

**7/27/79**

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**WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)**

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att.	From McIntyre, Owen to The President (3 pp.) re: US Participation in Giscard's Design for Coordinated Aid to Africa/ enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 7/27/79	7/24/79	A
<del>memo</del>	<del>From Brzezinski to The President (4 pp.) re: The Pope's Visit/enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 7/27/79</del> <i>OPENED</i>	7/25/79 <i>8/24/93</i>	<del>A</del>
memo	<del>From Eizenstat to The President (3 pp.) re: Mexican Gas Discussions</del> <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-17-38-1-1, 10/24/13</i>	7/27/79	A

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Rick Hertzberg

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

3169

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 25, 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: PHIL WISE

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*

SUBJECT: The Pope's Visit in Early October (U)

*Susan  
re type  
re type  
attached  
in signature*

The letter for your signature at Tab A responds to the letter Pope John Paul II sent you earlier this month concerning his planned visit here in October (Tab B). Based on our preliminary planning with State, Bob Wagner, Archbishop Jadot (the Apostolic Delegate), and Bishop Kelly (Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops), your response proposes a framework for Presidential involvement during the visit. (U)

Precedence and protocol for a Papal visit to Washington do not exist: John Paul's arrival here will be a first. We expect to have a clearer view of his wishes early next month when he will send Bishop Marcinkus, an American, and a member of his personal staff, to the US. Meanwhile, we have reliable indications that the Pope wants his trip to be pastoral in nature with as few political overtones as possible. He expects to pay a substantive call on you and will in all probability respond favorably to an invitation to meet privately with the family (we have been told that the Pope would not wish to attend any sort of official banquet but may himself offer a reception for diplomats of countries which have formal relations with the Vatican; the reception would be held at the Apostolic Delegation, where the Pope will stay during the Washington portion of his trip). (C)

I expect the Pope's time in the US to extend over a total of six days; following his UNGA address in New York October 2 and one day in Washington, he will tour other major American cities, possibly including Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Along with his call on you, there is evidence that his one-day Washington program might include an address before a joint session of Congress at the invitation of Speaker O'Neill. I have already requested Bob Lipshutz to arrange Secret Service protection for the Pope, a point in which the Vatican has expressed particular interest. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review July 23, 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY *Q* PER 310103 NLS WRE WRE-92-138  
 E.O. 12356, Sec. 3A  
 DECLASSIFIED  
 NARS DATE 7/25/93

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

2

The Apostolic Delegation's note to you at Tab C indicates that details of the Papal itinerary have yet to be finalized. In the meantime, your response to the Pope's letter will provide a useful focus for follow-up planning. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to the Pope at Tab A. (U)

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ As Amended \_\_\_\_\_

The letter has been cleared by the speechwriters.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1979

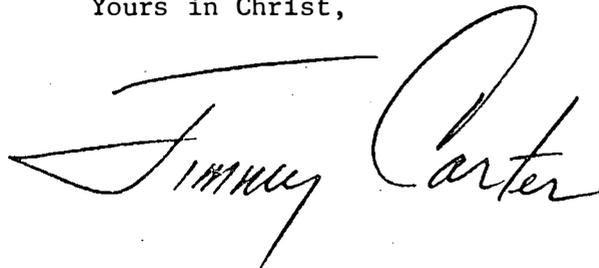
Your Holiness:

I am very grateful for your warm letter of July 4th and for the confirmation it contained concerning your trip to the United States in October. I was also pleased to note the official announcement of your visit, which Monsignor Faccani shared with me in advance. Americans of all beliefs will consider your presence in our country a joyous occasion, and you will receive an enthusiastic welcome here.

I anticipate with pleasure the prospect of our meeting and would like to suggest some specific proposals for your consideration. I have in mind a substantive conversation here in the White House which might include a few close advisors on both sides and an opportunity for a brief private meeting. I understand from your Apostolic Delegation that the pastoral nature of your visit will preclude formal state functions. It would give me great pleasure, however, if you were free to join me and my family for a private lunch which we could schedule immediately following the late morning meeting outlined above.

I would be grateful if you could let me know the approximate dates in early October which you would prefer for your visit to Washington. I would also welcome any suggestions or reactions you might wish to share with me concerning the format I have proposed. In the meantime, I rejoice in the news of your visit.

Yours in Christ,

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

His Holiness  
John Paul II  
Vatican City

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Your Holiness:

I am very grateful for your warm letter of July 4th and for the confirmation it contained concerning your trip to the United States in October. I was also pleased to note the official announcement of your visit, which Monsignor Faccani shared with me in advance. Americans of all beliefs will consider your presence in our country a joyous occasion, ~~as of course will I~~ *and you will receive an enthusiastic welcome here.*

~~In that connection,~~ I anticipate with pleasure the prospect of our meeting and would like to suggest some specific proposals for your consideration. I have in mind a substantive conversation here in the White House, which might include a few close advisors on both sides, ~~with an opportunity for a private meeting.~~ *and* I understand from your

Apostolic Delegation that the pastoral nature of your visit will preclude formal state functions.

*brief* It would give me great pleasure, however, if you were free to join me and my family for a private lunch which we could schedule immediately following ~~the~~ *the* ~~a late morning substantive meeting,~~ *outlined above.*

I would be grateful if you could let me know ~~the~~ *the* approximate dates in early October ~~you would prefer for your meeting.~~ *which* I would also welcome any suggestions or reactions you might wish to share with me concerning the format I have proposed. In the meantime, I rejoice in the news of your visit.

Yours in Christ,

*your visit  
to Washington.*

His Holiness  
John Paul II

The American Lutheran Church  
Office of the President



422 South Fifth Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415  
612-338-3821

July 27, 1979

*cc Dr Preus -  
Thank you very  
much  
J @*

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear President Carter:

The Church Council of The American Lutheran Church, meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 18-22, 1979, adopted resolutions which commend you, Mr. President, for your efforts in negotiating SALT II and urge you to continue working for long term peace in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The resolutions are attached.

*done  
8/2/79  
K*

The American Lutheran Church Council expresses gratitude to you for your persistent pursuit of a nuclear armament limitation treaty. We encourage you to lay plans for additional treaties even as the struggle for SALT II is in process.

Your decision to maintain United States sanctions again Zimbabwe-Rhodesia has our support. We ask that you continue to use your influence to bring about an all-parties conference in Zimbabwe. Such a conference offers the best hope for progress in uniting the people of that land.

Again, my thanks for the evening at Camp David.

Sincerely,

David W. Preus  
President

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Enclosures

DWP:poh.

10

60

*Thanks for letter re. Rhodesia, Salt II and  
Camp David meeting, Handwritten on incoming*

*100804 1430*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/3/79

*Everett*

jane simpson --

please have my note  
and attachment sent to  
preus....

