

8/3/79

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6441

8/3/79

frank moore/dan tate--

the president inscribed
copy of speech on air force
one, which was sent to
advance office, with presidential
trip thank you == to be sent
at same time. your office
should have copy of what
was sent as a routine
procedure. however, may
want to have someone call
karen russell to find out.

thanks--susan clough

PATTI ↑ check This out

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/2/79

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE/DAN TATE

Attached is the speech
Sen. Huddleston made on
the Senate floor on Monday.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

*Frank -
already
done
J*

To Senator Dee Huddleston

Please accept my personal thanks for your speech on the Senate floor Monday. Our nation is challenged by complex and fundamental problems, the solutions to which are neither easy nor always politically popular.

You have been a true statesman willing to make difficult decisions and prepared to cast unpopular votes. I am gratified to have your support.

Sincerely,

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

The Honorable Walter D. Huddleston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Walter D. Huddleston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

PRESIDENT CARTER

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. President, tomorrow President Carter will travel to my State of Kentucky to conduct a town hall meeting and to tour an electrical generating plant that is among the Nation's leaders in the clean use of coal.

This along with his program for synthetic fuels, greater coal use, and limits on foreign imports, demonstrates the President's commitment to an energy policy that will establish this Nation's independence from any cartel.

Without doubt, energy is the most complex and perplexing problem to come before the Senate since I arrived here in 1973, and no matter what policy is pursued it is bound to be controversial.

And in many cases those policies which are most necessary are also those which are the most painful and most unpopular. Just consider the following policies adopted or recommended by this administration:

Import restrictions. This is absolutely essential for stability of the dollar, for reduction in our dependence on foreign oil, and for the continued cooperation and goodwill of our Western European allies.

It is necessary to assure that long-range and expensive programs are not undermined by capricious actions of foreign suppliers. Yet import restrictions could be potentially hazardous if long gasoline lines appear again.

Pricing policies. President Carter has embarked on a policy of correcting the distortions of the marketplace by bringing the price of the product more in line with its true replacement cost. This has been done to promote conservation and discourage waste and unnecessary use of foreign oil. There is not one person in the entire country who likes to pay more for gasoline at the pump, or more for home heating oil, or the variety of other products made from petroleum.

The President has called for an Energy Mobilization Board and for an Energy Security Corporation. Some, as I do, think the Energy Mobilization Board should be stronger but the environ-

mentalists and certain consumer groups are opposed to this Board and to the synthetic fuels program altogether. Again, any pluses are offset by the minuses.

The President is moving toward greater coal utilization, and those of us from coal States hope he will go much further much faster. But even here, where coal is the only short-term answer to lessening our dependence on foreign oil, certain groups are concerned because use of coal has some adverse—but certainly manageable—environmental side effects.

The President, while seeking stronger and more effectively safety measures for nuclear powerplants, has refused to join the current popular movement of opposing nuclear power and calling for a moratorium. That is always the easy course: Jump on the bandwagon and reap the political benefits. Again, the President has resisted the easy, popular course.

Mr. President, I mention those examples not because I think the President has always been right on energy. I have been critical at times, and I still have some strong concerns about the latest program he enunciated.

But I mention these policies as examples of how difficult and often unpopular the choices are that have to be made by the President.

He has not chosen the easy way out, and he has paid a heavy price politically.

The hard but unpopular decisions have been numerous under President Carter's administration: The Panama Canal treaties; Saudi Arabian arms sale; the Middle East policy of evenhandedness; the SALT II Treaty; recognition of the Republic of China; Labor reform, and many others.

And as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I get a taste for what any President goes through in seeking an economic policy designed to slow inflation while maintaining growth and prosperity.

Everybody wants a balanced budget, but no one wants his or her project and program cut. And I count myself among those who have been guilty of this inconsistency.

Everybody wants inflation halted, but nobody wants a tight money policy or high interest rates. Everybody wants a strong national defense but few want to pay for it.

I point these things out not only in defense of President Carter but to again remind my colleagues that under current circumstances any President is going to make a lot of people unhappy if he makes any decisions at all—and he will make even more unhappy if he makes some right decisions.

There are those within the media and even within the Democratic Party—including the Senate—who are ready to write the President's political obituary. I am not among them.

I believe it is both premature and unfair—not to mention fainthearted—to be jumping ship at this time.

As I have already mentioned, many of the President's problems result from taking on tough issues which, no matter which side he came down on, were bound to make a lot of people unhappy. And he suffers from many things he is powerless to affect.

The President did not raise the OPEC oil prices, but he is getting the blame. The President did not cause the fall of the Shah of Iran, but he is suffering the consequences of that revolution. The President did not cause the accident at Three Mile Island, but he is saddled with the anti-nuclear crusade.

So I would call on my colleagues and the press to bring a sense of fairness to their critiques of the President and his administration.

A fairminded evaluation would suggest that a great deal of his current political problems are either the result of actions beyond the President's control or decisions which, while necessary and correct, are also very unpopular.

All of us have disagreements with the President, as we would have with any occupant of the White House. But the fact that we are in disagreement on some issues—the fact that the President's standing in some popularity polls is not as high as it might be—does not cause me to abandon him and start looking for another candidate.

The President is dedicated, he works hard, he is not afraid to make tough decisions, and he is certainly a well-meaning man of great personal integrity.

He deserves much better than he is receiving—both from the press and from Members of Congress. And I would say to my Democratic colleagues that continual statements of doom and gloom can have a way of becoming self-fulfilling. I do not plan to be a party to those statements of abandonment, and I urge my colleagues to reject them.

The statement of some Members of Congress and some representatives of the media seem to suggest to the American people that the difficult and painful decisions we face would somehow be less painful and less difficult under someone else; that some miraculous consensus would emerge for all the complex problems we face and public sacrifice would not be necessary.

These assertions are not realistic and do a disservice to the citizens of the country.

The political obituary of Jimmy Carter has been written before—it proved to be premature.

The political processes will unfold in due time. The need at present is to put the interest of the country first—with unity and support for the President.

The need is for those of us in responsible positions of leadership in the Senate and House to give the President a fair chance, reject the temptation to bail out of the ship when the first leak appears, and give him the kind of support necessary to solve some of the problems we are facing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1979

To Attorney General Griffin Bell

I accept with genuine regret
your resignation as Attorney Gen-
eral of the United States.

As a dedicated and independ-
ent professional, as a wise
and judicious administrator, as
a fair and compassionate public
servant and as a valued
personal friend of the President
you have served our country
well. Your accomplishments
have been a source of pride
for me and for others who
have assessed the accomplishments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

of the Department of Justice
under your leadership. You
have left a good heritage
of personnel and policy which
will serve to perpetuate the
advantages of your good work.

You have my best wishes
and sincere thanks as you
return to private practice,
and I look forward to having
your advice and support in
the months ahead.

Give my love (and thanks)
to Mary.

Your friend,
Jimmy Carter

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

Dear Mr. President:

As we have discussed, I hereby formally tender my resignation as Attorney General of the United States, which will be effective upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. I do so with gratitude to you for affording me the opportunity to serve as Attorney General.

As a lawyer and citizen, this has been the highest privilege of my life. For 30 months I have been the lawyer for the people of the United States. The work has been hard; the challenges have been great; and I have given my best effort. It is an experience that I will cherish for all of my days.

When you asked me to undertake this responsibility, I told you I would stay on the job until I could warrant to you that the Department of Justice was strong, running well, and an institution of which you and the American people could be proud. In asking you earlier this year for my release to return to the private sector, I gave you that representation, and I now leave the Department knowing that it is in the hands of good and strong men and women whom you have placed in its top leadership positions and that it is staffed by professionals.

You have been a bulwark of strength to me in leading the Department. I have carried out your direction to develop traditions of excellence and independence in the Department and you, indeed all Americans, can have the satisfaction of knowing

that these traditions will be demanded practices
for many years to come.

Finally, I simply want to state that serving
in your Cabinet has been a great personal honor.
I value my friendship with you, and I hope that
you will call upon me whenever I can be of service.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Griffin B. Bell

Griffin Bell

The President
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
8/3/79

Frank Moore

The attached letters were returned
in the President's outbox today
and are forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL TELEPHONE CALL

*Frank
Notes to
all
J*

TO: Congressman Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.)
Congressman Tom Steed (D-Okla.)
Congressman John Slack (D-W. Va.)

DATE: Thursday, August 2, 1979.

RECOMMENDED BY: Frank Moore *FM/pd*

PURPOSE: To thank the Congressmen for their support.

BACKGROUND: Cong. Whitten is the new Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He has been very cooperative with the Administration this year in our efforts to hold down spending and set a tone of restraint. He should be thanked for his efforts and encouraged to continue working aggressively toward reducing spending.

Cong. Steed is the Chairman of the House Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee. This year he overturned a Republican effort to cut the White House and EOP budgets in full Committee. He is a friend and should be thanked for his help and also his willingness and support on major controversial issues.

Cong. Slack is Chairman of the House Appropriations State, Justice, and Commerce Subcommittee. He stated that he would like to be in our camp. He should be thanked for his support and commended for fiscal restraint in this year's State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: August 2, 1979

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8-3-79

To Chmn. John Stack

I appreciate your
leadership & cooperation
in maintaining a responsible
fiscal policy in the
State, Justice & Commerce
appropriations.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8-3-79

To Chmn. Tom Steed

I appreciate your
leadership & cooperation on
this year's legislative work -

You are a valuable
friend & ally -

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8-3-79

To Chmn Jamie Whitten

I appreciate your
leadership and cooperation
with us in maintaining
a responsible budget,
holding down unnecessary
expenditures, & meeting
the needs of our country.

Jimmy Carter

1100

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting with Polish-American Leaders
August 3, 1979 -- 1:45 p.m. (15 minutes)
The Cabinet Room

FROM: Anne Wexler *AW*
Zbigniew Brzezinski *ZS*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the officers and directors of the Polish National Alliance (300,000 members) and the Polish National Congress, representatives of Polish war veterans organization, and the Presidents of the Polish Roman Catholic Union (125 members) and the Polish Women's Alliance (80,000 members).

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND ISSUES OF CONCERN

A. BACKGROUND

Four important anniversaries are being celebrated this year.

1. The Polish National Alliance's 100th Anniversary (celebrated August 26-31 in Washington, D.C.).
2. The 40th Anniversary of Hitler's attack on Poland and the outbreak of World War II (September 1, 1979).
3. The 35th Anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising against the Nazis (August 1, 1979). (Tab D) (Friday morning you will receive for signature a Congressional resolution commemorating the Warsaw Uprising.)
4. The 200th Anniversary of General Pulaski's death on October 11, 1979 (celebrated as part of the anniversary celebration of the Battle of Savannah on October 12. The Post Office will issue an official postcard honoring General Pulaski).

This meeting (your first with Polish-American leaders) is in lieu of attending the 100th Anniversary celebration of the Polish National Alliance. It also provides an opportunity to recognize the four anniversaries, the Congressional resolution, and the contributions Polish-Americans have made to this country.

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B. PARTICIPANTS

The Polish National Alliance -- the largest group, an umbrella for many fraternal groups; it maintains Alliance College in Pennsylvania, a four year liberal arts college, provides scholarships and performs community services. The fraternal organizations represent self-help, charitable and insurance organizations. They publish their own newspaper and have been the backbone of assistance to Polish immigrants and their adjustment to American society.

The Polish National Congress -- a political organization made up of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish National Catholic Union and the Polish Women's Alliance. Aloysius Mazewski is President of both the Polish National Alliance and the Polish National Congress and will be the principal spokesperson at the meeting.

The Veterans Representatives -- represent the Polish Army Veterans Association (formed after World War I) and the Polish Air Force Association, Polish Home Army Association, and Polish Combatant Veterans (all formed after World War II). Membership includes American veterans of Polish descent and ex-Polish army vets.

In addition several Polish-American Congressmen will attend. Congressman Zablocki should be complimented on his efforts for the Joint Resolution on the Warsaw Uprising.

A detailed list of participants is attached (Tab A).

C. ISSUES OF CONCERN

Polish Americans feel ignored by the Administration. There are approximately 10 million Polish Americans, the majority of whom are Democrats, live in urban areas in the northeast and midwest and are Catholic. We expect that you will be given a memorandum outlining some specific issues of concern in addition to their concerns about national issues. A summary of anticipated issues and some suggested responses are attached (Tab B).

III. PRESS PLAN

White House photographers only.

IV. AGENDA

Prior to your entering the room Anne Wexler will have made welcoming remarks and Zbigniew Brzezinski will have begun an overview of SALT and human rights issues. When you complete your opening comments (three to four minutes), you should call on Aloysius Mazewski to open the discussion -- he will be seated to your left. It is hoped that you will shake hands and pose for a picture with each participant as you leave. Zbig and Anne will stay after your departure for further discussions. A detailed agenda is attached (Tab C).

V. TALKING POINTS

Talking points for your opening comments are being submitted under separate cover.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
August 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HERTZBERG *rick*
CAROL COLEMAN *cc*

SUBJECT:

Talking Points for Meeting with
Polish-American Leaders -- 8/3/79

1. It is a great pleasure to meet with you today. Polish-Americans have made tremendous contributions to our country, and Polish people have historically earned the respect of freedom-loving people everywhere.

