\_\_\_\_ disapprove

THOMAS EVERETT HARRIS  
Alexandria, Virginia

EXPERIENCE

1975 - Present	Commissioner, Federal Election Commission
1955 - 1975	Associate General Counsel, AFL-CIO
1948 - 1955	Associate General Counsel, CIO
1946 - 1947	Alien Property Division, U.S. Department of Justice
1946 - 1947	Partner, Alvord & Alvord
1945 - 1946	U.S. Military Government, Germany
1943 - 1945	Associate, Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Parlin, New York City
1943	Board of Economic Welfare, Casablanca, Morocco
1942 - 1943	Associate General Counsel, O.P.A.
1941 - 1942	Associate General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission
1937 - 1941	U.S. Department of Justice
1936 - 1937	Associate, Covington and Burling
1935 - 1936	Law Clerk, The Honorable Harlan Stone, Justice, U.S. Supreme Court

EDUCATION

1935	Columbia Law School, LL.B.
1932	University of Arkansas, B.A.

ACTIVITIES

Member, National Labor Management Panel, 1963 - 1967  
Member, Administrative Conference, 1968 - 1974

PERSONAL

White Male  
Age 67  
Democrat

FRANK P. REICHE  
Princeton, New Jersey

EXPERIENCE

1973 - Present	Commissioner, New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission
1970 - 1972	Member, Governor Cahill's Tax Policy Committee
1962 - 1970	Attorney, Smith, Stratton & Wise, Princeton, New Jersey
1959 - 1961	Attorney, Stryker, Tams & Dill, Camden, New Jersey
1956	Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.
1953 - 1954	United States Navy
1951 - 1952	Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

EDUCATION

1966	New York University Law School, Master of Laws Degree in Taxation
1959	George Washington University, Masters Degree in Foreign Affairs
1959	Columbia Law School, LL.B.
1951	Williams College, A.B.

ACTIVITIES

Past President, Republican Club of Princeton, 1966-1968  
Mercer County Republican Executive Committee, 1968-1972  
Counsel, Princeton Visiting Nurse Association

PERSONAL

White Male  
Age 49  
Republican

DATE: 28 MAR 79

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

*WJM*  
*ATTACHED and of same*  
*print memo of*

BOB LIPSHUTZ *NC*

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS) *NC*

JACK WATSON *use and off*

JIM MCINTYRE  
*document signed*  
*to one who*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

ANNE WEXLER

SUBJECT: BERGLAND, WARREN MEMO RE RETENTION OF THE NATION'S  
AGRICULTURAL LANDS

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+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM FRIDAY 30 MAR 79 +
+++++

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ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON  
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Comments on Bergland/Warren Memorandum  
Regarding Retention of Agricultural Lands

We have the following comments regarding the March 26, 1979 memorandum from Bob Bergland and Charles Warren recommending an Executive Order that would: (a) establish a Presidential Commission on the Retention of Agricultural Lands and (b) direct agencies to consider the effects of their programs and policies on agricultural lands:

- o We endorse the idea of a Presidential Commission focused on the entire range of issues relating to the use and conservation of farmland. We would not restrict it to land retention, however. Agricultural land use is viewed as an important issue within the farm community, particularly in certain parts of the Northeast and Midwest. It is the sort of non-price issue we should be stressing over the next year or so, given the increasing difficulty we will encounter in realizing further increases in farm prices and farm incomes. We think there is the opportunity for a considerable political payoff for such a Commission, if it is well done.
- o We suggest that the mission of the Commission be made clearer and that there be greater emphasis on production agriculture issues and less on environmental and general land use issues alone.
- o We also feel that the Commission members and the support staff should be weighted more toward agricultural interests and concerns than the supporting documents suggest they will be.

- o Finally, we oppose issuance of a directive that would further extend the scope of NEPA to include agricultural land concerns. We have seen no evaluation of this proposal. As stated in the memorandum, both the purpose and the manner of implementation is unclear. On the surface, it would appear that it could result in an extraordinary paperwork burden without any assurance of a payoff.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
4/9/79

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

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MOORE
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ADAMS
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BLUMENTHAL
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Frank J*

April 6, 1979

BREAKFAST MEETING WITH FRESHMAN DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Monday, April 9, 1979  
9:00 a.m.  
State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with and informally discuss issues concerning Members of Congress with the 96th New Members Caucus.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The freshmen democrats have been entertained by you at the White House as well as by the Vice President at his residence several times. This meeting is the first opportunity they have had since getting their committee assignments and actually working on legislation. We suggest that you open up with a few remarks to focus the discussion and then open it up for questions and answers. Dan Mica is the current Chairman of the 96th New Members Caucus.

B. Participants: The President, Members of Congress (list attached), Frank Moore, Bill Cable, Jim Free, Valerie Pinson, Terry Straub, Bob Beckel, Bob Maher

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

- windfall profits*
1. The energy security tax is essential to achieve our goal of energy independence. You will be called on in the near future to pass this tax. We need your help.
  2. We have placed a high priority on containing hospital costs. We are making this effort because hospital expenditures last year were \$73 billion and the state, local or federal governments pay for more than 40% of that total. We are not getting our money's worth.