~~all for your info and  
disposition~~

thanks--susan clough

CHURCH COUNCIL  
June 18-22, 1979

Page 123

ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, OPPOSITION TO

VOTED:  
CC79.6.147

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church believes that God calls his people to live in peace; and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church believes the governments of this earth are under mandate to strive for peace; and

WHEREAS, The proliferation of terrifying nuclear armaments causes the whole world to live under constant threat of war and destruction; and

WHEREAS, After long years of negotiations under the last three U.S. administrations, a SALT II Treaty that places a lid on Russian and American nuclear weaponry has been signed and is now before the U.S. Senate for ratification; therefore be it

Resolved, That the ALC Church Council declare its strong opposition to the international arms race, and especially the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and be it further

Resolved, That the ALC Church Council call on the President and the members of the U.S. Senate to support limitations on nuclear arms, as SALT II seeks to do, and encourage the President and members of the Senate to pursue additional treaties that would reduce such armaments; and be it finally

Resolved, That the ALC Church Council express gratitude to present and past U.S. Presidents and other government officials for their persistent pursuit of nuclear armament limitation treaties.

ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA, STATEMENT ON  
(Agenda 14 e.)

The Lutheran World Ministries Commission, at its May 17-18, 1979, meeting adopted a statement on the situation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The statement appeared as Agenda Exhibit KK.

Mr. Eric Guthey shared correspondence exchanged between the Calvary Lutheran Hi-League, Allendale, New Jersey, and the Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Rhodesia. The correspondence appears as Exhibit E to these minutes.

VOTED:  
CC79.6.48

WHEREAS, The Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe, the Rev. Jonas Shiri, in a communication of May 23, 1979, to a youth group of The American Lutheran Church, addressed to "Christian Brothers and Sisters, Calvary Lutheran Church of Allendale," has requested that the youth of the Church appeal "to (their) parents and (their) churches to send petitions to both the President of America and the British Prime Minister asking them to invite Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe, and Bishop A. T. Muzorewa to attend a conference in order to find a peaceful solution to (the) problem (in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia);" and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church representatives on Lutheran World Ministries have approved a statement which supports maintenance of U.S. sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia for the purpose of encouraging the government of that country to call into being such a conference; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Church Council of The American Lutheran Church appeal to the President of the United States to take the necessary steps towards the realization of such a conference and be it further

Resolved, That a personal communication of support from the Church Council of The American Lutheran Church be forwarded to Bishop J. C. Shiri, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rhodesia.

1:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Patricia Barrio

SUBJECT: Your half-hour with non-Washington Editors and Broadcasters, 1:15 p.m., Friday, Room 450 OEOB

As you know, these groups normally run from 25 to 30 persons. This is the result of about 60 invitations we issue. In the summer, we up that about 12 to allow for the additional difficulty people have in getting away due to vacation schedules.

This time, 72 were invited and 60 accepted.

The group is particularly diverse--with about 13 of them representing religious, Hispanic or black organizations.

Of particular interest is a hero.

He is Ned Cantwell, publisher of the Carlsbad Current Argus. On July 10, four armed men took over the caverns at Carlsbad Caverns National Park. They held a girl Park Ranger hostage and asked to speak to a reporter. Mr. Cantwell offered to speak with them. Two hours later, he came out with the girl.

Perhaps you would like to take note of this.

Also in the group is Jeanne Findlater, General Manager of WXYZ-TV, Detroit. She is the only woman GM for a major TV station. John McCormally is also in the group, as is Saul Kohler who used to cover the White House for Newhouse.

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On the "big" side, you will note we have Mike O'Neill, editor of the New York Daily News, with the largest circulation in the nation.

Because of the size of the group, we will not do one-on-one photos with you this time.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BRIEFING FOR EDITORS AND NEWS DIRECTORS

July 27, 1979

AGENDA

8:30- 8:45 a.m. Coffee

8:45- 9:00 a.m. En Route to Room 450

9:00-10:00 a.m. MARY SCHUMAN  
Assistant Director for Regulatory Reform,  
Domestic Policy Staff  
The White House

10:00-10:15 a.m. Break

10:15-10:45 a.m. STUART E. EIZENSTAT  
Assistant to the President for  
Domestic Affairs and Policy  
The White House

10:45-11:00 a.m. Break

11:00-11:45 a.m. W. BOWMAN CUTTER  
Executive Associate Director for Budget  
Office of Management and Budget

11:45-12:00 p.m. En Route to Room 160

12:00-12:45 p.m. Buffet Lunch

12:45- 1:00 p.m. En Route to Room 450

1:00- 1:15 p.m. JODY POWELL  
Press Secretary to the President  
The White House

1:15- 1:45 p.m. Q & A WITH PRESIDENT CARTER

1:45- 1:55 p.m. Break

1:55- 2:15 p.m.

PATRICIA Y. BARIO  
Deputy Press Secretary  
The White House

PATRICIA F. BAUER  
Editor of News Summary  
The White House

2:15- 3:00 p.m.

W. HARRISON WELLFORD  
Executive Associate Director for  
Reorganization and Management  
Office of Management and Budget

3:00- 3:15 p.m.

Break

3:15- 4:00 p.m.

ROGER MOLANDER  
Staff Member  
National Security Council

ALABAMA:

Timothy J. Lennox, news director, WKXX-FM, Birmingham, an American Public Radio station.

CALIFORNIA:

Albert Cross, managing editor, Monterey Peninsula Herald. A mid-sized moderate to liberal afternoon daily. Concern: gas shortage (hit Monterey's tourist industry very hard).

Robert Pinney, news director, KLOA-AM, Ridgecrest, UPI affiliate.

Chris Cochran, news director, KVIE-TV, Sacramento. ETV/PBS affiliate-24th largest market.

Mark LeVine, managing editor, San Jose Magazine. A large (circ.: 100,000) monthly magazine similar to the Washingtonian. Began one year ago as a guide to the area's cable TV system and has since expanded to a citywide magazine.

George L. Brand, editor, San Luis Obispo County Telegram-Tribune, (Scripps). A small afternoon daily with a liberal Democratic bent. Brand was director of public affairs for HEW during the Nixon administration. Concern: nuclear energy (Diablo Canyon reactor is up for licensing despite strong community protests).

Jesus Chavarria, publisher, Hispanic Business, Santa Barbara. A monthly, English-language newsletter on Hispanic businesses and professionals.

FLORIDA:

Fred Mays, news director, WESH-TV, Orlando. NBC affiliate-40th largest market.

Sharon Woodson, publisher, Capitol Outlook, Tallahassee. Small black weekly (circ.: 10,000) with liberal Democratic slant. Concerns: effect of Patricia Harris' nomination to HEW on the black community; anti-capital punishment (in light of Spensky execution); gas shortage (high cost of gas makes it difficult for area blacks to commute to work in Tallahassee).

Roland Manteiga, editor, La Gaceta, Tampa. Small but influential weekly (circ.: 17,850) serving the Spanish and Italian communities of western Florida. Publishes sections in Spanish, Italian, and English.