2. As you know, there are a number of significant anniversaries this year that illustrate this point. It was 40 years ago this year that Hitler invaded Poland, and the people of Poland became the first victims of the Nazis' attempt to dominate Europe and indeed the world by force of arms. The Poles were also the first to resist that attempt. This year also marks the 35th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising against the Nazis. In resisting foreign oppression the Polish people have always shown great strength and purpose, and have been dedicated to the freedom of others as well as their own. General Pulaski is an excellent example of that spirit, and 1979 marks the 200th anniversary of his death. All Americans are proud of and grateful for the part that he played in securing the independence of the United States. *alone*

3. Another very important anniversary is the 100th anniversary of The Polish National Alliance, being celebrated this month. I regret that I will be unable to attend this historic meeting of the largest and one of the most important fraternal organizations of Polonia. Dr. Brzezinski will be my representative.

4. This morning I signed a joint resolution of the Congress that reminds all Americans of the Nazi invasion of Poland and the subsequent Warsaw uprising. I particularly want to commend Representative Zablocki for his leadership in sponsoring the resolution. The Polish people's courageous struggle to protect their homeland should never be forgotten. Today, in a time of peace, we must continue to press for freedom and human rights around the world. *alone*

5. At the same time, we must do everything within our power to make the world safer and more secure by reducing the danger of nuclear war. That is why one of my highest priorities is ratification of the SALT II Agreement. This treaty was carefully negotiated over a seven-year period. It will reduce the dangerous levels of strategic arms and restrain the development of future weapons. I am confident that the treaty is verifiable and in the best interest of our country.

6. The freedom we enjoy in America is precious to all of us, but especially to the immigrants who come to our shores. They come seeking freedom, democracy, peace and justice. They bring with them a vision of our country -- a vision of an America that is strong, secure and independent.

7. I share that vision, and I know that working together, we can preserve the freedom that is so precious to us. Making our country less dependent on foreign oil is part of that struggle to preserve our freedom. That is why the Congress must pass the windfall profits tax on the oil companies -- for this tax will give us the money we need to fight our way back to a position of energy security. By practicing conservation, every American can contribute to our country's security. And on the battlefield of energy we can win new confidence, renew our sense of purpose and regain control of our common destiny.

TAB A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Burke, Henry J.
Director
Polish National Alliance

Ciaston, Leopold
Vice Censor
Polish National Alliance

Czaplicki, Hilary
Censor
Polish National Alliance

Drobot, Joseph A.
President
Roman Catholic Union

Gajda, Joseph
Vice President
Polish National Alliance

Gorny, Lorie Rose
Vice President
Roman Catholic Union

Gorski, August
Commissioner
Polish National Alliance

Jeglijewski, Mitchell
Director
Polish National Alliance

Kolasa, Emil
Director
Polish National Alliance

Konikowski, Zbigniew
Adjutant General
Polish Army Veterans Association

Korbonski, Stefan
Former Leader of the Polish Resistance Movement

Kozmor, Jean
Director
Polish National Alliance

Krzyzanowski, Janucz
Commander
Polish Combatant Veterans

Kublak, Lottie
Secretary
Polish National Alliance

Lenard, Myra
Chairperson
Convention Committee

Lukowski, Kazimire
Vice President
Polish American Congress

Mazewski, Aloysius
President
Polish National Alliance

Miska, Jan K.
President
Polish American Congress - Washington Chapter

Moskal, Edward J.
Treasurer
Polish National Alliance

Nahormec, Adela
Director
Polish National Alliance

Nowak, Jan
Former Director
Polish Broadcasting - Radio Free Europe

Odrobina, Mitchell
Director
Polish National Alliance

Orawiec, Helen
Director
Polish National Alliance

Radosz, Thaddeus
Director
Polish National Alliance

Radzynski, John H.
Director
Polish National Alliance - Organized Polish Hill during Campaign

Szymanowicz, Helen
Vice President, Polish National Alliance

Turochy, Angela
Commissioner, Polish National Alliance

Zielinski, Helen
President, Polish Women's Alliance

TAB B

ISSUES OF CONCERN TO POLISH AMERICANS
AND SUGGESTED RESPONSES

DOMESTIC ISSUES

1. More political appointments and involvement in decision making.

ANSWER: I have appointed several Polish-Americans to positions in the federal government. In addition to Zbig, they include Jerry Jasinowski, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Policy; Ronald Grzywinski, who is waiting for Senate confirmation as a member of the National Consumer Coop Bank; and John Gronouski, Chairman of the Board of International Broadcasting (present in meeting). I am sensitive to this and we have worked hard so that any appointments include qualified people fairly representing the American people.

2. Appointment of Federal Judges of Polish descent -- statements have stressed affirmative action for minorities and women.

ANSWER: I was pleased to appoint Stanley J. Roszkowski as District Judge for Northern Illinois and to nominate Herbert Chabot to the Tax Court. I do believe that judgeship appointments should reflect the make-up of all Americans, women, minorities, Polish-Americans and others; and I am working hard to make this commitment a reality.

3. Defamation.

ANSWER: I deplore any remarks of defamation regarding any ethnic group. I am especially aware of the history of Polish jokes incurred by your people.

4. Holocaust Commission -- no Polish-Americans included.

ANSWER: You are correct in asserting that no Polish-Americans are currently members of the Holocaust Commission. However, this group will change its membership once its report is presented in September. The new National Holocaust Board, I assure you, will include a member of the Polish-American community. Jan Nowak (present in meeting) is presently working with the Commission.

LIST OF CONGRESSMEN ATTENDING

The Honorable David Bonior
D - Michigan

The Honorable Edward Derwinski
R - Illinois

The Honorable John Fary
D - Illinois

The Honorable Lucien Nedzi
D - Michigan

The Honorable Clement Zablocki
D- Wisconsin

5. Census -- Polish-Americans as well as other ethnic Americans are concerned about undercounts and their impact on, availability of federal funds, tracking employment opportunities and affirmative action policies.

ANSWER: I am sympathetic to the desire of many Americans to express their ethnic identity. As you know, the Vice President has met with representatives of many ethnic groups to discuss these concerns and especially to address the need for an ancestry identification question on the census.

At my direction, the White House staff, along with OMB, has worked with Vince Barabba, the new Director of the Census Bureau, to develop such a question to be used during the 1980 Census. A question has been developed and tested and I am very pleased that Americans will be able to identify their heritage during the 1980 survey. This will be the first time that this kind of detailed ethnic information has been collected. (However this is not a perfect method and still needs further study.)

(The question -- "What is your ancestry" -- will be on 20% of the forms.)

6. Neighborhoods -- urban policy, small business loans, mortgage assistance, etc., and direct funding of neighborhood groups.

ANSWER: With the Congress we have passed a number of important new neighborhood programs -- for example the Consumer Coop Bank, the Neighborhood Self-Help Program, and the Community Reinvestment Act.

The Consumer Coop Bank will particularly assist urban areas and I have nominated Ron Grzywinski to serve on the Board of Directors because of his extensive experience and commitment to neighborhood issues. I might point out that the Livable Cities Program is still before the Congress and I hope we can get it passed soon.

7. White House Ethnic Affairs Office.

ANSWER: This function is presently being coordinated under Anne Wexler. I am working closely with Anne to expand this office soon.

8. White House Conference on Families -- No Polish-Americans.

ANSWER: We have asked a Polish-American (Ed Marceniak, Chicago) to serve, but he wasn't able to. We will work on this.

9. Lack of bi-lingual education.

ANSWER: Of the approximately 19 programs with legislative language including bi-lingual elements, Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is a key program and no Polish language program have been funded as yet. However, this program depends on applications by local schools. You should encourage your schools to apply for funding through local school institutions. I support bi-lingual programs.

10. Funding of the Ethnic Studies Program.

ANSWER: Under Title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the program is authorized at \$15 million and usually funded at \$1.8 - \$2.5 million. I realize that this program has had low priority and that there are some staffing problems that need to be addressed. I will look into it.

11. Tuition Tax Credit.

ANSWER: I have recently created a new position and appointed Edward D'Alessio as Deputy Commissioner and Director of the Office on Non-Public Education. He previously worked with the Catholic Bishops Conference on educational issues and is very sensitive to the non-public school sector. In the new Department of Education, there will be an office of Private Education; the director will report directly to the Secretary.

In addition we passed the Middle Income Student Assistance Program, the largest education assistance program for middle income families since the GI Bill.

FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

1. Human Rights -- issues of religious freedom, especially relating to people in Poland, 90% of Polish people are Catholic.
2. SALT II (Distrust of Soviet Union)
3. Continued and increased funding for Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Voice of America.
4. Condemnation of the Polish People's Republic present policy of suppression of academic freedom in universities in Poland.

TAB C

Meeting with Polish-American Leaders
Friday, August 3, 1979
The Cabinet Room

AGENDA

1:30 p.m.	Welcome	Anne Wexler
1:32 p.m.	SALT, Human Rights	Zbigniew Brzezinski
1:45 p.m.	Comments	The President ←
1:48 p.m.	Discussion of Matters of Concern	The President (calls on Aloysius Mazewski)
1:58 p.m.	Closing Comments	The President
	Pictures	
2:00 p.m.	SALT, Human Rights Foreign Policy Concerns	Zbigniew Brzezinski
2:25 p.m.	Domestic Concerns, Energy	Anne Wexler
2:45 p.m.	Adjourn	

TAB D

BACKGROUND TO THE WARSAW UPRISING

The Warsaw uprising is a testament to Polish courage and bravery and one of the most important events during the course of World War II. It began on August 1, 1944 as the Polish Underground Army (AK) tried to free Warsaw from the German occupying forces before the arrival of Russian troops. Forty thousand poorly armed and poorly equipped Poles fought for two months against a vastly superior Nazi Army while the Russians waited on the banks of the Vistula without giving aid to the insurgents. The uprising was finally suppressed on October second after the Germans sent in reinforcements of heavy tanks and SS divisions. During the course of the insurrection the Polish Underground Army lost some 15,000 men; six thousand missing and another 16,000 were captured by the Germans. Ninety percent of Warsaw was destroyed as a result of heavy bombing and some 180,000 civilians lost their lives.

Senior Administration Officials Who Have Visited Poland

Secretary of Commerce Kreps

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Califano (twice)

Secretary of Agriculture Bergland

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Weil

Director of the National Science Foundation Atkinson

Deputy Administrator of EPA Blum

Director of the Export-Import Bank Moore

Assistant Administrator of EPA Breidenbach

Of course, Secretary Vance and Dr. Brzezinski accompanied you to Poland.

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POLISH
NATIONAL
ALLIANCE of the U.S. of N.A.

Aloysius A. Mazewski, PRESIDENT

HOME OFFICE: 6100 NORTH CICERO AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60646 (312) 286-0500

M E M O R A N D U M
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER
August 3, 1979

On behalf of the entire Board of Directors and all Officers of the Polish National Alliance, we wish to personally extend an invitation to you to address our Convention at the Capital Hilton Hotel during the week of August 27th to 31st.

Duly elected Delegates from 35 States will attend and they would be most happy to greet you and deliver your message to their communities. We are the largest Fraternal Benefit Society meeting for the first time in Washington, D. C., concluding our 100 years of existence. Your wife, when she was in Chicago, won the love and affection of our community and we would like to see her with you.

We appreciate your invitation to attend this meeting in commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the attack of Germany on Poland, on September 1, 1939, the 35th Anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising in their fight against the German Oppressor, and the welcoming of the Polish National Alliance National Convention in Washington, which closes the first 100 years of existence and opens the next 100 years.

In following your policies of brevity and in view of the time schedule, I will briefly present few of the pressing needs of our 12 million community.

1. Appointments.

We, like every other group, want to be "wanted". We want to be a part of government and feel that too few of Americans of Polish descent have been appointed to serve. Those you have appointed are excellent and we are proud of them. We are concerned with the numerous vacancies on the Federal Judiciary, none as yet have been appointed that are Americans of Polish descent. We must be a part of our Judicial System to give it balanced justice.

2. Holocaust Commission.

We appreciate that the goal of the Commission, as set by you,

will represent all victims, totally 12 million - 6 million Jews, 2 million Poles and 4 million others. Our strong reservations were that there were no members of the Christian Polish American Community. We appreciate the conferences with Mr. Edward Sanders and Mr. Seymour Bolten and their understanding and cooperation, and their assurance that this will be corrected when the new Commission is appointed. We want a monument representing all victims of Holocaust.

3. Radio Free Europe.

We are concerned about Radio Free Europe and its future. We need the Radio. It is the only binding force for freedom loving people and should not be a victim of appeasement. We urge greater support and we appreciate your past support.

4. Human Rights.

We are concerned about Human Rights in Poland. In execution of our foreign policy, the goal of human rights has not been pursued with prudent but resolute determination, at least in relation to Poland. Examples of violation:

- (a) Refusal of passports to prominent scholars like Stanislaw Baranczuk, Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, etc.
- (b) Brutal repression of independent minded people.
- (c) Enforcement of the exclusivity of the Communist doctrine as sole criteria governing academic institutions currently being imposed at the Warsaw University.

We realize that they are internal problems, but I am sure that in our trade, economical and cultural contact, an understanding can be reached to alleviate these conditions.

5. Affirmative Action.

In view of the continuous discrimination against many Eastern Europeans, with particular emphasis on Polish Americans, we urge the inclusion in the Affirmative Action Program "national origin". This certainly merits serious consideration.

6. Energy.

We are in full support of your Energy Program and will do what-

ever is necessary to assist our Country to solve this Energy Problem.

