

12/5/79

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December 5, 1979

To Robert Perea

Thank you for your letter commenting on the Iranian situation. As you pointed out, a number of people have suggested that we cut off our shipments of grain and other foodstuffs to Iran until the American hostages are released.

The mass starvation in Cambodia/Kampuchea has shown us what a terrible weapon food deprivation can be, and quite frankly, I do not approve of using food as a weapon. The most likely victims of such an action would be innocent people, particularly children.

However, while it is not government policy, food shipments to Iran have been interrupted because of the refusal of our dock workers to load boats destined for Iran.

I appreciate your sharing with me your concern about the hostages, and I assure you that I will do everything I can to get them home both safely and as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

Mr. Robert Perea
7001 Christy Avenue, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

JC:JMC:ses

85

79 12061835

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/5/79

Joyce Cook --

would appreciate your help,
fast.....this was in my
stack of "to-do", etc.....
so it's been there for
either one, two or three
days (no more).

please have letter returned
for signature Thursday am
if possible.

Thanks--Susan Clough

DATE: 12/5

TO: ^{f.y.i.}
Susan Clough

If cc shall be sent to
Someone, let me know and
we can have copy of signed
letter.

W
J

FROM: ^{Jmc}
Joyce Mitchell Cook
Assistant to the Director--Issues
Presidential Correspondence
Room 94, Ext. 6545

Susan
Prepare ans. LMS
US grain shipments
already down without
direct order from me
J

Dear, Mr President

Hello my name is Robert
Pena. I am thirteen years old.
You may think I am too
young to understand the
problem of Iran, but I just
want to tell you, I think that
speech you made on Wednesday
was great. I think you are a
good president. Your ideas are
real good, but I have an idea
of my own! Why don't you
cut off some, not all but
some of the grain. I'm not
trying to tell you how to
do your job but I just think
it's a good idea, and a lot of
other people also think it
is a good idea. I realize that
the Iranians may get mad,
but they are cutting off our
oil supply. I really feel for
those people being held in
Iran. I know I wouldn't
want it to be me being held.

I think wars are a waste.
Sometimes they are the only
solution.

Dear Mr President I hope
God will put a peaceful
solution into your mind.
You are really going through
a lot.

P.S. God bless you for
being so patient and understand-
ing.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID # 060079

O - OUTGOING
 H - INTERNAL
 I - INCOMING
 Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 79/12/14

Name of Correspondent: Barack Obama

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Executive order on national security
from and concerning the current borders

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Originating Office	Your Last Name	Refer Type	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>100</u>	<u>Clough</u>	ORIGINATOR		<u>79/12/14</u>			<u>C 79/12/14</u>
	<u>Clough</u>	R		<u>1 1</u>	<u>CP</u>		<u>C 79/12/14</u>
		R		<u>1 1</u>	<u>ENTERED</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		R		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		R		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

REFER TYPE: A - Agency, S - Staff ACTION CODES: A - Appropriate Action, C - Comments, D - Draft Response, F - Fact Sheet, I - Info Copy, R - Direct Reply w/Copy, S - For Signature, X - Interim Response DISPOSITION CODES: A - Acknowledged, B - Non-Special Referral, C - Completed, S - Suspended

Comments: _____

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Stephen Slade, ext. 2941. *Dan Chew*

Lilly Bell-2879

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/14/79

stripping desk/central files --

copy of letter has already
been sent separately to
mr. rapaport today. (no further
action required.)

-- susan clough



American Income Life Insurance Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: P.O. BOX 208, WACO, TEXAS 78703. 817-772-3050

BERNARD RAPOPORT
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

SW

cc Mr Rapoport
I was hoping you
would make the decision
based on who would
best serve as
President

November 27, 1979

J.C.

060079

Honorable Jimmy Carter
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

cc: sent
12/14/79
AC

Dear Mr. President:

As complex as is the world, personal relationships can be even more so, especially when it involves a man of your total integrity, decency and firm commitment to your responsibilities as President of the United States.

Personal loyalty has been important to me all of my life. This is what this letter is about. Ted Kennedy and I have been personal friends for many years, and he has asked for my support in his quest for the Presidency. I find it impossible to refuse him. He is, of course, someone whom I have admired, but my support does not in any way change the respect and admiration that I have for you.

I think your handling of the Cuban situation and the speech you made to the nation relative to it was one of the great speeches ever made by any American President. Obviously, any American who isn't supporting you 100 percent in the manner in which you are handling the Iranian situation doesn't have any comprehension of what American foreign policy should be.

I am appreciative of the concern that you and Mrs. Carter showed to me when I was in the hospital during my recent heart attack.

I hope and pray that you understand that my decision is predicated on the many years of friendship that I have had with Senator Kennedy and in no way is an affront to you or your policies.

Kindest personal regards,

Bernard Rapoport

BR/sk
cc: Mr. John White

60

handwritten note on incoming letter

291214

1835

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Dec 79

Sarah Weddington
Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

You talked with Long when he called the 2nd time. Do you want to write any notes about call?

NAME SENATOR RUSSELL LONG

29

TITLE _____

CITY/STATE _____

Requested by Wise

Phone Number--Home () _____

Date of Request 12/5/79

Work () _____

8:30 am

Other () _____

8:30 am

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Called while you were with Senator Domenici. Frank Moore recommends you return the Senator's call as soon as you are free.

NOTES: (Date of Call 12-5)

*Upset re tax on state lands.
I told Bill Miller to talk to
Russell - J*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
05 Dec 79

FOR THE RECORD

JODY POWELL HAS A COPY OF
THE ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jody -

Use as
appropriate

J

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for Preservation Purposes**

TEHRAN RADIO NOTES KENNEDY'S STATEMENT ON IRAN, DEPOSED SHAH

JN042054 TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE IN ARABIC 1800 GMT 4 DEC 79 JN

(UNATTRIBUTED COMMENTARY)

(EXCERPTS) POLITICAL OBSERVERS WERE ASTONISHED AT EDWARD KENNEDY'S SURPRISING STATEMENTS. KENNEDY, WHO IS PRESIDENT CARTER'S RIVAL IN THE 1980 ELECTIONS, INITIALLY ASKED PRESIDENT CARTER TO TAKE FIRM MEASURES AND TO ADOPT WHATEVER STEPS ARE NECESSARY TO FORCE IRAN TO RELEASE THE HOSTAGES. WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS TO MAKE KENNEDY CHANGE HIS STAND ON THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS? WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MAKE HIM SUPPORT THE IRANIAN PEOPLE'S DEMANDS TO EXTRADITE THE SHAH? WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MAKE HIM ATTACK THE DEPOSED SHAH, WHO DESTROYED THE COUNTRY, KILLED OR EXPELLED THOUSANDS AND STOLE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AS KENNEDY SAID?

THE TIMING OF KENNEDY'S STATEMENTS REVEALS TO THE ENTIRE WORLD FURTHER FEATURES OF U.S. PUBLIC OPINION AND THE CURRENT U.S. MENTALITY. DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, A RIVAL CANDIDATE NORMALLY BEGINS A LARGE CAMPAIGN, DURING WHICH HE CONCENTRATES ON THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE CURRENT PRESIDENT. THE RIVAL CANDIDATE DEPENDS A GOOD DEAL ON THE WEAPON OF PUBLIC OPINION TO ATTACK THE CURRENT PRESIDENT.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE U.S. EMBASSY DEVELOPMENTS, U.S. PUBLIC OPINION WAS LARGELY MOBILIZED AGAINST IRAN. THE PAPERS, THE RADIOS, THE TELEVISION NETWORKS WERE ALL PRESENTING A DARK IMAGE OF THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION. NO WONDER THEN THAT THE MOBILIZED MOB WAS IN FAVOR OF USING FORCE AGAINST IRAN TO MAKE IT RELEASE THE HOSTAGES. THE UNITED STATES, UNDER ZIONIST PRESSURE AND THE FORCE OF THE ARTIFICIAL U.S. MEDIA, USED ALL OF ITS WEAPONS. IT STOPPED IMPORTING IRANIAN OIL, STOPPED THE SHIPMENTS OF SPARE PARTS TO IRAN AND EVENTUALLY FROZE IRANIAN ASSETS IN U.S. BANKS. THE UNITED STATES THOUGHT THAT BY DOING THIS, IT COULD CAUSE IRAN TO YIELD. HOWEVER, THE REVOLUTION'S POSITION ON THE CRISIS WITH WASHINGTON WAS NOT AFFECTED BY THE U.S. MEASURES. ON THE CONTRARY, THE REVOLUTION'S INALIENABLE STAND HAS OPENED THE AMERICANS' EYES TO THE CRUX OF THE CRISIS, CAUSING THEM TO UNDERSTAND THE IRANIAN PEOPLE'S JUST DEMANDS. (PASSAGE INDISTINCT)

AFTER THE EMBASSY'S SUSPICIOUS ROLE WAS COMPLETELY EXPOSED TO THE AMERICANS, A FACT THAT CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO CHANGING THEIR STAND ON THIS ISSUE, THERE CAME ANOTHER HUMANE DECISION, MADE BY THE NATION'S LEADER IMAM KHOMEYNI, RELEASING ALL WOMEN AND BLACKS. IMAM KHOMEYNI'S DECISION TURNED THE U.S. PUBLIC'S STAND UPSIDE DOWN. THIS DECISION REFLECTED THE ETHICS AND HUMANE FACTOR OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION. MOREOVER, THE ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSIES IN 10 ISLAMIC COUNTRIES UNDERLINED THE FACT THAT THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION'S ROOTS STRETCH DEEPLY IN VARIOUS ISLAMIC COUNTRIES AND AMONG ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLES. THE VARIOUS U.S. TRENDS HAVE ACCORDINGLY REALIZED THAT ATTACKING THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION WOULD ONLY JEOPARDIZE U.S. INTERESTS. FOR IRAN IS NOT ALONE ON THE BATTLEFIELD; ALL OF THE ISLAMIC MASSES ARE SUPPORTING IT. THE ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSIES AND THE MASSIVE ANTI-IMPERIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE REVEALED THE REAL FORCE OF THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION, WHOSE VOICE HAS REACHED EVEN THE HEART OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

EDWARD KENNEDY IS NOW ATTACKING CARTER AND HOLDING HIM RESPONSIBLE AS THE SOLE AND DIRECT REASON BEHIND THE U.S. EMBASSY CRISIS, BY AGREEING TO ACCOMMODATE THE IRANIAN PEOPLE'S BUTCHER, THE DEPOSED SHAH.

