

4/25/79 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - April 25, 1979

- 8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 8:45 (15 min.) Drop-By Breakfast Meeting with the Leadership of the Building and Construction Trades Union. (Mr. Landon Butler) - The Roosevelt Room.
- 9:15 Mr. Frank Moore, Mr. Dan Tate and Mr. Bill Cable. The Oval Office.
- 9:45 (15 min.) Meeting with the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island. (Mr. Jack Watson). The Cabinet Room.
- 10:25 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter en route Andrews Air Force Base, New York City, and Portsmouth and Manchester, New Hampshire.
- 10:55 Return to the White House.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

25 April 1979

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *R.H.*
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. ALFRED KAHN forwarded some letters to let you know the steps which GM Chairman Tom Murphy has been taking in support of your anti-inflation program. GM has written to its 22,000 suppliers urging them to comply with the program, has urged other Fortune 500 companies to do the same, and has taken out ads in major magazines and newspapers supporting the program.
2. NASA ADMINISTRATOR FROSCHE sent you a status report on the space shuttle. The Orbiter Columbia arrived at Kennedy Space Center last month, about two weeks late. NASA continues to plan on the first manned orbital flight by the end of the year, but the schedule is tightening.
3. BOB LIPSHUTZ sent you a copy of a letter to the New York Times by CFTC Chairman David Gartner, in which he sympathetically compares press allegations about the peanut warehouse business to his own situation.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/4

Rich -

Johnson will probably end up with a no comment on them. In looking at the memo & comments - a summary would seem sufficient for the time being.

T. S. P.

For
Summers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *BL*
RE: David Gartner, Commodity Futures Trading
Commission

Attached is a letter sent to me by David Gartner. I thought you might want to read it.

cc: The Vice President
Dick Moe
Hamilton Jordan
Mike Cardozo

April 5, 1979

Mr. Max Frankel
Editorial Page Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Frankel:

I respectfully submit the attached for publication
on the editorial pages of The New York Times.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

David G. Gartner

DGG/chm

bcc: Robert J. Lipshutz

*I thought you might be interested
in this even if the Times doesn't run it.
It sums up my feelings.*

*It's been nearly a year now since
I assumed office. I hope I've served the
country and the President well. I've tried!*

J. G. G.

I suppose I should be considered the last person to defend President Carter, in view of the fact that I seem to be the only Federal Government official who has withstood suggestions by both the President and Vice President Mondale that I resign my position. But defend him I do, and for precisely the same reasons that I defended my own action so vigorously.

Something is happening in this country — particularly to high ranking government officials and those being considered for such positions — that should be of the utmost concern to every member of our society. And that something is that we seem to have shifted from the age old notion that "Every Man is Innocent until Proven Guilty," to the misguided concept that "Every Man is Guilty until Proven Innocent."

Perhaps those of us in public service are subject to a higher standard merely because we are public servants. I'll not quarrel with that. But are we going to condone the pre-judging of a man, the constant suspicions of individuals many of who aren't even accused of wrongdoing, the trial by press which now more than ever before seems to be an accepted way of life? If the answers to these questions are in the affirmative, we should be ashamed of

ourselves and allow ourselves some time to reflect on what this means to our country.

More and more "potential" public servants -- decent men and women with much to offer to government -- are choosing to remain in the private sector for fear of charges of "potential" conflicts of interest or the knowledge that something in their background which could be embarrassing to them and their families might be exposed. This is nothing short of vicious. And when we allow it to happen, government suffers and we suffer with it.

President Carter seems to be the center of attention on the cocktail circuit these days not because of his success in meeting the Middle East crisis but because of "suspicions and allegations" (Washington Post editorial, March 21, 1979) concerning the Carter family business. This is unfair. The President of the United States has too much on his mind, especially in this day and age, to have to be preoccupied with "suspicions and allegations." We do him an injustice.

I've been there, Mr. President, and I know what it's like. It drains you both emotionally and physically and it affects both family and friendships. You deserve better.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1979

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK PRESS *FP*
HENRY OWEN *HO*

SUBJECT: Technological Cooperation with
Developing Countries

We want to thank you for your help -- phoning Inouye and speaking to the leadership -- about the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC). This Institute was approved yesterday by the House, which defeated a floor motion to kill ISTC by 100 votes. In a tight budget year, and with foreign assistance under close scrutiny, it is heartening that your initiative was recognized as an excellent idea, deserving of bipartisan support.

*file
received
too late*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/19/79

TO.

Rich Hutchinson

For Your Information: _____

For Appropriate Handling: _____


Robert D. Linder



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Office of the Administrator

APR 17 1979

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I enclose NASA's mid-April Shuttle Status Report, which focuses largely on the program elements that pace our readiness for the first manned orbital flight.

In addition, I want to note that the preliminary data we are gathering in preparation for the FY 1981 budget cycle suggest we will have to make adjustments in production orbiter deliveries (and, therefore, in the early rate of operations) in order to constrain expenditures within projected dollar availability. We have given notice of this situation in the OMB Spring Preview process. When our internal review has progressed further, we will be in a better position to understand our alternatives and options.

Respectfully,

Robert A. Frosch
Administrator

Enclosure

SHUTTLE STATUS
(Period from 03/12/79 to 04/12/79)

Overall - A major milestone occurred during this reporting period as the first major piece of flight hardware, Orbiter 102 (Columbia), was delivered to KSC on March 24, 1979. An upswing in main engine testing has occurred during this period, and other flight hardware is also progressing. As reported previously, the installation of orbiter thermal protection tiles at KSC, and progress in the main engine development, remain our biggest concerns. The program is continuing on a plan to achieve the first manned orbital flight by the end of the year; however, the schedule to make that date is somewhat tighter now than at the time of the previous report.

Engine

1. Over 6,000 seconds of main engine testing were accumulated in the past month, and this brings the total of accumulated test seconds to over 41,500 against our preflight target of 80,000 seconds.
2. All three flight engines have now been delivered to NSTL, and acceptance testing of these engines will begin in mid-April. Deliveries to KSC will occur in May--a schedule that supports the 1979 flight date. All main propulsion systems test engines have now finished acceptance testing.
3. Progress has been made in solving the main oxidizer valve problems, and solutions are now being tested.