7. Salt II.

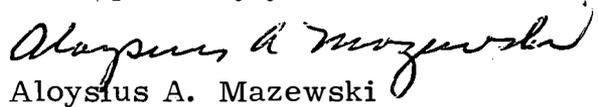
We realize the importance of this agreement and we are giving it serious consideration of all facets and its effect on our Country and the people. We commend you on your untiring efforts for Peace in this World.

We appreciate you giving us this opportunity and assure you our cooperation.

Please extend our best wishes to the First Lady.

As I said at the onset -- We want to be part of this administration and as others, we want to be wanted.

Respectfully yours,



Aloysius A. Mazewski

President

Polish American Congress and
Polish National Alliance

A M:JD



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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: ALASKA NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M", written over the "FROM:" line of the memorandum.

The working group met again this week. Per your note, Secretary-Designate Duncan will be assuming the lead for this project. He and Secretary Schlesinger will be convening a meeting with the Chief Executive Officers of the North Slope producing companies next Wednesday. Bill Miller and Bob Strauss may be invited to join in that session. Following the meeting, we will provide you with a full report.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Phil had
seen*

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Fri

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2:15 pm

8/1/79

Mr. President:

Sec. Miller , Stu
and Jim McIntyre would
like to see you by friday
afternoon to discuss the
Chrysler situation.

Phil

approve disapprove

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HERTZBERG ^{rick}
WALTER SHAPIRO _{ws}

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Swearing-In of Patricia
Roberts Harris as Secretary of HEW -- 8/3/79

1. There will be those who in future years will note the symbolic importance of today's ceremony. In making the transition from HUD to HEW, Patricia Roberts Harris becomes the first black and the first woman ever to have held two Cabinet posts.
2. But this is not why I decided to make her Secretary of HEW. I have made this change for one important reason -- I have total faith and confidence in her ability and her determination to carry out this difficult assignment. In 1977, when she became Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, she inherited a department that had suffered from eight years of neglect. Over the past 30 months, she has done an exemplary job in turning HUD around. For the first time in this decade, our housing programs are doing the job that they were designed to do. In transforming our housing programs, Pat Harris has displayed all the qualities that have been the hallmark of her distinguished career. Not only is she a good manager and administrator, but she also has never lost her special sensitivity to the needs of the poor, the homeless, the disadvantaged and minorities.
3. I knew when I first appointed Pat Harris to the Cabinet that I was not getting a "yes-woman." I knew her reputation for speaking her mind and for fighting for those causes in which she believed. As Secretary of HUD, she has been bold, forthright and outspoken. I expect her to display the same tough-minded qualities at HEW. But I have also come to appreciate Pat Harris' ability to function as part of a team and her recognition that compromise and accomodation are necessary parts of democratic government.

4. She takes over the job at HEW at a challenging time. Next month, crucial votes will be taken in Congress on hospital cost containment legislation, the central part of my continuing battle to put a cap on escalating health care costs. In the months ahead, she and I will be working side-by-side to steer my comprehensive national health insurance program through Congress. It is also my expectation that she will arrange for the orderly transition that will be necessary to get a new Cabinet-level Department of Education off to a running start.

5. Millions of Americans -- young and old, white and black -- look to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for assistance, for compassion and for opportunity. With Patricia Roberts Harris as Secretary of HEW, I know that their hopes and their dreams will be realized.

*poor, homeless
aged, disadvantaged,
minorities*

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1:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: Swearing In Ceremony of Secretary of Health,
Education and Welfare, The Honorable Patricia
Roberts Harris, East Room, August 3, 1979, 1:00 PM

I. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS

- A. Background: Secretary Harris will be accompanied by her husband Judge William Beasley Harris. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Thurgood Marshall will administer the oath of Office. Opening remarks will be made by the President. Justice Marshall will administer the oath and Secretary Harris will make remarks.
- B. Participants: Members of the Cabinet and many notable elected public officials, including Mayors Jane Byrne of Chicago, Henry Marsh of Richmond, Virginia, and Marion Barry of Washington, D.C. will attend the ceremony. Attached is a list of the members of Congress who will be present.
- C. Press: Open Press Opportunity

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CONGRESSIONAL PARTICIPANTS
FOR THE PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS SWEARING IN

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1979 - 1:00 PM

Senator Robert Dole
Senator Mike Gravel
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Ernest Hollings
Senator Jacob Javits
Senator Edward Kennedy
Senator Birch Bayh
Senator Spark Matsunaga
Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Senator Edmund Muskie
Senator Gaylord Nelson
Senator Claiborne Pell
Senator Donald Riegle
Senator Jennings Randolph
Senator Harrison William, Jr.
Senator Lowell Weicker

Representative Thomas Foley
Representative Walter Fauntroy
Representative Silvio Conte
Representative Baltasar Corrada
Representative John Brademas
Representative John Buchanan
Representative Thomas Ashley
Representative Edward P. Boland
Representative Stewart McKinney
Representative William Moorhead
Representative Charles Rangel
Representative Louis Stokes
Representative Jamie L. Whitten
Representative Al Ullman
Representative James Wright

Ms. Barbara Williams, Executive Director
Congressional Black Caucus

1:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON
SUBJECT: SWEARING-IN/RECEPTION FOR PATRICIA HARRIS
ON AUGUST 3, 1979 AT 1:00 PM

12:45 PM

Guests arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to East Room via Diplomatic Reception Room.

12:50 PM

Justice Thurgood Marshall, Secretary Harris and her immediate family arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to Red Room via Diplomatic Reception Room.

1:00 PM

Members of Congress and Cabinet members meet in Red Room.

THE PRESIDENT enters the Red Room and greets the guests.

Members of Congress and Cabinet members are escorted to Reserve area in the East Room.

Mr. Harris is escorted to the platform (has bible).

Secretary Harris is escorted to the platform.

Justice Marshall is escorted to the platform.

MRS. CARTER is escorted to Reserve area to stand with Members of Congress and Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENT is announced into the East Room and proceeds to the podium.

THE PRESIDENT makes Remarks introducing Justice Marshall and steps back to his left.

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Justice Marshall, Secretary Harris and Mr. Harris (with bible) step forward and proceed with Swearing-In ceremony.

At conclusion of ceremony, reception follows in State Dining Room.

String Quartet will play in the Cross Hall.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
August 2

TO: SUSAN CLOUGH

FR: SARA SEANOR

Attached is the list of Jewish leaders who will be attending the Swearing-In ceremony of Patricia Roberts Harris.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Attendee List	Swearing in ceremony for Patricia Roberts Harris - Ed Sanders, 2 pp.	n.d.	C

FILE LOCATION

Office of Staff Secretary - Presidential Handwriting File, Box 126, 8/3/79

page 1 of 1

12/12/14

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive Order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8/3/79

Secretary-Designate Miller
Lyle Gramely

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

Rick Hutcheson

PERSONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

3289

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cc: Bill
Lyle
J

8/2/79

TO: HAMILTON
FROM: RICK *Rick*
SUBJECT: Distribution of Interagency
Forecasting Memo

Chronology

Over a period of several weeks, the "forecasting group" (CEA, OMB, DOL, DOC, Treasury) met to work out the numbers in the forecast. Approximately 25 persons were involved in analyzing various models, and agreeing upon a set of numbers (e.g., 8.2% unemployment by end of 1980).

At the conclusion of this process, Lyle Gramley wrote and circulated a draft forecasting memo to the EPG deputies (essentially the persons in the forecasting group). The draft memo was sent out on July 25.

At a breakfast meeting of the Congressional Inflation Task Force the next day (July 26), Senator Muskie referred to some of the numbers in the draft forecast memo.

Agency comments were due back to Lyle Gramley on Friday, July 27. CEA staff prepared the final version of the memo over the weekend. On Monday, July 30, CEA sent the final version of the memo to the EPG principals and to their deputies.

To Bill Miller & Lyle Gramley:

a) I don't understand why we were doing this in the first place - one week after we came out with our official administration forecast. We look like liars.

b) Cut circulation drastically and treat these assessments as top secret. Letting 25 people have any document is tantamount to public disclosure.

J.C.

*indicates person to whom CEA sent the memo; other copies were made within each agency

Persons receiving copies (32)

DRAFT

CEA

*Lyle Gramley & staff
David Munro
David McClain
Mike McKee

Commerce

*Courtney Slater & staff
Kim Stokes
Bill Cox

OMB

*Van Ooms

DPS

*Stu Eizenstat

Treasury

*Beatrice Vaccara
(Brill's deputy)

Labor

*Arnie Packer & staff
Nancy Barrett
Roland Dreutch
Connie Schnable

FINAL

*Lyle Gramley & staff
David Munro
David McClain
Mike McKee

*Courtney Slater & staff
Kim Stokes
Bill Cox

*Secretary Kreps
Undersecretary Hodges
Jerry Jasinowski & deputy
Lucy Falconi
Bob Hall

(Kreps and other Commerce staff listed had a meeting to discuss the memo.)

*Van Ooms & staff
Jerry Shipley
Al-Sammarrie

*Jim McIntyre
Bo Cutter
John White
p. 3 only to McComber & Matheson

DPS

*Stu Eizenstat
Bert Carp
Bob Ginsberg

*Dan Brill
*Bob Carswell
*Bill Miller

*Arnie Packer & staff
Nancy Barrett
Roland Dreutch
Connie Schnable
*Ray Marshall

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
8/3/79

Arnie Miller

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

The signed original have been given to Bob Linder for delivery.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

Additional Credentials to
the Inaugural Ceremonies
of the new President of the
Republic of Ecuador

*Arnie -
These are
not to be
senior in lieu of
Rosalynn's
group -
J*

Attached for your signature are three additional letters of credence incident to the inauguration of the new President of the Republic of Ecuador:

Personal Representative

Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State

Representative with the rank of Special Ambassador

Clement J. Zablocki

Carlos P. Portes

All necessary checks have been completed.

THREE SIGNATURES REQUESTED

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8-3-79

To Greg Schneiders

I accept with regret your resignation, I appreciate the fine work you have done for our country in the White House, and I look forward to the continuing advantages of your advice, support and friendship.

You and Marie have my best wishes & personal gratitude.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

Dear Mr. President:

On September 14, 1979 I will be resigning my position as Deputy to the Assistant to the President for Communications to return to private life.

I have enjoyed the exciting times and the experiences we've shared and I've been proud to be a part of your Administration. I leave with a deep sense of appreciation and affection.

In private life I will continue to do all that I can to provide support for you and your goals and I stand ready to serve in any way you think appropriate.

Illegitimi non carborundum.

Sincerely,


Greg Schneiders

The President
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

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J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *F.M. / Les Francis*
SUBJECT: Letter to Members of Congress

After reviewing my draft of a letter from you to Members of Congress to be sent today or tomorrow, your staff strongly feels that a letter -- coming on top of the Vice President's statement tomorrow morning -- would not be productive. Instead, we believe that you should wait until a week or so before the Congress resumes its session in September and then send them a very forceful, positive letter urging quick action on our energy proposals. If you agree, we will proceed accordingly.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03 Aug 79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

(THE ORIGINAL HAS BEEN GIVEN
TO CL FOR DELIVERY

3288

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

ACTION
FYI

		ADMIN CONFID
		CONFIDENTIAL
		SECRET
		EYES ONLY

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

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

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

from Bill Cable.....you may want
to just add "thanks" on incoming
note.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY WHIP
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

JOHN BRADEMAS
INDIANA
MAJORITY WHIP

August 3, 1979

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

Dear Mr. President:

Here is a report on our record.

I believe it's a good one!

With best wishes.

Respectfully,

*cc John -
Thanks - for
your good work
& the report
J.C.*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8-3-79

Ham.

Re staff meeting with
me:

- a) Have all participants
be here on time, and
- b) prepared.

The last two have
been a waste of time,
& better not held.

J.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03 Aug 79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

ORIGINAL ATTACHED FOR
DELIVERY.

Bill Callee took it up —

WHIP ISSUE PAPER

JOHN BRADEMAS
MAJORITY WHIP
H-107 — The Capitol
225-5604

July 31, 1979

LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW: THE RECORD OF THE 96TH TO DATE

Over the last few months national attention has been dramatically focused on the issue of energy. And while that attention has produced near-unanimous agreement that the United States must break loose from the energy stranglehold imposed by the oil-producing nations, there has been substantially less agreement on the best way to go about accomplishing this goal.

Over the next few months Congress will be involved in the difficult task of sifting through a variety of energy proposals, weighing their individual costs and benefits, and attempting to forge a comprehensive and effective energy policy that moves the country closer toward energy self-sufficiency in the next decade in a way that spreads the burden evenly among all groups in society.

The House of Representatives has already acted on a number of the ingredients of an energy package. Last month the House passed and sent to the Senate the financial cornerstone of the President's program: the windfall profits tax capable of financing a range of alternative energy initiatives, research, mass transit grants, and aid to low-income groups. Even before the President's announced program of alternative fuel development, the House passed a major bill providing for a joint government-private industry effort in the production of synthetic fuels, such as fluids from coal, and set a production goal of 2 million barrels a day by 1990.

In addition, the House acted favorably this week on a funding bill that contains \$3.5 billion in energy funds, including \$1.5 billion for a synthetic fuels program and funds for other key congressional initiatives such as coal liquefaction and gasification, enhanced oil and gas recovery and conservation. The House also had under consideration a bill from conference providing an additional \$3 billion for the energy related programs of the Department of Energy including \$620 million for solar, \$149 million for geothermal and \$355 million for fusion energy.

Finally, the House had under consideration a bill giving the President authority to develop a standby rationing plan for use in the event of emergency gas shortages. (See Whip Issue Paper "Congress and Energy" for a summary of these and other congressional actions on energy matters.)