REGARDLESS OF THE REAL GOALS BEHIND KENNEDY'S RECENT STATEMENTS,
WE REALIZE THAT THEY REVEAL TO US, AS WELL AS TO THE ENTIRE WORLD,
THE REAL STAND OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHO ARE BEGINNING TO
UNDERSTAND THE VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF THE CRISIS. THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE ARE NOW BLAMING THOSE WHO AGREED TO ACCOMMODATE THE DEPOSED
SHAH, THE PHAROAH OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

4 DEC 2152Z JHM/NT

(UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENT)

Glenn
16° → 20° H.Oil.
within a week

Derwinski
Be hard on SA
& Mexico

Sonny Mtgung
May lose one by natural
causes

12/5/79 Dan Glickman = Autos
Inc mileage =

Don Young - Alaska
lands - oil & gas
pipelines

Meeting with House Group
Sam Stratton = Allies =
IEA - Bank - UNSC -
Ins 4X =

Meeting with
Geo Demmelson
Embassy protection

Billy L Evans

Sadat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1979

Stu
Wrong I
format -
don't sign the
letter actually
going to
the governor

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Stuart Eizenstat *Str*
Lynn Daft *lyn*

SUBJECT: Recommendation to Deny Request for Major Disaster Declaration due to Flooding--Hawaii

J

In the attached letter, John Macy concludes that the effects of this storm are not severe enough to warrant a major disaster declaration. We concur with this assessment and recommend that the request be denied.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

05 Dec 79

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

3:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 5, 1979

*Jack -
Stan will ex-
plore the situation
& call you -
J*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*
RE: Your Meeting with Stan Cook

The purpose of this memorandum is to give you the best information I have at the present time on the Chicago School Board financial situation. I am not certain that all of the following information is precisely correct, because I have pieced it together from a variety of informal sources. Since the issue is so far a "local" matter, no one in HEW with whom I have talked knows very much about the situation.

- . Joe Hannon, Superintendent of the Chicago Public School System, resigned recently. Two days ago, the Chairman of the School Board (a man named Carey) also resigned. Yesterday two senior fiscal officials resigned. The mayor has appointed Catherine Rohter, a white woman, as the new Chairperson. Since the Chicago school system is more than 80% black, the mayor's appointment of a white woman as the new chairperson is causing considerable controversy in the black community.
- . The Standard and Poors rating on the Chicago School Board bonds has recently been adjusted from AA to A to B. Consequently, the First National Bank of Chicago and other lending institutions have refused to provide loans to the School Board to meet current cash flow needs, including, of course, payroll. I am informed that the School Board needs \$50 million in cash by the end of this week in order to pay operating expenses, including teachers' salaries.
- . It appears that, for years, the School Board has been using sinking funds (that should have been held in reserve to retire bonds) to meet operating cash requirements. There are reports that the system may have accrued a total operating indebtedness of over \$700 million.

- . Since the annual operating budget of the Chicago school system is in excess of \$1 billion, the cash flow requirements are very great. I understand that the Chicago School Board owns a substantial amount of property in the city, including, for example, Midway Airport. If that report is correct, a possible solution may be for the School Board to sell off some of those assets.
- . Since substantial Federal funds have been and are involved, it is clear that HEW will have to step in to review the entire situation and to determine whether or not there has been a misuse of Federal funds.
- . There have been some allegations that Board members have been involved in property and business dealings with school property. (One example - a major department store rents a building from the Board of Education for \$3,000 per month which is 1/20 of the current rental value.) I cannot assess the extent or the truth of those allegations.

Needless to say, whatever the precise facts, this is a crisis for the City of Chicago of an enormous magnitude. It is a public and political issue that will get greater and greater as the situation unfolds. The continuing operation of the Chicago public school system is at stake.

Although we must, of course, proceed with great caution in determining what role, if any, the Federal government can and should play here, I think you need to ask Pat Harris (and perhaps Shirley Hufstedler) for a thorough analysis of the situation and for very quiet assessments of what Federal assistance might be appropriate.

If we could play a constructive role, it would be an incalculable help politically. This ought to be treated as a matter "above politics" in which you are perceived as being genuinely concerned, responsive and forthcoming with respect to the needs of the children and people of Chicago.

December 4, 1979

C

EYES ONLY

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TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HEDLEY DONOVAN

As the SCC meetings on Iran yesterday and today, several choices between "ratcheting" and "holding" seemed to be crystallizing.

I am in favor of "holding" for the time being.

Yesterday the Vice President was saying that public and Congressional pressures are beginning to build very powerfully for tougher measures. Libya and the shootings in Puerto Rico both contributing. Fritz's antennae are certainly spread wider than mine, but I have to disagree with his reading of the present public mood. I don't as yet sense any erosion of public support for your handling of the Iran dilemma. In conversations I have had in recent days, with quite a variety of people, admiration is consistently expressed for your "restraint" and "patience." The "firmness" is usually mentioned afterward. The support is so strong that I can't see it declining suddenly, short of some drastic change in the situation of the hostages.

So I think the test of any counter-measure still has to be: does it help get the hostages out? We can work on the national honor, credibility and prestige a bit later. They are already in better shape than they were a month ago.

3:00 PM

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1979

MEETING WITH LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

Wednesday, December 5, 1979

3 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

The Cabinet Room

From: Anne Wexler *AW*

I. PURPOSE

- A. To assure the group, and through them to assure American Muslims, that the United States is not hostile toward Islam as a religion.
- B. To emphasize the need for Americans of all faiths to stand behind your efforts to free the hostages.
- C. To listen to their advice/opinions regarding the current situation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The suggestion for this meeting came initially from Dr. Andrew Ehrenkreutz, Professor of Islamic History at the University of Michigan. You approved the idea on the recommendation of Dr. Brzezinski.
- B. Participants: A list of expected attendees is attached. The most important of those listed are Imam Shirri, leader of the nation's largest Islamic community in Detroit; Dr. Abdul-Rauf, head of the Washington Islamic Center; and Wallace Muhammed, leader of the World Community of Islam in the West (formerly Black Muslims).
- C. Press Plan: White House photographer only (no press).

III. AGENDA

Anne Wexler will open the meeting at 2:30 p.m. Dr. Brzezinski will then brief the group and answer questions on the current situation in Iran for about half an hour. When you arrive at 3 p.m., Zbig will be answering questions.

IV. TALING POINTS

In addition to the talking points prepared by NSC staff and submitted separately, I suggest you reiterate the three purposes for the meeting as described in I.

Attendee List - President's Meeting with Islamic Leaders
December 5, 1979

Imam Mohammed Jawad Shirri
Islamic Center
Detroit, Michigan

Dr. Mohammed Abdul-Rauf
Islamic Center
Washington, D.C.

Edmund Howar
Islamic Center
Washington, D.C.

Wallace D. Muhammad
World Community of Islam
in the West

Professor Ruhollah Ramazani
University of Virginia

Dr. Esmet M. Kamil
Association of Arab Professors
and Consultants

Mr. M. A. Dobra
President
Islamic Chamber of Commerce
of America, Inc.

Miraj H. Siddiqi
Executive Director
Muslim Development Corporation

Dr. Wadie Jwaideh
Department of Near East
Language and Literature
Indiana University

Dr. Andrew S. Ehrenkreutz
Professor of Islamic History
Department of Near Eastern Studies
University of Michigan

Hassan Karachi
Board of Directors
Muslim Businessman's Association

Magd Zohdi
Vice President
Association of Muslim Scientists
and Engineers

Palat Sultan
Vice President
Association of Muslim
Social Scientists

Dr. Basheeruddin Ahmed
Immediate Past President
Islamic Medical Association

Dr. Raji Rammuny
Chamber of American Associations of
Teachers of Arabic
Department of Near Eastern Studies
University of Michigan

I am pleased to welcome you and, particularly, to have this opportunity to talk personally with you. As Americans of the Muslim faith, you have a special perspective and wisdom to contribute to understanding some of the important questions of the day.