Orbiter - The Space Shuttle Orbiter Columbia arrived at KSC on March 24, 1979, approximately two weeks late. As reported last month, problems in the bonding of temporary tiles, which also resulted in some minor damage to the permanent tiles, were the primary cause of the delay. Following re-bonding of the temporary tiles, the orbiter was transferred to KSC. Work in processing the orbiter for the first flight has begun; however, this initial start-up work (primarily the TPS installation) has been slower than planned, resulting in a somewhat tighter schedule situation. The completion of the installation of the 8,000 TPS tiles remains our biggest concern in readying the orbiter for flight. Avionics hardware/software certification is progressing satisfactorily, although software change rates are causing some pressures in this area. Orbiter 101 (Enterprise), used in the mated ground vibration program, has been transferred to KSC where it will be used as a test vehicle for KSC stacking and checkout procedures.

Test Program - The three-engine Shuttle propulsion system test firings will resume late this month or early next month. Four firings have previously been conducted and eight are planned for this phase. The completion of this series of eight firings this fall will verify the main propulsion system for the first manned orbital flight. Completion of this program on schedule is also a concern because of its proximity to the first flight.

External Tank and Solid Rocket Booster - These projects continued to progress satisfactorily over the past reporting period and continue to support our 1979 flight date. SRB first flight components continue their buildup at KSC and the first flight solid rocket motor segments will be delivered to KSC next month. The first external tank is in the final manufacturing stages at the Michoud Assembly Facility.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 19, 1979

Mr President:

You probably know of these immensely supportive efforts by Tom Murphy -- for which I have expressed effusive thanks. But just in case they have escaped your attention

Fred Kalh

Carter
Letter

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

ROGER B. SMITH
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

April 9, 1979

The Honorable Alfred E. Kahn
Advisor to the President
on Inflation
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Fred:

As you know, General Motors was one of the earliest supporters of President Carter's voluntary anti-inflation program. On December 1 we issued a news release containing the full text of GM Chairman Thomas A. Murphy's letter to the President. Since that time we have publicly supported the program in our annual report to stockholders and in numerous speeches throughout the country.

In our continuing efforts to support the program, and to encourage others to do likewise, we have sent a letter to approximately 22,000 GM suppliers urging each of them "to write promptly to President Carter's inflation advisor, Alfred Kahn, pledging your support for the program."

Mr. Murphy has also sent a letter to the chief executive officers of the Fortune 500 companies giving them a copy of our letter to suppliers and urging each of them "to send a similar letter to your suppliers enlisting their support for the voluntary anti-inflation program."

To focus attention on these recent efforts, we issued a news release about these letters. Copies of both letters and the release are attached for your information.

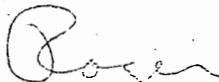
Finally, General Motors is launching a nationwide ad campaign this week to encourage everyone to volunteer to support the anti-inflation program. The ad will run in major magazines, such as the news weeklies, Business Week, Fortune, Forbes, The New Yorker and others. The ad will also be run on the op-ed page in newspapers in the top 150

The Honorable Alfred E. Kahn
Page Two
April 9, 1979

markets in the country. The total circulation involved in this national ad campaign is more than 37 million. A copy of the ad is attached for your information.

General Motors fully supports the President's anti-inflation program. I thought you would be interested in knowing we are also doing our best to actively encourage others to publicly offer their support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. B. Smith".

R. B. Smith

Attachments

LETTER SENT TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF
FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

T. A. MURPHY
CHAIRMAN

April 9, 1979

Dear (Chief Executive Officer):

Inflation is the most pressing problem facing this nation. It is a problem which saps the resiliency of the economy and reduces customer and business confidence.

In my view, President Carter has set the right course, in his anti-inflation campaign. While it will take time, his program can work and will work if all the partners in our economy -- business, labor and government -- dedicate themselves to making it work.

We at General Motors are doing everything we can to help make this voluntary anti-inflation program work. In addition to assuring the President that we will comply fully with the price guidelines, we have encouraged our suppliers to do likewise. Attached for your information is a copy of the letter I am sending to approximately 22,000 suppliers to GM. I urge you, as the chief executive officer of one of America's top 500 companies, to send a similar letter to your suppliers enlisting their support for the voluntary anti-inflation program.

Each of us must do all we can to assure the success of this program.

Sincerely,

Thomas A. Murphy

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

T. A. MURPHY
CHAIRMAN

April 5, 1979

Dear General Motors Supplier:

As you well know, inflation is the most urgent domestic problem facing our Nation and our industry. The first quarter increase in the producer price index -- 14% at an annual rate -- offers ample evidence of the seriousness of the problem.

President Carter recognizes the urgency of bringing inflation under control and has set forth a comprehensive and voluntary anti-inflation program. He has pledged to reduce government spending, to reduce government employment, to reduce unnecessary government regulation, to reduce government deficits and to relieve fiscal and monetary pressures. This emphasis on government restraint is justifiable and gratifying because government spending and monetary policies are the basic causes of inflation.

The President also called for the support of business and labor in this effort, and established wage and price standards to help decelerate inflationary pressures in the marketplace. GM believes the concept of voluntary wage and price standards is a viable one, but only when coupled with anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal policies. President Carter has submitted a restrained budget for fiscal year 1980, and repeatedly has pledged to make the difficult decisions necessary to keep the federal deficit down.

General Motors fully supports the President's anti-inflation program. We are especially pleased by his consistent rejection of the short-term expediency of mandatory wage and price controls. We know only too well from our experience that mandatory controls will inevitably discourage investment, create severe shortages, retard economic growth and, when removed, rapidly escalate the rate of inflation.

April 5, 1979

Inflation is a long-term problem and will require persistent attention. We believe President Carter's program can work. We believe the program will work if all sectors of the economy -- business, labor and government -- sincerely dedicate themselves to making it work.

As originally conceived, the government's monitoring of the guidelines focused on large companies -- those with annual sales of \$500 million or more. These larger companies generally did respond to the President's request and have been supportive of the anti-inflation program. They have submitted base period financial information to the Council on Wage and Price Stability. As yet, many smaller companies have not displayed a similar level of support for the voluntary program. As a result, we understand the Administration has extended its request for financial information to firms with annual sales over \$250 million.

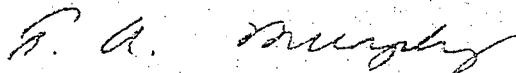
However, whether a firm is large enough to have been requested by the Administration to participate, or has sales under \$250 million, the program deserves the full support of the total business community. Because questions have recently been raised about the willingness of the business community to cooperate, we urge you to write promptly to President Carter's inflation adviser, Alfred Kahn, pledging your support for the program. Assure him of your best efforts to control costs and to comply with the voluntary wage and price guidelines.

Mr. Kahn's address is:

The Honorable Alfred Kahn
Adviser to the President
on Inflation
P.O. Box 734
Washington, D.C. 20044

We believe it is critically important that businesses, small and large, publicly demonstrate their willingness to cooperate in the fight to control inflation. Each of us has an important stake in seeing that the program works and that it remains voluntary.

