

1/9/80 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - January 9, 1980

7:30 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:00 Breakfast with Domestic Policy Advisors.
(60 min.) (Mr. Jack Watson) - The Cabinet Room.

✓ 9:30 Meeting with Foreign Policy Leaders.
(Ms. Anne Wexler) - State Dining Room.

10:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

11:00 Mr. Charles Schultze - The Oval Office.
(20 min.)

✓ 12:00 Meeting with Representatives of the National
(10 min.) Business League. (Mr. Louis Martin) - Cabinet Room.

✓ 12:15 GREETINGS/PHOTOGRAPHS - The Oval Office.
(15 min.) (SEE ATTACHED)

12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter.
(60 min.) The Oval Office.

✓ 1:45 Congressman Wes Watkins. (Mr. Frank Moore).
(10 min.) The Oval Office.

✓ 2:30 Swearing in Ceremony for Philip M. Klutznick
(15 min.) As Secretary of Commerce, and Luther H. Hodges, Jr.
as Deputy Secretary. (Mr. Jack Watson).
The East Room.

GREETINGS/PHOTOGRAPHS

Wednesday - January 9, 1980

12:15 Mr. Richie Rubin et al. (Ms. Sarah
(3 min.) Weddington) - The Oval Office.

12:20 Mayor James D. Griffin. (Ms. Sarah
(3 min.) Weddington) - The Oval Office.

12:25 Ms. Sandy Duckworth. (Ms. Sarah
(3 min.) Weddington) - The Oval Office.

January 9, 1980

Dear Mr. Han:

Thank you very much for your letter to President Carter concerning your interest in having the Yoido Baptist Church receive an invitation to perform at the White House.

We will be unable to schedule this group to perform during your visit to Washington. We hope that you have a successful tour and enjoy your stay in the United States.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Peston
Social Secretary to
the White House

X
Mr. Ki Man Han
The Yoido Baptist Church
Yoi /so
P.O. Box 73
Seoul, Korea 150

bcc: Fran Voorde
Phil Wise
Carole Farrar
Christine Dodson
Bob Maddox

JAN 11 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1980

Susan -
Died the
P Promise
the ehser
a w4 u:1/2

Phil

Neil

Phil

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Sincerely,



Gretchen Poston
Social Secretary to
the White House

X
Mr. Ki Man Han
The Yoido Baptist Church
Yoi Do
P.O. Box 73
Seoul, Korea 150

bcc: Fran Voorde
Phil Wise
Carole Farrar
Christine Dodson
Bob Maddox

JAN 14 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/27/79

Gretchen Poston --

I'm sure it is; in fact it even looks like exactly the same copy (unless this is the copy which had been marked for/to me).

President made comment on note which had been attached to memos.... which I think was something to the effect that he didn't recall issuing such invitation...that they probably construed his compliments regarding their singing to be "come and perform at the White House".....that perhaps it could be worked out, or something.

Did you ever get the note back?
(If not, please check with Fran Voorde or Christine Dodson.)

Thanks--Susan Clough

DEC 26 1979
Am

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1979

TO: SUSAN CLOUGH

FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON

12-13

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Send copies to
Wise - Urmie -
Clough - Posten

JL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

December 7, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: GRETCHEN POSTON
FROM: *Christine*
CHRISTINE DODSON
SUBJECT: Korean Baptist Children's Choir

Would you please advise on how the White House plans to respond to the Korean Baptist Children's Choir's request to perform during their visit to the United States in late January. As you will note from the attached correspondence, the President apparently invited them to sing at the White House.

cc: Phil Wise
Fran Voorde
Susan Clough ✓

*Susan - isn't this the choir
we asked about last week? - if not
what would you suggest??*
Ep

DEC 14 1979
Ep

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MAC,

12/5

Please help me with this.

Call the scheduling office, preferably
Irene Voorde who was on the Korea
Trip. Ask to tell her these people
are coming. Ask what the chances
are of seeing the Pres. Ask for
her guidance on what kind of schedule
~~recommendations~~ proposal we
should make, and then go ahead
and prepare it.

Thanks,

118

P.S. 12/6. I saw Fran in the coffee line this
AM. She said Gretchen and Susan Clough have
something cooking on these kids. Please find out
what it is + adjust our approach accordingly. 118

ID 7906885

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED 01 DEC 79 09

TO

BRZEZINSKI

FROM HAN, KI MAN

DOCDATE 00 00

TARNOFF

30 NOV 79

KEYWORDS: KOREA SOUTH

WISE, P

SUBJECT: REQUEST OF KOREAN BAPTIST CHILDRENS CHOIR TO SING AT WHITE HOUSE LATE
JAN 1980

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ZB

DUE: 14 NOV 79 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

PLATT

FARRAR

COMMENTS

REF#

7925700

LOG

NSCIFID

(T /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

C 12/13 COSD sent to Poston

DISPATCH

via JL cc wire Korea Clough +

W/ATTCH FILE WH

(C)

1/2

Mr. President --

Neither Fran nor I recall anything
about your saying you wanted the Choir
to sing at the White House -- to them
or to us when in Korea.

Comment?

Thanks -- Susan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/30/79

*file
personal*

Gretchen Poston --

Please see attached
(top and bottom)

Thanks -- Susan Clough

cc: Bob Maddox

NOV 30 1979

Ar



7915700

6885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 30, 1979

UNCLASSIFIEDMEMORANDUM FOR DR. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Request of Korean Baptist Children's Choir
to Sing at the White House in late January

During his visit to Korea, President Carter attended a service on Sunday, July 1 at a South Korean Baptist church and, after the service, invited the children's choir to sing at the White House during its tour of Southern Baptist churches in the United States in early 1980. The minister, Rev. Han Ki-man, has now written the White House (letters attached) requesting a specific appointment. The choir will be in the Washington and Baltimore area from January 29 to February 5, 1980 and would greatly appreciate an opportunity to sing at the White House, even if the President could not receive them personally. Although most of the concert tour schedule has now been set, the schedule is flexible and could easily be changed if a White House invitation were received. As the choir will give concerts in the evening it would prefer a daytime White House visit.

It is recommended that the White House schedule a date for the choir to sing at the White House, for the President and his family, if possible. Alternatively, if it is not possible for the choir to sing, a special tour might be arranged.

Peter Tarnoff
Executive SecretaryAttachment:

Letters to the White House

*Success
pl comment?
pp*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1979

Memo to Gretchen Poston
From Bob Maddox *BMM*
Re Korean Children's Choir

Dr. Jimmy Allen of First Baptist Church,
San Antonio, Texas, called and gave me
the following information:

When the President was in Korea he told
Rev. Chan and Rev. Billy Fudge, an American
missionary, that he wanted the Korean Children's
Choir to sing at the White House when they came
to the US for a visit in early 1980.

Rev. Han told Dr. Allen that the President
then turned to "his secretary" and told that
person to extend the invitation. So far no
invitation has come from the White House.

Recent events in Korea make it necessary that the
White House invitation go out before the choir
can get visas for any of their tour.

International religious press agencies have picked
up the story of the invitation and also of the
lack of follow through. Dr. Allen urges us to
do something quickly. The choir will be available
to sing during the week of January 29-February 5.