Energy is certainly the most visible and perhaps the most crucial issue facing the 96th Congress. But it is not the only one. This Congress has been busy along a number of fronts in this first session. Following is an overview of the major legislative actions taken.

INFLATION

Led by soaring energy and housing costs, consumer prices rose again in June at a pace that translates into an annual inflation rate of 13.2 percent. This continued high inflation rate, even in the face of strong evidence that the economy is slowing down into a recessionary period, means that inflation will remain one of the more important and yet difficult problems facing the 96th Congress.

In the area where congressional pressure against inflation can be applied most directly -- the size of the federal budget -- this Congress has already shown that it has taken seriously the call for fiscal restraint. The first budget resolution passed this spring, setting budget targets for the next fiscal year, contained the lowest projected federal deficit in six years, a figure lower than the President's original austere proposal and one-half the size of the recession high figure of \$66.4 billion under the Ford Administration. The budget called for little in the way of new spending programs and as approved in May its projected spending targets fell billions of dollars short of merely funding current services under current law.

In other actions on the anti-inflation front Congress extended the life of the Council on Wage and Price Stability and expanded its staff and budget to administer the President's anti-inflation policies and monitor compliance with the guidelines.

One of the two House committees with jurisdiction over hospital cost containment legislation has reported out a bill proposing to cap hospital cost increases at 11.6 percent a year. The Democratic leadership has joined the President in designating this bill a top priority for this Congress.

Congressional committees continue to focus on oversight responsibilities, applied to authorization and appropriation stages of the legislative cycle. The goal is to focus attention on programs already in place in order to cut waste, improve management, and oversee efficient spending of tax dollars.

The approval of a major international trade agreement can be an important aspect of the fight against inflation. It is expected that it will open up significant new markets abroad for American products, improving our balance of payments, strengthening the value of the dollar and lowering prices consumers pay for foreign products.

Of course inflation should not be considered, and cannot be dealt with, in a vacuum; our national reliance on imported oil drains billions of dollars a year and is a crucial problem in our economy. It will not be solved overnight, but as the Congress and the nation move to develop proposals for alternative fuel sources and conservation of energy, we move at the same time to reduce that upward pressure on prices that comes with each barrel of imported oil.

MILITARY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Congress has been busy throughout this session on legislation vital to the Administration's foreign policy goals -- in Panama, the Mideast, and Africa.

PANAMA CANAL: This week the House and Senate went to conference on a bill to implement the Canal treaties which take effect October 1, 1979 and provide for the gradual turnover of the operation of the canal to Panama by the year 2000. As passed by the House the bill would establish the Panama Canal Commission as a noncorporate U.S. government agency subject to the direction of the Secretary of Defense to run the canal during the transfer period; require that all canal revenues be paid into the Treasury and that expenditures be made pursuant to an annual appropriations process; provide for the recovery through tolls of all costs of operation including interest and payments to Panama, capital costs, and employee benefits included in the bill; require congressional authorization of all property transfers including those scheduled for October under the treaty; and provide for U.S. military control of the canal during war.

FOREIGN AID: A bill in conference would authorize \$880.3 million for fiscal 1980 and \$865.3 million for fiscal 1981 for international security assistance programs, including grant military aid and training, foreign military sales credits, peacekeeping operations and international narcotics control programs. The foreign economic aid bill has been reported from conference and was scheduled for House consideration this week. As agreed to by conferees the bill would authorize \$1.8 billion for economic development assistance, \$24 million for an Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (to support research and technological innovation in developing countries to reduce obstacles to economic growth) and \$105 million for the Peace Corps.

MIDEAST: The fiscal 1980 military foreign aid bill, in conference, provides Israel with \$1 billion under the foreign military sales financing program (with repayment of half forgiven). Conferees also transferred into that bill a \$1.9 billion Economic Support Fund, most of which is in support of the Middle East peace effort, with \$785 million earmarked for Israel and \$750 million for Egypt. This is in addition to a bill just signed into law providing for a fiscal 1979 supplemental of almost \$1.5 billion to implement the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The authorization would support a total program level of \$4.8 billion in economic and military assistance for the two countries consisting of loans, grants and foreign military sales credits.

TAIWAN: A new law continues non-governmental relations with Taiwan through an American Institute and gives that country assurance of U.S. concern for its peace and security and arms assistance in a security emergency.

FOREIGN AID REORGANIZATION: Congress gave its approval to the President's plan to reorganize the foreign aid programs by bringing them all under one umbrella organization, the International Development Cooperation Agency. The new agency would be the focal point for setting and coordinating development assistance policy and would take over most of the functions now performed by the Agency for International Development (AID) in the State Department.

In other foreign policy matters, the House passed and sent to conference a bill directing the President to lift sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia by the fall of this year unless he determines that it would not be in the national interest and so reports to Congress. Reported from conference is a bill lifting prohibitions on economic aid to Uganda in fiscal 1979.

SOUTHEAST ASIA REFUGEES: The Foreign Affairs Committee this week reported out a bill to aid the Southeast Asian refugees by providing additional funds in fiscal 1980 (\$207 million) and fiscal 1981 (\$204 million) for migration and refugee assistance. A fiscal 1979 supplemental appropriation contained \$109 million in additional aid for these refugees. The Speaker this week appointed a bipartisan nine-member committee of House members to visit the refugee camps in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand and report to the House in regard to legislation to increase the number of refugees admitted to this country.

DEFENSE: Congress approved a fiscal 1979 supplemental request for funds for the MX missile system, and for the purchase of four destroyers made available due to the cancellation of Iranian orders. The House this week was scheduled to take up a \$42.1 billion Defense bill for fiscal 1980 that contains funds for the MX, an eighth Trident nuclear submarine, and a nuclear aircraft carrier. The bill would also reinstitute draft registration of 18 year olds beginning in 1981.

TRADE

TRADE PACT: Congress gave final approval this month to the largest single trade agreement in U.S. history -- one that will create American jobs, make American goods more competitive abroad, reduce our trade deficit and thus help bolster the dollar and ease inflation. The pact, signed in Geneva in the spring by the U.S. and 22 other nations after years of intensive multilateral trade negotiations, would reduce tariffs by about a third over eight years and make substantial reforms in those non-tariff barriers that hamper the free flow of goods between countries. In its action the Congress brought U.S. law into conformity with a new set of international rules agreed upon by treaty signatories to eliminate various trade barriers. These include rules to: restrict government subsidies of exports, eliminate the use of special and arbitrary product standards, establish uniform methods for determining the value of imports in trade, and end government procurement practices that discriminate against foreign suppliers.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE: The House passed a bill to broaden assistance for workers and firms that are adversely affected by import competition. The bill would extend assistance now provided workers and firms involved in producing goods competitively injured by imports, to those who produce other parts or services that are essential to the production of such import-impacted end products. The bill would also liberalize employment eligibility periods, extend benefit periods for older workers and trainees, and increase job search and relocation allowances.

Scheduled for consideration this week in the House is a bill to extend expiring export control authority under the Export Administration Act. The bill contains a provision to strengthen existing restrictions on the export of Alaskan oil by prohibiting such export for oil swaps (such as with Mexico and Japan) unless it would result in lower oil prices for U.S. consumers.

The House last week passed the fiscal 1980 Maritime Administration authorization for fiscal 1980 that includes \$357 million in construction and operating subsidies for the U.S. merchant fleet. A new law strengthens prohibitions against illegal rebating in ocean shipping.

In other trade related matters the House voted to approve the President's recommendation to waive the freedom of emigration requirements in regard to Romania to allow that country's products to continue to receive most-favored-nation treatment.

EDUCATION, SOCIAL SERVICES, HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: A bill in conference approves one of the President's major reorganization proposals in creating a Cabinet-level Department of Education. The new department would take over virtually all of HEW's elementary, secondary and college-aid programs, vocational rehabilitation programs, and the Defense Department's overseas schools. It would have a budget of approximately \$14 billion and a personnel force of about 18,000.

In the field of higher education, the House passed a bill to remove the cap on the special allowance paid to lenders under the guaranteed student loan program in order to keep student loans an attractive investment and thus ensure their availability. The bill would make other changes in the higher education laws designed to provide more equitable treatment to independent students and to facilitate the collection of defaulted loans.

FOOD STAMPS: A bill reported from conference would authorize an additional \$620 million for the foodstamp program to continue benefits for the remainder of the year. The bill also would permit the elderly, blind and disabled to deduct medical expenses and excess shelter expenses from their income in computing eligibility for food stamps.

SSI DISABILITY: The House passed a bill to remove some of the work disincentives faced by the disabled under the supplemental security income benefits program, by allowing them to have greater earnings than presently allowed and still maintain eligibility, and by permitting those who lose their jobs to requalify for benefits without lengthy waiting periods.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD WELFARE: The House was scheduled to consider a bill raising Title XX broad social services grants to the states from \$2.9 billion to \$3.1 billion, increasing federal matching funds for services provided to abused, neglected and homeless children to a maximum \$141 million in fiscal 1980 and \$266 million in fiscal 1981 (from a current level of \$56.6 million), and permitting the use of welfare funds to help support adopted children.

HEALTH: A bill passed by both Houses in differing forms would extend health resources and planning development programs for three years and authorize a total \$1.2 billion, with funds for health systems agency planning grants, and grants for hospital construction, modernization, conversion and closure. Another bill passed by both Houses would authorize \$103 million for fiscal 1980 for assistance programs in nurse training, including loans, grants, traineeships and scholarships.

TRANSPORTATION

AMTRAK: The House passed a bill extending federal assistance for the operation of Amtrak in amounts of \$881.5 million for fiscal 1980 and approximately \$1.9 billion for the following two years. In an effort to preserve those trains with high ridership during an energy crisis the House voted to restore about half the route cutbacks proposed by the Administration, and agreed to a provision that would assure each section of the country at least one long-distance train.

The House passed a bill authorizing an additional \$1.7 billion in federal funds to aid the completion of the District of Columbia's 101-mile Metro rapid transit system.

ENVIRONMENT

The House passed a bill extending the Safe Drinking Water Act for three years and authorizing a total \$253 million to the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out the programs of the Act, including enforcement of pollution control and abatement, and grants to states for water supervision programs and protection of underground water sources.

Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill authorizing \$381 million for fiscal 1980, mostly to EPA, for environmental research and demonstration. The House passed a resolution calling for an indefinite moratorium on all commercial killing of whales.

Earlier in the session, the House passed the largest single piece of conservation legislation with approval of the Alaska lands bill, designating over 120 million acres of public land for preservation as wilderness, parks, refuges, and forests.

OTHER

BANKING; HOUSING; SBA: The House passed a major banking bill, the Monetary Control Act, designed to stem the exodus of banks from the Federal Reserve System and enhance the Fed's ability to control monetary policy and combat inflation. The bill as finally passed would reduce the amount of non-interest bearing reserves that member banks must keep with the Fed, maintain the current system under which only member banks are required to hold reserves, but specify that if, in the future, the percentage of total bank deposits covered by the Fed reserve requirement should fall below a certain level, then non-member banks would also be subject to reserve requirements.

Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill to extend federal housing and community development programs. As passed by the House the bill provides for fiscal 1980, \$1.2 billion for low-income public housing and Section 8 housing, \$675 million for urban development action grants, \$150 million for housing rehabilitation loans, and \$644 million for rural housing programs.

A bill in conference authorizes \$5.3 billion over three years for programs of the Small Business Administration, including low-interest disaster loans.

VETERANS: A bill passed by the House would provide an 8.3 percent cost-of-living increase in service-connected disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) for veterans and their survivors. The bill would benefit approximately 2.3 million disabled veterans and 345,000 survivors.

A new law establishes a readjustment counseling program for Vietnam veterans and sets up 5-year pilot programs in preventive health care for disabled veterans and in drug and alcohol abuse treatment.

JUDICIAL: The House passed a bill authorizing the Attorney General to initiate civil actions to protect the rights of persons institutionalized due to physical or mental incapacities, of the elderly in nursing homes, detained juveniles, and prisoners. The House also passed a bill to close a current loophole in the law and allow the Coast Guard to make arrests on the high seas for illicit trafficking in drugs by U.S. citizens or aboard vessels under U.S. jurisdiction.

The House defeated a proposed amendment to the Constitution that would have banned the busing of school children to attain racial integration. The House approved an extension until July 1981 of the current moratorium on any move to ban saccharin.

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WHIP ISSUE PAPER

JOHN BRADEMAS
MAJORITY WHIP
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CONGRESS AND ENERGY A PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE

Congressional initiatives to find solutions to the United States' critical energy shortage and end the dangerous dependence on foreign suppliers of oil are receiving the strong support of the American people.

With this firm backing by Americans indicated by the polls, the House over the past two months has taken major steps forward on important energy production and conservation programs -- both short-range and long-range -- in a partnership with the people.

The congressional initiatives were taken under the firm direction of the House Democratic leadership and a special energy task force appointed by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., in June. They are closely related to proposals made by President Carter in his landmark energy messages to the American people two weeks ago.

Starting its work at a time when there was widespread disbelief that the energy crisis was real, and when there was little sense of direction on solutions to energy shortfalls, the leadership both has confirmed that bold action was needed, and has taken major strides in that direction.

The result has been action -- by the full House, by major House committees, or by the appropriate subcommittees -- on a major synthetic fuel-producing program; windfall profits tax; standby gasoline rationing authority; state and federal conservation authority; additional funding for mass transit; new programs to encourage production of more efficient vehicles; steps to improve railway service, solar initiatives, efforts to promote safer and more reliable nuclear energy, and other action.