Sincerely,



T. A. Murphy



GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

1660 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 537-5012

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE -- TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1979

DETROIT -- General Motors Chairman Thomas A. Murphy has urged 22,000 of GM's suppliers to help dispel doubts about the business community's willingness to cooperate with President Carter's anti-inflation program by publicly pledging their support.

"We believe it is critically important that businesses, small and large, publicly demonstrate their willingness to cooperate in the fight to control inflation," Mr. Murphy said in letters to the suppliers. "Each of us has an important stake in seeing that the program works and that it remains voluntary."

Mr. Murphy also sent copies of the letter to the chief executive officers of the top 500 U. S. corporations, urging them to send similar letters to their suppliers to enlist further support for the voluntary anti-inflation program.

In his letter to GM suppliers, Mr. Murphy said GM has pledged its support to the President's program and believes the "concept of voluntary wage and price controls is a viable one, but only when coupled with anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal policies." He said GM is especially pleased by President Carter's rejection of the short-term expediency of mandatory wage and price controls.

"We know only too well from our experience that mandatory controls will inevitably discourage investment, create severe shortages, retard economic growth and, when removed, rapidly escalate the rate of inflation," the General Motors chairman said.

"Inflation is a long-term problem and will require persistent attention. We believe President Carter's program can work," Mr. Murphy said. "We believe the program will work if all sectors of the economy -- business, labor and government -- sincerely dedicate themselves to making it work."

Mr. Murphy said, "Because questions have recently been raised about the willingness of the business community to cooperate, we urge you to write promptly to President Carter's inflation adviser, Alfred Kahn, pledging your support for the program. Assure him of your best efforts to control costs and to comply with the voluntary wage and price guidelines."

* * *

HOW TO SLOW THE RATE OF INFLATION

A VOLUNTARY PROGRAM WILL WORK, IF EVERYONE VOLUNTEERS.

General Motors has promised President Carter to keep within the wage/price standards he has set for large corporations. And we will keep that promise. Because it is the wish of the President, and because we believe he has embarked upon a comprehensive program that can succeed, given time and consistent dedication.

Everyone must help. President Carter has promised to reduce government spending, to reduce federal deficits, and to reduce government regulation. He is lessening the inflationary pressures of government on the economy. The budget he has submitted for fiscal 1980 is prudent. It will make a difference.

Obviously, the rate of inflation during recent months is still distressingly high. The need for everyone to follow the President's standards is more urgent than ever.

We have written to our suppliers, informing them of GM's commitment and asking them all to make the same commitment. We have also urged the chief executive of-

ficers of the top 500 U.S. corporations to send similar letters to their suppliers. In advertising, we are advising our customers to shop carefully, to get the most value for their dollar.

Inflation hurts everyone: rich and poor, big business and small, wage earners and, most dramatically, retirees and other people living on fixed incomes. The real value of everyone's income declines at exactly the same rate, whether it's the paychecks of our employees or the dividends we pay to stockholders or the checks received by people on pensions or social security. No one is spared.

The President has asked that wasteful regulation be eliminated and that the discipline of cost/benefit analysis be applied to all government regulation. Now, business must follow his lead, and not only major corporations, but all business.

Labor leaders, confident that business will follow the standards, can then ask understanding and flexibility in demands from union members. Consumers, too, can make a difference, buying carefully, shopping for the best values, using their market power to keep down the prices of everything, from commodities to cars.

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress has en-

dorsed the voluntary program and called for incentives to increase investment and productivity. The consensus of this bipartisan group was that mandatory price and wage controls must be avoided. Experience proves such controls discourage investment, create shortages, and slow economic growth. Moreover, when such controls are removed, inflation returns at a more rapid pace than ever.

The inflation problem can be solved, but it will require perseverance, restraint, consistency, and the understanding of all concerned that small sacrifices now will spare us from severe sacrifices in the future. President Carter has set the course. We have only to follow his lead.

This advertisement is part of our continuing effort to give customers useful information about their cars and trucks and the company that builds them.

General Motors

People building transportation
to serve people



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 3 1979

*file
not
submitted*

RL (741)
Honorable Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Two recent events involving members of your staff have indicated an unsatisfactory level of support for the increase in park fee collections proposed for 1979-1980. I refer to the enclosed article which appeared in The New York Times on March 12, 1979, in particular to the circled paragraph; and to the recent testimony on the subject by Director Whalen of the National Park Service before a Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The increase in park fee collections is contained in the President's Budget for FY 1980. You personally agreed to this increase after the amount of the increase was reduced from a higher proposed figure. I expect all members of the Administration to support the proposals contained in the President's Budget, and statements such as that referred to in the article are counterproductive in this regard. I believe Director Whalen missed numerous opportunities during the course of the testimony to advance the arguments in favor of increased fee collections. I hope that you will emphasize once more to your staff that the President's Budget should be defended with the best arguments available.

The case for increased park fee collections is a strong one:

- Increased park fee collections will shift a bit of the burden of financing park operations from the general taxpayer to park users. This is consistent with the general emphasis in this budget on efficient, cost-effective management.
- The average park visitor can afford to pay higher fees. (Sixty-three percent of park visitors have family incomes exceeding \$15,000 per year versus 36 percent of all Americans.)
- Park entrance fees haven't been increased since 1972. (It now costs about the same for a family of four to enter Yellowstone Park as to buy them all ice cream cones.)

- Surveys indicate park users are willing to pay higher fees, and that they would prefer increased costs of operating parks to be financed by higher fees rather than by increased taxes.
- National parks do poorly in collecting fees compared to States, counties and cities. Federal parks only finance five percent of operating costs through fees, city parks finance 12 percent, counties do 20 percent, and States do 25 percent.
- Higher fees will not be imposed in urban areas, which are the areas most likely to be used by the poor.

I trust your staff will emphasize these points in the future.

Sincerely,

(Signed) — Jim McIntyre

Enclosure

cc: The President

...two-paragraph biography describes her as "an anthropologist turned lawyer who is totally at a loss for a response when anyone asks 'Why did you go to law school?'"

Rise in Admission Fees To U.S. Parks Planned

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP) — The Carter Administration plans a sharp rise in admission fees and charges at 30 national parks and 150 Federal campgrounds, the Senate Energy Subcommittee on Parks has been told.

William J. Whalen, the director of the National Park Service, told the panel this week that the increased revenue would be used to defray costs of maintaining the parks. The service said \$8 million more would be raised from increasing fees for admission, campground use and transportation.