If I can be of further help, let me know.

*I don't recall
it (probably)*

*a casual &
tentative
comment)*

J



여 의 도 침 례 교 회
THE YOIDO BAPTIST CHURCH

150 · 서울 여의도우체국 사서함 73 호
Yoi Do, P.O. Box 73, Seoul, Korea 150

담임목사 한 기 만
Pastor ; Han, Ki Man

September 4, 1979

Phone: 782-0784
783-2807

Mr. Phil Wise
President's Appointment Secretary
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wise:

I am pastor of the Yoido Baptist Church, Seoul, Korea. Last month while visiting in Dallas, Texas, I called you through Mr. Bill Jackson of the World Evangelism Foundation. At that time I was hoping to meet President Carter while visiting in the United States.

I am writing about our children's choir singing at the White House during their six week tour to Southern Baptist Churches in the United States in January and February, 1980.

As you know, President and Mrs. Carter worshipped at our church while visiting in Korea in June, 1979. In that service, our Children's Choir sang two songs. While spending a few minutes with the President after the service, Mr. Carter invited our choir to sing at the White House on their forthcoming tour to the United States. Since that time, the children have looked forward with great excitement to singing once again for President and Mrs. Carter.

The choir will be in Washington, D.C. from Monday, January 28 to Tuesday, February 5, 1980. We are currently planning our D.C. schedule. When during this time will it be possible for us to sing at the White House?

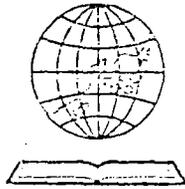
I am praying that the grace of the Lord will be upon you.

Sincerely Yours,

Han, Ki Man

Ki Man, Han

".....내게 능력 주시는 자 안에서 내가 모든 것을 할 수 있느니라"(빌 4:13)



여 의 도 침 례 교 회
THE YOIDO BAPTIST CHURCH

150 · 서울 여의도우체국 사서함 73 호
Yoi Do, P.O. Box 73, Seoul, Korea 150

감임목사 한 기 만
Pastor : Han, Ki Man

Phone: 782-0784
783-2807

President Jimmy Carter
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Carter:

Thank you very much for the letter you sent to me. Thank you also very much for the witness you gave to our President.

Last month, August 13-24, I went to the United States study various church educational buildings in preparation for the building of our own new educational building.

While I was in Dallas, Texas, I called the White House to see it were possible to meet you. At that time, your appointment secretary Mr. Phil Wise, said that it would be impossible since you were out of town. Therefore, I came back to Korea.

We have fond memories of your visit in our church last July. We appreciate the invitation you extended to me for our Children's Choir to visit and sing at the White House during their tour to Southern Baptist Churches in the United States, January and February, 1980. Since that time, the children have looked forward with great excitement to singing once again for you, Mrs Carter and Amy.

The choir will be in Washington, D.C. from Monday, January 28 to Tuesday, February 5, 1980. We are currently planning our D.C. schedule. We have written to your appointment secretary, Mr. Wise, to work out a time when we may visit the White House.

Members of my church join me in regular prayer for you and your country.

Sincerely Yours,

Ki Man Han
Ki Man, Han

".....내게 능력이시니 내가 모든 것을 할 수 있느니라" (골 4:13)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
09 Jan 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson/mb

PRIVATE FROM THE PRESIDENT

1:45 P.M.

January 8, 1980

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN WES WATKINS AND LOU WATKINS

Wednesday, January 9, 1980

1:45 p.m. (10 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M./BR*

*Private
to
J. Watson:
Do something
appropriate for
Okla 3D
J*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss matters of concern to Rep. Watkins.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Wes Watkins believes this meeting stems from your telling him over a year ago that you would like to talk to him personally about his concerns. He has mentioned to several people his "disenchantment" with your Administration. While he believes you are "a good man," he has withheld his endorsement, saying that he requires a concrete commitment from you to have his district designated as the rural site for the Corporation for Innovative Development pilot program.

The campaign would very much like the endorsement of both Wes and his wife, Lou, who is very active in Oklahoma politics and attended a meeting with you and other Oklahoma Democrats. In fact, we have been told that his endorsement is the only one we lack to fill in the holes for Oklahoma. Additionally the campaign is concerned about a threat of an uncommitted delegate strategy against you in Wes Watkins' district.

Participants: The President, Wes Watkins, Lou Watkins, Frank Moore.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Note that you are glad that you could finally get together, that the meeting will be shorter than you would like, given the international situation, but that you wanted to meet with Wes as soon as you could.
2. You know that he has expressed concern about his relationship with the Carter administration, but you hope that he will, in fact, be a part of the Carter team, endorse your reelection, and work with us again.

3. If Wes says he cannot endorse until he gets a commitment "from the President" that you "care about him" and will give him the CID "for his people," then note that you remember talking to him about the request at a recent congressional dinner and briefing and that you have been briefed about his requests.
4. However, you cannot approve the request he has made at this time because:
 - a. Commerce has not yet confirmed that there is legislative authority to have the program in FY 1980; and
 - b. If authority exists, the required proposal submission process would be a charade if a predetermined outcome existed.
5. Because of this, you have arranged for Commerce Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology, Jordan Baruch, to work with him and others from his District to put together the most competitive application candidate for the rural CID, and Dr. Baruch will work with him personally. (If the authority exists, applications will start in February and the process will conclude in about May.)
6. He should not conclude that because you could not make this promise now that a CID is not possible nor that you do not care.

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

MEMORANDUM

This was given to me by a friend from New York who wanted the President to see this evidence of support for him. In case you would want to thank her for her concern, her name & address is:

Ms Virginia ("Ginnie") Stieb-Hales
United Presbyterian Women
475 Riverside Drive, # 1151
New York, New York 10027

Lou Watkins

all. Nowhere does he speak of "abortion on demand." And in fact he argues that the case for federal funding of abortion for the poor should not be argued on the basis of "legal right" but of "general public purpose and general public welfare" policies toward the poor.

Callahan's argument is not free of muddle—whose is, in this treacherous area?—on the question of federal funding for abortion services. At one point, he insists that "whatever else it may have decided, *Roe v. Wade* did not establish the right of a woman to obtain an abortion at public expense." Good public policy, in effect, might lead a legislature to fund abortion services, but that is not a position to be derived from constitutional rulings. But later, after numerous references to "the right of free choice," Callahan concludes that "the right to an abortion would be de facto discriminatory if government policy precluded those unable to pay because of poverty from exercising their right."

There may be subtleties here which escape us, but it does seem that, at one moment, Callahan wants to rescue this topic from the sphere of "rights" and place it in the sphere of "prudence" but, at the next moment, he can't quite do it. He seems to want to submit the problem to legislatures rather than courts, but without sufficient notice of the fact that at least the federal legislature has overwhelmingly acted on this issue, and the whole drift of the pro-choice movement has been to find a way to override this majority. Thus in criticizing the argument that government should withdraw from such a morally sensitive area, Callahan points out "there is no principle in our policy which allows individual taxpayers to pick and choose those things they would like to see their tax money spent for. . . . What is open to citizens is to work politically to change those policies to which they object. But once a policy has been put in place by the normal democratic political process, then individual taxpayers cannot be allowed to act in disregard of that policy." But of course the opponents of Medicaid funding for abortions are not "individual taxpayers" protesting a democratically established policy; at least on this point "the normal democratic political process" has supported their position. It is the pro-choice lobby that wants tax monies to go for a

specific purpose *despite* the majority decision of Congress.