I am struck by the values which we in this nation share with Islamic peoples.

-- We share, first and foremost, a deep and abiding faith in the one Supreme Being.

-- We are all commanded to faith, compassion and justice.

-- We share, in like manner, a deep and abiding reverence for the law. Human conduct is not to be arbitrary or capricious, but to flow from the rules and precepts of law.

-- And, we all place high importance on the virtue of hospitality. Both cultures impose strict obligations upon the host and enjoin him from abusing the power he holds over his guest. This value is particularly important today, for it alone makes possible the communication and mutual understanding that makes cooperation between peoples and cultures possible.

The 200-year history of the United States is brief when compared to the venerable history of Islam, now celebrating its 14th centenary. But, for almost all of our history, we have enjoyed close and valued ties with the Muslim world. Many of our universities have centers of Islamic studies, and many scholars from the Muslim world pursue their studies here. Your presence here today is testimony to the existence of a vibrant Muslim community in the United States.

There are those who would suggest that Islam is in a state of confrontation with this country. We totally reject that contention. We will continue to seek to strengthen our ties with the many Muslim nations with which we have valued bonds of friendship and cooperation. We will lend our support to any nation which seeks to work for peace and justice and to resist external domination. Our efforts to help resolve peaceably and with justice the disputes, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, which affect the Muslim world will continue.

As I said a week ago, "We have the deepest respect and reverence for Islam and all those who share the Muslim faith." I am resolute in my determination that anger and frustration in this country over events in some Islamic countries not be transformed into a resentment of Islam or its adherents.

We continue to look forward to the closest possible political, economic and cultural ties with Islamic nations and with the Muslim population throughout the world.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Dec 79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

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

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

11:30 AM

Frank
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR WILLIAM COHEN

Wednesday, December 5, 1979
11:30 a.m. (30 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss SALT.

II. PERSONAL INFORMATION, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS ARRANGEMENTS AND BACKGROUND

A. Personal Information

Wife's Name: Diane
Children: Kevin
Christopher
Home Town: Bangor, Maine

Committee Assignments:

Armed Services (6)
Governmental Affairs (7)
Special Committee on Aging (4)
Select Committee on Indian Affairs (RMM)

B. Participants: Senator William S. Cohen (R-Maine)

C. Press Arrangements: Off the record

III. BACKGROUND

A. SALT Concerns: Although he had a fairly liberal record in the House, Cohen has been working to dispel that image in the Senate. He is using SALT as a vehicle.

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He wrote a negative assessment of SALT and our strategic posture in a Washington Post op-ed piece in the spring. In the summer he wrote a weekly column for the Maine papers in which he said that he had serious reservations about our ability to assure Soviet compliance and questioned why you agreed to Soviet demands for a supplementary agreement on the deployment of mobile missile and cruise missile systems in exchange for Soviet acceptance of the total SALT package.

During the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings he has been consistently negative on all major issues. He has adopted an intensely partisan approach and wants to be seen as the Republican counterpart to Nunn. He voted for the 3 percent and 5 percent defense increase.

Recently he accepted an honorarium engagement in Garn's place to debate Hart on SALT. At the NATO parliamentarians' meeting in Ottawa in October he spoke out against SALT, saying that the Treaty had imperfections: it is unequal, the Protocol limits only the U.S., BACKFIRE, noncircumvention. He cannot accept connection of SALT with TNF. He has also indicated that he does not believe official Allied statements in favor of SALT.

We assume that he is one of the Senators on Armed Services who is prepared to sign a negative report.

I answered all his questions - He wants to take a substantive & responsible position but needs a way to change from what he's already said. I'm not sure that he wants to find the way but I don't consider him lost. Later, he & others will have to be given the very secret & sensitive information which is available -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE 

Counter cyclical passed in the Government Operations Committee this morning by a vote of 27-12. We got \$250 million funding for targeted fiscal assistance, up from \$150 million in subcommittee.

We have worked out a compromise with Congressman Brooks at a level of \$15 million per each 1/10 decline in real wages and salaries.

Brooks and Horton will seek strongly to maintain the House position in conference on each of these items and assume that the Administration will do the same.

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12:15

December 5, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY

FROM: TIM KRAFT ^{TK}_{WBR.}

SUBJECT: Luncheon
Wednesday, December 5, 1979
12:15 P.M.
First Floor Family Dining Room

The guests for your luncheon today are:

Mayor Coleman Young	Coretta Scott King
Governor Hugh Gallen	Bill Wynn
Senator Danny Inouye	Governor Dick Riley
Congressman Frank Annunzio	Congressman Don Bonker
Congresswoman Lindy Boggs	

Staff attending the luncheon will be:

Hamilton Jordan
Bob Strauss
Dick Moe
Sarah Weddington
Tim Kraft

We have not heard from Mario Cuomo or Governor Bob Graham yet. Either or both may also join you.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAN TATE *DT*

SUBJECT: Today's Senate Action on the Windfall Profits Tax

Three votes were taken today on the bill:

- (1) By 58 yeas to 35 nays, the Bradley Amendment which increased the tax rate on Tier II oil from 60% to 75% (thus raising \$22.5 billion) was passed.
- (2) By 39 yeas to 54 nays, the Metzenbaum Amendment which would have eliminated the phase-out of the tax was defeated.
- (3) By 68 yeas to 26 nays, the Moynihan Amendment to modify the phase-out language in the bill was passed. The Finance Committee required that the tax begin phasing out when 90% of the estimated \$138 billion in revenues was raised. The Moynihan Amendment would have the tax begin phasing out when 90% of the estimated \$210 billion is raised. We preferred the Metzenbaum Amendment but the Moynihan Amendment was one of the components of the so-called "compromise."

Also the Senate agreed to an arrangement under which various amendments, both strengthening and weakening, would be disposed of in the next few days.

Tomorrow, the first amendment to be voted on will be the Leahy proposal to disallow percentage depletion on the windfall profits of producers. We support the amendment but expect to lose. Once again, the Republicans and some oil state Democrats have promised a filibuster if the Leahy Amendment passes. My guess is that "the fix is in" on this measure. The pro-oil Senators delivered as agreed on the Bradley and Moynihan amendments today. Now they will expect the other side, which is sympathetic to us, to deliver on Leahy.

The so-called compromise is still very tenuous. So far, the oil state Senators have lived up to their side of the "arrangement" (no one will say a deal has been cut or a compromise has been reached; instead, they negotiate).

negotiated, seemed to arrive at a common ground, and decided to disband and start voting on the individual components interspersed with other proposals.)

This is all a bit confusing but so far their arrangement has held together. The oil Senators have made it clear from the outset that they want at least three things: (1) defeat of the state-owned lands amendment; (2) defeat of the depletion amendment -- and passage of either would result in a filibuster and passage of the state-owned lands amendment would kill the bill; and (3) a vote on at least one plowback amendment. The "pro-Administration" Senators have more or less agreed to these points in exchange for passage of the Bradley Amendment, passage of a minimum tax amendment, and passage of the Moynihan Amendment. There may be some other points that we are unaware of (possibly something for Senator Stevens on Alaska oil) but, if so, they were secret agreements between Byrd, Long, and Stevens.

We will be on the bill for several more days.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Dec 79

Ed Sanders

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

Rick Hutcheson

Hamilton Jordan
Phil Wise

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

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
/	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
/	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
/	WISE

YACHT

CC 9

2 pm 2TB

memo in Sebe

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/5/79

Mr. President:

Hamilton concurs with Ed.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
December 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED SANDERS *Ed*
SUBJECT: Appointment of Successor

C
**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Subsequent to our meeting on October 18, I have considered with the Vice President, Hamilton, Stu Eizenstat and Bob Strauss the question of how my duties are to be handled subsequent to my departure.

As you know, it was our first thought that we would choose a middle-level successor who would be able to handle the day-to-day activities of the office under my supervision from outside the White House. I would come in on a frequent basis and my office would remain essentially staffed as it is.

For the role of middle-level successor we considered Bernie Aaronson, who is qualified to assume this role because of his background in the community and knowledge of its leaders. Bernie's father was a high-ranking professional in the community with a large network of friends and a well-known name. The other person who we considered for the middle-level role was Israel Singer, who is the top professional of the World Jewish Congress, working under Phil Klutznick.

However, during the course of our discussions, it seemed the preponderant view was that my successor should be a more senior person.

For a senior-level person we have considered two possibilities. The first, Stanley Lowell, is a New York attorney, former Chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, former Deputy Mayor of New York, and a long-time activist in Democrat politics. Stanley was one of the leading figures in the 1976 Carter-Mondale campaign.

The other person who was considered was Ben Epstein, one of the two top professionals in the Anti-Defamation League and a nationally-known figure in the Jewish community.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Dec 79

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON

ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

Mississippi River Commission

The Mississippi River Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The member from Tennessee has resigned and Senator Sasser has recommended John W. Smith, Ph.D. of Memphis. Dr. Smith received his Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Missouri in 1968 and has been teaching since that time. He is presently the Acting Director, Center for Alluvial Valley Studies, Memphis State University.

