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<tr>
<td>memo</td>
<td>From Brown to The President (2 pp.) re: Activities of Sec. of Defense / enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski</td>
<td>5/25/79</td>
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<tr>
<td>memo</td>
<td>From Young to The President (one page) re: Weekly Summary of U.S. Mission to the UN Activities</td>
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**FILE LOCATION**

**RESTRICTION CODES**
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(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL WISE
FRAN VOORDE

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
FRANK MOORE

SUBJECT: Vietnam Veterans Week

As you know, the President will be hosting a reception for Vietnam Veterans on May 30. If enrolled in enough time, we would request a separate bill signing ceremony, just prior to the reception, for the Veterans Health Care Amendments, which include provisions that are of symbolic importance to Vietnam veterans. It should be separate because the emphasis of the reception and the week is honor and recognition of Vietnam veterans and not their psychological problems. However, the bill is of significant importance to Max Cleland and Members of Congress who worked for its passage for ten years. The President urged its passage in last year's PRM on Vietnam veterans and it is emotionally vital to the Vietnam veterans constituency. The President could therefore speak to the reception after having signed this important legislation.

Our staffs are ready to assist you on these activities for Vietnam Veterans Week.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

There is time to slip this in just before the reception.

Phil

✓ approve  ___ disapprove

Electrostatic Copy
for Preservation Purposes
Memorandum

TO: Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel

FROM: [Signature]

DATE: May 7, 1979

SUBJECT: SOME SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE ENERGY CRISIS

Many observers are convinced that the most important political/economic problem facing the Western world is the question of energy. The recent price increases caused by the temporary shortages related to the Iranian revolution have only reminded everyone of what chaos is around the corner unless the Western nations take hold of the energy crisis and re-direct it in terms of their interests. The following are several points that may be worth some consideration.

A. One asset that the United States has that is not presently utilized in the energy crisis is the widespread feeling about Americans in the world that if we determine a problem has to be solved, we will find a way to do it. Since much of the energy and dollar crises are psychological, if we mounted a credible campaign that indicated that we are preparing to invest every dollar necessary for research and development to find alternate energy sources, that we are approaching the project with the same commitment as we approached the development of the atomic bomb, or of the space exploration of the moon, and if there were visible evidence that our leading scientists and laboratories were now committed to this objective, I am confident that this effort would have an important impact on the energy crisis itself.

B. We should, of course, be pursuing the exploration of new oil sources wherever possible. It is helpful obviously to add to the world's oil reserves by new discoveries such as those in Mexico, but those foreign reserves become part of OPEC power in the sense that none of that oil will be available to us except at OPEC prices or higher. We need to explore and develop the oil resources of the Western industrial world -- not necessarily to use those reserves once they are discovered but rather to hold them as part of the process of restraining OPEC price increases.
C. From the Congressional reaction to the President's 1977 message on energy, it seemed that the Congress could only be looked to for limited help. Without a well-defined national crisis, the Congress cannot be induced to act. Too many of its key members are locked into vested interests that view the energy crisis from a much narrower perspective than the compelling needs of our country's future. We should recognize the political limitations on dealing with the Congress in the immediate future regarding energy. The President should frankly state the problem in a way that makes it clear that he has an obligation that must be discharged, that cannot be diminished by the present unwillingness of the Congress to respond and that, therefore, he is going "to the country", directly to the people, to educate them as to the dimensions of the problem and the ways by which each of us as individual Americans can act to protect the future interests of our children and to give the President additional power in dealing with the OPEC countries. Americans are the most willing people in the world to participate in problems and to offer their commitment and volunteer spirit to the resolution of problems. It would be healthy for the country to have the President share his concern with the people directly and to invite them to work with him directly to resolve the problem. The political barriers in the Congress cannot be allowed to stop this essential dialogue with the people. In the process, Americans will be grateful to the President for his candor with them and will identify him as they already do as the only political spokesman who is prepared to speak for a national rather than a parochial interest.