This point aside, Callahan's article is filled with sound observations. He indicates how unrealistic it would be to consider Medicaid funding of abortion in keeping with "a policy of strict neutrality." He warns that there is also "something unsavory and morally evasive in arguing for abortion services as a means of coping with spiraling welfare costs" though he believes that the plight of the poor calls for abortion funding. In the long run, he concludes, "the abortion rights movement will be judged by the extent to which it recognizes the moral ambiguity of abortion, and makes this sense of ambiguity clear by working as hard to reduce abortions as to increase their availability."

But in view of the resulting publicity, it is Callahan's reflections on the religious dimension that is most ironic. Abortion rights proponents run grave risks in "trying to define the abortion issue as essentially religious. . . . I have seen nothing to convince me that abortion is inherently a more religious issue than justice, peace or the general social welfare." And what about Catholicism? "The most obvious test of bigotry is not that of outright persecution; it is whether representatives of one's group are always singled out for a religious identification. Roman Catholic legislators opposed to abortion are usually labeled as 'Roman Catholic legislators'—others are simply 'legislators.' "

One might add that ethicists who have a Roman Catholic connection in their background are liable to have that prominently displayed in press releases rather than more relevant labels. The misrepresentation in the newspaper and radio reporting is directly traceable to the calculated emphasis on "Catholic magazine *Commonweal*" in the original press release. Callahan was not writing as a Catholic dissenting from the institutional church's position on Medicaid funding. His article was, in the main, addressed to abortion rights advocates and warned them, among other things, against clumsy efforts at religious manipulation. It would seem wise to us if the people who sponsor and edit *Family Planning Perspectives* would not only publish articles like Callahan's and write press releases about them—but take them to heart as well.

Of several minds: *Thomas Powers*

KIND WORD FOR CARTER

DO PEOPLE REALLY MISS LBJ & NIXON?

Commonweal: 6/16

BEING PRESIDENT isn't all roses. They have their bad moments too. Sitting around the White House on a rainy November Sunday, with the papers of a dozen cities strewn about, sick

of reading, sick of talking, sick of the sullen petulance of un-pleaseable Washington, presidents must wonder if it was really a good idea to go after the job. It's not their failure to satisfy all the people

all the time which gets them down, one imagines, but the ocean of grey print, a great carping wave of it washing in every week, which suggests it's impossible to satisfy any of the people any of the time. Even so relentlessly healthy a spirit as Jimmy Carter's must surrender to doubt and gloom from time to time. Standing at the bulletproof window, watching the drops of rain slide down the glass, he must wonder what he could have done to deserve . . . Ted Kennedy . . .

To tell the truth, I wonder too. Chapquiddick was an awful mess, and it

always will be an awful mess, but Chapquiddick aside Kennedy is a serious man and worthy opponent. He stands for things which matter. But why does he have to run now, Carter must ask himself; and why do so many people treat his advent as if he presented the first ray of sunlight after a long dark night? Doesn't anybody remember Lyndon Johnson? Doesn't anybody remember Richard Nixon? What can possibly explain Washington's extraordinary resistance to everything he has done or tried to do, Carter must want to know, and to tell the truth, I'd like to know too.

Carter has been a good president. Of course this doesn't mean he's solved every national problem, which are always very numerous. He hasn't squeezed oil out of the ground, or halted thirty years of decline in the nation's cities, or found a substitute for the family car, or slowed inflation while booming the economy, or satisfied all the just demands of women and minorities, or persuaded the Russians and Japanese to stop killing whales, or sprung all the world's political prisoners. These and other failures make a lot of people unhappy. It is easy to collect detailed indictments of Carter charging shocking surrender to special interests—Southern textile manufacturers, say, or Big Oil, or environment Ludites, or the military-industrial complex, or starry-eyed pacifists. The special interests are generally twice as numerous as the unsolved problems. This is healthy; the alternative to special interests is *ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer*. In

addition to being numerous the indictments are hard to answer, involving, as they tend to do, highly particular changes of language in subparagraph 21, annex two, of an amendment to a motion to restrict debate on a vote to table a bill to revise Public Law 281 providing free lunches for the children of minorities in designated urban communities under 20,000 in population which have been declared disaster relief areas within the last five years—or whatever. Political debate requires a lot of homework, and the charges of moral turpitude flung about so freely rarely indicate anything more than the fact that this—whatever it may be—means a lot to somebody. Presidents are the subject of unreasonable expectations, and cannot be fairly judged by the ocean of particular public complaint. The real test of presidents is not what they have failed to do—invariably a great deal—but what they have done.

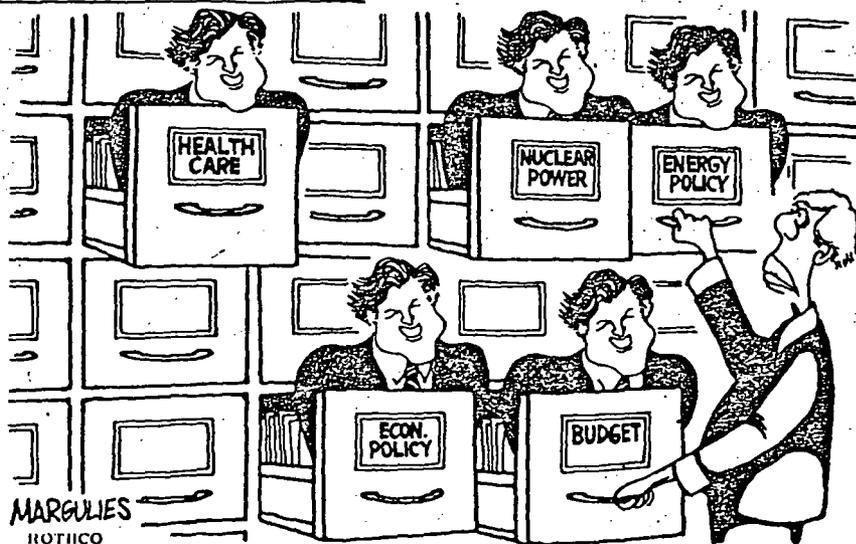
It is hard to know why the press and the public have been so grudging of Carter's achievements. Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon had the same problem, but in their cases Vietnam and Watergate offer obvious explanations. There are no disasters of that sort to explain the airy, off-handed, almost willful spirit in which otherwise serious people have belittled Carter's contributions to peace.

This is a serious matter. Presidents are political creatures: If international agreements, disarmament, military self-restraint, and the settlement of dangerous local conflicts win nothing from the public—not even from the sophisticated

public which really follows the things—but carping or bored yaw then presidents eventually are going to get the point and focus their attention on other matters. The criticism of Carter's initiatives in foreign policy is natural and to be expected; people disagree. The worrying thing is the nearly universal indifference, even contempt, for what he has done outside of his own administration. The reaction to three things in particular makes me wonder what the rest of us can possibly be thinking about.