Sample increases: Yosemite National Park from \$2 to \$4.50, with 50 cents covering the cost of park transportation; Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., and Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N.D., both from \$1 to \$2, and Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y., from free admission to \$2.

The White House Office of Management and Budget pushed the rises over objections by the park service, an agency source said, requesting that his name be withheld. The aim is to shift the cost of caring for the parks from taxpayers to users.

Initial Congressional reaction was cool. The subcommittee chairman, Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, said, "I am concerned about where this trend will lead us as maintenance costs continue to rise and a greater and greater financial burden is placed on park visitors."

New York
TIMES
3/12/75
New

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/25/79

Frank Moore
Jerry Rafshoon

The attached letters were
returned in the President's outbox.

They have been hand delivered to
the Hill by Jim Free and are
forwarded to you for further
action.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1979

*Frank - cc Terry
disseminate
widely -
Get PR
support
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

F.M.

SUBJECT:

Letter to Speaker and President of the Senate Concerning Termination of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor

The attached letter lays out your position on the termination of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. The language has been cleared by staff of those organizations making up the CRBR task force which are: White House Congressional Liaison, Department of Energy, OSTP, OMB, and the Domestic Policy Staff.

The proposed amendments are being sent up under a cover letter from Secretary Schlesinger to the appropriate chairmen in the House and Senate.

This letter simply reinforces your strong commitment to terminate CRBR and at the same time explains your future plans in the breeder reactor area.

(TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED)

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1979

Dear Mr. President:

Since the beginning of my Administration I have opposed construction of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. In recent days, I have again reviewed this matter and I remain convinced that completion of this project would not be in the national interest. My reasons for this belief are:

- It is premature to proceed with construction of any initial breeder facility now because it will be a long time before breeders would be economical in the United States, based on conservative estimates of domestic uranium supply and demand.
- We have had extensive experience in this field since the design of the Clinch River Breeder was frozen in the early 1970s, and it no longer represents the best design available for the first breeder reactor.

When the time comes we can design and build a reactor that is technically more advanced, more efficient, safer, and more comparable to reactors that one day might actually be used commercially. The learning and experience to be gained from completion of CRBR is, therefore, just not worth the cost.

- Continuation of this project will weaken the United States' effort to persuade other countries to limit and impose strict controls on their use of plutonium and other nuclear materials from which nuclear weapons can be made. If the United States is to be a leader in the field of breeder reactor technology we must have a strongly based program that continues to advance the state of the art. This will enable us to build a more advanced reactor at an appropriate future date.

I want to emphasize that my opposition to CRBR does not imply opposition to breeder reactors in general or to nuclear power. Along with developing our renewable energy resources based on solar energy and fusion, breeder reactors hold the promise of providing essentially inexhaustible supplies of electrical energy. We need to pursue a vigorous program of breeder reactor research and development so that this option can be commercially available to us when and if we need it. I have always been committed to such a program and remain so today. My FY 1980 budget requests \$504 million for liquid metal fast breeder development and \$86 million for light water and gas cooled fast breeder backups. My FY 1981 budget will maintain this commitment to a large and diversified technology program, the largest of any country in the world.

In addition, I am convinced that we must continue to use the once-through light water reactor system as an important source of our electricity now and in the future. We must continue to improve safety, reliability and resource utilization and we must proceed with careful, deliberate, yet expeditious waste disposal. I am strongly committed to all of these and my FY 1980 budget, if enacted by the Congress, will ensure strong programs in each area.

Internationally, we will continue our efforts to persuade others to derive the energy benefits of nuclear fission without increasing the likelihood that nuclear technology and nuclear materials will be diverted for purposes of making nuclear explosives. I believe these two objectives can be compatible and we will continue working with other countries to make them so.

Naturally, I am aware of the diverse views in the Congress on the issue of CRBR. The controversy over this important aspect of the Nation's energy research and development program has been prolonged and divisive. Attention has been diverted from the remainder of a balanced and effective energy research and development program and from other important energy issues, both nuclear and non-nuclear.

In addition, while the debate continues we are expending about \$15 million per month on the Clinch River project. While some of these expenditures are for components which I would intend to complete, much is being wasted. This we can ill afford. Approximately \$1.5 billion can be saved if the project finally can be terminated. In my judgment, it is time to end this impasse and get on with a vigorous and balanced research and development program to assist in solving our long-term energy needs.

I believe it is possible to resolve this matter in a manner acceptable to both the Administration and the Congress. The essential elements of such a resolution include:

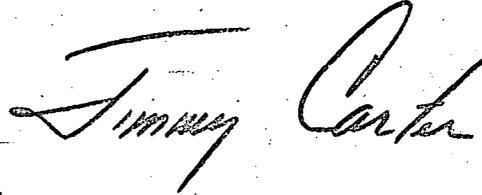
- A strong liquid metal fast breeder research and development program funded at \$504 million for FY 1980. This will assure our ability to build a first facility when we need it and eventually to commercialize the technology if we decide to do so.
- A conceptual design study of a large breeder test plant that would be what the nuclear and utility industry now believe the first breeder facility should be, incorporating currently available technology, and providing a flexible test facility. A report on this design will be made to Congress in March of 1981.
- Completion of such a systems design of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.
- Procurement and testing of certain components from the Clinch River project to ensure that we can obtain maximum benefit from past investments.
- Termination of the remainder of the Clinch River project.

I have directed Secretary of Energy Schlesinger to transmit to the Congress legislation to implement this resolution. The legislation assumes enactment by June 1 of this year, a date which will minimize further wasted expenditures on this project while allowing adequate time for full and careful consideration by the Congress.

I have asked that detailed briefings on all aspects of my Administration's nuclear program, and on the role of breeder reactors in our energy future, be made available to members of the Congress and their staffs in the near future. I have also instructed the Department of Energy and my own staff to spare no effort in supplying any details or information members and their staffs might request in this regard.

I look forward to working cooperatively with the Congress on resolving this important issue and I urge the Congress to enact promptly the legislative proposal to be sent to you shortly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
25 Apr 79

Frank Moore
Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

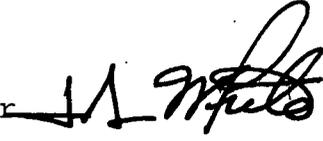




EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 24 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. 
SUBJECT: Retaining Peace Corps in ACTION

The attached letters to Clem Zablocki and Frank Church outline the reasons for your decisions to retain Peace Corps in ACTION. They also promise the strengthening of Peace Corps autonomy within ACTION necessary to help forestall Senate concurrence in the House decision to place Peace Corps in the International Development Cooperation Agency.

Congressional Liaison concurs.