GEORGIA: Edward Sears, managing editor, Atlanta Constitution.

ILLINOIS: Steen King, news director, WVON-AM/WGCI-FM, Chicago. Black station.

Jan Krawiec, editor and publisher, Polish Daily Zgoda. Small (circ.: 17,473) Polish language daily in Chicago.

Ron Dillman, editor, Danville Commercial News, (Gannett). Medium-sized evening daily in a small city of "moderate independent Republicans." Concerns: coal mining, coal conversion, strip mining and its inherent problems; fear that coming recession will leave thousands of local GM workers (largest area employer) unemployed.

INDIANA: John Mitchell, associate publisher, Frankfort Times, (Nixon Newspapers). Small evening daily in a community of farms and factories. Moderate and friendly to the Administration. Concerns: construction of Marble Hill nuclear plant (construction problems have caused a temporary shutdown); the mobile home industry there.

Lawrence S. Connor, editor, Indianapolis Star, (Central Newspapers). A large daily in a "dyed in the wool" conservative, Republican area. Connor became editor two months ago.

IOWA: John McCormally, editor and publisher, The Burlington Hawk Eye.

Ken Sullivan, political writer, Cedar Rapids Gazette. A medium-sized, moderate, evening daily in eastern Iowa. Concerns: EPA clean air regulations (although carbon monoxide levels remain high, regulations have been suspended for one year. Sullivan may question the need for air quality standards in such a large city); Milwaukee railroad (the good possibility of bankruptcy has many citizens worried about shipping grain to market next year).

MARYLAND: Ron Martin, editor, Baltimore News-American, (Hearst). Although it is a large afternoon daily, the paper is decidedly second to the Baltimore Sun. Martin has just joined the paper from the Knight-Ridder news bureau in Miami. Editorial policy is "relatively liberal."

MASSACHUSETTS: Rev. Richard J. Shmaruk, Arlington. Has been seeking a personal interview with you for two years on behalf of The Pilot, Boston's oldest Catholic weekly. Concerns: ethics/honesty in government; the family; poverty; human rights; abortion; ethnic values; the place of religion and the church in American life today; the effects of the media on morality and values.

Deanne Stone, associate editor, The Jewish Reporter, Framingham. A small monthly publication in a borderline rural area of the state. It is not the major Jewish paper.

MICHIGAN: Jeanne Findlater, WXYZ-TV, Southfield, one of few women general managers in major TV. ABC affiliate-part of Detroit market-7th largest.

MINNESOTA: Tom Callinan, editor, Little Falls Daily Transcript, (Gannett). Small, fairly conservative evening daily in one of the most conservatively Democratic areas of the state. Concerns: area is heavily Catholic so the paper is vehemently pro-life; Multilateral Trade Negotiations (dairy producers are concerned their market will be diluted by increased imports); farmers worry that the Energy Mobilization Board's suspension of environmental restrictions will enable the United Power Association to build the much-protested high voltage power line in Stearns City.

MISSOURI: Greg Walker, program and news director, KWIX radio, Moberly, an American Public Radio station.

David Lipman, managing editor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Post-Dispatch adopts a liberal, Democratic stance on most issues. Concerns: favors the toughest windfall profits tax; nervous about synthetic fuels because of a possible adverse environmental impact; crusades for a citizen's panel to pick federal judges; unsure about safety of nuclear energy (Union Electric's Callaway County plant is nearby).

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Jerry Miller, news director, New Hampshire Public TV, University of New Hampshire in Durham-part of Boston market, the 6th largest. Provided statewide feed of your town meeting in Nashua.

Steve Fowle, editor, Hillsboro Messenger. A very small weekly (circ.: 2,841) in a sparsely populated Republican section of Hillsboro County.

J. Herman Pouliot, publisher, The Nashua Telegraph. A small evening daily, the paper adopts a "tough-nosed Yankee view" on most issues, and so, favors neither Republicans nor Democrats. Concerns: home heating oil; hydropower

NEW JERSEY: Howard Berger, news director, WIIN-AM/WFPG-FM, Atlantic City. CBS affiliate.

Betty R. Moran, editor, The Dispatch, New Providence. A small weekly in an extremely wealthy, suburban, Republican area. Concerns: gas shortage; toxic wastes.

NEW MEXICO: Ned Cantwell, editor and publisher, Carlsbad Current Argus (Buckner News Alliance). A small moderate to conservative evening daily in a primarily Democratic state. Concerns: favors the "Whipp project", a nuclear waste storage/isolation pilot project; flood control (the Brantley Dam is yet to be built); public lands (a draft Environmental Impact statement by the Bureau of Land Management favors severe cutbacks in grazing allotments for ranchers).

NEW YORK:

Richard A. Kellman, anchorman, WGR-TV, Buffalo. NBC affiliate-29th largest market.

Harold Raudsett, editor, Vaba Eesti Sona, New York. Small Estonian publication.

Michael J. O'Neill, editor, New York Daily News, (Chicago Tribune group). The largest daily in the country (circ.: 1,824,836). Concerns: seems to support your energy package, although it acknowledges you will need "all the help you can get" to push the legislation through the "maze of conflicting special interests" on Capitol Hill; skeptical of SALT, although acknowledges that verification would be even more crucial without the treaty; National Health Insurance (doesn't feel your program will solve all the basic problems of the nation's health care systems).

Avi Feinglass, managing editor, The American Mizrahi Woman, New York. Jewish publication.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Wayne Trotter, editor, Asheboro Courier-Tribune. A small evening daily in a conservative Democratic area. Approves of Califano's resignation in light of his battle to integrate UNC.

Claude Sitton, editor, Raleigh News and Observer. One of the most influential papers in the state. Sitton is the former head of the New York Times' southern bureau in Atlanta. Paper generally adopts a liberal Democratic stance.

Glenn Sumpster, editor, Richmond County Daily Journal, Rockingham. A small evening daily, the paper generally adopts conservative Democratic positions.

NORTH DAKOTA:

William Devlin, publisher, Steel County Press, Finley. Devlin is the president of the state press association, and his paper is described as moderate Republican. Concerns: wheat prices (favors trading a bushel of wheat for a barrel of oil); favors Garrison Diversion.

OREGON: Ted Bryant, news director, KOIN-TV, Portland.  
CBS affiliate-22nd largest market.

PENNSYLVANIA: Saul Kohler, executive editor, Harrisburg  
Patriot News, (Newhouse). Kohler was a White  
House correspondent for the past 10 years.  
His paper is described as moderate Republican.  
Three Mile Island is 10 miles from the paper's  
front door.

Charles Harmon, news director, WDAS-AM, Philadel-  
phia, a National Black Radio station.