(1) The Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt marks the first substantial step towards peace in the Middle East in thirty years. It shifts the focus of the struggle—the thing which is about—from Israel's right to exist, sovereignty over the West Bank. The agreement also divides Israel's traditional enemies in a manner which makes another full-scale war like 1973 extremely unlikely. The simple fact is that Syria and Jordan do not have the strength to challenge Israel on their own and both know it, while Israel's other enemies—principally Iraq and Libya—have no way of getting at her. This situation may not last forever; Israel might squander the present opportunity to reach an accommodation with her neighbors. But for the present Israel is not seriously threatened with a major war, much less the apocalyptic defeat which always loomed in the background of earlier wars.

You would think—I would think—that this achievement, for which Carter deserves substantial credit, would be much remarked. The contrary is the case. The continuing problem of the Palestinians seems to trouble press and public more than an Israeli-Egyptian peace reassures them. It is the absence of a credible threat of war, on which the Palestinians have always depended in the past, that inclines them to negotiate now. But this does not seem to be noticed, and critics of the agreement point to the absence of Syria and Jordan as if that meant nothing had changed. Like the Palestinians, both countries must now moderate their own demands, or stew ineffectually on the sidelines. The Arab world is well aware of this fact; why aren't the Americans?



(2) Harry S Truman sent a secret army from Burma into China, involved the United States in the Greek civil war, supported the French in Indochina, and sent hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers to Korea. Dwight D. Eisenhower sent the Marines into Lebanon, approved four major attempts to topple foreign governments with the CIA, and elected to replace the French in Indochina. John F. Kennedy authorized a secret invasion of Cuba and committed the United States to the military rescue of South Vietnam. Lyndon Johnson sent troops to Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Richard Nixon invaded Cambodia. Gerald Ford sent the Marines in to recapture the crew of the *Mayaguez* and secretly tried to involve the United States in a civil war in Angola. Many of the architects of these old adventures, using all the old arguments, strongly urged Jimmy Carter to intervene in Ethiopia, Iran and Nicaragua, but he would not do it. You can say what you like about the military initiatives of Carter's predecessors, but he is the first American president since Herbert Hoover who has not ordered American soldiers to kill or be killed in faraway places. Maybe he's just lucky. In that case, go with a winner.

(3) Carter negotiated and signed the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and has even advocated *ridding* the world of nuclear weapons. This may sound like an obvious idea, but it's not. No other leader who has them has ever suggested such a thing. SALT II, as we all know, leaves enough missiles and warheads in place to reduce the world's cities to something resembling downtown Berlin in May, 1945. It does nothing to make war less likely, unless the negotiation of successive treaties, with a promise of further agreements to come, makes war less likely. SALT II is an imperfect step, but it's better than standing still, and its opponents seem to be advocating an about-face march right back into the heart of the Cold War. If Carter was too bold and hopeful of disarmament when he entered the White House, he has been sober and steadfast in its pursuit ever since. His enemies—and on this point Kennedy is not one of them—see this as a weakness, and if they succeed in defeat-

ing him the next agreement—if there is a next—will be a great deal more difficult to negotiate, sign and ratify.

Carter has been a good president, and he even seems to be a good man. His worst enemy is a kind of public ennui. There can't be many people who really miss Johnson and Nixon, but quite a few, it seems, find it hard to abandon the political tone appropriate to struggle, crisis and confrontation. They attack Carter as if he were as dangerous as his predecessors, but better disguised. The *right* seems to consider him as the reincarnation of Joseph Chamberlain, giving away the Panama Canal and surrendering to the Russians. The *left* describes him as a creature of the moneyed interests and a secret enemy of the poor. The center ap-

pears to be plain bored, and I am confused.

It's natural that the Republicans should be organizing to run against Carter; that's the nature of the system. But why does his own party seem so ready to abandon him? Reading the newspapers was one long agony from February, 1965 until August, 1974. A quiet front page, it seems to me, is a sign of public health and a call for rejoicing. What has Carter done to deserve rejection and defeat? What has Kennedy done to justify a giddy Democratic rush to embrace him? I can't think of a good answer to either question, and I suspect that when the time comes to vote, the public won't either.

THOMAS POWERS

Of several minds: *John Garvey*

PEOPLE WHO ARE FIRE RECOVERING MYSTICISM

THERE HAS been a debate for years over the place of mysticism in religion—is it central, or an aberration? Is it something all religions have in common, or are some more prone to it than others, the way certain families exhibit a tendency toward male pattern baldness? The word "mysticism" has a pejorative meaning lately. After his Harvard address Alexander Solzhenitsyn was accused of mysticism for pointing out the public effect of living in a spiritual void; in the opinion of his critics, the "right kind" of religion should be private—"like button collecting," as Lenin used to say.

The word asks for it, carrying as it does all those whiffs of mysterious knowledge and secret understanding. The over- and under-tones of mystery rub us the wrong way. Still, it is a haunting presence, since it forms an undeniable part of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism. A definition of "mysticism" is difficult. It is common to find it defined as "an experience of one-ness with God," something

which involves a radical loss of self. Catherine of Genoa described it as "the union of He who Is with she who is not." But mystics have also pointed out the danger of seeking experience; the experience is in a sense totally beside the point, apparently, and there is an insistence that the self which seems to be lost comes into its own, and is only truly itself, in this encounter.

Like a satisfactory definition of poetry, a satisfactory definition of mysticism is probably impossible. Paul writes of words "so secret that human lips may not repeat them." At the close of the *Tractatus Wittgenstein* says that the mystical is not to be found in *what* the world is, but *that* it is—an echo of *The Cloud of Unknowing*, whose anonymous author spoke of finding "a blind feeling of thine own being . . . Look up then lightly and say to thy Lord, 'That that I am, Lord, I offer unto Thee, for Thou it art.' And think nakedly, plainly, and boisterously, that thou art as thou art."

In the West, the churches have viewed mystics with suspicion. The wildness of

WES WATKINS
3RD DISTRICT, OKLAHOMA
(202) 225-4565

MAJORITY ZONE WHIP

CHAIRMAN
CONGRESSIONAL RURAL
CAUCUS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN
AFFAIRS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SELECT
COMMITTEE ON AGING

December 20, 1979

Mr. President - FYI - Please let me know.

Wes Watkins has been trying to get a meeting with you to discuss 1980 and your personal support for a Corporation for Innovation Development (CID) and a demonstration Industrial Technology Innovation Center for the Third District of Oklahoma.

Why I am in question on what to do?