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Chairman Frank Church

The Administration has completed its review of the question of Peace Corps organization. My conclusion is that Peace Corps should remain within ACTION and be constituted there as an autonomous operating entity.

Ever since its creation, ACTION has functioned as a highly centralized organization. Steps taken in 1977 increased Peace Corps visibility and independence but did not fundamentally change its role as a component of ACTION. Thus Peace Corps has lacked sufficient autonomy. I intend to provide this autonomy now. The coming into office of a new Peace Corps Director offers a particularly good opportunity to do so. The question is whether this can best be done within ACTION, or whether movement outside that agency is required.

I have concluded that Peace Corps autonomy can be better and more rapidly accomplished within ACTION, through:

- (1) A new Executive order which establishes the responsibility of the Peace Corps Director for running the program (the current order delegates the basic authority to the ACTION Director);
- (2) Changes in OMB and ACTION budget procedures which give the Peace Corps Director control of, and responsibility for, the money which Congress appropriates for the Peace Corps; and
- (3) Possible simple amendments to the Peace Corps and Domestic Volunteer Service Acts intended to restore to the Peace Corps and to the President the organizational flexibility within the executive branch which the Congress originally envisaged for the Peace Corps.

Before making this choice, I reviewed carefully the option of placing Peace Corps within IDCA, as proposed in the House amendment to the foreign assistance authorization bill, with insulation intended to protect its autonomy. This would offer the advantage of closer linkage to other United States government overseas development efforts. But I am reluctant to reverse the precedent established by President Kennedy that the Peace Corps' overseas functions should not be directly linked to other U.S. overseas operations. Autonomy within IDCA might work at the Washington level but lead to pressure for common administrative and support arrangements overseas. Moreover, if Peace Corps policy is determined by an oversight board, the pressures to provide similar insulation to the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation would increase, with the potential of greatly weakening the position of the IDCA Director. On the other hand, if Peace Corps is not so protected, its character as a unique American presence overseas may appear threatened and its supporters may oppose the whole IDCA proposal.

As the Congress long ago realized, the Peace Corps is more than just development assistance. It is a special expression of the American commitment to voluntary action. That commitment can complement other overseas development assistance programs, but it has important dimensions which relate to our similar commitment at home through VISTA and the Older Americans Volunteer Programs. My decision was thus also affected by my determination that the domestic ACTION volunteer programs be maintained and strengthened, and a concern that the character of these programs might be changed if they were placed in other agencies.

Additionally, by establishing Peace Corps' autonomy within ACTION we can maintain the advantages of co-location of programs that draw volunteers from like-minded people of all ages in American society, and address similar types of problems at home and abroad. Moreover, an intact ACTION may be an important resource as the Congress and the Administration work together to develop proposals for strengthening the Nation's commitment to voluntary service, including partnership arrangements between the government and the private voluntary sector.

Finally, establishing the Peace Corps as an autonomous entity within ACTION offers a substantial advantage in terms of the time it will take to implement the change to an autonomous Peace Corps which we all agree must take place.

I have asked Peace Corps Director-designate Celeste to take the lead in proposing to OMB and the ACTION leadership the means by which my decision to assure Peace Corps autonomy within ACTION should be carried out. He will be happy to provide you with further detail, and to keep you abreast with how the implementation is proceeding.

We look forward to working closely with your committee in the coming week, as you review this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

The Honorable Frank Church
Chairman
Foreign Relations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Chairman Clement Zablocki

The Administration has completed its review of the question of Peace Corps organization. My conclusion is that Peace Corps should remain within ACTION and be constituted there as an autonomous operating entity.

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- (3) Possible simple amendments to the Peace Corps and Domestic Volunteer Service Acts intended to restore to the Peace Corps and to the President the organizational flexibility within the executive branch which the Congress originally envisaged for the Peace Corps.

Before making this choice, I reviewed carefully the option of placing Peace Corps within IDCA, as your proposal would do, with insulation intended to protect its autonomy. This would offer the advantage of closer linkage to other United States government overseas development efforts. But I am reluctant to reverse the precedent established by President Kennedy that the Peace Corps' overseas functions should not be directly linked to other U.S. overseas operations. Autonomy within IDCA might work at the Washington level but lead to pressure for common administrative and support arrangements overseas. Moreover, if Peace Corps policy is determined by an oversight board, the pressures to provide similar insulation to the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation would increase, with the potential of greatly weakening the position of the IDCA Director. On the other hand, if Peace Corps is not so protected, its character as a unique American presence overseas may appear threatened and its supporters may oppose the whole IDCA proposal.

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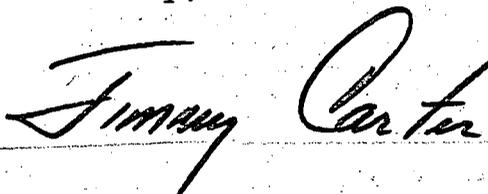
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I have asked Peace Corps Director-designate Celeste to take the lead in proposing to OMB and the ACTION leadership the means by which my decision to assure Peace Corps autonomy within ACTION should be carried out. He will be happy to provide you with further detail, and to keep you abreast with how the implementation is proceeding.

I appreciate and share your strong commitment to an effective Peace Corps.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter", written over a horizontal line.

The Honorable Clement Zablocki
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

25 Apr 79

Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson



ID 1602 TO BOB CMOER FOR HANDLING



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

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

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



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 24 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James T. McIntyre, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Ninth 1979 Special Message Under the
Impoundment Control Act of 1974

The ninth special message to the Congress under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is attached for your signature.

This special message reports three new deferrals of budget authority totalling \$164.1 million and a revision to a previously transmitted deferral increasing the amount deferred by \$1.0 million. The deferrals are:

- \$50 million to be used later, following the completion of two competing conceptual designs, for the construction of a low/medium BTU coal gasification demonstration plant. At present, plans are to reach a decision to proceed with construction in December.
- \$570 thousand for a coal miner training facility. These funds will be used after the completion of several studies that will help determine the type of training to be undertaken.
- \$113.5 million for the strategic petroleum reserve. \$83.5 million is for use in FY 1980 (with Congressional approval) for facility development. \$30 million is a reserve for unforeseen facility development requirements in FY 1979.
- An increase of \$1 million (to a total of \$1.9 million) for payment of Vietnam prisoner of war claims. The \$1 million will be used for administrative expenses in FY 1980.

Analysis of Budget Costs

Transmitting these deferrals to the Congress will have the effect of shifting an estimated \$570,000 in outlays from FY 1979 to FY 1980.

Agency and White House Views

The Department of Energy and the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission have no objection to these items. The Congressional Liaison and Domestic Policy staffs have not reported any objection to the deferrals.