Quentin C. Sturm, executive vice president and  
general manager, WTEL-AM, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA: James Lawrence, Sr., editor, Landrum News Leader.  
A small moderate to conservative weekly in a  
generally Republican area in the northern part  
of the state. Concerns: independent truckers'  
strike (prevented many farmers from shipping  
their peaches to market); home heating oil.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Brian J. Hunhoff, editor, The Gayville Observer.  
A small weekly. The community is located in  
the southern part of the state and is an  
agricultural, conservative Republican area.

TENNESSEE: John Still, news director, WWEE-AM, Memphis.  
All news station.

TEXAS: Bill Tell Zortman, news director, KVII-TV,  
Amarillo. ABC affiliate-117th largest market.

Dick Maginot, news director, KTSM-TV, El Paso.  
NBC affiliate-105th largest market.

Sam Oates, news director, KRIG-AM, Odessa.  
UPI affiliate.

Kim Pease, publisher, Rotan Advance/Roby Star Record, Rotan. The publisher of a small (circ.: 1,997) weekly in a farming community, Pease is the director of the Texas Press Association. The paper is generally conservative and in a Democratic area.

Jim Tracy, Jr., editor, San Patricio County News, Sinton. A moderate-sized paper in a rural and fairly conservative Democratic area. Concerns: refugee resettlement (influx of Vietnamese to the area); pro-oil decontrol.

VERMONT:

Mal Boright, director, news and public affairs, WEZF-TV, Burlington. ABC affiliate-90th largest market.

VIRGINIA:

Joseph P. Stinnett, managing editor, Amherst Publishing Co., Amherst. A small weekly in the conservative Piedmont region of the state. Concerns: diesel fuel shortage; Amtrak (service to Munroe by the Southern Crescent may be stopped).

Albert Smith, publisher, Smyth County News, Marion. A small weekly in the southwest corner of the state.

VIRGIN ISLANDS:

Ariel Melchoir, Jr., publisher, Daily News of the Virgin Islands, (Gannett).

WASHINGTON:

Raymond J. Schrick, reporter, Wenatchee World. Schrick is an award-winning journalist on this small afternoon daily in the small town of Wenatchee. The paper covers the northern-central part of the state. Concerns: water policy (i.e., hydropower from the Grand Cooley Dam and the Columbia Basin project--will create new agricultural lands through irrigation from the Grand Cooley Dam, up-river navigation); independent truckers' strike (hurt cherry crop); forestry (enactment of Alpine Lakes Wilderness Act--federal government is trying to buy and trade some privately owned land).

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Gayle Perkins, editorial director, WRC-TV.  
NBC affiliate-8th largest market.

L. H. Stanton, publisher, National Scene,  
Washington, D.C. A large black monthly magazine.  
Established in 1965, it provides supplemental  
materials to approximately 50 papers nationwide.

WISCONSIN:

Bill Barth, managing editor, Beloit Daily News,  
(Hagadone Newspapers). A small (circ.:  
18,592) afternoon daily in the extreme southern  
part of the state, the Daily News is described  
as "ultra right wing" and its editors as  
"strict constitutional constructionists."

Trueman E. Farris, managing editor, Milwaukee  
Sentinel. The largest (circ.: 165,205) morn-  
ing daily in the area. Concerns: saving the  
Milwaukee Railroad from bankruptcy; Multi-  
lateral Trade Negotiations (dairy farmers fear  
they may be asked to give too many concessions).

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - July 27, 1979

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- 7:30 (90 min.) Breakfast with Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Secretaries Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mr. Hamilton Jordan. The Cabinet Room.
- 9:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 9:30 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
- 1:15 (30 min.) Meeting with Non-Washington Editors and Broadcasters. (Mr. Jody Powell) - Room 450, EOB.
- 3:00 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter en route Camp David.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Mexican Gas Discussions

The fourth round of talks with the Mexicans will take place Friday, July 27 in Washington. Considerable progress was made in the third round July 11-12 in Mexico City, but a substantial gap between our positions remains. At that time, the Mexicans showed flexibility by being willing to accept a price in the range of #6 and #2 fuel oil in New York (then \$3.61 to \$4.26 per thousand cubic feet -- Mcf), instead of their earlier insistence on the high-priced #2 only. In view of the movement on the Mexican side, the U.S. delegation moved up from our earlier position and proposed \$3.10, with an indication that we could move up further if the Mexicans came down below \$3.61. (c)

A series of significant conversations have taken place with Foreign Secretary Casteneda. While our delegation was in Mexico, Casteneda told Assistant Secretary Katz that he could recommend a price below the range mentioned by the Mexican negotiators, if it were based on a blend of #2 and #6. He insisted that #2 would have to be in the formula, and the only specific figure he mentioned was the negotiators' mid-range \$3.93. In his meeting with Secretary Vance, Casteneda reaffirmed his recognition of the symbolic importance of a gas sales agreement for U.S.-Mexican relations. (c)

A past obstacle to agreement -- our concern that a high Mexican price could encourage a substantial rise in the price we pay for much larger gas imports from Canada -- is diminishing. The recent Canadian price rise to \$2.80 per Mcf, and the likelihood of another substantial rise in the months ahead, will reduce the risk that an agreement with Mexico would trigger a Canadian price rise. While Canadian intentions are not known, the pricing formula used for their latest increase would, if updated to reflect the June-July OPEC price changes, yield a price of about \$3.50.

Classified by Robert Gates  
Declassify July 27, 1985

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Reg Project

ESDN 136-17-38-1-1

BY KS DATE 10/21/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

will press hard to reach agreement on the critical issue of price. Our delegation would probe the Mexicans to see what flexibility they may have below the \$3.61 they mentioned

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-2-

The Canadians may not go so far in the immediate future because of their concerns about the marketability of their gas in the U.S. (Some observers expect them to go to \$3.30 in the fall and higher next year.) But these price relationships indicate a range we can move into with Mexico without adding too seriously to upward pressures on the Canadian price. (c)

The Canadian price increase is just one example of the rapidly rising energy prices that are the backdrop to this negotiation. New York terminal prices for #6 and #2 fuel oil are now \$3.73/MMBTU and \$4.29/MMBTU respectively. The spot market indicates that these prices will rise even further. Steady price rises have made it difficult for our negotiators to hold to our proposed starting prices.

A new issue arose in the last round when the Mexicans indicated they preferred that the actual sales price be established by the subsequent negotiations between the pipeline companies and the Mexican state oil company (PEMEX). While such negotiations would be within a range agreed to by the two governments, this would move the price determination out of the government-to-government talks. The Mexicans seem to attach some importance to this, apparently to avoid the charge that the price was based on political considerations. The gas companies have told us that they also would prefer to negotiate the final price themselves, and said they were concerned that the U.S. Government might agree on too high a price, which they would have to accept.

Should we agree to permit the companies to negotiate the price, we would do so in a manner which would be very different than was the case in 1977. The companies would negotiate within a narrow range representing the gap in U.S. and Mexican positions. We would make clear to the U.S. companies the limit of our position (leaving ourselves a small amount of residual bargaining room). We would closely monitor their negotiations and would need to approve the result. The figure finally agreed would then be incorporated in the framework of understanding concluded between the two governments.