We recommend Dr. Smith's appointment to the Commission; Sarah Weddington concurs.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint John W. Smith, Ph.D. as a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.

approve

disapprove

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NAME: John Warren Smith

TITLE: Professor

RESIDENCE: 1550 West Churchill Downs
Germantown, TN 38138

TELEPHONE: Home: 901-754-2129
Office: 901-454-2746

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: November 18, 1943; De Soto, Missouri

EDUCATION:

B. S. Civil Engineering, University of Missouri - Rolla,
January 1965
M. S. Civil Engineering, University of Missouri - Rolla,
May 1967
Ph.D. Civil Engineering, University of Missouri - Rolla,
August 1968

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE:

Graduate Assistant, University of Missouri - Rolla
January 1965 to May 1965
Graduate Assistant, University of Missouri - Rolla,
January 1968 to May 1968
Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, Memphis State
University,
September 1970 to September 1971
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, Memphis State
University
September 1971 to September 1974
Professor of Civil Engineering, Memphis State University
September 1975 to present
Associate Director of Herff College Institute for Engineering
Research, Memphis State University,
July 1973 to Sept. 1978
Acting Director, Center for Alluvial Valley Studies, Memphis
State University
January 1978 to present

HONORS and AWARDS

Chi Epsilon
Tau Beta Pi
Phi Kappa Phi
The Society of the Sigma Xi
Distinguished Research Award

(Smith, John Warren)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Water Works Association
Water Pollution Control Federation
Kentucky-Tennessee Water Pollution Control Association
American Association for the Advancement of Science
Engineer-In-Training in Missouri
Registered Engineer in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama,
and South Carolina
National Society of Professional Engineers
Memphis Engineers' Club

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEES:

Member American Water Works Association Committee on
Trace Organics in Water Supplies
Member Water Pollution Control Federation Sub-Committee
for Student Affairs
Chairman Technical Advisory Council, MATCOG/MDDD Area-Wide
Wastewater Management Study
April 1975 to present
Chairman MATCOG/MDDD Technical Advisory Committee Region-
Wide Water Management System
1972 to 1973

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES:

Member and Past Chairman, President's Ad Hoc Committee
for Ecological Studies and Research
Member President's Ad Hoc Committee for Energy Coordination
Member Search Committee for Dean Herff College of Engineering
Member Public Service and Continuing Education Standing
Committee
Member Radiation Safety Committee

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Plant Engineer, Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Illinois,
May 1965 to September 1965
Research Assistant, University of Missouri - Rolla,
September 1965 to March 1967
Senior Research Assistant, University of Missouri - Rolla,
March 1967 to August 1968
Civil Engineer, ESSO Research and Engineering Company,
Florham Park, New Jersey,
August 1968 to August 1970
Administrative Engineer, City of Memphis Division of
Public Works, Memphis TN
May 1972 to September 1972

Smith, John Warren, Professional Experience (Continued)

- Special Consultant to Director of Public Works/City Engineer, City of Memphis, Memphis, TN
May 1973 to July 1974
- Staff Consultant, Environmental Testing and Consulting, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee
June 1972 to December 1976

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

- 1965 to 1968 -- Doctoral research sponsored by U. S. Public Health Service dealing with the occurrence of identification of trace organics in Missouri surface and sub-surface waters. Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Missouri.
- 1970 to 1974 -- Six (6) research projects sponsored by various government (local, federal and state) agencies totaling \$150,000 total contract value.
- 1974 to 1978 -- Four (4) projects funded by various private and governmental entities with a total contract value of \$60,000.
- 1978 to present -- Wastewater pilot plant and sludge management studies funded by the City of Memphis. Total contract value \$71,000. Presently negotiating \$160,000 sludge pilot plant study for private consultant.

PROFESSIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Development and execution of a water reuse research program to remove oil and inorganics from chemical plant and refinery process waters. Laboratory and field pilot scale studies were completed in New Jersey and Louisiana resulting in the issuance of several company reports on "Water Reuse Via Upflow Filtration."
- Development and application of a computer model for steam strippers to remove ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from water. Computer simulation has been used to modify existing strippers and design new installations.
- Design an unique waste disposal facility for new Texas chemical plant. Design uniqueness consisted of incineration of hydro-carbon chemical waste and safe neutralization of large quantities of pyrophoric catalyst resulting in no air or water pollution problems. Plant start-up first half of 1970.

Smith, John Warren, Professional Contributions (continued)

- Air Pollution control survey consisting of site survey, pilot plant tests, and dust sampling for design of the pollution control facilities of a new Texas plant.
- Several incinerator designs to solve solid waste disposal problems.
- Design and modification of several oil-water separation processes for refinery and marine use.
- Preparation of an air and water conservation guide for Jersey Standard marketing personnel.
- Development of a rapid laboratory technique for measuring oil in water.
- Industrial hygiene survey and design for California refinery-chemical plant and for iron ore reduction plant.
- Design and startup of a hazardous waste management system in Alabama.

PUBLICATIONS:

- Smith, J. W. and Grigoropoulos, S. G., "Toxic Effects of Odorous Trace Organics," Journal American Water Works Association, 60:969, August, 1968.
- Grigoropoulos, S. G. and Smith, J. W., "Trace Organics in Missouri Sub-Surface Waters," Journal American Water Works Association, 60:586, May, 1968.
- Grigoropoulos, S. G. and Smith, J. W., "Trace Organic Substances in Missouri Waters," 3rd Annual Conference on Trace Substances in Environmental Health, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, June, 1969.
- Grigoropoulos, S. G. and Smith, J. W., "Trace Organics in Sub-Surface Waters," 5th Rudolfs Research Conference, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, June, 1969.
- Smith, J. W. and Grigoropoulos, S. G., "Toxic Effects of Trace Organics on Fish," Journal American Water Works Association, 62:499, 1970.
- Smith, J. W. and Grigoropoulos, S. G., "Identification of Organic Micropollutants," 8th Annual Meeting Society Engineering Science, George Washington University, 1970.
- Smith, J. W., "Nonconnah Basin Environmental Inventory and Assessment," U.S. Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, October, 1972.

Smith, John Warren, Publications (continued)

- Smith, J. W. and Palumbo, F. P., "Reuse Disposal Via Wet Shredding and Energy-Resource Recovery," Industrial Water and Pollution Conference and Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, March, 1973.
- Smith, J. W. and Scott, H. A., "Upflow Sand Filtration for Waste Water Treatment - Theory and Practice," Industrial Water and Pollution Conference and Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, March, 1973.
- Smith, J. W. and Palazolo, P. J., "Regional Solid Waste Management Study and Inventory," Mississippi - Arkansas - Tennessee Council of Governments/ Memphis Delta Development District, Contract # CPA-TN-04-47-1013, June, 1974.
- Smith, J. W., "MATCOG Solid Waste Inventory," Mississippi - Arkansas - Tennessee Council of Governments, Contract # CPA-TN-04-33-1005, May, 1973.
- Smith, J. W., "Environmental Inventory of the Obion Creek Basin (Western Kentucky) Environmental Impact Assessment," U.S. Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, December, 1975.
- Smith, J. W., "Refuse to Energy - Memphis Style -," Third National Conference on Energy and the Environment, APCA, Hueston Woods State Park, Ohio, 1975.
- Smith, J. W. and Palumbo, F. D., Jr., "A Solid Waste Resource Recovery System for Memphis, Tennessee," International Conference on Conversion of Refuse to Energy, Montreux, Switzerland, 1975.
- Smith, J. W. and Cooley, C., "An Analysis of a Regional Solid Waste Management System," MATCOG/MDDD, Contract # CPA-TN-04-37-1027, 1975.
- Smith, J. W. and Parks, B. S., "Environmental Impact Statement - New Chicago Priority Area," Prepared for Office of Community Development, City of Memphis, April, 1977.
- Smith, J. W., "Wolf and Loosahatchie Rivers Tributary Inventory," Prepared for Soil Conservation Service, Nashville, TN, May, 1977, No. AG47SCS-00194.

Smith, John Warren, Publications (continued)

Smith, J. W. and Banker, M., "Physical Structure Requirements for Private Water Well Construction," Prepared for Tennessee Department of Public Health, Nashville, TN, April, 1977, EEP 74-4.

Khararjian, H. and Smith, J.W. and Ledoux, G.A., "Treatment of Phenolic Wastewater," presented at the Mid-Atlantic Industrial Waste Conference, July, 1979.

Smith, J. W., Stiles, M.D., Hayden, J.A., "Refuse/Sludge/Hazardous Wastes Co-Disposal with Energy Recovery," CRE/MER 2nd International Conference and Exhibition, Berlin (West), Germany, October, 1979.

- * "Water Reuse Via Upflow Sand Filtration," ESSO Engineering Company, 1969.
- * "Sour Steam Generation for Water Reuse," ESSO Engineering Technology Department, ESSO Research and Engineering Company, 1969.
- * "Economics of Incineration for Solid Waste Disposal," ESSO Research and Engineering Company, 1969.
- * "Air and Water Conservation Guide," ESSO Engineering Technology Department, ESSO Research and Engineering Company, 1969.