1. Four years ago - early December 1975 - after meeting candidate Jimmy Carter, Wes Watkins and his wife, Lou, declared their public support for Jimmy Carter for President.
2. Approximately, six weeks later their efforts prevented an embarrassing situation for the Carter campaign in Oklahoma by insisting to the state leader to not send "the candidate" to a county in the Third District - where the national, state and local Democratic party leaders had already declared their support publicly for Lloyd Bentsen. As an alternative, Wes asked that Jimmy Carter come to his home town of Ada to meet with district leaders and receive thirty minutes of free television time.
3. After the meeting in Ada, his wife, Lou, became the coordinator for Jimmy Carter in the Third District of Oklahoma.
4. Efforts lead to precinct and county delegate victories for Jimmy Carter.
5. Approximately March, 1976, the Governor of Oklahoma declared himself for Jimmy Carter.
6. In March, at the Third District convention, Lou Watkins was the first delegate selected to the national convention for Jimmy Carter. Efforts to hold delegates together made it possible and prevented an embarrassing situation by being able to seat another delegate, the Governor of Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT OFFICES:

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118 FEDERAL BUILDING
MCALISTER, OKLAHOMA 74501
(918) 423-5951

7. At the Democratic State Convention, the strength from the Third Congressional District allowed the election of a delegate for Jimmy Carter over the opposition and the hand-picked slate of the state leader.
8. June 5, Speaker Carl Albert announced his retirement and Wes Watkins announced for Congress and utilized his campaign organization to assist the Jimmy Carter campaign. His wife, Lou, attended the National Convention as a delegate for Jimmy Carter.
9. After the primary election, over one-half of every speech Wes Watkins made in the Third Congressional District was dedicated to Jimmy Carter.

Results of Election:

Jimmy Carter won Third District of Oklahoma by a 50,000 vote margin but lost the state by a 12,000 vote margin. In the Congressional race, Wes Watkins was able to win the Third District with a 120,000 vote margin.

10. On to Washington - in early January, 1977, Wes Watkins saw in the Washington Post the hit list for water projects which included Lukfata in his District. The White House (Kathy ?) assured the Congressman that he could tell his constituents that no such hit list existed.
11. Two weeks later, the official announcement for the water project hit list was made public which definitely included the one in Congressman Watkins' district that he was committed to build for his people.
12. The first three months of the new Carter Administration, Wes Watkins made recommendations (Oklahoma at that time had no Democrat Senator) of more than a dozen individuals for appointments. Not one single appointment from the Third District was made.
13. After being in Congress for six months, Wes Watkins came to the sad conclusion that the White House staff did not care about his requests and that no partnership existed. Therefore, why continue to burn bridges back home if the White House was not willing to help someone who, along with his family, had been helping Jimmy Carter since December, 1975.

14. Even though coming to Congress as an enthusiastic Carter person, after nearly two years Wes had his first visit by a White House Congressional liaison (Terry Strobe) who was sent by Chairman Jack Brooks to discuss the Department of Education bill. (Wes voted for the Department of Education.)
15. On May 7, 1978, Wes met with President Carter and several other Congressmen through a meeting arranged by Ed Jenkins. The President requested a "personal" meeting to discuss personal problems. Even though five White House assistants were in attendance, Wes was never contacted for a meeting by the White House staff.
16. The Third District was the only Congressional district in Oklahoma not receiving an office for the census program. White House staff indicated that nothing could be done since the towns having offices in the 1960 and 1970 census were being used. However, several other districts were receiving help in getting offices.
17. Seventeen months later, the day after an evening meeting at the White House with the United Democrats, the Washington Post indicated that the President singled Wes out for criticism. At that time, Wes personally requested a private meeting with the President through the Appointment Secretary's office.
18. Approximately, three weeks later on Tuesday, October 23, Frank Moore called and wanted Wes to endorse the President at a dinner at the Hyatt the following evening.
19. Wes told Frank, "that I was waiting to meet personally with the President to discuss some of the requests that should merit consideration since working and endorsing the President in December of 1975."
20. Frank Moore wanted to know why I didn't use the White House liaison assigned to me instead of the Appointment Office to obtain an appointment. Wes said, "Frank - listen closely - I do not know who is assigned to me as my White House liaison." Frank told Wes "I will take care of it." Wes has not heard from Frank since that time.

21. On Thursday, November 15, President Carter called Wes at 8am wanting his vote and support for the Hospital Cost Containment bill that was to be voted on within the next few hours. Wes was already committed against this bill; however, he did have an opportunity to discuss with the President the possibility of an appointment about personal concerns that existed since 1975.
22. Less than one hour later, the White House Appointment Office called to arrange for an appointment between Wes and the President sometime during the week following Thanksgiving.
23. For some reason, the White House never called to arrange and confirm an appointment. Wes did not pursue this appointment, due to the Iranian crisis.
24. On December 5, Wes met with Susie Elfing for one and one-half hours mentioning the fact that he personally liked the President. Wes emphasized to Susie that: (A) He was still waiting for a meeting with the President; and (B) His dedication to help the people of the Third District with the development of jobs by the creation of an Industrial Technology Center and the location of a Corporation for Innovation Development (CID) in his District.
25. That evening at the White House, President Carter sat at the same table with Wes and several other Congressmen. The President was knowledgeable of Susie's meeting that afternoon and indicated he would receive a full briefing the next morning.
26. Since that evening, Susie Elfing has been most courteous in discussing the possibility of a CID for the Third District and Wes' interest in a demonstration Industrial Innovation Center to help develop jobs for the citizens of the Third District. At this time, Wes is still waiting for the appointment to meet personally with the President to discuss the problems of his District and Presidential politics of 1980.

ITRAD'S INNOVATION CENTER

The Industrial Technology Research and Development Foundation Inc., a non-profit organization, has established an industrial innovation center at Durant, OK, to serve Federal Region VI. The objective of the center is to demonstrate the economic development potential of promoting industrial innovation by small and minority businesses in a rural area. The center will operate in conjunction with an entrepreneurial education and training program at Southeastern State University and NASA's existing Kerns Industrial Applications Center in Durant. The center's goal is to become the national model for a network of industrial innovation centers. As such, it must marshal the technology transfer and commercialization resources of the Federal government to provide a comprehensive program of assistance to innovators and entrepreneurs, including patent assistance, product/process evaluation, product/process development, adaptive engineering, marketing and management assistance and assistance in obtaining seed money and venture capital. The center will also serve as a "hands-on" laboratory for the university's entrepreneurship school.

The center has already obtained initial funding of \$93,750 from EDA, \$85,000 from Minority Business Development Agency and \$31,250 in State EDA Section 304 funds. The following funding proposals are pending: \$150,000 in NSF funds for product/process research and appropriate technology application, \$100,000 in NASA funding for a Patent Assistance Program and \$150,000 in NASA funding for a Quartz Crystal Technology Program. ITRAD anticipates submitting proposals to the Department of Commerce for a Trade Adjustment Center and a Corporation for Innovation Development.