D. The major consumer countries are now organized in the International Energy Agency (IEA). The IEA is not (and should not be) a confrontational group with OPEC but it should be a more effective instrument in disciplining the consumer market, restraining prices and organizing a power group that can discuss energy problems with OPEC in a context of political/economic concerns. An international consumer cartel is needed that might cause some brakes to be applied to the unilateral acts of
individual OPEC countries which appear so disdainful both of Western interests and of the developing countries without oil resources. Energy is to the economies of the Western world what water is to human beings. With an attitude of fairness and equity we must begin to mobilize the consumer forces to convince OPEC that there are limitations to what can be endured. The response from OPEC will, of course, be negative but in the larger forum of world attention, both nations and individual leaders will understand that, if the United States, the European Community, Japan and other consumer nations have decided to act together, then a major new force has been organized that promises discipline and impact in the energy crisis.

E. I note that Walter Levy (an oil expert who has been "right" and "wrong" many times during recent years) has suggested that importing nations unite to prohibit the import of any oil or oil products into their countries that sell above the official posted prices. If this proposal were effective, it would help OPEC to resist the political pressures in their own countries to raise prices because of the anger at the fortunes being made by the oil brokers during times of shortage. This proposal is also an example of what could be discussed and decided upon by my suggestion in paragraph D where consumer countries organize themselves to act in concert.
MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT  
SUBJECT: The Renegotiation Board

You asked me to assess the attached memo concerning the Renegotiation Board and the Vinson-Trammell Act. In addition you recently asked for information on the attached letter from Joe Minish and Henry Gonzales. The memo concerns steps to preserve the Renegotiation Board while the letter focuses on our postponement of the implementation of the Vinson-Trammell Act.

Now that the Board has gone out of existence we face the issue of whether and how to implement the Vinson-Trammell Act. OMB, DOD and Treasury agree that the Act as currently written is unfair and burdensome. It sets numerical profit limits on contracts relating to ships and planes but entirely exempts missiles, rockets, and other hardware. The limits themselves are lower than the average profits for all manufacturing. In addition the Vinson-Trammell Act would require substantial additional personnel in IRS to implement, and there is continuing disagreement between IRS and DOD as to what accounting rules should be applied. For these reasons the IRS has delayed its implementation date until October 15, 1979. This delay will not exempt contractors from excess profit recovery but will simply delay their filings pending further Congressional or administrative action.

Our choices at this point are:

1) Implement the Vinson-Trammell Act as written.
2) Propose modifications in the Act to make it more workable.
3) Propose to replace the Vinson-Trammell Act with a new profit recovery mechanism.
4) Repeal Vinson Trammell and allow the Defense Contract Audit Agency to protect against overcharges.

An options paper regarding these alternatives is in preparation by OMB and will be forwarded to you shortly.
Renegotiation Board

1. The Renegotiation Act expired September 30, 1976. The Board, however, continues to review for excessive profits a $150 billion backlog of defense contracts awarded prior to that date.

2. When there is no Renegotiation Act, the profit-limiting provisions of the Vinson-Trammell Act take effect. Vinson-Trammell is more stringent than the Renegotiation Act, particularly for small business. It limits profits on contracts related to ships and aircraft to 10 and 12 percent respectively.

3. Many contractors have not taken Vinson-Trammell seriously as the Treasury Department, which administers the Act, has repeatedly extended the date by which contractors must file profit reports. The first Vinson-Trammell reports are now due January 15, 1979—more than two years after the Renegotiation Act expired.

4. The Defense Department has not helped either. It has supported defense contractor efforts to eliminate the profit-limiting provisions of the Vinson-Trammell Act.

5. To date, efforts by Senator Proxmire and Congressman Minish to extend and strengthen the Renegotiation Act have failed. Congress voted to cut off the Board's funds as of March 30, 1979 unless the Renegotiation Act is extended. (Congressman McCloskey and Senator Cranston are leading the campaign to kill renegotiation.)
6. In many respects the performance of the present Renegotiation Board has been disappointing. Even so, for Fiscal Year 1978 the Board made excess profit determinations of $34 million—nearly six times its operating budget. Substantial additional recoveries are anticipated before Congress reconvenes in January.