*Company Confidential.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Independent

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 642,
80 Stat. 1423, November 7, 1966

METHOD: Nominated to the Senate

MEMBERS: SEVEN Commissioners, three of whom shall be selected from the Engineer Corps of the Army; one from the Environmental Science Services Administration, Coast and Geodetic Survey; and three from civilian life, two of whom shall be civil engineers.

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION: The President shall designate one of the Commissioners appointed from the Engineer Corps of the Army to be President of the Commission. He shall have the qualifications prescribed by law on May 15, 1928, for the Assistant Chief of Engineers, shall have the title Brigadier General, Corps of Engineers, and shall have the pay, rank, and allowances of a brigadier general while actually assigned to such duty.

TERM: Each Commissioner appointed from civil life after the date of November 7, 1966, shall be appointed for a term of NINE YEARS.

SALARY: Positions are in the classified Civil Service and subject to the applicable compensation schedules.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE / TSOB
DAN TATE

SUBJECT: SENATE VOTE - WPT

The Senate passed the Bradley Amendment 58-35 this afternoon. The amendment raises the tier 2 tax rate from 60% to 75%. It will account for an estimated \$22.5 billion in revenue.

This is the first piece of a complicated unanimous consent agreement that Dan Tate will explain in more detail to you by memo later.

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
05 Dec 79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

8:00 AM

Frank
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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MEETING WITH SENATOR PETE DOMENICI

Wednesday, December 5, 1979
8:00 a.m. (30 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *FM/BB*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss SALT

II. PERSONAL INFORMATION, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS ARRANGEMENTS
AND BACKGROUND

A. Personal Information

Wife's Name: Nancy

Children: Lisa, Peter, Nella, Clare,
David, Nanett, Helen, Paula

Home Town: Albuquerque, New Mexico

Committee Assignments:

Budget (2)
Energy and Natural Resources (4)
Environment and Public Works (3)
Special Committee on Aging (RMM)

B. Participants: Senator Pete Domenici

C. Press Arrangements: Off the record

III. BACKGROUND

A. SALT Concerns In all our contacts, Domenici has been negative and skeptical about SALT. At first, he was concerned about verification. Later he voiced serious doubts about the Backfires and said that the U.S. has no defense against it.

In June he signed the Dole letter which described what concerns has to be satisfied before he could vote for SALT: (1) verification on warheads and stockpiled missiles, cruise missile ranges; (2)

Treaty ambiguities; (3) ICBM survivability, (4) Backfire; (5) intermediate range missiles; (6) Alliance; (7) Protocol; (8) equality--heavy missiles--linkage, defense planning.

When the Vice President met with him in mid-July, Domenici was leaning against, and the Vice President assessed that he would be difficult to turn around.

B. Political Concerns: There is very little grass-roots support for SALT in New Mexico, so he can see no political reason to be for the Treaty. Furthermore, he has very partisan views. His immediate negative reaction to MX, was based not on the new missile but on the potential placement in New Mexico (Nevada and Utah are the leading contenders). He is a strong supporter of increased defense spending and voted for a 5% increase in FY 81 and 82. If we are ever to get Domenici on SALT it will have to be on defense grounds.

C. Additional Issues and Personal Information: MX deployment -- Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico are under consideration. Nevada and Utah, however, are leading contenders.

In your previous meetings with Senator Domenici, he has raised several constituent matters including the plight of a meat packing plant in his State. We have been working with EDA and the Farmers' Home Administration and have made some progress in working out a financing arrangement for the plant.

Domenici also called your attention to WIPP and the problems the State of New Mexico has been having with the Bureau of Public Lands' regional representative. These problems have been brought to the attention of the Departments of Energy and Interior.

You should thank him for his continuing work on energy and ask him to work hard to get both the EMB and synfuel conferences completed by Christmas.

See philosophical approach. Sees SALT as a means to define us:su relationship, to strengthen commitment to defense, to remove shackles from CIA, etc. No specific items re SALT itself.

J

6:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1979

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DINNER WITH BIPARTISAN GROUP OF HOUSE MEMBERS

Wednesday, December 5, 1979
6:30 p.m. (90 minutes)
State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

To continue your dialogue with Members of Congress and strengthen channels of communication.

II. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Participants: See attached list (bipartisan group of House members).

B. Press Plans: White House photographer

III. BACKGROUND

You should begin the evening by welcoming the Members and by giving them an update on the Iranian situation. However, the theme of the evening should be energy. The Senate has appointed the entire Energy and Banking Committees to be conferees on the ESC bill. This is 1/3 of the Senate. If all these conferees attend, protracted sessions are guaranteed.

It is still possible to get EMB and WPT by Christmas. That should remain your stated goal. With respect to ESC, however, our goal should be to get the conference to meet for at least two weeks and to finish their business over the holiday period, in the event no agreement is reached before December 21. You should imply that you will call them back into a special session or take whatever actions are necessary to ensure that agreement on EMB and ESC are reached.

IV. TALKING POINTS

ENERGY

- o With the Iranian crisis falling around my shoulders and knowing that an OPEC price increase is likely to occur

while you are in your districts over the holidays, I urge you to act on the energy legislation as soon as possible.

- o If the events in the Middle East have taught us anything, it is that the security of our nation is threatened by our dependence on foreign oil.
- o The stakes are too high for us to treat the EMB and the ESC legislation in a "business as usual" fashion. The people of this country, your constituents and mine, will not tolerate delay. It is unconscionable to assume that the second session of the 96th Congress could begin without the conference committees having completed their work on EMB and ESC.
- o I need your help. I urge those of you who serve on either of the conference committees to work diligently and continuously now to reach agreement. Those of you who are not participating directly in the conferences can encourage your colleagues to commit themselves to reach agreement.
- o The time spent working this month will pay huge dividends to our country in the form of energy independence.

CHRYSLER AID

As you know, the Chrysler Corporation and the UAW are reevaluating their positions. Both are certain to support positions somewhere between our proposal and the Lugar-Tsongas (three year wage freeze) proposal. Whether both will arrive at the same conclusion is yet to be seen.

The situation is presently in a state of flux and could become volatile. All concerned are looking for someone to blame for their present plight. If questioned about Chrysler I suggest you concentrate on the adverse impact bankruptcy of the country's tenth largest corporation could have on workers, suppliers, stockholders, and state and local governments. You should not discuss any specific changes to your original proposal which we might decide to support.

IDAHO ERA CASE

It is very likely that you will get a question on the Idaho ERA case (Idaho v. Freeman). Representatives Don Edwards, Liz Holtzman, and Pat Schroeder are

leading the Congressional effort, and will be present tonight. Edwards has gathered the names of 79 Members who advocate intervention in the case.

As you know, Solicitor General Wade McCree decided not to seek reconsideration of U. S. District Judge Marion McAllister's refusal to withdraw from the case. McCree's grounds were:

- (1) That it would "needlessly delay resolution of important questions".
- (2) That the judge had said he was able to decide the case solely on the basis of the law.
- (3) That the statutory standards for an appeal on the issue of the judge's ability to hear the case were not met.

Sarah Weddington's office has asked the Attorney General to meet with those people most involved in the Idaho case. Edwards, Schroeder, and Holtzman have been invited.

NOW's attorneys have appealed its request to intervene in the case. The Justice Department is working with NOW to request that the case be stayed during this process and while the District Court considers Congressman Edwards' request to intervene.

Note: Following your address there will be an hour-long Q and A session. I will charge a senior Member with the responsibility for recognizing Members with questions and for closing the session at the end of the hour (unless you indicate otherwise).

It is intended that you will use the information provided on Chrysler and the ERA case only if the issues are raised by Members.

ATTENDEES

Joe Addabbo (D-New York-7)
Bill Alexander (D-Arkansas-1)
Jerry Ambro (D-New York-3)
Glenn Anderson (D-California-32)
Ike Andrews (D-North Carolina-4)
Les AuCoin (D-Oregon-1)
Al Baldus (D-Wisconsin-3)
Doug Barnard (D-Georgia-10)
Mike Barnes (D-Maryland-8)
Tony Beilenson (D-California-23)
Charlie Bennett (D-Florida-3)
Tom Bevill (D-Alabama-4)
Jim Blanchard (D-Michigan-18)
Lindy Boggs (D-Louisiana-2)
Marilyn Bouquard (D-Tennessee-3)
David Bowen (D-Mississippi-2)
John Breaux (D-Louisiana-7)
Jack Brinkley (D-Georgia-3)
George Brown (D-California-36)
John Burton (D-California-5)
Phil Burton (D-California-6)
Bill Chappell (D-Florida-4)
Shirley Chisholm (D-New York-12)
Cardiss Collins (D-Illinois-7)
Barber Conable (R-New York-35)
Silvio Conte (R-Massachusetts-1)
Jim Corman (D-California-21)
Norm D'Amours (D-New Hampshire-1)
George Danielson (D-California-30)
Mendel Davis (D-South Carolina-1)
Kika de la Garza (D-Texas-15)
Butler Derrick (D-South Carolina-3)
Ed Derwinski (R-Illinois-4)
Sam Devine (R-Ohio-12)
Bill Dickinson (R-Alabama-2)
Julian Dixon (D-California-28)
Tom Downey (D-New York-2)
John Duncan (R-Tennessee-2)
Bob Duncan (D-Oregon-3)
Don Edwards (D-California-10)
Jack Edwards (R-Alabama-1)
Glenn English (D-Oklahoma-6)
Billy Lee Evans (D-Georgia-8)
Dante Fascell (D-Florida-15)
Vic Fazio (D-California-4)
Millicent Fenwick (R-New Jersey-5)