CORPORATION FOR INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT

The innovation initiatives announced by the President on Oct. 31 included a proposal to encourage states or regions to establish Corporations for Innovation Development (CID's). The Department of Commerce will support two CID's in FY 1981. One will be in an industrialized region, and the other in a less industrialized region (which describes ITRAD's service area). Commerce will provide initial funding of \$4 million per center, on the condition that the region provide matching funds. The CID's would be modeled partly after the successful National Research and Development Corp. in Great Britain and the Connecticut Product Development Corp. (which ITRAD's Venture Capital Assistance Division is modeled after). Their functions would include:

- Direct equity funding for the start-up of firms wishing to develop and bring to market a promising, but high-risk, innovation. (Included in the ITRAD center)
- Guidance to potential applicants to the NSF Small Business Program, including serving as the second-round guarantor in appropriate cases. (Included in the ITRAD center)
- Early management assistance to firms that are funded. (Included in the ITRAD center)

Since every aspect of the CID is already incorporated into ITRAD's program, the organization will actively seek designation as the first CID for less-industrialized region. ITRAD is prepared to proceed immediately if the funds are available, and would not have to wait until the FY 1981 funding cycle begins.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION OF A RURAL INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION CENTER

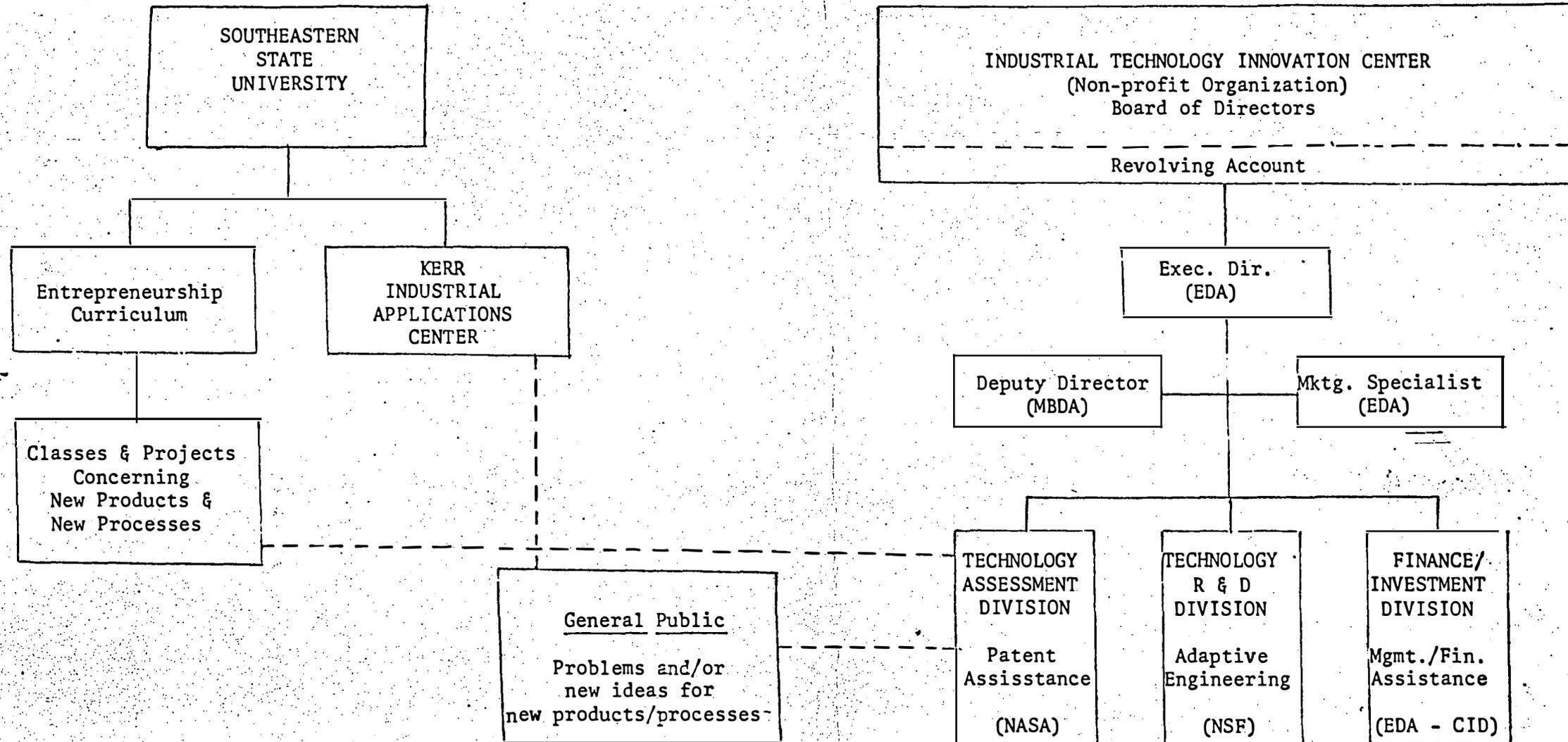
As the White House Domestic Policy Review discovered, the Federal programs to promote industrial innovation are fragmented and piece-meal. The existing programs are narrowly focused -- some deal with technology transfer, some provide assistance with commercialization, others management or capital formation assistance. Each agency dealing with innovation takes a different approach. The only existing national network of technology commercialization centers is operated by the Minority Business Development Agency, and that program is focused on assisting only one segment -- only minority businesses qualify for assistance. What is needed is a national network of comprehensive regional centers that would draw upon the resources of all federal agencies to implement the innovation initiatives launched by the President. It would be a government-supported rather than government-operated system -- the government's role would be that of support and coordination. The centers would serve a brokering function, utilizing existing resources of Federal agencies to provide a greater return on the Federal expenditures.

The program should be launched by two demonstration centers -- one for urban, industrialized areas and one for rural areas. These two demonstration projects would be third generation, state-of-the-art innovation centers. The President would direct all Federal agencies to cooperate and assist in establishing the centers by making available all the appropriate resources at their disposal. The centers would be linked to MBDA's technology commercialization center network to gain the expertise and assistance of the existing professionals in this field.

ITRAD proposes that the President designate its Industrial Innovation Center at Durant, OK, as the national demonstration center for rural areas. The center would include a patent assistance program for small businesses, a small business innovation research program and a Corporation for Innovation Development. It would be linked to the Centers for Utilizing Federal Technology and Foreign Technology to be operated by NTIS, assist small businesses in obtaining Federal R&D contracts and selling innovative products/processes through the Federal procurement process and promote university-industry cooperative R&D. It would also eventually include a generic technology center. Thus it would implement nine of the President's 15 industrial innovation initiatives. The experience and lessons learned by operation of the center would be utilized in establishing a national network of such centers.

Benefits to be gained from the demonstration program include:

- Implementation of the President's industrial innovation initiatives
- Demonstration of the Administration's commitment to improving the economic base of Rural America
- Demonstration of the Administration's commitment to the minority community by providing real, long-term jobs, better skills and business opportunities



WES WATKINS
3RD DISTRICT, OKLAHOMA
(202) 225-4565

MAJORITY ZONE WHIP

CHAIRMAN
CONGRESSIONAL RURAL
CAUCUS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN
AFFAIRS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SELECT
COMMITTEE ON AGING

January 9, 1980

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

With the projected announcement of the White House Rural Development initiative on federal construction projects, a seven county area is considered impacted by the McGee Creek Reservoir with its designation as a national demonstration project. Something specific to announce to make an immediate impact for the area has been discussed with White House personnel. Since such a designation is supposed to mandate all Federal agencies to place a high priority on funding projects for the area, I would like to suggest two high priorities which I have been working on:

- (1) The establishment of a Corporation for Innovation Development (CID) to be a working partnership with the ITRAD Innovation Center to serve this designated area and the entire region. Such a designation is practical since in your October 31, 1979 White House Industrial Innovation Program, a CID was proposed for a less industrialized region. This program could be funded immediately from discretionary funds.
- (2) Designate the ITRAD Innovation Center as the National Rural Industrial Innovation Center, a demonstration center to serve a less industrialized rural depressed area of this country. Since ITRAD is in the area designated by the White House Rural initiative program, the President could direct all Federal agencies dealing with technology commercialization and innovation development to place a high priority in participating and funding programs with ITRAD.