7. When Congress reconvenes, Congressman Minish and Senator Proxmire will try again to get a simple extension of the Renegotiation Act. They probably would agree to increase exemptions for small businesses but leave out many of the controversial reforms.

8. Only with active White House support will it be possible to extend the Renegotiation Act. The following White House action would substantially enhance the chances of extending the Renegotiation Act:
   a. Direct the Treasury Department to hold to the January 15, 1979 due date for contractor filings under Vinson-Trammell and to start collecting profits in excess of the prescribed limits. Defense contractors who are convinced that Vinson-Trammell will be enforced are more likely to support extension of the Renegotiation Act.
   b. Direct the Defense Department and OMB to press for an extension of the Renegotiation Act and to stop undercutting the Vinson-Trammell Act.
   c. Make clear to congressional leaders that:
      (1) The Administration, as part of its efforts to curb inflation
and reduce waste in Government, must retain legislative authority to recover excessive profits on defense contracts.

(2) If Congress does not extend the Renegotiation Act, the Administration will enforce the stricter profit-limiting provisions of the Vinson-Trammell Act.

(3) Any proposed legislation to eliminate the profit-limitation provisions of the Vinson-Trammell Act would be vetoed unless Congress simultaneously makes the Renegotiation Act permanent.

9. If Congress extends the Renegotiation Act, some of the present Board members should be replaced and the Board brought up to its full complement of five members. To do a proper job, the Board needs more and better people.
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<tr>
<td>Joe Minish (D) - New Jersey</td>
<td>APPALLED THAT THE IRS HAS RECENTLY EXTENDED FOR THE FIFTH TIME THE DATE FOR FILING UNDER THE VINSON-TRAMMELL ACT; SINCE THE ACT WENT INTO EFFECT IN OCTOBER OF 1976, IRS HAS &quot;REFUSED TO ENFORCE THIS LAW AND HAS FAILED TO MAKE A GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO PREPARE FOR ENFORCEMENT&quot;; BELIEVE THAT THE IRS, IN REFUSING TO ENFORCE THE ACT, HAS &quot;BLATANTLY EXCEEDED ITS AUTHORITY&quot;; HOPE THAT IN THE FUTURE, IRS WILL &quot;RETURN TO ITS PROPER ROLE AS THE ENFORCER OF THE LAWS WHICH CONGRESS ENACTS.&quot;</td>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGED BY FM</td>
<td>REFERRED TO TREASURY</td>
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<td>Henry Gonzalez (D) - Texas</td>
<td>AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY STUDY COMMISSION, REQUESTS, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION MEMBERS, THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU TO PRESENT THE FINAL REPORT, SOMETIME DURING THE WEEK OF JUNE 25.</td>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGED BY FM</td>
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*NOTE: The handwritten annotation on the page reads: "Stu - What is this?"*
TO: President Carter
THROUGH: Rick Hucheson
FROM: Ambassador Young
SUBJECT: Weekly Summary May 16 - May 24

UNCTAD V

I have made a proposal to Secretary Vance that the United States join with the Group B countries at UNCTAD V in developing and presenting a proposal for a joint World Bank-IMF Unit. This Unit could provide coordinated developmental and financial advice to developing countries before their problems worsen to the point of requiring stringent IMF measures or requests for debt relief. This could help meet an important need and contribute to a more positive outcome for the Manila conference.

NAMIBIA

Resumed Session on Namibia opens at UNGA - The resumed UNGA Session on Namibia opened on May 23. An instant stir was caused after South Africa took its General Assembly seat for the first time since its credentials were rejected in 1974. The General Assembly rejected South Africa's credentials again this year by a vote of 96-19(U.S.)-9. Immediately after the vote, the South African delegation left the hall. General debate statements are following predictable lines. The Contact Group continues its preparations for the Ministerial Meetings at the Hague.

AFRICAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE HOUSTON REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

I attended an African American Institute Regional Conference with business and community leaders in Houston from May 18-24. I spoke at the World Trade Center in Houston on Africa, energy and trade. Twenty-two African delegates attended and there was a good representation of the Houston corporate community as well. My interpretation of Administration policy was well received.

SIGNIFICANT MEETINGS

5/16 Mr. Semei Nyanzi, Advisor to new Ugandan President Lule; 5/17 Secretary Vance and Sudanese Minister of State Deng; 5/18 Joshua Nkomo in Houston at AAI Regional Conference on Africa; 5/22 Interviews with Earl Caldwell of the New York Daily News and Jay Ross, Washington Post; 5/23 Dr. Robert Neree and Raymond Joseph, Haitian Opposition leaders, asked for help in resisting recent censorship decree in Haiti. I expressed hope that freedom of Haitian intellectuals and artists would not be circumscribed. Also discussed possibility of another visit to Haiti. Hosted dinner for Archbishop Iakovos, Patriarch of Greek Orthodox Churches of North and South America.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
29 May 79

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

Administratively Confidential
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 25, 1979

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ANNE WEXLER
SUBJECT: Activities Report -- Week Ending May 25, 1979

1. SALT

The briefings for national leaders brought about some endorsements and have caused some potential opponents to rethink their positions. We are also briefing the Washington-based heads of interest groups and other Washington lobbyists. Response has been mostly positive.

2. Panama Canal Implementing Legislation

150 Representatives of interest groups and other lobbyists were briefed on Thursday. Follow-up calls show strong support and many will use their organizations to contact members at home next week and in Washington during the week or so before the vote. In addition, some of the treaty coalition people are being activated, particularly in key states. We are also working with veterans groups and others and will be organizing the Washington-based people for a more targetted effort.

3. Hospital Cost Containment

The supporting coalition is bringing intensive pressure at home on certain key members. Charlie Schultz and I met with Irv Shapiro, Tom Murphy, Walter Wriston, and Dick Wood (Eli Lilly) in an effort to get some Business Roundtable support. We were not successful, but they agreed not to lobby actively against hospital cost containment.
4. **Department of Education**

Key higher ed groups and influential Republicans will be sending letters of support next week. Terry Sanford continues to keep the university presidents from opposing us.

5. **Vietnam Veterans**

You can expect some negative press from a few Vietnam vets next week about certain of our programs. They are a minority but get press attention. Your appearance at the reception on May 30 will be important with this constituency.
notes president used for remarks to national conference of christians and jews 5/39/79
Almost Unique
NATION OF REFUGEES
HETEROGENEOUS FEW VS ALL
BLACK MIGRANTS FEW MAJORITY RULE
CAPU vs ZANU FEW Oppression
ARABS FEMMED vs Palestine Boycotts
Searching - Tillich
U.S. Unified, Strong, Free
Peace = Equality, Freedom
Govt - Society = Simple Justice
Human & Love
The unfinished task = challenge
We love can meet it
One day - Impl Energy, Poverty
No Purpose, Hope,
Exhausted struggle mater Things
Best Amer dream applies

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
MAY 29, 1979

FOR THE RECORD:

JERRY RAFSHOON AND SUSAN CLOUGH RECEIVED A COPY OF THE ATTACHED.
The Unfinished Task (50th Anniversary Theme)

REMARKS AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
May 29, 1979

It is not right to dehumanize people. It is not right to discriminate against people. It is not right to exploit other people. It is not right for people to become greedy and cruel and vindictive. It is a national tragedy when people lose sight of high callings and noble dreams. We must encourage people to feel, to understand, to empathize, to walk that mile in a brother's shoes.

Many people-centered, people-caused problems exist in our nation. These people problems are problems of human rights. Let it be known: As long as I am President, the Government of the United States will continue throughout the world and at home to enhance human rights. No force on
earth can separate us from that commitment.

My firm belief is that Americans as a people, individually, are basically good and moral. But as the late Reinhold Niebuhr told us many years ago, when individuals get in groups especially majority groups, the individual bent to goodness nearly always gets lost in the crush.