Paul Findley (R-Illinois-20)
Ham Fish (R-New York-25)
Joe Fisher (D-Virginia-10)
Tom Foley (D-Washington-5)
L.H. Fountain (D-North Carolina-2)
Wyche Fowler (D-Georgia-5)
Bill Frenzel (R-Minnesota-3)
Martin Frost (D-Texas-24)
Don Fuqua (D-Florida-2)
Bob Garcia (D-New York-21)
Dick Gephardt (D-Missouri-3)
Sam Gibbons (D-Florida-7)
Ben Gilman (R-New York-26)
Bo Ginn (D-Georgia-1)
Dan Glickman (D-Kansas-4)
Al Gore (D-Tennessee-4)
Bill Gradison (R-Ohio-1)
Bill Gray (D-Pennsylvania-2)
Bill Green (R-New York-18)
Lamar Gudger (D-North Carolina-11)
Tony Hall (D-Ohio-3)
John Paul Hammerschmidt (R-Arkansas-3)
Jim Hanley (D-New York-32)
Tom Harkin (D-Iowa-5)
Gus Hawkins (D-California-29)
Margaret Heckler (R-Massachusetts-10)
Ken Holland (D-South Carolina-5)
Cap Hollenbeck (R-New Jersey-9)
Liz Holtzman (D-New York-16)
Frank Horton (D-New York-34)
Carroll Hubbard (D-Kentucky-1)
Jerry Huckaby (D-Louisiana-5)
Earl Hutto (D-Florida-1)
Andy Ireland (D-Florida-8)
Ed Jenkins (D-Georgia-9)
Bizz Johnson (D-California-1)
Ed Jones (D-Tennessee-7)
Walter B. Jones (D-North Carolina-1)
Dale Kildee (D-Michigan-7)
Ray Kogovsek (D-Colorado-3)
John LaFalce (D-New York-36)
Buddy Leach (D-Louisiana-4)
Jim Leach (R-Iowa-1)
Ray Lederer (D-Pennsylvania-3)
Bill Lehman (D-Florida-13)
Mickey Leland (D-Texas-18)
Elliott Levitas (D-Georgia-4)
Tom Loeffler (D-Texas-21)
Gillis Long (D-Louisiana-8)

Marc Marks (R-Pennsylvania-24)
Bob Matsui (D-California-3)
Bob McClory (R-Illinois-13)
Paul McCloskey (R-California-12)
Mike McCormack (D-Washington-4)
Matt McHugh (D-New York-27)
Gunn McKay (D-Utah-1)
Dan Mica (D-Florida-11)
George Miller (D-California-7)
Norm Mineta (D-California-13)
Don Mitchell (D-New York-31)
Parrén Mitchell (D-Maryland-7)
Sonny Montgomery (D-Mississippi-3)
Jack Murphy (D-New York-17)
John Murtha (D-Pennsylvania-12)
Bill Natcher (D-Kentucky-2)
Steve Neal (D-North Carolina-5)
Bill Nelson (D-Florida-9)
Bill Nichols (D-Alabama-3)
George O'Brien (R-Illinois-17)
Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio-20)
Dave Obey (D-Wisconsin-7)
Leon Panetta (D-California-16)
Jerry Patterson (D-California-38)
Claude Pepper (D-Florida-14)
Peter Peyser (D-New York-23)
Rich Preyer (D-North Carolina-6)
Joel Pritchard (R-Washington-1)
Jimmy Quillen (R-Tennessee-1)
Fred Richmond (D-New York-14)
Robert Roe (D-New Jersey-8)
Charlie Rose (D-North Carolina-7)
Edward Roybal (D-California-25)
Harold Runnels (D-New Mexico-2)
Jim Santini (D-Nevada-AL)
Jim Scheuer (D-New York-11)
Pat Schroeder (D-Colorado-1)
Phil Sharp (D-Indiana-10)
Richard Shelby (D-Alabama-7)
John Slack (D-West Virginia-3)
Gladys Spellman (D-Maryland-5)
Ed Stack (D-Florida-12)
Al Swift (D-Washington-2)
Mike Synar (D-Oklahoma-2)
Mo Udall (D-Arizona-2)
Lionel Van Deerlin (D-California-42)
Wes Watkins (D-Oklahoma-3)
Charlie Whitley (D-North Carolina-3)

Charles H. Wilson (D-California-31)
Sid Yates (D-Illinois-9)
Don Young (R-Alaska-AL)
Bob Young (D-Missouri-2)
Leo Zeferetti (D-New York-15)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Jerry Rafshoon has requested an hour tomorrow to tape campaign messages (audio only). This can be scheduled around 8:30 am in the morning.

Shall I set this up?

yes no

Phil


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TELEX MESSAGE from desk of Joe Cribben

PLEASE SPECIFY:

- Mailgram (give zip code)
- Telex (Company) (give number)
- Teltex (city) (give number)
- Telegram

Date December 5, 1979

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS (AFL-CIO) HAS TAKEN UNANIMOUS ACTION, DECEMBER 4, 1979, TO ENDORSE YOU AND VICE PRESIDENT WALTER MONDALE FOR RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ALSO AUTHORIZED THE GENERAL PRESIDENT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONWIDE COMMITTEE OF LOCAL UNION BUSINESS AGENTS TO COORDINATE A PROGRAM SUPPORTING THE CARTER-MONDALE CAMPAIGN IN BOTH THE PRIMARIES AND IN THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MARTIN J. WARD
GENERAL PRESIDENT

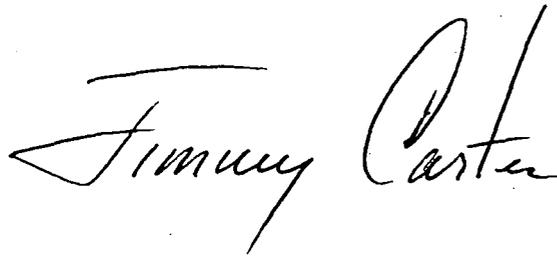
JIMMY CARTER

December 5, 1979

To Marty Ward

It is a great honor to receive the unanimous endorsement of my candidacy by the General Executive Board of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters. I deeply appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Martin J. Ward
President, United Association
Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry
901 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

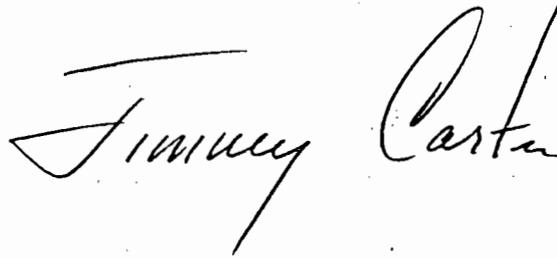
JIMMY CARTER

December 5, 1979

To Fred O'Neal

It is a great honor to receive your
personal endorsement of my candidacy.
I deeply appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Frederick O'Neal
President
Associated Actors and
Artistes of America
1500 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
05 Dec 79

Stu Eizenstat
Frank Press

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

Rick Hutcheson

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

December 1, 1979

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

cc Stu & Frank Press -

Incorporate key recommendation
in our message. See me Wed if
you have specific questions. I marked
important points -

JQ
12/4/79

Dear Mr. President:

When you visited me several months ago you asked that, after results of the investigation by The President's Commission On The Accident At Three Mile Island were available, I summarize for you my personal views on the accident.

This letter is in response to that request. In what follows I have tried to put the issue in perspective as I see it based on my own experience. In the preparation of this letter I have not consulted with others.

Investigations of catastrophic accidents involving man-made devices often show that:

1. The accident resulted from a series of relatively minor equipment malfunctions followed by operator errors.
2. Timely recognition and prompt correction of any of the equipment malfunctions or operator errors could have prevented the accident from becoming significant.
3. Similar equipment malfunctions and operator errors had occurred on prior occasions, but did not lead to accidents because the starting conditions, or sequence of events, were slightly different. If the earlier incidents had been heeded, and prompt corrective actions taken, the subsequent catastrophic accident would have been avoided.
4. To reduce the probability of a repetition of similar or worse catastrophic accidents, adequate technical standards must be established and enforced, and increased training of operators must be provided.

This pattern has been characteristic of broken dams, aircraft crashes, ship sinkings, explosions, industrial fires, etc. As was predictable, investigation of the accident at the Unit 2 plant at Three Mile Island (TMI-2) by the President's Commission revealed the same pattern.

Enough is known now about the TMI-2 accident for a knowledgeable person to explain what happened. However, it is an entirely different matter to conclude that it is possible to put the corrective actions needed to assure safe operation of commercial nuclear power plants into effect within the present American industrial system; and, if so, to determine what those actions must be and get them implemented. To come to grips with this problem, it is first necessary to understand the greater potential hazards of nuclear power as compared to those of most advanced technologies; to understand the makeup of the nuclear industry-- which has the primary responsibility for designing, building, and operating nuclear power plants; and to understand the limitations of a Government regulatory agency.