In turn, Americans are showing through their responses in the polls that they want leadership in attacking the nation's energy crisis, and that they are giving strong backing to the leadership coming from Congress.

For example, in voicing overwhelming support to the House-passed windfall profits tax on the oil companies -- which have been reaping large profits this year even before full federal decontrol of oil pricing is phased in -- Americans strongly agree that revenues from these taxes should be used to help solve the energy crisis.

A recent ABC News-Harris Survey (1,496 adults were polled nationwide) indicates 80 percent of the American people favor use of windfall profit tax revenue for more mass transit to travel to work; 77 percent favor government use of the funds for more alternative energy sources; 70 percent favor a government-industry partnership toward new energy sources; and 82 percent favor using money generated by the tax to help the poor, elderly and others hardest hit by the energy crunch.

Other strong support for Democratic energy initiatives is indicated by Lou Harris' surveying. A recent poll indicates 83 percent of those polled favor the synthetic fuels program initiated by House Democratic leaders. Another 86 percent favor the goal of a 50 percent reduction in imported oil by 1990, which Congress supports as a target through synthetics, conservation, and alternative fuel and motorized-equipment initiatives, solar biomass projects, and increased domestic production of crude oil, coal and natural gas.

Also reflecting their response to leadership, Americans (67 percent) favor the President's proposed wartime-like Energy Mobilization Board; (68 percent) favor granting the President standby authority to impose gasoline rationing in an emergency; (76 percent) favor a \$10 billion mass transit program; (74 percent) favor a national Energy Security Corporation; and (65 percent) favor establishment of conservation goals.

Just a relatively few weeks ago, Americans were doubting the existence of an energy shortage, were unaware of the threat posed by continued dependence on foreign oil for half the nation's supply, and were relatively oblivious of the scars being imposed on the body of the American economy by the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Today, Americans indicate they are willing to make sacrifices, support conservation, use alternative transportation if it is made available, support expensive research and experimentation for alternative fuels and methods of using them, and cut oil imports in half within 10 years.

This change in the perception of the scope of the problem and the potential solutions prove Americans want leadership on energy, and will support leadership on energy. Congress is providing that leadership. Working together, President Carter, Congress and the American people can be an unbeatable combination.

SOME OF THE MAJOR ENERGY ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HOUSE AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST INCLUDE:

WINDFALL PROFITS TAX -- Under current law, Federal price controls on oil produced in the United States are scheduled to expire September 30, 1981. On June 1, President Carter started using his authority, gradually, to phase out these controls. The administration also proposed a 50 percent excise tax on the additional profits the oil companies will receive as domestic oil prices climb to world market prices.

The House opted for a much tougher approach, voting in June to impose a 60 percent windfall profits tax on the new oil company profits. Under the House version of the legislation, and taking into account added taxes on new record profits being reported by oil companies, tens of billions of dollars in additional revenue is expected to be generated between 1980 and 1984 for possible use to attack the nation's energy problems. Senate action is expected early this fall.

ENERGY AND TAX REVENUE -- The administration has estimated that the proposed windfall profits tax receipts will range from \$146 billion to \$270 billion over the period 1980-1990, depending on oil price assumptions and the direction of world oil prices. The administration has proposed establishment of an energy trust fund into which the windfall profits tax revenues would be placed and used for energy programs.

The House Ways and Means Committee currently is working up legislation on how such funds would be used, taking into consideration such proposals as use of the money for synthetic fuels development, joint industry-government energy projects, increased federal support for mass transportation, and some form of assistance to the poor, elderly, those on fixed incomes, and others hardest hit by the nation's energy crisis.

In addition, the Ways and Means Committee has under consideration legislation to grant energy tax credits for installation of alternative energy producers, such as wood-burning stoves, solar energy, and process heat; and tax incentives for production of gasohol, further assistance to low-income households.

Also under active consideration by the committee are proposed new limitations on the foreign tax credits which allow multinational corporations to subtract from U.S. tax payments taxes paid to foreign countries, and another bill to provide special tax provisions designed to discourage non-energy acquisitions by energy companies.

Action on these key energy and tax revenue measures is expected in September.

SYNETHIC FUELS -- With the strong support of the Democratic leadership, the House has adopted a major synthetic fuels bill which sets a national goal of 2 million barrels per day of synthetic fuels within 10 years and authorizes \$3 billion to help stimulate American industry and ingenuity to develop these fuels from such resources as coal, shale, tar sands, lignite, peat, grain and solid wastes, including urban refuse.

This week, the House followed up this initiative by approving a \$1.5 billion appropriation for the Department of Energy in fiscal 1980 for the synthetic fuels program. Among a number of other alternative fuel initiatives in the bill is a \$6 million provision for a program to convert urban wastes to fuels. Meanwhile, congressional committees have been holding hearings on environmental questions raised about use of such fuels.

STANDBY GASOLINE RATIONING AUTHORITY -- As promised by the leadership and recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the House adopted legislation which would require the President to prepare new emergency standby gasoline rationing plans for use during a national shortfall of 20 percent or more.

The plan requires the President to submit his proposal to Congress for review within 90 days of enactment. No formal congressional action -- the type which could pit state against state and region against region -- is required on the substance of the President's plan.

The President could implement his plan during a national emergency supply shortage which has resulted in, or is likely to result in a daily shortage -- for at least 30 days -- of at least 20 percent of supplies available for the previous year.

Once the President decided to use the authority, either the House or the Senate would have power to veto that decision within 15 days of the time he announces his intention to implement rationing. This would give Congress the opportunity to affirm that an emergency exists and rationing is required.

ENERGY MOBILIZATION BOARD -- Two House committees are considering the President's proposal to establish a three-member Energy Mobilization Board empowered to expedite permits and construction of critical energy facilities it considers to be in the national interest.

The aim of the board is consistent with congressional initiatives to develop a "fast track" method of cutting through red tape and make it easier, wherever possible, to expedite the production and distribution of fuels.

While the proposed board has been approved by the House Interior Committee and a key House Commerce subcommittee, there is controversy over the plan because of questions about the extent of its power to override federal, state and local laws and regulations, and there are environmental and ecological concerns.

Action on the legislation by the full House is expected sometime in September.

Such authority could be used, for example, to expedite development of prospective pipelines from Long Beach, Calif., to Midland, Tex., and from Port Angeles, Wash., to Clearbrook, Minn., to move more Alaskan oil inland faster and more efficiently, to increase U.S. refinery capacities, and to expedite new Alaska gas pipeline facilities.

It is possible that the President's proposal for creation of a seven-member Energy Security Corporation (to direct the development of a targeted 2.5 million barrels per day of substitutes for imported oil by the year 1990) may be considered concurrently with the proposed Energy Mobilization Board and "fast track" legislation.

STATE/FEDERAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS -- The standby gasoline rationing plan was attached to a Senate-passed bill, adopted by the House, which would authorize the President to set conservation targets for states for gasoline and diesel fuels, and implement federal conservation plans in states unable or unwilling to meet the conservation targets.

The legislation calls for uniform methods of applying state conservation targets, requires review of state targets within one year, gives each governor 45 days to develop plans to meet or exceed the targets set by the President.

The President would be authorized to impose additional federal conservation measures on states not meeting his goals only if there were a 10 percent reduction in available supplies of motor fuels or other petroleum products for a three month period.

Potential state and federal conservation measures envisioned include minimum gasoline purchase requirements and odd-even gasoline purchasing based on license plates.

FUNDING OF VARIOUS CONSERVATION PROGRAMS -- In adopting legislation this week appropriating funds for the Department of Energy, the House approved \$768 million for energy conservation programs of the department, with a heavy emphasis on additional funding of research and development initiatives.

The funding envisions new programs to demonstrate efficient alternatives to providing both heat and power to industrial, commercial and residential sites, thermal and solar projects, further development of wood as an energy source.

Also included in the House-passed bill was \$96 million for energy programs directly aimed at transportation. These include research programs for vehicular propulsion, including development of gas turbine and electric engines. Some \$5.2 million was provided for alternative fuel use programs.

Additional conservation funding is proposed in a massive \$6.9 billion authorization bill for all Department of Energy civilian research and development programs for fiscal year 1980. That bill was sent to the House floor by the committees on Science and Technology, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

In the area of conservation, the DOE bill as reported by the committees increased by \$86.9 million, to a total of \$346.5 million, proposed spending for such programs as loan guarantees and grants for urban-waste-to-energy demonstration projects, industrial waste energy reduction and co-generation, alternative fuel use for transportation, automotive gas turbine development, and electric and hybrid vehicle programs.

Meanwhile, additional measures for transportation efficiencies have cleared the House Appropriations Committee and are ready for floor action in the fiscal 1980 Department of Transportation Appropriations bill.

A major committee amendment, to be offered on the House floor, would add \$242.5 million to the \$9.5 billion transportation bill including \$4 million for car pool programs, \$40 million for safer off-system roads, \$20 million for enforcement of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limits as part of the effort to promote more efficient use of vehicles.

MASS TRANSPORTATION -- The House also is moving forward in promoting the development of mass transportation as a viable and necessary alternative to automobiles and other less efficient consumers of fuel.

The Department of Transportation Appropriations bill for fiscal 1980, currently before the House for consideration on the floor, includes \$1.3 billion for urban mass transit discretionary grants, \$650 million for urban formula grants, and \$700 million for transfer of interstate highway funds to mass transit programs, including \$275 million for Washington's Metrorail system.

In addition, the Appropriations Committee has prepared an amendment to the DOT appropriations bill to be offered on the floor which would increase urban discretionary transportation grants by \$130 million, increase urban formula grants by \$30 million and increase rural and small urban grants by \$10 million for local transportation development.

To further underscore its commitment to mass transportation, the House also approved legislation authorizing \$1.7 billion for fiscal years 1981 through 1987 to complete construction of the Washington area metro subway system, which is used by the thousands of tourists who visit the city from throughout the nation as well as people from Maryland and Virginia who work in the city. Recent ridership has set records.

RAILROADS -- The House adopted legislation authorizing the spending of \$2.7 billion in federal funds to support Amtrak for the next three years, restoring about half the routes earmarked for discontinuance by the Administration in the 27,000 mile system. In acting on the legislation, the House agreed to assure each section of the country at least one long-distance line, and the potential for future expanded use of Amtrak lines is being reviewed.

In the fiscal 1980 Department of Transportation Appropriations bill currently before the House, \$762.3 million is provided for grants to Amtrak during the year. Additionally, the measure would provide \$481 million for Northeast railroad corridor improvements, \$100 million for general railroad improvements and rehabilitation, and \$550 million for the purchase of Conrail securities.

FOSSIL ENERGY -- Efforts to promote more production of energy from coal and petroleum sources in the United States are reflected in provisions of two House bills. For example, the Department of Energy civilian research and development authorization bill cleared by committee includes an \$86.9 million increase (to \$802.6 million) for fossil energy programs, primarily for coal liquefaction, fuel cells, and enhanced gas recovery.

In an Appropriations Bill for the Department of Energy approved by the House this week, the appropriations committee included a \$23.7 million increase over the administration's request for fossil energy research and development, bringing total spending in this area for fiscal 1980 to \$699.3 million on coal, petroleum and natural gas projects.

Among these projects are programs to improve underground and surface coal mining; build coal liquefaction demonstration plants; build coal gasification demonstration plants; promote conversion to coal by electric utilities, and including \$58.3 million for enhanced oil recovery through such methods as extraction from tar sands and shale.

In addition to stepped up on-shore and off-shore drilling and other enhanced domestic energy production programs, the House also approved \$145.9 million (a \$142.5 million increase over the administration budget request) for increased exploration and assessment of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

NUCLEAR FISSION -- Under legislation approved by the Committee on Science and Technology and ready for final action by the House, the proposed authorization for nuclear fission energy programs was increased by \$202,850,000 to \$2,263,773,000 including \$183.8 million for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor project which the administration had opposed.

The committee bill cut Breeder Reactor Studies by \$40 million, increased Uranium Enrichment programs by \$70 million, and includes a prohibition against using research and development funds to irretrievably bury spent fuel which could be a potential source of future energy. The bill, cleared for floor action, also includes a \$27.7 million increase in authorized spending for Converter Reactors, including \$5 million for a nuclear power plant operator training program.

Meanwhile, many legislators are awaiting the findings of federal investigators looking into the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania to help determine the future course the nation should take in the area of nuclear energy.

SOLAR ENERGY AND OTHER INITIATIVES -- The development of solar energy remains a high priority in Congress. The House in June approved \$133.3 million for development and demonstration of solar energy systems, and another \$283.3 million for the advancement of solar technology and the development of wind conversion techniques.

The House Banking Committee has under consideration the administration's new proposal for a \$100 million Solar Energy Bank, which would provide interest subsidies for buildings using solar equipment; tax credits for installation of solar energy also is under consideration in committee. The Banking Committee expects to begin marking up the legislation in September after completing hearings on the President's plan.

Meanwhile, the Department of Energy authorization bill currently pending before the full House would authorize \$6.9 billion for civilian energy research and development for fiscal 1980. The House Science and Technology Committee, in reporting out the bill, increased the authorization for such initiatives as solar heating and cooling and major demonstration projects by \$16 million to \$142.3 million.