History has taught us the painful lesson that group attitudes and mindsets must be changed and can be changed but only with concentrated social force. We need encouragement, often strong encouragement, to do as a group what our individual consciences dictate. Contrary to some popular teaching, morality is taught and learned.

Andrew Young has told us for years that the civil rights movement led by Martin Luther King forced, yes, forced the American people to do what we knew all along was morally right.

We knew it was not right for blacks and other minori-
ties to be consistently relegated to low paying, often menial jobs; we knew it was not right for blacks to have to go to the rear of the bus in Southern cities; we knew it was not right for a black family to have to sleep in their car while traveling just because white motel owners refused them a room -- and on we could go. We knew these ingrained social practices were not right.

Dr. King and others, white and black, who worked with him in the streets and towns of our land as well as in the halls of government, effected a change in our national moral and social consciousness.

In your 50th Anniversary theme you lift up for all to see and understand that even though significant commendable strides have been made. THE TASK IS UNFINISHED.

It is to the finishing of that task that I call this nation. It is to the finishing of that task that our people call us as leaders. It is to the finishing of this task
that Black and Indian and Hispanic children, youth and adults along with all other potentially down-trodden minorities in our country, call us tonight. It is to the finishing of that task that our very history as Americans calls us. Let's get on with it!

You are an organization that deals admirably with people at their most essential level -- the level of the human spirit. You encourage redemptive values. You cherish and vigorously propagate the high ideal of genuine equality and respect among all peoples.

I commend you on the energetic way you have worked with teachers who serve in especially difficult areas; on the excellent work you have done in police and community relations to name but two of your more current programs. For the fifty years of your existence you have not only talked about brotherhood across racial, ethnic and religious lines you
People must be given real assurance and assisted when necessary in garnering the needed resources to give reality to their dreams.

All of us must continue to assail the critical people problems that afflict us, that remain unsolved, and worse that remain unnoticed.

For a moment walk with me down some familiar paths and then down some new paths in our national pursuit for human decency.

During the last 2 1/2 years we have vigorously supported affirmative action programs.

We have worked successfully with governments at all levels to put more minority youth to work than ever before. Estimates are that over 711,000 black youth between 16 and 19 years of age are working as compared to 575,000 when I came into office. To further speed the rise of employment among minority youth we have restored $400 million in funds
to aid urban areas of high unemployment.

We are moving dramatically to stimulate minority economic development. We are moving posthaste toward our goal of tripling federal minority procurement by 1980, bringing the total to $3 billion annually.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has been given broader enforcement responsibility in coordinating overall federal anti-discrimination efforts.

Many outstanding Americans from minority groups have been given major appointments in my Administration -- more than in any previous administration in our history.

I am committed to quality education for all the people.

My first public office was as a member of the Sumter County School Board, and I have never lost my conviction that the noblest task of government is education.

I am glad to report that we are moving ahead on plans to have a full Department of Education.
I am including $13 billion in educational assistance in the 1980 fiscal year budget -- about 45% over levels of previous administrations.

At all levels of our education endeavors we are offering more money and better programs than ever before.

But the future beckons. New paths must be trod.

We have a myriad of opportunities to work toward fair housing, a root problem in inequality of education.

We must find newer, more efficient, more productive ways to encourage minority economic development.

We will take careful notice of any and all discriminatory practices in government and in all areas of American life.

And on we could go, listing the dimensions of the unfinished challenge before us.
All these programs translate into people, people in government working with people in states and towns; people of various vocational lines, ethnic backgrounds and religious persuasions working together; people with one set of problems transcending them along the way to know and stand with brothers and sisters struggling with another set of problems.

We must not get bogged down in the aggravating, plaguing problems of inflation and energy and lose sight of our more enriching, ennobling opportunities. We are marching on inflation and energy. I feel a growing national consensus to tackle this fierce, two-headed monster. But we must not let this maddening, major irritant deflect us from the larger issues of the mental, spiritual, educational, vocational well-being of the American people.