Recommendation

I recommend that the special message be transmitted to the Congress as soon as possible.

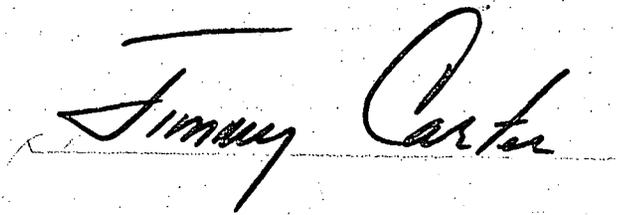
Attachment

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report three new deferrals of budget authority totalling \$164.1 million and a revision to a previously transmitted deferral increasing the amount deferred by \$1.0 million. The items involve the fossil energy construction and Strategic Petroleum Reserve programs in the Department of Energy and the payment of Vietnam prisoner of war claims in the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

The details of the deferrals are contained in the attached reports.

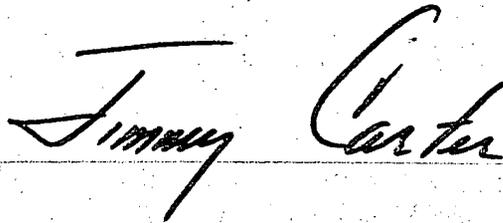
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report three new deferrals of budget authority totalling \$164.1 million and a revision to a previously transmitted deferral increasing the amount deferred by \$1.0 million. The items involve the fossil energy construction and Strategic Petroleum Reserve programs in the Department of Energy and the payment of Vietnam prisoner of war claims in the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

The details of the deferrals are contained in the attached reports.



Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE,

9:45 AM

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

GENE EIDENBERG *Gene*

SUBJECT:

First Meeting of the Three Mile Island Commission

Your Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island will meet, for the first time, tomorrow, April 25, 1979.

You are scheduled to see the Commission members in the Cabinet Room at 9:45 a.m. before they formally convene at the Commerce Department Auditorium.

The meeting in the Cabinet Room has been scheduled to give you an opportunity to meet all the members of the Commission and for you to personally "charge" the Commission as it begins its work.

Attending the meeting with you, in addition to the members of the Commission, will be Bruce Lundin, Executive Director of the Commission, and Ronald Natalie, General Counsel to the Commission.

Dr. Lundin has had a long association with NASA and has chaired many review boards concerned with some of NASA's major technical and management problems (i.e., a failure review of the Lunar Landing Vehicle, the Skylab Failure Review Board). He was also the NASA member of the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel that was established by Congress after the Apollo 204 fire to assure the safety of manned space flight. Dr. Lundin retired from NASA, after 35 years of public service, in 1977.

Ron Natalie is a Washington attorney who has left his firm to serve as Counsel to the Commission.

Because the Commission was established under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the proceedings of all its meetings need to be available to

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

the public. After conferring with Jody, we believe there is much to be gained in making the Commission's meeting with you as public as possible, independent of the requirement of the Advisory Committee Act. Therefore, we have made arrangements:

- for all remarks at the meeting to be transcribed and released; and
- for a press pool to cover the entire meeting.

In personally charging the Commission, we recommend you make the following points:

- ° Express your appreciation to the members for their willingness to undertake this important public service.
- ° Note the understandably high level of national, and international, interest in the accident at Three Mile Island and, hence, in the work and findings of the Commission.
- ° The importance you personally attach to a complete, accurate, and objective reconstruction of the events at Three Mile Island.
- ° You promised the American people a public accounting of what happened at Three Mile Island, and this Commission is the vehicle through which there will be an independent investigation and report of what happened and why.
- ° You carefully considered the Commission's mandate when framing the Executive Order establishing it, and want now to underscore its specific responsibilities:
 1. To assess and reconstruct the events of the accident itself; what happened, in what sequence, both with the reactor system and the people operating it. To the extent it can be determined, what caused and sustained the accident.
 2. What were the assigned roles of the managing utility, the NRC, the other agencies of federal, state and local government, both in dealing with the accident itself and the consequences of it (potential and actual)?

In short, were we adequately prepared for this accident? If not, why not and what practices must be changed so that adequate preparations have been made in the future?

3. Does the NRC have adequate licensing, inspection, operation, and enforcement procedures as they applied to the Three Mile Island facility?

You want to know specifically how those procedures should be changed, if change is necessary, to insure public safety in the operation of nuclear reactors and in the management of any similar accident.

4. How did the several levels of government and the managing utility perform in serving the public's right to information concerning the events at Three Mile Island.

What steps should be taken in the future to insure that accurate, comprehensible and timely information is provided in the event of a similar occurrence?

5. Based on findings from this investigation, the Commission should make appropriate recommendations to you, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare regarding all matters within the scope of the inquiry.

- ° In concluding, you can note that no more important assignment has ever been given a Presidential Commission. You selected each member of the Commission because of his or her demonstrated capacity to make balanced judgments and to conduct a fair, thorough, and public investigation.

You should express your confidence in the Commission, as a whole, and in its Chairman, John Kemeny, in particular.

For your information, we have attached copies of the Executive Order establishing the Commission, the brief biographical sketches of each Commission member, and the transcript of your remarks announcing the formation of the Commission.

Attachments

April 11, 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER
- - - - -

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ACCIDENT AT
THREE MILE ISLAND

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to provide, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1), an independent forum to investigate and explain the recent accident at the nuclear power facility at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. Establishment.

1-101. There is established the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island.

1-102. The membership of the Commission shall be composed of not more than twelve persons appointed by the President from among citizens who are not full time officers or employees within the Executive Branch. The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Commission.

1-2. Functions.

1-201. The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the recent accident involving the nuclear power facility on Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania. The study and investigation shall include:

- (a) a technical assessment of the events and their causes;
- (b) an analysis of the role of the managing utility;
- (c) an assessment of the emergency preparedness and response of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other Federal, state and local authorities;
- (d) an evaluation of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's licensing, inspection, operation and enforcement procedures as applied to this facility;
- (e) an assessment of how the public's right to information concerning the events at Three Mile Island was served and of the steps which should be taken during similar emergencies to provide the public with accurate, comprehensible and timely information; and
- (f) appropriate recommendations based upon the Commission's findings.

1-202. The Commission shall prepare and transmit to the President and to the Secretaries of Energy and Health, Education and Welfare a final report of its findings and recommendations.

more

1-3. Administration.

1-301. The Chairman of the Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of a staff of such persons as may be necessary to discharge the Commission's responsibilities, subject to the applicable provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and Title 5 of the United States Code.