*Frank - use proper language*

*Energy Security fund*

Medicare and medicaid--which are entitlements--are rising each year mainly due to these costs and this in turn is eating up monies which could be spent on research. Or for that matter for reducing the Social Security tax increase due in 1981.

The requirements are not too stringent or unreasonable. This legislation allows hospitals to pass on all wage increases and all increases due to inflation for the goods they purchase. That includes energy, food, supplies, etc. Our goal is 9.7%, but if inflation goes up, so does that goal.

Because we have built in exemptions, nearly half the hospitals across the nation will not come under the program either because they are small and have less than 4,000 admissions, because they have their own containment programs or because they meet the goal.

If we get this legislation, federal savings between 1980 and 1984 could be as much as \$20 billion, including \$19 billion of Social Security Trust Fund savings. State and local government could save as much as \$5.9 billion over the same period.

3. Passage of a strong Alaska bill is the highest priority I have in the environmental area this year.

The Huckaby bill reported out of the Interior Committee and the Breaux bill pending in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee are both unacceptable to me. They fall short of the necessary protections for the magnificent areas in Alaska which would be protected in the Administration's proposals and are being protected by the administrative actions I took last year. The Administration will be supporting the substitute Udall bill on the House floor, and I hope you will support it.

The Administration's proposals are balanced and leave open for development the vast majority of high potential oil and gas and mineral areas. I am prepared to take steps such as opening the National Petroleum Reserve to private oil and gas development. But the areas protected in the Administration's proposals are a necessary prerequisite for balanced development and conservation in Alaska.

4. Clinch River Breeder Reactor is going to cost the government \$2.2 billion with \$1.6 billion still to be spent. Because the project is not technically necessary, I can only conclude that the extra \$1.6 billion will be a waste of the tax payer's money.

At a time when we face such extensive inflationary problems it is not at all prudent to proceed with this project.

However, my proposal does not ignore the long term energy potential of a breeder. Although my proposal is to terminate CRBR, I intend in its place to build a strong technical base program to support our overall breeder effort. That is the reason why my proposal to the Congress for FY 1980 is \$504 million. I have every intention of being prepared to go ahead with a new plant when the situation demands a new plant. Until then we would be building a plant that does not make sense.

5. Approval of the Panama Canal treaties last year created an atmosphere in Panama and Latin America which makes continued normal operation of the canal possible.

Legislation to implement the treaties will come to the floor in a month or so. This legislation is of the utmost importance. It should set up the machinery for the canal's smooth operation; it should give appropriate benefits to the canal employees who have made the canal such a success story. And it should avoid any provisions which would call into doubt our willingness to live up to our legal obligations.

There is a lot of misunderstanding about this issue, and for many of you it will take a great deal of statesmanship to do the right thing. But I am confident that you will do so.

6. The consolidation of existing departments into a Department of Education will cause a reduction of up to 450 unneeded jobs over the next 2 to 5 years with a potential saving of \$15 to \$19 million in that period.

Many education experts contend that the current confusing layered bureaucracy within HEW is the single greatest reason there has been an unchecked intrusion of federal responsibility into local matters. The new department will hold up to the light of public scrutiny individuals' responsibility for developing policies and regulations. They will be accountable to the Congress and the public for the first time.

The Republicans are making this a highly partisan issue and it will be essential for Democrats to stick together on the final vote.

FRESHMEN DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ATTENDING

Don Albosta (10-Michigan)  
Beryl Anthony (4-Arkansas)  
Don Bailey (21-Pennsylvania)  
Michael Barnes (8-Maryland)  
Tony Coelho (15-California)  
Julian Dixon (28-California)  
Brian Donnelly (11-Massachusetts)  
Vic Fazio (4-California)  
Geraldine Ferraro (9-New York)  
Phil Gramm (6-Texas)  
Tony Hall (3-Ohio)  
Kent Hance (19-Texas)  
Earl Hutto (1-Florida)  
Marvin Leath (11-Texas)  
Mickey Leland (18-Texas)  
Mike Lowry (7-Washington)  
Robert Matsui (3-California)  
Dan Mica (11-Florida)  
Nick Mavroules (6-Massachusetts)  
Peter Peyser (23-New York)  
William Ratchford (5-Connecticut)  
Martin Sabo (5-Minnesota)  
James Shannon (5-Massachusetts)  
Edward Stack (12-Florida)  
Charles Stenholm (17-Texas)

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Congressman Beryl Anthony (Arkansas) has requested the time to ask you a question and tape your answer for his weekly radio show. We have not been encouraging in our response to his request and have told him that you probably would not be able to single him out over the other Members.

Stu Eizenstat will be making a strong pitch for the proposed energy tax just prior to your appearance.

Bennett Stewart(1-Illinois)

Al Swift(2-Washington)

Mike Synar(2-Oklahoma)

Pat Williams(1-Montana)

Joe Wyatt(14-Texas)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
4/9/79

The Vice President  
Hamilton Jordan  
Zbig Brzezinski

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your information.