It would be an empty day to wake up one morning, find ourselves with inflation under control and plenty of energy
but with our people denuded of hope, worn out from a struggle for material things, with the best of the American dream shelved. I do not want that to happen. God being my helper, it will not happen.

Let us see again our problems and opportunities, our calling and responsibilities in our human dimensions. Let us honor each other as human beings.

This is God's design for us. It is the American way.

Come, let us walk with firmness, dedication and resolve down the paths history has laid before us -- and more Let us resolve to create our own history, a history in which the brightest and best of who we are as a people shine like a beacon in the dark.

Abraham, our common father, felt led by God to go to a new land. He acted on the divine leadership.
"Where are you going, Father Abraham?"

"To the new place to which God is calling me. It is the place of my destiny. It is the place of God. And I go with the full assurance that God goes with me."

And he went and has taken you and me with him.

A young man stood on the wharves looking out toward the swelling sea. He noticed an old, wrinkled sailor likewise gazing out to the sea.

"Old man," the boy demanded, "tell me about the sea."

"I know little of the sea, Young Friend."

"You mean you have sailed all your life and know 'little' of the sea!" the young man chided.

"I know little of the sea. But I know how to set my sails."
Let us set our sails to catch the fresh breezes that are blowing across our land; that are stirring the heart strings of freedom-loving people; that brace the spirits of all our people from north to south and from east to west.

Yes, let's catch those breezes and get on with

The Unfinished Task.
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CAMP DAVID

Speech for NEC J 5/27/79

1. The plain idealistic - Sel. 8:6 3:26 - Black Waking
2. Separate but equal - Civil R. movement: People, not guilt
3. Defeat of a few - Condemnation of self
4. National prejudmce
5. Religion, freedom, human dignity, justice - love

Material progress Per Cap Inc 2%/an Fam inc (mean) $167
US poverty level 30-40x percap inc many CEC's losing

Expressed, our goal - material progress - simplicity, security
Social goals from people
Not sure now: US goal = Crisis of Success
Future = uncertainty - Be strong, resilient, tough
Domestic great needs, increasingly international
US as a nation of refugees
Let's explore every possibility - Indians, Hispanic, blacks, poor

Arab - hatred, boycott, blackmail, terrorism, murder

Palestinians - Arab, some quite vs Palestinians

Majority rule in Africa - 20% vs 20% of blacks

Arms control - non-prolif

Can we write only in crisis?

International peace, love

Spiritual awakening
Family disintegration - unity
Militarism - peace, arms control
Bill of rights - impossible now?

Cuba - 1000's political prisoners - mercenaries, soldiers - globe

Energy day - Solft & energy oh, no hope, exhausted for matter of things -
Dead of the American dream, abandoned
Now vs 200 yrs ago.

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notes from 5/29/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jose Martin
Call Grodo

Freeman 165A - Continued

When the bomb classified?

Fitz to PRC order?

MG to Corp leaders

Electrostatic Copy Made
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

29 May 79

Hamilton Jordan

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

Rick Hutchinson
Memorandum

TO: Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

FROM: Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel

DATE: May 7, 1979

SUBJECT: A SUGGESTION REGARDING THE NEED TO INVOLVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN UNDERSTANDING THE NEW ECONOMIC ERA WHICH WE HAVE ENTERED, AND TO MOBILIZE OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES TO SUSTAIN OUR HISTORIC POSITION.

In reading Jean Monnet's Memoirs, I was struck by a project he conceived and directed at the end of World War II for France -- and the particular relevance a similar project might have for the United States. The economic and political circumstances are obviously different but the core of the idea may be worth considering because:

(1) it would give the President an opportunity to invite the active participation of broad segments of U.S. society in the thinking and planning needed to assure the strength of our country in the next century and the quality of life for our children.

(2) it would compel labor, management, entrepreneurs, and government civil servants to share viewpoints and reach agreement for a framework of action to achieve commonly defined goals directed to a new era of American economic history.