1-302. To the extent authorized by law and requested by the Chairman of the Commission, the General Services Administration shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services, facilities, and support on a reimbursable basis.

1-303. The Department of Energy and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, provide the Commission with such facilities, support, funds and services, including staff, as may be necessary for the effective performance of the Commission's functions.

1-304. The Commission may request any Executive agency to furnish such information, advice or assistance as it deems necessary to carry out its functions. Each such agency is directed, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such information, advice or assistance upon request by the Chairman of the Commission.

1-305. Each member of the Commission may receive compensation at the maximum rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for each day such member is engaged in the work of the Commission. Each member may also receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence (5 U.S.C. 5702 and 5703).

1-306. The functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act which are applicable to the Commission, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the Administrator of General Services.

1-4. Final Report and Termination.

1-401. The final report required by Section 1-202 of this Order shall be transmitted not later than six months from the date of the Commission's first meeting.

1-402. The Commission shall terminate two months after the transmittal of its final report.

JIMMY CARTER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 11, 1979.

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APRIL 11, 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced the appointment of 11 persons as members of the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island. They are:

John G. Kemeny, president of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., who will serve as chairman of the Commission. Kemeny, 52, is a mathematician and philosopher who has done extensive work in the analysis of complex systems. He is a pioneer in the fields of mathematical models and computer programming.

Kemeny is a native of Hungary who became a naturalized citizen in 1945. His early career included work as a researcher on the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, N.M., teaching and research in mathematics and philosophy at Princeton University, and two years as a research assistant to Dr. Albert Einstein. He became a professor of mathematics at Dartmouth in 1954, and served as chairman of the Mathematics Department from 1955 to 1967. He has been president of the college since 1970.

Kemeny is the author of numerous books and articles on philosophy, mathematics, and computer science. He is the co-inventor of the computer language "BASIC."

Bruce E. Babbitt, governor of Arizona. Babbitt, 40, holds a masters degree in geophysics and a law degree. He was elected state attorney general of Arizona in 1974, and was sworn in as governor on March 4, 1978, following the death of Governor Wesley Bolin. He was elected governor in November, 1978.

Patrick E. Haggerty, of Dallas, Texas, who was president, chief executive officer and chairman of the board of Texas Instruments, Inc., until his retirement in 1976. Haggerty, 65, has a B.S. in electrical engineering and a law degree. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Rockefeller University and a trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the University of Dallas.

Paul A. Marks, of New York City, vice president for health sciences at Columbia University. Marks, 52, is a physician (hematologist) and biochemist. He has been associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University throughout his career. He serves as professor of human genetics and director of the Cancer Center. He is a current member of the President's Cancer Panel and served on the President's Biomedical Research Panel in 1975-76. He is a founding member of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation of Japan and served on the Science Council Advisory to the board of directors of that foundation.

Cora B. Marrett, associate professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Marrett, 36, has served as a consultant to the Army Scientific Advisory Panel and chairs the panel on personnel research in the Navy as a member of the National Research Advisory Committee. Her research and publications are primarily in the areas of organizational structure and communication and of opportunities for women and minorities in science and engineering. She has served previously on the faculties of the University of North Carolina and Western Michigan University. She has served on numerous panels for the National Research Council and the National Science Foundation.

MORE

Lloyd McBride, international president of the United Steelworkers of America and a vice president of the AFL-CIO. McBride, 63, has been active in labor affairs for more than four decades, and has held a number of union positions nationally and in his home state of Missouri. He is a member of the National Commission on Air Quality and the President's Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations.

Harry C. McPherson, Jr., a Washington, D.C. attorney. McPherson, 49, is a former deputy under secretary of the Department of the Army and has also served as assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs. He was special counsel to President Johnson. He is presently a partner in the firm of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard & McPherson.

Russell Peterson, former governor of Delaware and chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, now president of the National Audubon Society. Peterson, 62, is a chemist by training, and was associated with E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company from 1942 to 1969, when he became governor of Delaware. He served as chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality from 1973 until 1978, when he became director of the Office of Technology Assessment of the United States Congress. He resigned in 1979 to become president of the national Audubon Society. He is the recipient of many civic and conservation awards.

Thomas Pigford, a professor and chairman of the Department of Nuclear Engineering at the University of California at Berkeley. Pigford, 56, has also served on the faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among his areas of special expertise are nuclear reactor design and reactor safety. He has received the Arthur H. Compton Award of the American Nuclear Society, served as a member and chairman of several government review committees and advisory committees. He was a member of the American Physical Society's Study Group on Nuclear Fuel Cycles and Waste Management. He received his training in nuclear and chemical engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Theodore B. Taylor, professor of aerospace and mechanical science at Princeton University. Taylor, 53, is a physicist and reactor specialist. He designed the TRIGA nuclear research reactor, the design most in use around the world today. He has been associated with Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and has served as deputy director of the Defense Atomic Support Agency. He has received the Lawrence Memorial Award and the Secretary of Defense's Meritorious Civilian Service Medal.

Ann Trunk, a Middletown, Pennsylvania housewife. Trunk, 44, is the mother of six children. She is the former president of the Middletown Civic Club and has been active in other local civic organizations. Her husband is a professor at Pennsylvania State University. He participated in the community effort after the nuclear power plant accident in Middletown by taking radiation checks in the area.

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APRIL 11, 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON
APPOINTMENT OF A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
TO STUDY
EVENTS AT THREE MILE ISLAND

The Briefing Room

4:30 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: In my address to the Nation last week, I announced that I would appoint a Presidential Commission to investigate the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. It is essential that we learn the causes of this accident and make sure that the safety of our own citizens is never again endangered in this way.

I am pleased to announce today that I have signed the Executive Order creating the Presidential Commission, and I have appointed 11 distinguished Americans to serve on it.

I have just met with the Commission chairman, Dr. John Kemeny, who is President of Dartmouth College, and who possesses one of the most brilliant and incisive minds in this country. He has devoted his life to analyzing and to solving some of the most difficult technical problems of our generation.

His skills and his background, widely recognized, ideally qualify him for the complicated task of determining the truth behind the accident at Three Mile Island. I have no doubt that Dr. Kemeny will succeed completely in this effort.

The other 10 members of the Commission who have been chosen are also very talented and highly qualified. They provide the Commission with the knowledge and the diverse experience needed to complete its task successfully.

That task will be one of the most important ever undertaken by a Presidential Commission.

The Commission will find out what happened at Three Mile Island. It will assess how the accident could have been prevented. It will review how the government and others responded, and it will make recommendations to enable us to prevent any future nuclear accidents.