At the next meeting to be held on July 27, our delegation will press hard to reach agreement on the critical issue of price. Our delegation would probe the Mexicans to see what flexibility they may have below the \$3.61 they mentioned last time. We have prepared price comparisons based on a

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

broad range of #2 and #6 prices across the U.S., which meet Casteneda's criterion for modifying the Mexican range. If they indicate enough flexibility, our delegation is planning to seek agreement on a price below \$3.40 Mcf. If this is not possible, but if the gap between the U.S. and Mexican positions is not too wide, and if the mid-point of the gap is not much more than \$3.40 Mcf, we would consider the possibility of seeking agreement on having the companies meet with PEMEX to close the gap subject to the safeguards indicated above. ) ✓

There are also a few other issues on which we need an understanding with the Mexicans before company-PEMEX negotiations begin. The main undecided issues involve the escalation formula: when any agreed price would start escalating, and according to what factors. We are already substantially agreed on initial volumes, which are modest (300 million cubic feet per day, likely to double in 1980, but no promise of increases beyond that). Both sides expect a relatively short-term contract (up to six years), with provision for reopening the price and escalation formulas after two or three years.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise

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

ACTION  
FYI

*230*  
*5/11*

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1979

*Frank -  
See me Mon.  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*

RE: Informal Get-Togethers with Senators

I would like to recommend that beginning next week and resuming in September, you begin to host a series of informal get-togethers for small groups of Senators much the way you host the movies.

I would suggest the following:

1. The sessions should be small (3 - 6 Senators).
2. The sessions should be impromptu. You could decide to invite the Senators in the early afternoon for that same evening.
3. The sessions should be very informal. I would suggest that Senators be invited for drinks from 5:30 - 7:00 p.m. on the Truman Balcony. There should be no set agenda.
4. The sessions would include the Senators, you, Hamilton and myself only.
5. The invitations should be extended by you personally or I will extend them directly to the Senator on your behalf.

I have attached a listing of compatible groups of Senators. They are not in priority order.

I believe these get-togethers would very quickly spread the word that we here are working together and with a seriousness of purpose.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

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## I

Ernest Hollings  
 Lloyd Bentsen  
 Howard Cannon  
 Gaylord Nelson  
 Tom Eagleton  
 Daniel Inouye

## II

Ted Kennedy  
 John Culver  
 Daniel P. Moynihan  
 Ed Muskie  
 Harrison Williams  
 Warren Magnuson

## III

Russell Long  
 Wendell Ford  
 Bennett Johnston  
 Sam Nunn  
 Dee Huddleston  
 Dale Bumpers

## IV

Frank Church  
 Alan Cranston  
 Gary Hart  
 George McGovern  
 Claiborne Pell  
 William Proxmire

## V

Henry Jackson  
 John Glenn  
 Robert Morgan  
 Quentin Burdick  
 Birch Bayh  
 John Durkin

## VI

John Stennis  
 Abraham Ribicoff  
 Lawton Chiles  
 Jim Exon  
 Dennis DeConcini  
 David Boren

## VII

Jennings Randolph  
 Patrick Leahy  
 Adlai Stevenson  
 Richard Stone  
 Max Baucus  
 Spark Matsunaga

## VIII

John Melcher  
 Joseph Biden  
 Howard Metzenbaum  
 Paul Sarbanes  
 Edward Zorinsky  
 Mike Gravel

---

 Others

Bill Bradley  
 Howard Heflin  
 Carl Levin  
 David Pryor  
 Jim Sasser  
 Robert Byrd  
 Donald Riegle  
 Donald Stewart  
 Herman Talmadge

Republicans

Jacob Javits

Howard Baker

Ted Stevens

John Tower

Lowell Weicker

Thad Cochran

David Durenburger

William Armstrong

Barry Goldwater

Charles McC. Mathias

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7-27-79

To Adm Freeman  
GSA

Ga. Tech has done some  
studies on the level of  
lighting necessary for good  
work & good eyesight.

Assess applicability of  
their findings to government  
buildings.

Thanks  
Jimmy

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT: Negative Reaction in the Mail to Your  
7/15, 7/16 Addresses to the Nation

Per your request, the following is a summary of the first wave of mail received on your two major speeches.

<u>OVERALL</u>	<u>PRO</u>	<u>CON</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Support for the President's Addresses to the Nation	77%	9%	14%

NEGATIVE MAIL

The majority of writers displeased with your speeches focus on one of the following four themes:

- 50% ● You are not setting a good energy-saving example by taking trips to Camp David, Kansas City and Detroit.
- 20% ● If you were serious about saving energy, you would stop court-ordered busing.
- 20% ● Writers strongly advocate less government regulation, total decontrol of oil.
- 10% ● Arguing that they are uncomfortable and therefore less productive, writers condemn the need to regulate thermostat settings, especially in buildings without windows.

*Mr. President - -*

*More than 36,700 letters/telegrams  
received to date (7/25/79).*

*HC*

1:10 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1979

PHOTO SESSION WITH CONGRESSMAN JIM WRIGHT (D-Texas)

Friday, July 27, 1979  
1:10 p.m., (3 minutes)  
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *AM/ER*

I. PURPOSE

Photo session accepting peoplegrams from Fort Worth citizens

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, & PRESS PLAN

Background: After your speech when you asked everyone to "say something good about America," the major newspaper in Fort Worth, Texas, the Star Telegraph, printed a form they called a "peoplegram." This form could be cut out, filled in with good comments and returned to the newspaper. In the next few days 11,061 forms were returned. The newspaper then printed a special tabloid section called "What's Good About America" in which they reproduced all the forms received.

The Majority Leader will be presenting you with the tabloid, a box of 11,061 peoplegrams and a list of names and addresses of the people who returned the peoplegrams to the Star Telegram.

Participants: The President, Congressman Wright, Frank Moore, Bill Cable

Press Plan: White House photographer

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

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for Preservation Purposes**

*done  
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1979

*C/o bill out  
have in place  
Badillo for head?  
Volcker top  
Democrat Superin*

MR. PRESIDENT:

Senator Moynihan wants to talk  
to you on the phone today or  
tomorrow re:

- 1) Welfare reform -- specifically  
countercyclical. Mark-up yesterday.  
With push by you, can get it  
finished by the recess.
- 2) Low income and mass transit.
- 3) Personal.

Frank recommends you return  
Senator Moynihan's call.

PHIL

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

26 July 1979

C

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *RH*  
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. JIM MCINTYRE forwarded to you Secretary Schlesinger's response to your request to review ways to strengthen DOE's responsiveness to congressional questions and complaints. Schlesinger reports that he has:

- improved the system for tracking congressional correspondence, thus accelerating responses to congressional mail;
- had all overdue responses to congressional letters as of June 1 sent out by June 4;
- required that all congressional phone calls be answered within three hours at the latest after receipt; and
- requested additional manpower from OMB to handle the increased work load (see attached chart) in the Office of Hearings and Appeals, heating oil and gasoline allocation, and motor gasoline price control enforcement resulting from the Iranian shortage; in the meantime 25 summer law students were hired to handle gas allocation applications.