The committee, in the bill before the House, also increased Solar Technology funding authorizations by \$22.3 million, including construction funds for the Solar Energy Research Institute. There were other increases in the bill for important energy initiatives -- increases for geothermal and hydroelectric programs, electric energy systems, and a \$2.5 million increase for research on environmental monitoring and cleanup around nuclear facilities.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES -- The House has passed a bill authorizing \$85.2 million for the naval petroleum and oil shale reserve programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal 1980. This action was followed up this week when the House approved an appropriation of \$69 million -- the full funding requested, for the petroleum reserve program.

This funding allows for further exploratory oil work on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 at Elk Hills, California, and Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 in Utah, and some flexibility in acquisition of additional pipeline capacity, under the close monitoring of the Congress.

July 30, 1979

JOHN BRADEMAS
Majority Whip

LEGISLATIVE CHECKLIST

Following is a checklist of legislative achievements by the
96th Congress during the first session to date:

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ECONOMIC ITEMS

FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION FOR FISCAL 1980: Congress adopted in final form the First Budget Resolution for fiscal 1980, setting spending targets of \$532 billion, a deficit of \$23 billion, budget authority at \$604 billion and revenues of \$509 billion. (HConRes 107)

PUBLIC DEBT LIMITATION: A new law provides for a six-month extension of the temporary public debt limitation through September 30, 1979 (increased by \$32 billion); increases by \$8 billion the amount of Treasury bonds that can be issued with interest rates exceeding the statutory limit; and increases to 7-percent the interest rate ceiling on savings bonds. The law also requires the President and the Budget Committees of the Congress to submit alternate balanced budget proposals for fiscal 1981 and 1982 in the event that their basic budget proposals for those years call for a deficit. (PL 96-5)

COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY: A new law extends the Council on Wage and Price Stability for one year, from September 30, 1979 through September 30, 1980, and authorizes \$8.5 million for fiscal 1980. (PL 96-10)

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES: A new law extends retroactively the four-year period during which the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the imposition of countervailing duties (tariffs imposed on imports that have been subsidized by foreign governments) from January 3, 1979 to September 30, 1979, or until legislation to implement the international agreement or agreements on subsidy practices negotiated in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) is enacted or either House of Congress defeats such implementing legislation, whichever occurs first. (PL 96-6)

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS: A bill in conference would amend and extend federal housing and community development programs, including \$675 million for fiscal 1980 for the Urban Development Action Grant program to stimulate private investment and jobs in distressed communities; \$150 million for fiscal 1980 for Section 312 housing rehabilitation loans; \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1980 for low-income public housing and Section 8 housing assistance; \$2.5 billion for fiscal 1980 through 1982 for Section 202 housing for the elderly programs; and \$644 million for fiscal 1980 in housing subsidies for the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration. (HR 3875)

SBA PROGRAMS: A bill in conference authorizes \$1.6 billion in fiscal 1980, \$1.8 billion in fiscal 1981 and \$1.9 billion in fiscal 1982 for small business programs, including disaster assistance. The bill continues low interest rates on loans to homeowners for natural disasters occurring between October 1, 1978 and October 1, 1982 and to businesses, including residential landlords who are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere. The bill also authorizes a White House Conference on Small Business to be held not later than June 30, 1980. (S 918)

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE: The House passed a bill to broaden trade adjustment assistance programs for workers and firms dislocated by import competition and federal policies to increase foreign trade. The bill extends coverage to workers of eligible firms that supply parts or services essential to the production, transport or storage of import-impacted products; to workers laid off from import-impacted firms through exercise of union seniority rights; and to workers employed a minimum of 26 of the 52 weeks or 40 of the 104 weeks immediately preceding layoff with one or more import-impacted firms. The bill also extends benefit periods for older workers and trainees; increases job search and relocation allowances; and authorizes funds for testing the use of vouchers by workers in trade-impacted areas that entitle employers and institutions to federal payment for training or services rendered. (HR 1543)

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT: The House had under consideration a bill extending for four years, through September 30, 1983, the Export Administration Act which constitutes the basic authority for controlling the export of most civilian products from the United States. The bill would authorize \$14.9 million over two years for the act and \$8.9 million over two years to carry out the International Investment Survey Act which provides for collection and analysis of data on foreign investment in the U.S. and American investment outside the U.S. (HR 4034)

THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1979: A new law approves and implements the trade agreements negotiated in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) and submitted to Congress by the President on June 19, 1979. As finally agreed to the trade pact includes phased tariff reductions averaging 33 percent over eight years, reform of nontariff barriers, certain agricultural agreements, and a framework for reform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). (PL 96-39)

MONETARY CONTROL ACT: The House passed a bill to reduce the amount of reserves that Federal Reserve member banks are required to post with the Fed. The bill reduces reserves on transactions (checking) accounts from a range of 7 to 22 percent to a fixed rate of 3 percent on the first \$35 million of deposits and 11 percent on deposits above that. The bill eliminates reserve requirements on time and savings deposits, but gives the Federal Reserve authority to impose them on large, non-personal short-term time deposits if and when agreement is reached with other nations to impose reserve requirements on Eurocurrency deposits. The bill further provides that if banks continue to withdraw from the Fed, and the percentage of transactions deposits covered by reserve requirements falls from the present level of 70.3 percent to 67.5 percent, a mandatory system of reserves for transactions accounts at all depository institutions would be triggered into effect. Reserve requirements would be 11 percent on all transactions deposits, with a complete exemption for the first \$35 million of deposits. New reserve requirements for large nonmember banks would be phased in over a 10-year period. The bill guarantees that the reserve base will never fall below 67.5 percent of deposits in the nation's banking system. Additionally, all banks and thrift institutions with transactions accounts are given access to the Federal Reserve's discount (loan) window, and access to services to be sold by the Federal Reserve such as check clearing. (HR 7)

MILITARY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1979: A bill in conference would authorize \$880.3 million for fiscal 1980 and \$865.3 million for fiscal 1981 for international security assistance programs, including grant military assistance and training, foreign military credit sales programs, peacekeeping operations, and international narcotics control programs. (HR 3173)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION ACT OF 1979: A bill reported from conference would authorize \$1.98 billion for fiscal 1980 for the International Development and Cooperation Act, including \$1.84 billion for economic development assistance, \$23.75 million for the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, \$105.4 million for the Peace Corps, and a \$1.7 million for a military assistance program for the Sudan. (HR 3324)

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT: A new law continues non-governmental relations with Taiwan through an American Institute and declares U.S. policy intentions and security interest with regard to Taiwan. Specifically, the law includes declarations that peace and stability in the Western Pacific area are in the U.S. political security and economic interest; that the U.S. will consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and stability of the area and of grave concern to the U.S.; that the U.S. will maintain its capacity to resist any resort to force that would jeopardize the security of Taiwan and will provide Taiwan with defensive arms. (PL 96-8)

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY: A bill in conference authorizes \$19.3 million for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in fiscal 1980 and \$20.6 million in fiscal 1981. (HR 2774)

STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION: A bill reported from conference authorizes \$2.1 billion for fiscal 1980 and \$2.4 billion for fiscal 1981 for the Department of State, the International Communication Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting. The conference report places a ceiling on spending by requiring cuts of \$9.7 million in fiscal 1980 and \$13.2 million in fiscal 1981 for the following State Department programs: administration of foreign affairs; international organizations and conferences; and international commissions. The report also authorizes \$104.9 million fiscal 1979 supplemental for migration and refugee assistance; and directs the President to lift sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia by November 15, 1979 unless he determines it would not be in the U.S. interest to do so and so reports to the Congress, in which case, Congress could, by concurrent resolution, overrule the President's decision. (HR 3363)

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING REVISION ACT OF 1979: A bill cleared for the President provides, for the first time, congressional guidelines for the determination of stockpile requirements, requires specific authorization for acquisition of materials, and establishes a National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, to be funded from disposal sales and used to acquire needed materials in the future. (HR 2154)

DISPOSAL OF TIN FROM NATIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILES: The House passed a bill authorizing the disposal of 35,000 long tons of tin and providing for the deposit of the proceeds of such sales and authorizing the contribution of up to 5,000 tons of tin by the U.S. to the International Tin Buffer Stock. (HR 595)

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE: A new law authorizes \$1.47 billion for supplemental international security assistance for fiscal 1979 for Egypt and Israel to implement the recently signed peace treaty between those two countries. The law supports a total program of \$4.8 billion in economic and military assistance of which \$1.1 billion will be in the form of grants and loans and \$370 million will finance Foreign Military Sales (FMS) totalling \$3.7 billion. (PL 96-35)

TO WAIVE PROHIBITIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO UGANDA: A bill reported from conference repeals the fiscal 1979 prohibitions on economic assistance to Uganda. (S 1019)

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES: The House passed a resolution expressing the sense of the House that the President should call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene immediately an emergency session of the General Assembly to deal with the refugee crisis in Southeast Asia. (HRes 321)

PANAMA CANAL ACT: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal under treaties which take effect October 1, 1979. The bill provides for the gradual turnover of the operation of the canal to Panama by the year 2000 and establishes the Panama Canal Commission as a noncorporate U.S. government agency subject to the direction of the Secretary of Defense to run the canal during the transfer period, until December 31, 1999. The bill contains the following provisions to assure the operation of the canal on a self-sustaining basis with maximum protection of U.S. government property and control of expenditures by the Congress: payment of all revenues of the Canal into the Treasury and expenditures by the Commission only pursuant to authorization and appropriations by the Congress; recovery from tolls of all costs of operation including interest, payments to Panama, capital costs and employee benefits included in the bill; limitation of appropriations to the amount of revenues from the Canal; accounting for Canal funds under the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 applicable to government agencies generally; requirement of authorization by Congress of all property transfers, including authority for the transfer scheduled for October 1, 1979 by the 1977 treaty; Senate confirmation of appointment by the President of the Administrator of the Commission and the U.S. members of the Board established to supervise the Commission; appointment to the supervisory Board of U.S. members from the private sector with experience in U.S. port operations, shipping and labor relations; direction of the Commission by the Secretary of Defense; and military control of operation of the Canal in war time. (HR 111)

DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION: A new law authorizes an additional \$2.02 billion in fiscal 1979 for the Department of Defense for weapons procurement, research, development, test and evaluation, including \$1.35 billion for procurement of four DDG-993 destroyers made available to the United States as a result of cancellations by Iran, and \$190 million for the development of the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile. (PL 96-29)

U.N. COMMISSION ON AMERICAN MIA'S IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: Both Houses adopted in final form a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a United Nations special investigatory commission should be established to secure a full accounting of Americans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia. (HConRes 10)

TO WAIVE FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO ROMANIA: The House approved the recommendation of the President to extend his authority to waive freedom of emigration requirements under the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Romania. The action approved the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment for products of Romania for twelve months. (HRes 317)

ENERGY

EMERGENCY TEMPERATURE RESTRICTIONS: Both Houses passed a resolution approving Standby Energy Conservation Plan No. 2, to restrict thermostat settings and hot water temperatures in most non-residential buildings in America in the event of a national energy emergency. (HRes 209)

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES: The House passed a bill authorizing \$85.2 million for the naval petroleum and oil shale reserve programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal 1980. (HR 3354)

ENERGY INFORMATION: The House passed a resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide Members of the House with information on the energy situation. (HRes 291)

SYNTHETIC FUELS: A bill in conference extends for one year the authorities of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and amends the Act to provide for the startup of production of synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks. The bill would direct the President to achieve a national production goal of 500,000 barrels a day crude oil equivalent for synthetic fuels and synthetic chemical feedstocks by 1985, rising to 2 million barrels a day by 1990. The bill provides a new financial incentive for production by authorizing the President to issue contracts for the purchase of synthetics for government use or resale and authorizes \$3 billion to be used to fund the difference between the contract price and the market price, if the latter is lower, either in the event the government refuses delivery for any reason or purchases the fuels for use by federal agencies. The bill establishes guidelines for the awarding of contracts and limits contract awards to any one contractor to 100,000 barrels a day crude oil equivalent. The bill also makes the direct loan and loan guarantee authorities of the Act applicable to production of synthetics, and increases the discretionary ceilings of these authorities to \$48 million and \$38 million respectively. (S 932)

CRUDE OIL WINDFALL PROFITS TAX ACT OF 1979: The House passed a bill which would impose a 60 percent windfall profits tax on crude oil price increases resulting from the decontrol of domestic crude oil prices or from future increases in world oil prices. The bill would result in net windfall profit taxes of many billions of dollars for the years 1980 through 1984 from profits oil companies are expected to realize over that period. (HR 3919)

EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1979: The House had under consideration a bill providing the President with new emergency standby gasoline rationing authority and providing for the development of new federal and state gasoline and diesel fuel conservation programs. (S 1030)

ENERGY AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: The House had under consideration a bill authorizing \$6.9 billion for all Department of Energy civilian research and development programs for fiscal 1980. (HR 3000)