The American people accept many risks in order to get the benefits of modern technology. We kill hundreds every week on our highways, but we still want a car for every family that can afford it. Hundreds have been killed in the crash of one airliner, but the airlines are still crowded with passengers. Hazardous chemicals released in a recent train crash caused evacuation of hundreds of thousands, yet we continue to manufacture these chemicals and ship them by train because the people want the products. But many look upon the radiation hazard from nuclear power differently. To them radiation is a particularly frightening danger, since it cannot be seen, felt, smelled, or heard and can cause cancer.

According to the best estimates available, the accident at TMI-2 did not kill anybody. But it threatened millions, will cost over a billion dollars, and focused world attention on what might happen. If a nuclear power plant is not designed, built, and operated properly, it has the potential to release enough radioactivity to kill or injure hundreds of thousands in one accident if it occurs near a highly populated area. Its radioactive wastes must be stored under controlled conditions for hundreds of years. The bulk of deaths resulting from a massive release of radioactivity would be from cancer which might not be detected until 20 to 30 years after the accident. Even in the worst accident possible, only a small fraction of those exposed would die of cancer caused by the accident-- probably a small fraction of those who would die of cancer anyway from other causes. Yet, the exposed would spend their lives in fear that they were the ones affected. It is not like most industrial accidents where the victims and the survivors are clearly identified shortly after the accident. Few areas of industrial technology are potentially so hazardous or can threaten so many people for so long from a single accident.

It is technically practical to design, build, and operate nuclear power plants safely. But the data accumulated by the President's Commission show that major reforms are needed in how commercial nuclear power is now being handled. The basic question is: Is American industry able and ready to take and enforce the steps necessary to handle such a potentially hazardous technology safely?

Although the TMI-2 plant survived a series of equipment malfunctions and operator errors without releasing major amounts of radioactivity, the accident revealed grave weaknesses in design, training, management, operation, and maintenance. To the extent these weaknesses are widely prevalent in the nuclear industry, they must be expeditiously corrected or worse accidents can be expected.

Obviously, the nuclear industry needs to put its house in order. But the nuclear industry is not a homogeneous organization with single lines of authority that can establish and enforce adequate safeguards; it is a heterogeneous collection of companies whose principal concern is profit.

Primary responsibility rests with the approximately 60 utility companies, both privately owned and publicly owned, that individually or in groups have decided to buy, operate, and maintain nuclear power plants. Most of these companies are run by accountants, bankers, lawyers, or other non-technical officials. Few have high-level executives who really understand nuclear technology and its requirements. //

The utilities have bought reactors from five competing manufacturers. Three furnished pressurized water type reactors, one furnished boiling water type reactors, and one furnished gas cooled reactors. A utility or reactor manufacturer generally hires one of several large architect engineering firms for plant design and construction, including design of the plant control room. The utilities employ the operators and maintenance people. Each reactor designer, architect engineer, and utility is a separate corporate entity. In most cases they are the same corporations that design, build, and operate non-nuclear power plants. But the potential hazards from accidents in non-nuclear power plants are not nearly so great as in nuclear plants. Nuclear plants require much greater care in all phases of design, construction, operation, maintenance, and training.

The only organization presently constituted to prescribe and enforce standards for safe nuclear power plant operation is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). In the competitive environment in which the nuclear industry operates, there is a tendency to develop a "cops and robbers" syndrome; that is, to do only what is specifically required and enforced by the NRC. But a Government regulatory agency simply cannot hire and train the caliber and number of people required to produce nuclear safety through Government regulation and inspection, especially as nuclear plants and utilities owning and operating them continue to increase. There is not a large enough resource of people with the requisite talents to do it.

The NRC needs to upgrade its standards and enforcement, particularly in the area of operator training and supervision. But the primary reform must come from within the utility industry and its suppliers. I am concerned that the overwhelming emphasis the President's Commission placed on //

reorganizing the NRC may result in inadequate attention being paid to the fundamental changes required in the way industry is handling commercial nuclear power.

Safe design, construction, and operation of nuclear power plants owned and operated by the utilities will not result from expanding the NRC, reorganizing the NRC, or passing more laws. Nor will it be derived from establishing new diverse, non-expert oversight groups. If commercial nuclear power plants are to be operated safely, the organizations that own and operate the plants--the utilities--must know what they are doing and commit themselves to take the steps necessary to achieve nuclear safety. If the utilities do not establish stringent standards, institute rigorous training programs, and police themselves, there is little hope for assured safe operation of commercial nuclear power.

The concept of personal responsibility must be applied. ||
Fundamental to this concept of personal responsibility in nuclear power or any engineering endeavor is understanding and properly interpreting technical facts in making decisions. Reliance on "management techniques" has become rampant throughout Government and industry. So long as the people in charge make decisions without understanding the technical issues, a lack of personal responsibility will obtain. How can anyone who does not understand the technical aspects of what he is doing really be responsible or feel personally responsible?

The record of the President's Commission shows that persons assigned the great responsibility of operating the TMI-2 plant had not been selected on the basis of their mental abilities, judgment, personal character, or personal motivation. There were no criteria to assure a high level of competence, reliability, and expertise.

Undue reliance had been placed on the mere fact that many of the operators had been involved in the naval nuclear program. The utility did not obtain records of Navy performance for these operators to support such reliance.

There was not a degreed engineer at the plant for nearly an hour after the start of the accident. Important actions were taken and decisions made by high school graduates when sound engineering judgment was needed.

There was an apparent lack of attention and devotion of resources to the training of operators. Site managers did not consider themselves responsible for operator training. The training department was undermanned and was staffed by instructors no more qualified educationally than their students. There was no training for engineers or managers at a level higher than that for control room operators, although during the accident the operators turned to their supervisors for guidance. There was no formally approved training program for steam plant operators although there is a direct interaction between the ||

steam plant and the reactor plant. It was the steam plant operators, in fact, whose actions initiated the events which ultimately led to the accident. The training for newly-qualifying control room operators was done essentially on a self-study basis. The curriculum did not cover the principles of science and engineering necessary for understanding the operation of the power plant, nor was it reviewed and approved by people qualified to do so. The requalification program, which served as a continuing training program, was shallow and haphazard. It did not continually upgrade knowledge and understanding through reinforcement of principles and procedures. Course content was not reviewed and approved by management nor did they monitor the conduct of formal instruction.

The utilities must upgrade their technical staffs and give them direct and frequent access to top management. The technical staff should have full responsibility for safety including design and training as well as operational and maintenance matters, and should have the authority to take the necessary actions. Technical decisions must be made on a technical basis. They cannot be made by purchasing agents, comptrollers or lawyers.

For many years I have recommended that the utilities unite to establish a central technical organization which could provide a more coordinated and expert technical input and control for the commercial nuclear power program than is presently possible for each utility with its limited staff. The Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI, is an example of this kind of organization. It performs research and development in technology associated with nuclear power and other forms of power generation, and recently established the Nuclear Safety Analysis Center which is studying the TMI-2 accident. I understand that a similar arrangement is being made in the area of operator training through the recently formed Institute for Nuclear Power Operations. These are good steps--but not enough. The central technical organization I recommend should have a clear mandate for safety aspects as a part of its function and be empowered to apply sanctions to enforce its standards. Among the things such an organization could do are:

- a. Develop the standards and specifications utilities should require for design and construction of their plants. There should be a continuing effort to standardize and, at the same time, incorporate the results of experience and technological advances into power plant design.
- b. Establish staffing requirements for operation of commercial nuclear power plants in terms of numbers, qualifications, and functions. For example, I understand that at times there may be only a single operator with no supervisor present in the control room of an operating plant. Also, operators may be assigned and actually carry out unrelated duties while on watch. These practices are not adequate to prevent or control accidents.
- c. Establish requirements of a standard organization for commercial nuclear power plants, and issue a document spelling out these requirements.

- d. Establish standards for general operating procedures, shift organization, shift change, operating discipline and formality in communications, etc.
- e. Establish criteria for selection of nuclear plant operators, engineers, and managers.
- f. Develop comprehensive training and retraining programs, including lesson plans, qualification requirements for each position, etc., for utilities to use in training operators, engineers, and plant managers. This must be based on what is needed and not geared solely to passing licensing examinations. These programs would require extensive training in the principles of science and engineering applicable to nuclear plants, practical instruction in reactor plant operation, and qualification in the specific plant. Theoretical training would best be conducted in a nuclear power school with a competent, professional staff. Such a school should be operated under the direction of the central technical organization. All operators, engineers, and managers should be required to complete either the graduation requirements of this school or a similar curriculum conducted in a specific utility's training facility accredited by the central organization.

Further, standardized instruction under the direction of the central organization should be required in an operating plant to teach practical understanding of nuclear power plant operation. This would be conducted before an operator commenced qualification in his own specific plant.

- g. Provide trained technical teams to perform periodic in-depth audits of each nuclear power station and critically evaluate the plant's physical condition, administrative procedures, training, and personnel qualification and performance. This is necessary to ensure the standards are being met.
- h. Conduct continuous reviews of operating experience based on reports received from each of the operating plants. The purpose would be to ensure that abnormal events such as operator errors, design deficiencies, and equipment malfunctions are evaluated in depth, that lessons learned are made known to the managers and operators of all plants, and that corrective actions are taken.
- i. Provide direct, in-depth technical assistance to utilities in design, construction, operational, and safety questions.