McIntyre reports he is working on this problem with Charles Duncan.

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PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO  
SCHLESINGER & MCINTYRE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5-25-79

To Jim Schlesinger  
Jim Mc Intyre

Jointly assess how DoE  
can respond more effectively  
& expeditiously to Congress's  
questions & complaints.

Expedite

J.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM SCHLESINGER  
JIM McINTYRE

SUBJECT: DOE Responsiveness to Congressional Inquiries

In response to your request, we have assessed actions necessary to strengthen the Department of Energy's ability to respond to the increase in Congressional questions and complaints related to the national petroleum situation.

The attached table indicates the sharp increases in workload which have been experienced since the shortages created by the Iranian shutdown.

The Department has taken the following actions:

- ° On May 7, Secretary Schlesinger established a consolidated and improved system for tracking Congressional and other correspondence. This has already resulted in acceleration of the responses to written inquiries from Members of Congress.
- ° Secretary Schlesinger ordered that all overdue responses to Congressional letters as of June 1 be signed and transmitted by close of business June 4. This was accomplished.
- ° Secretary Schlesinger has established a new mechanism for accurate and timely communication of Department of

Energy policy, program, and budget decisions and status to the Congress and other groups outside of the Executive Branch.

- ° The Economic Regulatory Administration has brought on-board 25 summer law students to handle gasoline allocation applications.
- ° The Office of Hearings and Appeals has instituted standard analytical frameworks; class exception determinations; strengthened the <sup>regional</sup> ~~required~~ offices; and streamlined screening procedures.
- ° Secretary Schlesinger has formally established a policy that telephone inquiries from the Congress be responded to immediately but in no case more than three hours after receipt of the incoming call.
- ° OMB has under review a request from the Department of Energy to receive additional manpower to meet the unanticipated increase in case work in the Office of Hearings and Appeals; heating oil and gasoline allocation; and motor gasoline price control enforcement that have resulted from the severe shortage conditions that have followed the Iranian revolution.

We believe that these improved procedures, together with an augmentation of personnel, will significantly strengthen the Department's responsiveness to public and Congressional inquiries.

CASELOAD VOLUMES RELATED TO  
 PETROLEUM SHORTAGE SITUATION  
 (BEGINNING ABOUT MARCH 1, 1979)

	Weekly Incoming Caseload		Backlog		Weekly Cases Handled	
	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>
Hearings and Appeals Caseload	35	675	741	5,326	50	195
Gasoline Allocation Caseload <sup>1/</sup>	N/A	N/A	2,000	8,700	230	2,500
Motor Gasoline Price Control Cases <sup>2/</sup>	0	800	0	N/A	0	100

NOTE: This is a measure of workload which experience shows generates Congressional interest. These are individual or corporate cases which usually have Congressional advocates.

1/ Regional Offices in Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, and Boston have been staffed with a total of 33 people by stripping headquarters staff to handle distillate and diesel allocations under Special rule No. 9.

2/ There were few cases for motor gasoline price prior to the Iranian situation.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
7/27/79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski/Henry Owen  
Frank Moore

3168



THE WHITE HOUSE

4396

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1979

*Stu*  
*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
HENRY OWEN *ho*  
LYNN DAFT *LD*  
SUBJECT: Wheat Program Actions

Secretary Bergland proposes to take two related farm policy actions for which we would like to have your concurrence before proceeding. One is the 1980 wheat program; the other concerns the sale of grain to the Soviet Union in 1979/80. Both of these issues have been discussed by the interagency Working Group on Food and Agricultural Policy and all your advisors concur with the proposed actions.

1980 Wheat Program

The Secretary of Agriculture is required to announce next year's wheat program by August 15. The current situation and outlook strongly suggest that we should have no set-aside next year. Although production in the U.S. is up 17 percent this year, elsewhere in the world it is down, about 10 percent. This is causing U.S. exports to continue to grow and both U.S. and foreign stocks to fall. Prices received by farmers strengthened significantly last year, rising from \$2.33 per bushel in 1977 to \$2.94. In the current crop year, we expect farm prices to average \$3.75.

The farmer-owned grain reserve we began forming in the late summer of 1977 and eventually reached 33 mmt is now being released into the market. Wheat reached the release level on May 16th; corn followed on June 19th. Thus far, about 31 percent of the wheat and 10 percent of the corn held in reserve has been withdrawn, either for sale into the market or for positioning by farmers for eventual sale.

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Politically, the release of these stocks from the reserve is nearly all positive. Although producers were initially apprehensive about the grain reserve concept, they are now beginning to express confidence in it. If the release continues to occur as smoothly and gradually as it has thus far, it will provide tangible evidence that the reserve idea really works ... on the upside of the market as well as on the downside. In a sense, it gives us the best of both worlds in that at the same time farmers are feeling good about rising prices (and, more importantly, that they have grain for sale at these higher prices), we have an inflation fighting action to point to in the form of released stocks.

*ok*  
Given this outlook, your advisors recommend that there be no set-aside for wheat in 1980.

Your advisors also recommend a slight increase in the loan rate for the 1980 crop, going from \$2.35 to \$2.50. There are two principal reasons: One is to maintain an incentive for participation in the loan program and the farmer-owned reserve. The second is to adjust the reserve trigger levels (which are calculated as a percentage of the loan rates) in line with overall price changes.

*It would.*  
You should be aware that not having a set-aside in effect means that the target price must be determined by the formula contained in the 1977 Farm Act and this will yield a decrease from \$3.40 per bushel, the level of both this year and last, to \$3.01. Congressman Glenn English has introduced legislation that would raise the target price in the current 1979 crop year by 7 percent, to \$3.64. Since the market price is expected to exceed that level, this should have no effect this year. However, supporters of the English bill are expected to amend it to provide for another 7 percent increase in 1980 to \$3.89. This could result in deficiency payments of about \$960 million. Administration witnesses have testified against this measure and have said that we expect it would be vetoed if passed.

Tom Foley is not happy with the English bill and has offered to work with us in passing an alternative proposal that could include the emergency international wheat reserve that has been stalled in Congress since we proposed it last session. Although this cannot be done before we have to announce the 1980 program, we propose to work closely with Foley and to publicly indicate that we are exploring possible legislative changes that could result in higher target prices in 1980. We will keep you advised.

If you concur with a 1980 wheat program that provides: (a) no set-aside and (b) a loan rate of \$2.50, we will ask Secretary Bergland to proceed with the announcement.