ETHICS REFORM AND OTHER HOUSE ACTIVITIES

HOUSE RULES CHANGES: The House adopted rules changes for the 96th Congress which can both help members save time and assure full participation in roll call votes. The new rules authorize the Speaker to defer some roll call votes and cluster them at times certain later, and allow a speeding up of roll call votes usually taken in sequence. They also reduce the opportunity to use strictly procedural matters for dilatory roll calls. Other changes give members at least three days to study a committee report before voting on a measure. Finally, the changes also authorize closed-circuit televising of the House proceedings.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES: The House passed a resolution to create a Select Committee on Committees which would conduct a thorough and complete study of the operation and implementation of the committee system in the House, including the committee structure of the House, the number of committees and their jurisdiction, committee rules and procedures, media coverage of meetings, staffing, space, equipment and other committee facilities. (HRes 118)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL: The House passed a resolution to reestablish a Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control in the 96th Congress. The select committee would not have legislative jurisdiction but would be directed to conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems of narcotics, drug, and polydrug abuse and control. The select committee would review recommendations by the President and federal agencies on drug abuse and would recommend legislative action to House standing committees. (HRes 13)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF: The House passed a resolution reestablishing the Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf until June 30, 1980. The select committee would not have legislative jurisdiction but would have the authority to conduct a continuing study and review of the problems, programs and policies related to the management of energy resources of the Outer Continental Shelf and the impact the exploitation of those energy resources will have on the environment. The select committee would also conduct oversight reviews of the implementation of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1978 and would be directed to provide requested assistance to any standing committee considering a bill related to outer continental shelf matters. (HRes 53)

CLARIFICATION OF THE ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978: A new law modifies provisions of the Ethics in Government Act that impose certain post-employment restrictions on senior officials to make clear that the two year ban on assisting in representing a client applies only to a former employee's "personal presence" at any formal or informal appearance before his agency and applies only to matters in which the individual participated personally and substantially while an officer or employee. The law exempts elected officials and full time employees of state and local governments, employees of educational institutions and medical research and treatment facilities from the one-year prohibition on contacting former agencies. (PL 96-28)

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: A new law makes technical and conforming amendments to the Ethics in Government Act which requires financial disclosure by employees of all three branches, along with certain candidates for federal office. (PL 96-19)

INTERN PROGRAMS AND CLERK HIRE ALLOWANCE: The House passed a resolution making certain revisions in the intern program and clerk hire allowance regulations of the House. (HRes 359)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1979: The House approved the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, to establish an Office of Federal Inspector as a coordinating authority for the various federal agencies that will be involved in the construction of an Alaska natural gas pipeline. (HRes 199)

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1979: The House approved the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, to establish an International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) to be the focal agency within the government for economic matters affecting U.S. relations with developing countries. (HRes 231)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: A bill in conference would establish a cabinet level Department of Education. (S 210)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AUTHORIZATION: A bill cleared for the President authorizes \$23.1 million for the international affairs functions of the Treasury Department for fiscal 1980. (S 976)

TRUST TERRITORIES AND INSULAR LANDS: The House passed a bill authorizing funds for the insular areas of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide a comprehensive medical program in the Northern Marshall Islands, the site of United States nuclear testing in the 1940's and 1950's and authorizes funds for medical care, research and analysis of the biological effects of radiation on the people in the Pacific Islands trust territory. (HR 3756)

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill authorizing \$31 million for fiscal 1980 for the U.S. Fire Administration, the Fire Research Center and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including \$5.4 million for anti-arson programs. (S 1160)

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION: The House passed a bill to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for two years at its current level of \$4 million a year. (HR 3923)

MAGISTRATE ACT OF 1979: A bill in conference expands the civil and criminal jurisdiction of U.S. Magistrates and provides for a selection process for magistrates. (S 237)

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill authorizing \$14 million for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for fiscal 1980. (S 721)

TO DELAY EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL COURT RULES CHANGES: The House passed a bill to delay conditionally the effective date of certain rules of procedure and evidence proposed by the U.S. Supreme Court. (HR 4712)

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: The House passed a bill making certain administrative changes concerning the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation. The bill provides per diem compensation for members of the Commission; requires the Commission to submit such interim reports as the Commission deems appropriate and extends the final report due date by one year to July 1, 1980; and exempts the Commission from certain OMB clearance requirements. In addition, the bill also extends the exclusion of certain alien farm workers from the federal unemployment tax for two additional years, until January 1, 1982. (HR 3920)

EXEMPTIONS OF SAVINGS AND LOANS FROM FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT: A new law would exempt savings and loan institutions from certain provisions to the Federal Trade Commission Act so as to eliminate the duplicative regulating authority presently held by the FTC and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. (PL 96-37)

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES: The House passed a bill establishing dispute resolution procedures and an arbitration board to settle disputes between the U.S. Postal Service and organizations of supervisors and other managerial personnel. (HR 827)

SMITHSONIAN PLANNING AUTHORIZATION BILL: A new law authorizes \$500,000 in fiscal 1980 for the planning and development of the "South Quadrangle" of the Mall by the Smithsonian Institution. (PL 96-37)

SOCIAL SERVICES

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM: The House passed a bill to remove certain work disincentives for the disabled under the supplemental security income benefits program. The bill would allow those individuals who continue to meet the medical criteria for disability to have greater earnings than allowed under present law and regulations and still be found eligible for SSI disability payments and would permit disabled persons who lose their jobs to requalify for SSI without a lengthy waiting period. (HR 3464)

FOOD STAMP EXCESS MEDICAL AND SHELTER COST DEDUCTIONS: The House passed a bill permitting the elderly, blind and disabled to deduct certain medical and excess shelter expenses in computing their eligibility for food stamp benefits. (HR 4303)

FOOD STAMP ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1979: A bill reported from conference would authorize an additional \$620 million for the food stamp program for fiscal 1979, allow the elderly, blind and disabled to deduct medical expenses in excess of \$35 per month and remove the ceiling on allowable amount of excess shelter expense deduction (currently \$90 per month) for households containing a member age sixty or older or who receives SSI or Social Security disability payments. (HR 4057)

CIVIL RIGHTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS: The House passed a bill to authorize the Attorney General to initiate civil actions in federal courts on behalf of the United States to protect institutionalized persons when he has reasonable cause to believe that a state or its agent is depriving such persons of their federal constitutional or statutory rights and that such deprivation of rights is part of a "pattern or practice" of denial (rather than an isolated or accidental incident). The bill defines institution as a home for the mentally ill, retarded or handicapped; a jail or a prison; a pretrial detention facility; a juvenile facility or a nursing home. (HR 10)

TAX PROVISIONS

STATE LEGISLATORS' TAX TREATMENT: A bill in conference would extend for one year, through 1978, the rules relating to the tax treatment of state legislators' travel expenses away from home. The bill would also extend certain provisions related to child support and social services programs, including authority for federal matching of state costs for providing services to families not on welfare to assist them in obtaining child support from absent parents; authority to use Title XX funds to pay costs of employing welfare recipients in child care jobs; and authority to use Title XX funds to provide certain services to drug addicts and alcoholics. (HR 3091)

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1979: The House passed a bill to make technical, clerical, conforming and clarifying amendments to provisions enacted by the Revenue Act of 1978 and other 1978 tax legislation. (HR 2797)

ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL PARKS

EPA AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: A bill in conference authorizes \$381.3 million for environmental research, development and demonstration activities for fiscal 1980, mostly for the Environmental Protection Agency. (HR 2676)

NACOA AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: A new law authorizes \$550,000 for the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere for fiscal 1980. (PL 96-26)

OCEAN POLLUTION RESEARCH: A new law authorizes \$4.3 million for fiscal 1980 for the National Ocean Pollution Research and Development and Monitoring Planning Act (PL 95-273) for fiscal 1980. (PL 96-17)

NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ACT AMENDMENTS: The House passed a bill establishing a Channel Islands National Park in California, and making technical and correcting changes in the National Park and Recreation Act of 1978. (HR 3757)

ALASKA LANDS: The House passed a bill designating approximately 126 million acres of public lands as conservation units, 67 million of them as wilderness. Specifically, the bill designates 44 million acres as parks, 77 million acres as wildlife refuges, 3.3 million acres as forests and 2 million acres as wild and scenic rivers. The bill also confirms the 17 national monuments set up in Alaska by executive order of the President on December 1, 1978, redesignates them as preserves and parks, and adds wilderness and wildlife refuge designations. In addition, the bill designates over 13 million acres in the Arctic Range as wilderness, including the coastal plain, thereby precluding any exploration or development there; opens nonwilderness wildlife refuges to discretionary oil and gas leasing; and mandates opening the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to private oil and gas exploration and development. The bill also leaves almost 27 million acres closed to sport hunting (a reduction of 14 million acres from that currently closed under monument designation), prohibits lumbering on 6.4 million acres of forest wilderness (in the Tongass National Forest), and places 2.5 million acres of state lands in conservation units. (HR 39)

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill establishing the Frederick Law Olmsted home and office in Massachusetts as a National Historic site. (S 495)

COOSA RIVER BANK EROSION CONTROL: The House passed a bill authorizing the Corps of Engineers to correct slope erosion problems on the Coosa River in Alabama in order to protect the Fort Toulouse National Historic Landmark and Taskigi Indian Mound in Elmore County, Alabama. (HR 2814)

WATER BANK PROGRAM: The House passed a bill to raise the annual authorization for the water bank program to \$30 million, to allow adjustment in payment rates under the program, and to expand the types of wetlands eligible for coverage. (HR 2043)

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill to protect archeological resources on public and Indian lands by prohibiting unauthorized removal or sale of such resources and providing for civil and criminal penalties for violators. (S 490)

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT: The House passed a bill to authorize a total of \$252.7 million for three fiscal years for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to carry out its responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act, including pollution control and abatement activities and the making of grants to states for public water supervision programs and underground water source protection programs. (HR 3509)

RELIEF OF THE CITY OF NENANA, ALASKA: The House passed a bill to clear title to certain lands in the City of Nenana, Alaska, to allow construction of a local water and sewer system, and to extend for one year the authority of the Cook Inlet Regional Corporation to select property under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. (HR 4811)

ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES: The House passed a bill to affirm certain survey lines as the true boundary of the Angeles National Forest in California. (HR 3361)

SCIENCE

FAA AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: The House passed a bill authorizing \$75 million for the Federal Aviation Administration for research and development in fiscal 1980 in the areas of air traffic control, navigation, aviation weather, and aviation medicine. (HR 2277)

NSF AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: A bill cleared for the President authorizes \$1,007.7 million for continuation of the research and education activities of the National Science Foundation for fiscal 1980, including continuation of support of basic and applied research, science education, science information activities, science policy research, international scientific activities, and the management support of all NSF programs. (HR 2729)

NASA AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: A bill cleared for the President authorizes \$4.96 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal 1980, for the continuation of the space program including research and development in space flight, space science, space applications, aeronautical research and technology, space research and technology, tracking and data acquisition and necessary supporting construction and administrative effort. The bill includes \$1.59 billion for the space shuttle program. (HR 1786) A new law authorizes a fiscal 1979 supplemental of \$185 million for NASA's Space Shuttle program. (PL 96-16)

HEALTH

HEALTH INFORMATION PROGRAMS EXTENSION: The House passed a bill to extend for three years expiring health information programs under the Public Health Service Act, to extend authority for certain grant programs under the Community Mental Health Centers Act, and to provide for new programs in the area of digestive disease control. (HR 3641)

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO HEALTH LAWS: A new law corrects technical errors in several public health measures adopted during the 95th Congress and in the Public Health Service Act. (PL 96-32)

SACCHARIN EXTENSION: The House passed a bill to extend until June 30, 1981, the ban on actions by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to prohibit or restrict the sale or distribution of saccharin. (HR 4453)

NURSE TRAINING AMENDMENTS: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill providing a one year extension of programs authorized by the Nurse Training Act and authorizing \$103 million for fiscal 1980 for nurse training, including loans and grants, traineeships, student loans and scholarships. (S 230)

HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill authorizing \$345 million, \$399 million and \$448 million for fiscal 1980 through 1982 respectively for the health planning and resources development programs of Title XV and Title XVI of the Public Health Service Act. The bill includes funds for health systems agency planning grants, and for grants for hospital construction, modernization and conversion programs. In addition, the bill would extend and modify existing requirements with respect to health systems agencies, state health planning and development agencies, federal health planning and policy making, and resources development. (S 544)

STATE HEALTH PLANNING AGENCY EXTENSION AMENDMENTS: A new law authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to extend conditional designations for state health planning and development agencies until July 31, 1979. (PL 96-33)

EDUCATION

NONDISCHARGEABILITY OF CERTAIN STUDENT LOANS: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill providing that certain federally insured or guaranteed student loans are not dischargeable during the first five years after they become due unless the court finds such repayment will be an undue hardship on the debtor or his dependents. (HR 2807)

TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1978: The House passed a bill making technical and miscellaneous amendments to the Education Amendments of 1978 and other education statutes. (HR 4591)

LAND CONVEYANCE TO BELL COUNTY, KY. BOARD OF EDUCATION: A bill cleared for the President authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey any interest held by the U.S. in certain lands located in Bell County, Ky. to the County Board of Education, in order to permit construction of an urgently needed high school. (S 41)

TRANSPORTATION

AMTRAK REORGANIZATION ACT: The House passed a bill authorizing \$881.5 million, \$940.5 million and \$958.5 million for Amtrak for fiscal 1980-82, for operating expenses, capital acquisitions and improvements, capital expenses of restructured routes and for statutory labor protection payments to be made to displaced employees. In addition, the bill provided funds and established a formula based on certain ridership and cost criteria for the continuance of certain routes that were recommended for discontinuance by the Secretary of Transportation. Under this formula, Amtrak would be required to continue train service if the short term avoidable loss per passenger mile of the train did not exceed \$.07 and the passenger mile per train mile was at least 150, projected for fiscal 1980. The bill established additional criteria for retention of short distance trains -- a short term avoidable loss not exceeding \$.09 per passenger mile and passenger mile per train mile of at least 80 -- and established for continuation of other long-distance trains, a regional balance criteria which would divide the country into four quadrants with more balanced passenger train service. (HR 3996)