- j. Have authority to suspend operations of a power plant or impose other penalties, pending remedial action, in those cases where action is warranted.

Other functions probably would become apparent in time.

The contribution such an organization could make would be considerable if given the personnel and authority to concentrate on the technical aspects, without undue concern for issues such as schedules and economics. If it were set up to be just a mouthpiece for justifying whatever the utilities want to do based on profit and loss, as is the case with many industry organizations, it would become a house organ and be a wasted effort. Also, if utility management simply turns over all technical matters to this organization, it will not work. Utilities also need their own in-house technical competence.

In setting up such an organization, care must be taken to get the proper people. It is more important that they have a proven record of actual accomplishment in a practical, successful application of technology than that they be "experts" or "senior statesmen" who have become well known because they have done a lot of talking for many years about the nuclear power field.

I have discussed these points with senior executives of several of the largest utilities, shown them how the naval nuclear propulsion schools are set up, shown them how we go about designing nuclear power plants, how we operate them, and how we train people in an operating plant. So far, I have not seen evidence that they truly understand their problem or how to attack it.

It will not be easy to get the utilities to establish the central technical organization I recommend, nor will it be an easy task to staff it. But I firmly believe it is necessary and the least difficult way out of the present morass. With the limited technical resources available, it is the only way I can see for the utilities to be able to "pull themselves up by their own bootstraps."

If they commit themselves to it, then the Government's regulatory problem will become more manageable. The NRC will, of course, have to satisfy itself that the central technical organization is establishing proper standards, but for the first time the NRC will have a technically knowledgeable group to deal with that can speak for the utility industry

I am concerned that the current argument over whether the NRC should continue as an independent commission or should be restructured as an executive agency under a single administrator, as recommended by the President's Commission, may divert attention from actions needed to improve safety. What is needed is firm direction, and this can be achieved either by an able commission chairman or an able administrator.

The President's Commission identified many areas of fault within the NRC. The NRC is in the process of conducting its own

internal evaluation. Others have pointed out matters needing correction. No doubt major improvements are needed in how NRC carries out its regulatory functions. But there is no assurance that forcing reorganization of the NRC into an executive agency will cure these faults more rapidly or more effectively. In fact, it would probably delay needed reforms because of the uncertainty which would hang over the NRC during the time required to process the legislation needed to change the NRC into an executive agency.

Independent of what other changes are made in the NRC, I recommend, as I have for years, that a Government representative be in the control room of each commercial nuclear power plant at all times it is in operation, with the authority to shut the plant down if he believes this to be necessary for safety. As you may know, I have followed this practice at the Shippingport Pressurized Water Reactor ever since the plant started up in 1957. It provides an independent monitor whose sole concern is safety. The Government monitor can check to see that the control room is properly manned, correct procedures are followed, and that operation is conducted in an alert, formal manner at all times.))

In the naval program we pay careful attention to strict formality. Whenever the plant is operating, there are on duty not just the qualified operators, but also qualified officers who supervise them. One of the supervisor's responsibilities is to assure formality, discipline, and attention. In civilian plants, which operate largely at steady power conditions and where the individuals are on watch for eight hours at a time instead of four as in the Navy, it is more difficult to achieve the proper watch-standing practices.

Much time and energy is required to achieve strict watchstanding practices and to avoid confusion in communications. If these strict practices are not enforced during normal operations, they will not be available when a crisis arises.

Plant designs, equipment, control rooms, training, etc., should be standardized insofar as practicable. For example, it makes no sense that the control room for Unit 1 at Three Mile Island is designed much differently than the control room for Unit 2, even though both reactor plants were designed by the same manufacturer. This apparently resulted from the utility using different architect engineers for the two units.))

To the extent it is practicable to standardize, two distinct benefits would result. The first is that a larger number of engineering man-hours could be applied to the standard designs than to each of many different designs. This should result in better designs. The qualification, test program, development of operating procedures, operating manuals, test procedures, and calibration procedures should also benefit from the increased attention. Further, with a larger number of identical operating

systems, operational experience will provide a valuable source of information that can be used to improve the design and procedures and establish a more effective preventive maintenance program for all plants.

The second benefit of standardization relates to the training of operating and inspection personnel. The use of standard designs would make it possible to train operating personnel more effectively and to conduct more effective audits.

In advocating more standardization I am not saying that there should be one single design. I have standardized in my program as far as practicable. Even then we have a number of designs to suit the different power ratings and ship types and to take advantage of new developments and technology which have become available.

I would put major emphasis on simplifying and reducing the size of control rooms. Even recognizing the differing requirements for naval and civilian nuclear power plants, there are several things I have read about the control room at Three Mile Island which were a surprise to me. In the naval program, we minimize the number and types of instruments and alarms needed. This results in much smaller control rooms. I was appalled to learn from the data gathered by the President's Commission that at TMI-2 during normal operation there were at least 50 alarms activated in the control room, and after the reactor trip there were over 100. How can operators be expected to take effective action under such circumstances? //

It is naive to allow routine operation with many deficiencies such as alarms or abnormal conditions present, and then expect operators to respond properly to alarms which indicate a casualty. Once you learn to "live with" deficiencies such as significant leakage and a number of alarms or abnormal conditions, there ensues a loss of ability to recognize and respond to new problems or new conditions which may actually jeopardize the plant but seem to be just another "acceptable" deficiency. //

It is unusual for naval nuclear plants to operate with any alarms for an extended period of time; extended operation with several alarms is unheard of.

Some have suggested that the success of naval nuclear power is a result of the discipline which can be enforced in a military environment, but which cannot be achieved in a commercial nuclear environment. I do not agree. I believe that adequate discipline can be obtained in commercial nuclear power.

Discipline is an essential characteristic of any successful program and of any successful person. The discipline in the naval nuclear program has been successful not because this involves military applications, but because I have insisted upon staffing the program with intelligent, motivated people,

whom I hold accountable. Achieving the required discipline in the commercial nuclear field will require attention to responsibility and the other things I have suggested, and recognition by all involved that taking part in designing, building, and operating a nuclear power plant is not a "right" given to each American at birth any more than being a surgeon or an airline pilot is such a "right." Selection and retention of people must be based on competence and performance. These must not be subordinated to other goals. Management responsible for safe operation must have the authority to enforce standards.

There has been too much emphasis on research and development in nuclear power and not enough on the daily drudgery of seeing that every aspect of nuclear power is in fact being properly handled every day by each of the organizations involved. That is where the emphasis is needed. //

I am not an expert or specifically knowledgeable about environmental effects of other forms of power generation. However, I am aware that knowledgeable people have concluded that the total risk involved in the use of nuclear power is no greater than that of any alternate source which can be tapped in the next few decades.

I remember the optimistic projections made for nuclear power when it was first being developed. These sprang from hope and from ignorance of the engineering problems that would be encountered in using nuclear power. There is no reason to believe that current optimistic projections for alternate means of providing large amounts of power are more precise. Today, many are talking of the extensive use of coal without addressing the problems of mining, transportation, and safety; many envision solar and other so-called "natural" sources of energy without considering their inherent limitations and the demands they make on other resources; many advocate exploitation of shale oil deposits without mentioning the vast amounts of water required. Any large-scale generation of power involves major engineering difficulties and potential environmental impacts. Nuclear power is not unique in this respect.

I believe that when all alternatives are faced up to, the United States will find that nuclear power is necessary. But the Three Mile Island Accident was a providential warning. We must heed it and implement the painstaking steps necessary to assure safe operation of commercial nuclear power plants.

This letter has been long, but I wanted to be sure that I set forth clearly the basis for my recommendations concerning the matters I consider require the most urgent attention if an adequate level of safety in the operation of commercial nuclear plants is to be achieved.

Very respectfully,


H. G. Rickover

Meeting with Leaders of the
American Islamic Community 12/5/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Students help
Khomeini support in Iran
Revolution in Iran -
Imam Chirri
Iran wants f'ship & equality
" was best prison
Sec Gen get Muslim leaders
→ Iran

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from bob strauss 12/5/79

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

done
J

If you get 1 minute
Pls call Steve Roggs
for a quick check
you for Louie

(W.H. operators have number)

Presidential Calls
December 3, 1979

- 32 Dan Draper
Speaker of the House, Oklahoma
Stillwater, Oklahoma
(405) 372-2093-H
- 33 Reverend Samuel McKinney
Minister, Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Seattle, Washington
(206) 322-6500-H
- 34 Bennie Thompson
Mayor
Bolton, Mississippi
(601) 362-5321-H
(601) 866-2221-0
- 35 Victor Bussie
President, Louisiana AFL-CIO
Baton Rouge, LA
(504) 769-3887-H
(504) 383-5741-0
- 36 Henry "Hank" Braden, III
State Senator
New Orleans, LA
(504) 488-0202-H
(504) 581-3141-0
- 37 Dina Beaumont
International Vice President of CWA
Los Angeles, CA
(213) 387-3371-0
(213) 723-4959-H

*Susan -
I don't need
the sheet -*

J

*I only wanted it
for the operators' use*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**