Rick Hutcheson

SECRET ATTACHMENT

~~SECRET~~



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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April 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Significant Actions, Secretary and Deputy Secretary  
of Defense (March 31 - April 6, 1979)

SALT: During my visit to New York City to address the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association on SALT, I also spent an hour and a half with the editorial board of the New York Times. Punch Sulzberger was there, as well as Seymour Topping (Managing Editor), Max Frankel (Editorial Page Editor), Bob Semple (Foreign Editor), Charlotte Curtis (Associate Editor), reporters Richard Burt, Bernie Weinraub, and others. The off-the-record discussion covered the major elements of the speeches delivered this week by Zbig and me. I believe the Times people carried away with them a good grasp of the arguments supporting your efforts to secure signature and ratification of SALT II. Focused sessions such as this, I think, are among the most potent means of reaching and influencing the Senators who must vote on the treaty.

Middle East Peace Package: Next Wednesday Cy and I will testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to explain the terms of the Middle East Peace Treaty and our aid commitments. I hope Frank Church doesn't forget the favorable views he has been expressing recently.

Supplemental Budget Request: The House and Senate Armed Services Committees completed their markup of our Supplemental Budget request on Tuesday. Both houses cut the F-16 aircraft (the rationale for whose funding in DoD had been removed by our subsequent decision to accelerate deliveries to Israel) and several other smaller programs. The Senate added the remaining two (of four) destroyers previously scheduled for Iran (which we had planned to procure by a zero-sum amendment to our FY 80 Budget), while the House did not. The MX missile and basing mode were fully funded but the differing restrictive languages I mentioned in last week's report remain. We can probably get a livable compromise in conference. The Senate Bill also contains a SLEP provision to force the SARATOGA SLEP to be accomplished at Newport News rather than Philadelphia. Fortunately, the House Bill does not include this provision; the Joint Conference will resolve the issue.

A 11

Budget Committee Action: The House and Senate Budget Committees finished their markup this week on the Defense portion of the first FY 80 concurrent budget resolution. The House Committee cut budget authority and outlays by 2.9 billion and 1.1 billion respectively. The Senate Committee, in its markup, added \$200 million in budget authority and reduced outlay estimates by \$1.1 billion. With respect to the FY 79 Supplemental, the House markup of the third concurrent budget resolution failed to approve any of \$2.2 billion for procurement and RDT&E, including funds for purchase of equipment previously scheduled for Iran. Both Budget Committees continued a trend that goes beyond establishing budget limits and attempts to intrude upon what the authorizing and appropriating committees think of as their prerogatives: devoting substantial attention to the fate of individual budget line items. Considerable confusion and misunderstanding can result since, by law, the resolution sets only the overall budget figure for the defense function (including foreign military assistance and the nuclear weapons activities of the DoE). It does not control--although it obviously influences, by constraining the totals--the individual authorization or appropriations for specific items. There may be a battle with the other committees in each House this year over these budget committee practices.

Support to North Yemen: Apparently, there is Saudi concern over the signing of a Yemen Unity Declaration between the leaders of the YAR and the PDRY on March 30, 1979. The Saudis are reported to have: decided to delay or stop deployment of F-5s to Sana; requested that a radar for Yemen be sent to Saudi Arabia; and asked that the U.S. ship currently enroute to Yemen with tanks, APCs, and ammunition be delayed until May 1, 1979. While the Saudis have not terminated their assistance to the YAR, they have stated they wish to wait until the purpose of unity talks between the Yemens is clear before further implementing the ongoing program. For the time being, the Defense position is to maintain the impetus toward effective modernization of the North Yemen Armed Forces in view of the continuing PDRY threat. I think, however, that actual deliveries to Yemen in the face of explicit Saudi objection would be a mistake. We will seek to clarify their intentions.

Panama Canal Treaty Legislation: As Cy mentioned this morning, there are some problems with the legislation emerging from committee to implement the Panama Canal Treaty. Particularly objectionable are the costs of employees transferred to DoD; payment of all implementing costs before the contingent treaty payment to Panama; loss of significant benefits to canal employees; Congressional control of property transfers; and the requirement to continue the U.S. minimum wage for all employees (Commission and DoD) throughout the duration of the treaty. We are launching an effort, in coordination with State, to deal with these issues on the House floor. There are other political problems in the legislation, but these I believe can

be managed administratively. On the DoD cost package issue, Charles Duncan has recommended to Zbig that we stand fast on the initial planning figures; let Congress take credit for a \$205 million cut by putting the retirement costs in the toll base; and publicly demonstrate the likelihood of much lower costs in the out years. I agree with this approach.

Ethics in Government: On Monday Charles Duncan appeared before the Judiciary Committee on the Administration's proposed changes to the Ethics In Government Act which becomes effective July 1, 1979. I understand that another hearing was held today with witnesses from industry, education and former government officials. There is hope that the final version of the amending legislation will be in a form that our technical managers and others can live with, thanks to your help and that of your staff.

*Hull Brown*