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The President
Page 2
January 9, 1980

Mr. President, I appreciate your time and consideration in helping the citizens in an area to help themselves to have a better place to live, to work and to raise their families.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wes Watkins', written in a cursive style.

WES WATKINS
Member of Congress

drw

12:25 PM

January 8, 1980

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SANDY DUCKWORTH

Wednesday, January 9, 1980
12:25 p.m. (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Sarah Weddington *SW*

I. PURPOSE

To thank Sandy for agreeing to serve as a co-chairperson on the Virginia State Carter-Mondale Steering Committee and ask for her continued help.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Sandy Duckworth is a Democratic National Committeewoman from Virginia who was an early Carter supporter in 1976. In the last campaign she served as the liason with the Virginia General Assembly and did an excellent job. She has been active on our behalf for the the past 3 years but feels she should have more attention and support from the White House. Sandy was elected to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors in November, 1979. Sarah Weddington called and congratulated her. Sandy was invited to the recent Metro Bill signing. She thinks very highly of Rick Hutcheson. George Gilliam, our Virginia Carter-Mondale State Coordinator, asked Sandy to serve as a co-chairperson on the State Steering Committee two weeks ago. She agreed to serve and then convinced reluctant Speaker A.L. Philpott to also serve as a co-chair.
- B. Participants: Sandy Duckworth
- C. Press Plan: Photo opportunity.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. We should thank Sandy for her effective work in 1976 and for agreeing to work with us this time.
2. We should ask Sandy for her help and input on White House projects involving Virginia.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1980

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *Z.B.*

SUBJECT: Caribbean People-to-People -- Message
to Heads of State

We hope that governments -- the U.S. and those of Central America and the Caribbean -- will play a minor role in this program, but if it is to succeed, we will need to obtain the support early on of the leaders of the governments in the area. We have not yet communicated your idea to host governments, but it is important to do so now before word of your meeting on Friday gets out, lest the purpose of the meeting be misinterpreted.

State and I therefore recommend that we communicate your proposal in very general terms to the Heads of State in Central America and the Caribbean and seek their views and support. We believe it is very important to give them a sense of what you have in mind and also a feeling that they are participating in the development of the idea. In addition, we also recommend communicating the idea to the Heads of State of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Canada -- all countries with real interests in the area; we hope to develop the proposal by working with groups in these countries.

We can communicate with these Heads of State in three ways:

(1) By Presidential letter. With about 24 Heads of States, we believe that letter-signing is too cumbersome and unnecessary.

(2) By Presidential message (Tabs A and B). I recommend that our Ambassadors deliver the written message as a personal gesture from you directly to the Head of State.

Approve Disapprove

JH
ok
J

(3) Talking Points by Ambassador. Alternatively, our Ambassador could communicate a third-person message, essentially using your message as talking points. Bill Bowdler recommends this because he feels this would not commit you to the effort in the way that a written message would, and it's too early to know whether the effort will work.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

The speechwriters and State have cleared the letter.

TO: All Heads of State in Central America and the Caribbean

Dear _____:

During the first three years of my Administration, I have assigned a high priority to the development of a more balanced and progressive relationship between the people of the United States and the peoples of the nations of Central America and the Caribbean. My government has been guided by a desire to advance democracy and human rights, to render developmental assistance, and to promote mutual respect and non-intervention.

I know that we have shared a basic interest in these objectives. Despite the turmoil in the region, we have made progress towards them.

At the same time, I must say candidly that I do not feel that I have done enough to draw on the full range of popular ties and skills available to strengthen our relations.

In my speech before the Miami Conference on the Caribbean last November 28, I said that I would try to help mobilize the people of the United States to work with the people of the Caribbean Basin for the common goals of social and economic development and democracy. I am meeting with leaders in my country who represent private voluntary organizations, religious groups, business, labor unions, educators, and state and local governments to discuss ways that we could build a more fruitful relationship. I want the U.S. Government to play only a catalytic role in this effort, leaving the leadership and initiative to private organizations and individuals.

Such an effort can succeed only if the people of our countries cooperate in what is recognized as a mutually beneficial endeavor. I know that the U.S. has much to learn from your countrymen and I think that we have much to contribute as well. I hope that a new effort will improve the mutual understanding and esteem of our peoples and will help meet developmental needs through small-scale, personal initiatives, as well as through government programs.

I would very much appreciate your views on these matters and your support for a non-governmental, people-to-people approach to improved relations.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Following paragraph would be added to cable at Tab A and be sent to Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Canada

(Name of country), as an important member of the broader Caribbean basin community, has a great deal to contribute and to teach us in these matters. I hope that your country will join us in this effort to improve the mutual understanding and appreciation between our peoples and to help meet developmental needs through small-scale, personal initiatives as well as through government programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
9 January 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON

R. H. Hutcherson

SUBJECT:

Memos Not Submitted

1. ROUTINE CAB DECISIONS in which the Counsel's Office and all agencies concur:

Docket 37256 which suspended fare increases requested by Air New Zealand, Ltd.

Docket 37288 which suspends an air increase in Alitalia's Boston-Italy route

Docket 37295 which suspends fare increases by Braniff and Air France

Docket 37304 which suspends fare increases requested by American Airlines in US-Caribbean markets

Dockets 32519, 32797 and 35236 which awarded Alaska International Air, Inc. an operating certificate for foreign air cargo transportation; denied Corporacion Aeronautica de Carga a foreign carrier permit; and, issued to National Airline Commission T/A Air Niugini passenger and cargo transportation services.

2. SARAH WEDDINGTON sent for your information a copy of The Arbitration Journal which included a copy of your statement on August 16 accepting the International Mediation Medal.
3. JIM MCINTYRE forwarded a copy of OMB's Study of Decentralization of Federal Governmental Functions in accordance with the provisions of Section 901 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. No additional action is necessary.
4. CHARLIE SCHULTZE submitted the Annual Report on the Activities of the Council on Economic Advisers for 1979. This report will be published in the Economic Report of the President which will be released on January 30. No other action is necessary.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/22/79

TO: BOB LINDER

FROM: BILL SIMON

The Counsel's office concurs with the recommendations in the following CAB cases: Dockets 37295 and 37304. No letters need to be autopenned.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

21 Dec 79

Bob Linder

The Counsel's office concurs with the recommendations in the following CAB cases: Dockets 37288, 37256. No letters need to be autopenned.

Thanks.

Marion Bartle

IDS 5890, 5883

For summary.



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

DEC 20 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

Increases in South Pacific fares proposed by
Air New Zealand, Ltd.

Docket 37256

You will find attached a memorandum for the President about the above international aviation case. The interested executive agencies have indicated that they have no objection to the proposed order.

The Board's decision becomes final unless the President disapproves the order on or before December 28, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen
R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

Memorandum to the President
CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order



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

DEC 20 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

Increases in South Pacific fares proposed by
Air New Zealand, Ltd.