There can be no doubt that the eyes of the Nation and indeed of the entire world will be on this Commission.

Its judgment will have enormous impact. I am confident that during its six months of operation, this Commission will make the right judgments and the Nation will long be in its debt.

I would now like to introduce to you Dr. John Kemeny.

MORE

OVER

MR. KEMENY: Thank you, Mr. President.

This is an awesome responsibility. Frankly, I have tried to think of every reason why I should not accept. But when the President of the United States asks one to perform a major service for the Nation, the only possible answer is yes.

I think the public should know something about me, that I hope to spend the rest of my life at Dartmouth College. There is no personal ambition served by accepting this assignment. I represent no special interest. My total commitment as Chairman of the Commission will be the discovery of truth and the formulation of recommendations in the national interests.

The Commission will make a full scale investigation of the causes of and the responses to the accident at Three Mile Island. We will examine the actions of Federal and State Government agencies and of private industry as they reacted to the accident. We will be looking at questions of public access to information as well as questions of technology. We will report what we find honestly, as required by the gravity of the event.

Mr. President, for this effort I pledge to you and to the citizens of our country the very best of which I am capable.

THE PRESIDENT: Good luck. I am here to help you.

QUESTION: Dr. Kemeny, can we ask you a question? I just wondered if you had spoken out previously on nuclear power and, if so, what your views as expressed in the past have been on this subject.

MR. POWELL: I don't think we want to get into Q&A at this point. Thank you.

QUESTION: Just to see --

MR. KEMENY: Those are my instructions. You will find I have not spoken out widely on this issue.

QUESTION: When does this Commission start?

MR. KEMENY: As soon as possible.

QUESTION: You have not pre-judged nuclear --

MR. KEMENY: No, we have not pre-judged.

MR. POWELL: Jack will be available to answer the questions on how the thing is going to get started and so forth.

END (AT 4:35 P.M. EST)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Tone of Energy Remarks

As a result of your frequent and hard hitting remarks on behalf of the windfall profits tax, I think that public opinion and Congressional opinion have shifted enormously in the past two weeks. As you remember, immediately after your energy speech, there were predictions from Congress and many of the interest groups in town that the tax was doomed to failure. Your repeated public focus on the tax, and the consequences of its not passing, have largely shifted the burden of proof to the opponents of the tax.

I am very concerned, however, about the tone of some of your recent statements on behalf of the tax, as well as the tone of remarks being prepared for future delivery (such as your signing statement on Thursday).

My concern is threefold:

- o First, I am afraid that your remarks in some instances are so harsh and biting that they do not appear Presidential. For instance, your reference to a possible plowback as a "kickback" seems to me to be much more the rhetoric of a campaign than a Presidential address. Similarly, using a word like "hoodwink" to describe the efforts of those seeking plowback appears to lower the plane of your rhetoric several notches below that which the public expects from a President. And as you may have already seen, the prepared remarks for Thursday use the word "laundering" - which like the other offensive words has a criminal connotation - to describe plowback.
- o Second, overly harsh rhetoric may have the effect of making a victory appear to be a loss. To the extent that we appear so adamant in public against the concept of plowback, we leave ourselves open to the possibility that any plowback in the final bill is seen as a major loss. In fact, it is almost a certainty that there will be at least some plowback in the final bill; we should be preparing the press and the public

to view a small plowback as a victory for us, given the strength of our opponents. In this regard, you might recall the situation with capital gains tax reductions: our harsh rhetoric against any capital gains cuts made it virtually impossible for us to negotiate a small level of cuts or to be "in the ball game" when negotiations were under way on the final level of a cut. The fact that a sizeable capital gains cut ultimately passed was viewed widely as a loss for us, not as a victory even though we kept the level of the cut somewhat lower than Senator Long and others wanted.

- o Third, we need to work with many of those who we are bitterly attacking in public. To the degree that we are making such attacks, it is much more difficult to get their cooperation or to make compromises needed to speed the process along. Those members of Congress who do support plowback are much more difficult to work with when they view our substantive attacks as personal attacks. As you may know, your remarks to the scientists were initially interpreted by the press to be an attack on Congress. A continuation of such harsh language risks future such misinterpretations, and bad feelings among key Members.

For each of the above reasons, I strongly urge that the level of your rhetoric in this area be toned down and that clearly inflammatory words and phrases be avoided. Harry McPherson and Loyd Hackler, who are being very helpful to us in the effort to get support for the tax, make the same recommendation.

Your remarks can be tough, without being inflammatory. The facts are so overwhelmingly on our side that their straightforward presentation will make our case better than will certain catchwords. In addition, your remarks should begin to focus more on the positive -- on the benefits to be gained by passage of the tax. That will enormously help selling the tax.

Finally, the Energy Task Force that I am chairing is clearing all materials, strategies, positions, etc., on the energy program. It would be helpful to us if I could clear any of your remarks on energy. That will ensure the coordination and consistency we need to be successful.

cc: Jody Powell
Jerry Rafshoon

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

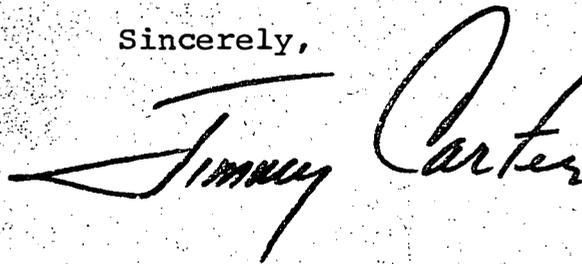
April 23, 1979

To Walt Wurfel

I regretfully accept your resignation as Deputy Press Secretary, effective next month.

Rosalynn and I both are grateful to you for your kind words and for your many contributions to this Administration. We wish you all the best as you resume your career in journalism.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Walter W. Wurfel
Deputy Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

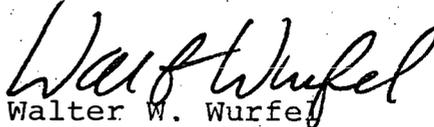
April 17, 1979

Dear Mr. President:

Working for you, as a deputy to Jody Powell for the past two and-a-half years, has been my great privilege and opportunity. From my own professional perspective your commitment to First Amendment access for the public and the media has been most effective in furthering understanding of your programs, and has set a new standard for the Presidency.

Therefore, it is with mixed emotions that I write to say I plan to return late next month to the field of journalism, which I left four years ago. I will depart with a feeling of deep respect and warmth toward your Presidency and to you and Mrs. Carter personally. I greatly appreciate having been able to serve you and your Administration in some small way.

Sincerely,



Walter W. Wurfe

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500