As Monnet expressed his objective to General de Gaulle in 1945: "We must persuade, not compel, private enterprise to act in accordance with public needs. Let us bring together all the parties concerned so they can jointly seek the common interest which no one of them can determine alone, but in which all of them have a share..." The result was the creation of "Modernization Commissions". The idea was to have people share in setting the economic targets they would then be asked to attain.

A Planning Council was established to decide which industries should be the subject of modernization studies. For each group, a Modernization Commission was set up, comprising representatives of the civil servants, experts, employers,
trade unionists and white collar workers concerned. A representative of the Planning Council sat on each Modernization Commission as Chairman or rapporteur to facilitate coordination. The Planning Council monitored the progress of the studies, and was responsible for the overall result. The general aims as adopted were: (1) to develop national production and foreign trade, (2) to increase productivity, (3) to ensure the full employment of manpower, (4) to raise the standard of living and to improve the environment and the conditions of national life.

Monnet's experience indicated that, in order to influence the whole range of governmental departments, the position of Planning Commissioner had to be attached to the Executive Office, taking no one's place and becoming no one's superior, but acting with the authority of the President in a territory theretofore ignored. As Monnet organized it, the Council had the smallest administrative budget in the French government. At no time were there more than thirty senior officials working for him, and the whole staff, including secretaries and file clerks, was never more than 100. If President Carter were to decide upon such an enterprise, these officials undoubtedly, for the most part, could be "borrowed" from existing government agencies. Monnet understood that senior civil servants have every quality -- except the spirit of enterprise -- their job being to maintain the state of affairs entrusted to them, so he insisted upon the authority to pick his staff and be responsible only to the Executive authority.

Ultimately, there were a total of 18 Modernization Commissions. The one absolute priority in organizing these Commissions was to develop and assure sources of energy. Another priority was to seek the means to improve the balance of trade. The most enterprising and influential men and women in their various fields were sought out. Each group within a year had to establish targets for production, productivity, foreign trade, employment, and other aims that had relevance to a particular industry. The experience showed again that when you take people from different backgrounds, put them in front of the same problem and ask them to solve it, they are no longer the same people, they are no longer defending separate interests, and they begin to take a common view.

Before the end of its first year of existence, the Planning Council, coordinating the reports of the various Modernization
Commissions, issued its 200 page report. For 5 years, this report was the reference book for the French economy -- an economy then plagued by serious inflation, trade deficits and energy shortages. Monnet knew that France could only recover and maintain its past wealth and influence if it acquired a new sense of reality and its people acquired modern attitudes. "Modernization is not a state of affairs, but a state of mind," Monnet said, and that became the objective of his work. No additional State controls were proposed but the Report helped give the Government the means of encouraging and monitoring what had to be done. By understanding the basic strengths and weaknesses of the economy, by defining key objectives in a flexible framework, and by enlisting the efforts of a Secretariat who could influence the various departments of government and call them to account without friction and confrontation, Monnet created an instrument of modernization that is still enormously respected and influential.

The United States is entering a new era of its economic history. Inflation, trade deficits, energy shortages, declining productivity and the lack of adequate capital investment are warning signs that invite a variety of responses. The President has initiated a series of fundamental decisions and programs that are addressed to these problems. No one has expressed better than he the urgency of the situation and the need to involve the private sector in every way possible to find the solution.

The concept of a Planning Council and the Modernization Commissions could be a powerful instrument for him in reaching his objectives.
Shah and 7th Fleet: Basler Zeitung, in an AP despatch, reports former CIA chief and would-be Republican presidential candidate George Bush as saying President Carter should have sent the 7th Fleet to rescue the Shah. In his shoes, Bush would have done so, "even if it meant a confrontation with the USSR."

It might be helpful to have someone with credentials in the field of foreign policy, but presently outside the Government, to bring this statement to public attention and attack its irresponsibility.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
04 Jun 79

Tim Kraft
Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson
May 29, 1979
10:25 a.m.

MR. PRESIDENT

MAYOR KOCH CALLED

PHIL

Going ok in N.Y.
Friend forever in Ed. Koch
Don't be ejected
Re Energy. Be up front
don't put blame or respons.
ibility on Congress