DECISION

      ✓       Agree  
           Disagree

Soviet Grain Sale

On October 1, we enter the fourth year of our 5-year agreement with the Soviets. Under this agreement, they agree to buy and we agree to sell 6 to 8 mmt of grain yearly. At the minimum level, the agreement specifies that approximately equal quantities of wheat and feedgrains will be purchased. If the USSR wishes to buy more than 8 mmt, they are required to have our approval. Although they have never asked for approval to exceed the 8 mmt minimum, during each of the first 3 years of the agreement, we have notified them that they could import up to 15 mmt. During the past two years, they have bought at or near the higher limit, as shown below.

<u>Agreement Year</u>	<u>Volume Approved</u>	<u>Volume Exported</u>	<u>Composition of Exports (Wheat/Corn)</u>
-----million metric tons-----			
1976/77	15.0	6.0	3.0/3.0
1977/78	15.0	14.4	3.0/11.4
1978/79	15.0	15.0	3.0/12.0

This year's Soviet grain crop has been seriously damaged by dry weather in May and June. We estimate that their crop will be between 165 and 195 mmt with a most likely estimate of 185 mmt --compared to a target of 227 mmt and a 1978 record crop of 237 mmt. We believe the Soviets will import 25-35 million tons of grain, if they can get it. The Under Secretary of Agriculture has consulted privately with senior officers of all major grain exporting companies in the last two weeks and they confirm these impressions.

There is general agreement that the Soviets can only get 8-10 million tons from non-U.S. sources during the next 12 months, in part because of major internal logistical constraints in both Canada and Australia. Thus, the Soviets are likely to buy from 20-25 million tons from the U.S., if we allow them to.

We believe that the Soviets have already purchased the 8 million tons (3 wheat and 5 corn) allowed under the fourth year of the agreement. We also believe they would prefer to purchase corn rather than wheat, largely because it is a relatively better buy.

In the past, our decision to allow the Soviets to buy over 8 million tons has been transmitted to them at the semi-annual meetings held in early October, and the mix has been left to them. Secretary Bergland proposes that we do it differently this year. He suggests that we notify the Soviets now that they can buy up to 10 million tons of wheat, indicating that a decision on the availability of additional corn beyond that allowed under terms of the agreement will not be made until after the September crop report is ready.

*Very important!*

Politically, the major problem to avoid in our handling of the Soviet sale is any appearance that this is a rerun of the Soviet grain deal of 1972 or the ensuing export embargoes. We believe this can be avoided since much has changed since then: we now have a grain reserve to help cushion the shock of abrupt changes in supply; we have an agreement with the Soviets that allows us to control the quantity and timing of exports, thereby protecting our markets from their unstable production; we require export reporting by the grain companies on a weekly basis; and, we have made it possible (through the farmer-owned reserve and through subsidized loans for storage facilities) for farmers to better control the marketing of their grain and thereby reap the benefits of higher prices rather than have the benefits accrue to the large grain exporting firms.

If you concur, we will ask Secretary Bergland to notify the Soviets now that they can buy up to 10 mmt of wheat and to attempt to negotiate: (i) a shift in their mix of purchases from feedgrains to wheat, including a higher floor level for wheat, perhaps in the 6 to 8 mmt range; and (ii) provision of more information about the Soviet agricultural situation, as previously pledged. Your advisors unanimously recommend that you approve this action.

DECISION

Agree  
 Disagree

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regular foreign affairs breakfast 7/28/79

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7-27-79

For MF

- > Sadat vs SA.
  - > Aircraft → Libya
  - > Holocaust Comm → SU
  - > MFN
  - > Baker  
El Salvador
  - > SALT - Rowny - Nunn - Kissinger - Em
  - > Nicaragua - HK -
  - > SU in Cuba
  - > Shah
- UNEF vs UN Truce  
2 big confirmations → veto  
STOP Δ

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

Secretary Schlesinger

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

The original signed memo has been given to Bob Linder for distribution.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder



Department of Energy  
Washington, D.C. 20585

*Jim -  
Be strict  
J*

July 20, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM SCHLESINGER

SUBJECT:

Enforcement of the Emergency Building  
Temperature Restrictions Plan in the  
Federal Government

"Standby Conservation Plan No. 2, Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions" (the Plan) is applicable to government-owned as well as privately-owned buildings. It is vitally important that Federal agencies set an example of rigorous compliance with the requirements of the Plan.

While the Department of Energy is charged with primary responsibility for administering the Plan, a truly effective, closely monitored enforcement effort will require the active cooperation of all other Federal agencies which own or operate buildings. To assist the Department of Energy in achieving effective implementation of the Plan in Federal buildings, I have decided to delegate to all Federal agency heads specific monitoring and enforcement responsibilities. I enclose for your review a letter, which I propose to send if you issue the Presidential Memorandum, establishing strict requirements for Building Temperature Restrictions in Federal agencies.

I recommend that you expeditiously issue the attached draft Presidential Memorandum in order to assist the Department of Energy in enforcing the requirements of the Plan within the Federal agencies.

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PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO  
SCHLESINGER

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7-17-79

To Jim Schlesinger

Re Post & other stories.  
There is a disturbing lack  
of support from DOE indicated  
in implementing the 78<sup>o</sup> re-  
quirements.

a) Speak strongly for it &  
require Millhone, Simmons, et al  
to do the same.

b) Eliminate all possible  
loopholes & exceptions

c) Prepare immediately an  
order from me to all federal  
employees, here & all over U.S.,  
to enforce the new regulations.

J. C.

cc Ham, Stu

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

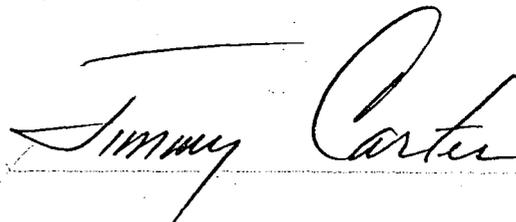
MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions Program

I have invoked "Standby Conservation Plan No. 2, Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions" (the Plan), which establishes limits on temperature settings for heating, cooling, and water heating in commercial, industrial and other non-residential buildings. The Plan became effective on July 16, 1979. I believe it is important that the Federal Government take the lead in setting an example of compliance with the requirements of this program.

Under the Plan, the Department of Energy has primary responsibility for administering this program. Secretary James R. Schlesinger has delegated to each Federal agency head certain responsibilities for assuring his or her agency's compliance. I am directing all agency heads to give this effort their full cooperation in order to ensure the success of the program. The specific obligations of each agency head are enumerated in Secretary Schlesinger's delegation letter.

In order to make building temperature restrictions uniform between Government-owned and privately-owned buildings, the directive about thermostats in my April 10, 1979, memorandum to all agency heads is hereby rescinded.



Jimmy Carter

DRAFT LETTER TO AGENCY HEADS

Dear Mr. Secretary:

"Standby Conservation Plan No. 2, Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions" (the Plan), which became effective July 16, 1979, imposes mandatory temperature settings for heating (65°F), cooling (78°F) and hot water (105°F) in non-residential buildings. The requirements of the Plan are applicable to Government-owned as well as privately-owned buildings. To achieve significant and immediate energy savings, it is vitally important that Federal agencies set an example of rigorous compliance with the Plan's requirements.