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE ACT AMENDMENTS: The House passed a bill to make clarifying, technical and conforming amendments to the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1979 (PL 95-599). (HR 4249)

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 49, U.S. CODE, "TRANSPORTATION": The House passed a bill to amend subtitle IV of title 49 of the U.S. Code to codify recent law and to make technical and conforming changes in the original codification. (HR 3807)

VETERANS

VETERANS HEALTH CARE AMENDMENTS: A new law establishes a readjustment counseling program and related mental health services for Vietnam veterans, a 5-year pilot program in preventive health care for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities, and a 5-year pilot program for treatment and rehabilitation of veterans suffering from alcohol or drug dependence or abuse disabilities, and require prior approval by House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committees for certain new VA medical facilities. (PL 96-22)

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN VETERANS HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill to authorize the VA to contract for private hospital care when the life or health of the veteran is in serious jeopardy, to authorize the VA to provide outpatient medical services for any of non-service connected disabled veterans of World War I as if such disability were service-connected, and to extend the authorization for certain expiring VA health care programs. (HR 3892)

VETERAN SENIOR CITIZEN HEALTH CARE ACT: The House passed a bill to establish demonstration centers of geriatric research, education and clinical operations at at least 15 Veterans' Administration hospitals to meet a fastly growing need for medical services for senior veterans. (HR 4015)

WAIVER OF USURY PROVISIONS FOR VA LOAN GUARANTY BENEFITS: The House passed a bill authorizing veterans loan guaranty benefits notwithstanding usury provisions of state constitutions or statutes. (HR 411)

FORT MITCHELL REGIONAL VETERANS CEMETERY: The House passed a bill directing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish within the National Cemetery System a new national cemetery to be located in Russell County, Alabama, and known as the Fort Mitchell Regional Veterans' Cemetery. (HR 3989)

VETERANS DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS: The House passed a bill providing an 8.3 percent increase in service-connected disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for veterans and their survivors. (HR 2282)

MARITIME

REBATING PRACTICES IN U.S. FOREIGN TRADE: A new law increases civil penalties for illegal rebating in ocean shipping, strengthens the Federal Maritime Commission's enforcement authority by authorizing it to suspend tariffs if a carrier refuses to provide information and, for the first time, requires foreign-flag ocean carriers to comply with FMC subpoenas and discovery orders or face exclusion from U.S. ocean trades. (PL 96-25)

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION: A new law authorizes \$1.4 billion for the U.S. Coast Guard for fiscal 1980. (PL 96-23)

FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT: A bill in conference authorizes \$33 million in fiscal 1980, \$40 million in fiscal 1981, and \$47 million in fiscal 1982 for the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and increases the voting membership of the Pacific Fishery Management Council from 13 to 15 members. (S 917)

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT: A bill in conference authorizes \$12 million in fiscal 1980, \$14.75 million in fiscal 1981 and \$17 million in fiscal 1982 for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act. (S 838)

MORATORIUM ON COMMERCIAL KILLING OF WHALES: The House passed a resolution calling upon the President to urge the International Whaling Commission to adopt an indefinite moratorium on the commercial killing of whales. (HConRes 143)

COAST GUARD HIGH SEAS DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT: The House passed a bill to prohibit acts of illicit trafficking in controlled substances on the high seas in order to facilitate Coast Guard efforts to enforce domestic drug laws. (HR 2538)

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1979: The House passed a bill to assist states in developing and revising comprehensive plans for the conservation of all vertebrate species of fish and wildlife, and focus such efforts on nongame species such as the moose and mockingbird. (HR 3292)

MARITIME AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL 1980: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill authorizing \$440.5 million for fiscal 1980 for certain programs of the Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce, including acquisition, construction, and reconstruction of vessels; construction-and operating-differential subsidy programs; research and development activities; reserve fleet expenses; and maritime education and training programs of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. The bill also places a \$1.5 billion ceiling on new Title XI ship mortgage loan guarantees. (S 640)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. OVERSIGHT COMMISSION: A new law authorizes an additional \$22 million for the Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight of the District of Columbia. (PL 96-27)

REVENUE BONDS FOR D.C. HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY: The House passed a bill amending the D.C. Home Rule Act to authorize the D.C. City Council to delegate its authority to issue revenue bonds for housing purposes to a housing finance agency established by it and to provide that the expenditure of funds derived from the sale of such bonds and the payments of principal and interest on such bonds may be made without further approval of the Congress. (HR 3824)

INCREASE D.C. CONTRIBUTION FOR METRO CONSTRUCTION: The House passed a bill to lift the authorization ceiling imposed by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 to allow the District of Columbia to contribute "such sums as may be necessary" to fulfill its obligations under the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Compact in paying its share of Metro construction costs. (HR 3914)

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1979: The House passed a bill authorizing additional federal contributions totalling \$1.7 billion from fiscal 1982 through 1987 for completing construction of the Metro rapid transit system, providing for annual federal contributions for operating costs of the system and approving a plan for the orderly retirement of the transit authority's bonds. (HR 3951)

OTHER LEGISLATION

RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY: A new law postpones for 10 months the date on which the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation must pay benefits under terminated multi-employer plans. (PL 96-24)

MARKETING PENALTIES FOR PEANUTS: A new law provides the Secretary of Agriculture with the authority to reduce marketing penalties for excess production of peanuts. (PL 96-31)

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY MORATORIUM: Both Houses passed in differing forms a bill to extend for two years, through June 30, 1981, the moratorium on the collection of industrial cost recovery (ICR). The moratorium would temporarily exempt local industries from paying to the grantee their share of the cost of constructing a wastewater treatment facility. (HR 4023)

APPROPRIATIONS BILLS, FISCAL 1980

	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Compared with President's Request</u>
	(\$ in millions)	
<u>Cleared Conference</u>		
Supplemental, 1979 (PL 96-38)	\$ 13,784	\$ -3,138
Energy and Water Development (HR 4388)	10,856	- 701
Labor-HEW (HR 4389)	72,951	- 821
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary (HR 4392)	7,695	- 273
<u>Passed House</u>		
**Agriculture (HR 4387)	16,699	-1,623
**District of Columbia (HR 4580)	328	- 159
**HUD-Independent Agencies (HR 4394)	71,963	- 759
Military Construction (HR 4391)	3,482	- 390
Treasury-Postal Service-General (HR 4393)	8,790	- 215
Interior (HR 4930)	10,232	+1,791*
<u>Reported by Appropriations Committee</u>		
Foreign Assistance (HR 4473)	7,889	-1,221
Transportation (HR 4440)	9,523	- 152
	-----	-----
TOTAL	\$234,192	\$ -7,661

* Increase largely due to synthetic fuels programs not yet formally transmitted by the President.

** Passed Senate, pending conference.

Note: Not reflected above is the Defense Appropriation Bill, Fiscal 1980, which has not been reported as yet. Budget request being considered for this bill is \$129,574 million. Also, not reflected is the Legislative Appropriations Bill, Fiscal 1980, which failed passage by the House. Budget request for this bill is \$1,035 million.

FIRST BUDGET RESCISSION: A new law rescinds fiscal 1979 appropriations totaling \$723,609,000 for certain programs in the Departments of HUD, HEW, Interior, Energy, the Small Business Administration and NASA. (PL 96-7)

BUDGET DEFERRAL: The House passed a resolution disapproving the deferral of \$1.8 million for the Department of Interior, Geological Survey, for the exploration of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, and required the Administration to spend the money. (HRes 239)

IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

J

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

8/3/79

HJ:

Bob Carswell called. Mike Blumenthal is sending over a letter, resigning effective Midnight tomorrow (Saturday).

Blumenthal is doing this so that he will no longer be Secretary on Sunday, when he is scheduled to do an interview. (Carswell insists this is only for reasons of propriety -- not because Blumenthal intends to say something pejorative.)

Given this, Carswell says it is essential (to avoid unsettling the dollar, Wall Street, etc.) for Miller and Volcker both to be sworn in -- at the same time -- Monday.

If there is not time to do a big ceremony, Miller would prefer to go ahead and be sworn in by the VP early Monday, with a ceremony to follow at a later date.

- approve disapprove
- have full-scale ceremony arranged for Monday - Miller & Volcker
- have private ceremony Monday, with ceremonial swearing in at later date

Rick

Kathy Malachuk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
8/3/79

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

3285

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

*Jody
J*

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE, CHAIRMAN
GEORGE C. EADS
LYLE E. GRAMLEY

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

August 2, 1979

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lyle E. Gramley *LEG*

Subject: Employment and Unemployment in July

Tomorrow (Friday, August 3) at 9:00 a. m., the Bureau of Labor Statistics will publish the July figures on employment and unemployment. The news is surprisingly good.

Employment as measured in the household survey rose 456,000 in July, a large increase. The labor force also rose sharply, by 531,000. The unemployment rate inched up to 5.7 percent, from 5.6 percent in June. This is too small a rise to be of significance. Unemployment among blacks and other nonwhite races declined from 11.3 percent in June to 10.8 percent in July, the lowest level since September 1974. This rate is very volatile on a monthly basis, however; the July decline could easily be reversed next month.

The large increase in employment in the household survey is probably a statistical aberration. In April, this measure of employment dropped 670,000, and that decline was never fully made up in May and June. The July rise returns this employment measure to a normal relationship with employment totals based on payroll data from nonfarm businesses. Both measures now show continuing employment gains since March, but at a slower pace than in the first quarter.

Total payroll employment increased 44,000 in July, a very modest gain. There was a reduction of 62,000 in manufacturing -- the fourth consecutive month of decline. The principal reductions in manufacturing however, did not occur in the durable goods industries, as we had expected. Instead, it occurred in food processing, and may reflect the effects of the Independent Truckers' strike.

I would characterize these employment data as implying a moderate further weakening in labor demand in July. For example, unemployment among full-time workers increased from 5.1 percent in June to 5.3 percent in July, and the number of unemployed who lost their last job rose by 174,000. But there is no evidence as yet of widespread layoffs of the kind that would clearly signal a recession that is gathering momentum.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03 Aug 79

The Vice President

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

Rick Hutcheson
Secretary Vance
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski
Landon Butler

3284



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

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

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



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

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



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *WJ*

*cc Cy Zbig
ok - work this
out together
J*

Mr. President, yesterday when Bob Byrd approved your sending the Chinese MFN to the Congress this year, he made a very strong point that that should be announced within the week and he repeated that point to me this morning. He is very persistent. I think we should do it.

I understand that Zbig will be having a backgrounder with the press this afternoon for release on Monday after the Congress is home. Maybe that would be the best time to do it, *if you approve*

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

regular foreign affairs
breakfast

8/3/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For All br. 8-3-79

- Begin govt →
- Palestinian UN Res. ←
- > Strasser full time on M East
- UNTSO = Dayan here?
ok in UN
- > Jesse Jackson
- Cy → Koldos inaug
- Genscher
- Trip → Canada > 10/21
- PRC "Friendly nation" → hydro
- MFN = send up this year
- Ex Im = \$2-3 bil VP → Mustie, Inaug
- OPIC waiver
- air agreement
- Hua = early Feb = arms → Taiwan
- claims assets vs \$30 mil
- Woodcock

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HOWERTON REAL ESTATE

**602 South Court Drive
English, Indiana 47118**

GENE HOWERTON

812 - 338-2146

(INDIANA DISASTER AREA/DROP BY ON MONDAY)

You said you'd be back in touch with Howerton. Operators have his phone number. Information from Watson attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1979

*done -
all ok
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Your Proposed Call to Gene Howerton,
President of the Town Board of
English, Indiana

1979 AUG 6 AM

When you visited English, Indiana to investigate the effects of the flood there on Tuesday, you indicated to Mr. Howerton that you would check with him in a couple of days to see how things were going. I understand that you plan to call Mr. Howerton personally today. You should know that your intention to call Mr. Howerton is known by the media and, therefore, members of the press may be with him when you call.

Following are details of activities in English yesterday, indicating the range and variety of help sought by the flood victims.

One-stop Disaster Assistance Center (gymnasium of English Elementary School) is providing assistance under one or more of the many programs made available by Federal, State and local and private relief agencies to 100 applicants.

Temporary Housing Applications		52
Small Business Administration Loan Applications		
Home and Personal	36	
Business	15	51
Disaster Unemployment Assistance Claims		37
Food Stamp Interviews		35
Individual and Family Grant Applications		37

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Flood Insurance	70
Farmers' Home Administration Assistance	5
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Assistance	3
Internal Revenue Service Interviews	36
American Red Cross Assistance	28
ABA/Younger Lawyers' Section Services	4
Indiana State Department on Aging	84
Indiana Department of Revenue Interviews	9

Local officials have expressed their satisfaction to federal disaster assistance coordinators with the speed and effectiveness of the Federal response.

Mr. Howerton himself suffered modest business damage and will apply for assistance later. He is pleased with the recent action by Congress in reducing the SBA interest rates.

You might want to pose the following questions to Mr. Howerton:

- (1) In your opinion, was the opening of the disaster assistance center yesterday in English timely?
- (2) Did Federal employees tell disaster victims of the kinds of assistance available to them and where they should go to receive help?
- (3) Do you think that the people are satisfied with the Federal operation? What can we do better?
- (4) Are Federal employees courteous and helpful? Are they cooperating with State and local officials?