Under section 9 of the Plan, the Department of Energy (DOE) is given primary responsibility for implementing and administering the Plan. It should be noted that the Plan and DOE's implementing regulations, which establish minimum cooling temperatures of 78°F and permit the use of ventilating fans, supersede the temperature requirements for Federal buildings set forth in the Presidential Memorandum of April 10, 1979.

Section 9(c) authorizes the Secretary of Energy to delegate to other officers, departments or agencies of the United States such authority as he deems appropriate. Pursuant to the authority vested in me as Secretary of Energy

by section 9(c) of the Plan, I hereby delegate to you, as Secretary of Agriculture, authority for implementing, monitoring, and enforcing all requirements of the Plan in buildings owned and operated by the Department of Agriculture, with DOE reserving the power to conduct its own inspections for verification of compliance. For buildings operated by the General Services Administration, a similar delegation of authority has been given. You are hereby authorized and instructed to take the following specific actions, within the time periods specified below, to insure your agency's compliance with the requirements of the Plan:

1. Identify for your internal management purposes the persons responsible at the operational level for compliance in each building which your agency owns or operates and distribute to such persons any forms or instructions prepared by DOE for use in implementation and monitoring of the Plan.

2. Within two weeks of the date of this delegation of authority, prominently post in each building the name, office address, and telephone number of the person responsible for the temperature controls in the building, and the DOE hotline number for citizen inquiries (800-424-9122).

3. Within two weeks of the date of this delegation of authority, identify to DOE a person assuming overall responsibility within your agency for assuring compliance with the requirements of the Plan.

4. Within two weeks of the date of this delegation of authority, prepare a plan for inspection of the buildings your agency owns or operates. Each inspection plan shall include the following elements:

(a) Identify all agency buildings covered by the Plan and DOE regulations and the amount of energy consumed in heating, cooling and providing hot water in those buildings.

(b) Provide periodic inspection of covered buildings which in the aggregate account for at least two-thirds of energy consumed in heating, cooling and water heating.

(c) Promptly inspect those buildings identified by members of the public as possibly in noncompliance.

(d) Advise operators of buildings found to be in noncompliance that they may be subject to civil penalties under the Plan of up to \$5,000 per violation, and, to the extent practicable, suggest ways for the operators to comply.

(e) Reinspect, within 30 to 60 days, all buildings found to be in noncompliance.

5. Develop and issue directives or orders as necessary for the implementation and monitoring of the DOE regulations and the agency's inspection Plan. Provide to DOE copies of all such directives or orders within 30 days of the date of this delegation of authority.

6. Provide to DOE quarterly reports on your agency's energy usage and its activities relating to enforcement of mandatory thermostat settings. The quarterly reports prepared pursuant to the Federal Energy Management Program, augmented by a statement, where possible, of the agency-wide energy savings attributable to the Plan, will satisfy the energy usage reporting requirements. Reports of enforcement activities shall include the following information:

(a) Total number of agency buildings covered by the Plan and the DOE regulations;

(b) Number of buildings totally or partially exempted by the DOE regulations from the requirements of the Plan;

(c) Number of buildings inspected, specifying the number inspected pursuant to public complaints;

(d) Number of buildings found not to be in compliance, identifying the general nature of the violation (e.g., noncompliance with temperature restrictions, invalid claim or exemption, required certificates not posted); and

(e) A narrative statement of actions being taken to correct noncompliance.

7. Promptly notify the operator of each building inspected for compliance with mandatory thermostat settings of the results of the inspection. Promptly notify DOE of any instances of noncompliance identified in the course of inspections.

In addition to the responsibilities hereby delegated to you, DOE reserves the power to conduct its own inspections of Federal buildings and other enforcement-related activities, including seeking the imposition of civil penalties for violations.

Sincerely,

James R. Schlesinger  
Secretary of Energy

The Honorable Bob S. Bergland  
Secretary of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 23 JUL 79

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

JIM MCINTYRE

RICK HERTZBERG

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER

SUBJECT: SCHLESINGER MEMO RE ENFORCEMENT OF EMERGENCY BUILDING  
TEMPERATURE RESTRICTIONS PLAN IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/26/79

Mr. President:

Eizenstat, OMB, Justice  
and Lipshutz concur.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

*Rich*

TO : Susan Clough

FROM: Carolyn Shields

I return this to you because of the President's handwriting on it - din't know if this is the sort of thing you save for archives or not.

2:10 pm

P

monday night media dinner

rsc waiting to check off on

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

jane pauley (1st invitation)

gary trøudeau (1st invitation)

anthony lewis (also on rsc suggestion/list)

william rasberry (also on rsc suggestion/list)

earl foell (christian science monitor) (rsc list)

*Leonard Silk*

\* ~~godfrey sperling~~ (has been before)

\* murray gart (star) ok (has been before)

-----  
does president want to invite godfrey sperling again....  
bad article re trade bill.....or use this as opportunity  
to dispel trade bill argument?

what about david broder, who's not been that bad to us.....

or reinvite both again, as part of effort to make  
feel closer?

	<i>Strauss</i>
<i>Grant → begin</i>	<i>Cong BB game 7-8</i>
<i>No probes for a while</i>	
<i>strategic oil reserve (SA) J. Warren</i>	<i>Duncan ok</i>
	<i>TK - Joan JC Camped</i>
	<i>take him in</i>

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

rick --

original of attached  
was given to ham this  
morning

-- susan

*File*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7-27-79

Ham -

Because every item  
of discussion is top  
staff or personnel  
has been sealed,  
leave them out of  
it in the future -

J

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

CALL TO SENATOR LEVIN

3167



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1979

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

*done*  
*J*

TO: Senator Carl Levin **Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**  
DATE: July 27, 1979 (Friday)  
RECOMMENDED BY: Frank Moore *Rob*

PURPOSE: To thank the Senator for successfully floor managing the Panama Canal Treaty implementing legislation.

BACKGROUND: In his first outing as floor manager of a piece of legislation, Senator Levin did a remarkable job. The implementing legislation passed, 60-34. He was well-organized and articulate on the floor. The biggest coup was the stunning 72-26 defeat of the Helms Amendment conditioning Treaty payments on Panama's interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

TALKING POINTS:

1. Thank you for your excellent work in guiding the implementing legislation to victory on the Senate floor.
2. For a freshman Senator with no previous experience in the House, your performance was remarkable.
3. I realize that many battles are yet to be fought in conference, and we will be making a major effort to support your bill when the conferees meet.
4. (Levin will urge you to call Stennis and push for a conference before the August recess. You should tell him that you will discuss with Frank Moore what can be done.)

*Frank  
Pursue  
this  
J*