Docket 37256

The Civil Aeronautics Board proposes to suspend normal economy fare increases of 5-10 percent requested by Air New Zealand, Ltd. for travel between the United States, on one hand, and French Polynesia and New Caledonia, on the other. Air New Zealand states that the increases are necessary to offset rising fuel costs.

In the Board's view, the current normal economy fares in these two markets are already sufficiently high to allow the carrier to provide good service at a fair profit. The Board's rationale is consistent with its recent actions, which have received your concurrence, in U.S.-Caribbean markets.

The Departments of State, Defense, Justice and Transportation and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's proposed order.

The Office of Management and Budget also recommends that you take no action and allow the Board's order to go into effect.

The Board's order becomes final unless you disapprove the order on or before December 28, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen

R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order

Options and Implementation Actions:

- 1) Approve the Board's order by taking no action.
(DOS, DOD, DOJ, DOT, NSC, OMB.)
- 2) Disapprove.
-- Appropriate implementation materials to be prepared.
- 3) See me.



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

DEC 20 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

Transatlantic Fare Increases Proposed by
Alitalia-Linee Aeree Italiane-S.p.A.

Docket 37288

You will find attached a memorandum for the President about the above international aviation case. The interested executive agencies have indicated that they have no objection to the proposed order.

The Board's decision becomes final unless the President disapproves the order on or before December 29, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen

R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

Memorandum to the President
CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order



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

DEC 20 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

Transatlantic Fare Increases Proposed by
Alitalia-Linee Aeree Italiane-S.p.A.

Docket 37288

The Civil Aeronautics Board proposes to suspend an increase in Boston-Italy normal economy fares requested by Alitalia. The requested increase in this market is over 11 percent.

While the Board has approved a 5 percent increase for most of Alitalia's fares between Boston/Philadelphia and points in Italy, the Board believes that the 11 percent requested economy fare increase for Alitalia's Boston-Italy passengers is unreasonably high. In the absence of cost justification from Alitalia for this substantial increase in the economy fare, the Board would suspend this particular requested increase.

The Departments of State, Defense, Justice and Transportation and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's proposed order.

The Office of Management and Budget also recommends that you take no action and allow the Board's order to go into effect.

The Board's order becomes final unless you disapprove the order on or before December 29, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen

R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order

Options and Implementation Actions:

- 1) Approve the Board's order by taking no action.
(DCS, DOD, DOJ, DOT, NSC, OMB.)
- 2) Disapprove.
-- Appropriate implementation materials to be prepared.
- 3) See me.



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

DEC 21 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

Transatlantic fare increases proposed by
Braniff Airways, Inc. and
Compagnie Nationale Air France

Docket 37295

You will find attached a memorandum for the President about the above international aviation case. The interested executive agencies have indicated that they have no objection to the proposed order.

The Board's decision becomes final unless the President disapproves the order on or before December 31, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen
R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

Memorandum to the President
CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order



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

DEC 21 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

Transatlantic fare increases proposed by
Braniff Airways, Inc. and
Compagnie Nationale Air France

Docket 37295

The Civil Aeronautics Board proposes to suspend normal economy fare increases of 7 percent requested by Braniff Airways, Inc. (Braniff) and Compagnie Nationale Air France (Air France) for travel between the United States and France. Both Braniff and Air France state that the increases are necessary to offset rising fuel costs.

Although the Board has decided to permit most of the carriers' proposed transatlantic fare increases to take effect, the Board believes the U.S.-France normal economy fare increases to be unwarranted. In the U.S.-France market, travelers who neither need nor use certain services (e.g., "free" stopovers and circuitous routings) must still pay a fare which reflects the cost of such services.

The Departments of State, Defense, Justice and Transportation and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's proposed order.

The Office of Management and Budget also recommends that you take no action and allow the Board's order to go into effect.

The Board's order becomes final unless you disapprove the order on or before December 31, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen

R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order

Options and Implementation Actions:

- 1) Approve the Board's order by taking no action.
(DOS, DOD, DOJ, DOT, NSC, OMB.)
- 2) Disapprove.
-- Appropriate implementation materials to be prepared.
- 3) See me. .



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

DEC 21 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

U.S.-Caribbean fare increases proposed by
American Airlines, Inc.

Docket 37304

You will find attached a memorandum for the President about the above international aviation case. The interested executive agencies have indicated that they have no objection to the proposed order.

The Board's decision becomes final unless the President disapproves the order on or before December 31, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen
R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

Memorandum to the President
CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DEC 21 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision:

U.S.-Caribbean fare increases proposed by
American Airlines, Inc.

Docket 37304

The Civil Aeronautics Board proposes to suspend some of the normal economy fare increases requested by American Airlines, Inc. in U.S.-Caribbean markets. American Airlines states that the 10 to 12 percent increases are necessary to offset rising fuel costs.

The Board believes that, in general, U.S.-Caribbean normal economy fares remain inordinately high and many passengers continue to pay fares far above the cost of the service they receive. Therefore, the Board proposes to suspend those normal economy fare increases in markets where the proposed levels exceed the adjusted U.S. domestic Standard Industry Fare Level index.

The Departments of State, Defense, Justice and Transportation and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's proposed order.

The Office of Management and Budget also recommends that you take no action and allow the Board's order to go into effect.

The Board's order becomes final unless you disapprove the order on or before December 31, 1979.

/s/ R. O. Schlickeisen

R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order

Options and Implementation Actions:

- 1) Approve the Board's order by taking no action.
(DOS, DOD, DOJ, DOT, NSC, OMB.)
- 2) Disapprove.
-- Appropriate implementation materials to be prepared.
- 3) See me.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/4/80

Bob Linder:

We have received concurrence
from the White House offices
on the attached CAB decision.
Please take appropriate action.

Patti Maloomian

ID 795961

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

WASHINGTON

DATE: 02 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

LLOYD CUTLER (DOUG HURON)

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: CAB DECISIONS: ALASKA INTL AIR, INC; CORPORACION
AERONAUTICA DE CARGA, S.A.; NATIONAL AIRLINE COMMISSION
T/A AIR NIUGINI - LAST DAY JANUARY 15

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO DOUG HURON +
+ BY: 1200 PM FRIDAY 04 JAN 80 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

The Departments of State, Defense, Justice and Transportation and the National Security Council have not identified any foreign policy or national defense reasons for disapproving the orders and they have no objection to the Board's proposed orders.

The Office of Management and Budget recommends that you approve the Board's decisions by signing the attached letter to the Chairman which indicates that you do not intend to disapprove the Board's orders within the 60 days allowed by statute for your review.

7s7 R. O. Schlickeisen

R. O. Schlickeisen
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letters of transmittal
CAB orders
Letter to the Chairman

Options and Implementation Actions:

- 1) Approve the Board's orders. (DPS, DOD, DOJ, DOT, NSC, OMB.)
-- Sign the attached letter to the Chairman.
- 2) Disapprove.
-- Appropriate implementation materials to be prepared.
- 3) See me.
cc: Official file
Mr. Schlickeisen (2) ✓ p. 3 & 7
Mr. Walker (2)
Mr. Adkins
Return, Mr. Sides
TCH:TSides:jbf/12/27/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12-22-79

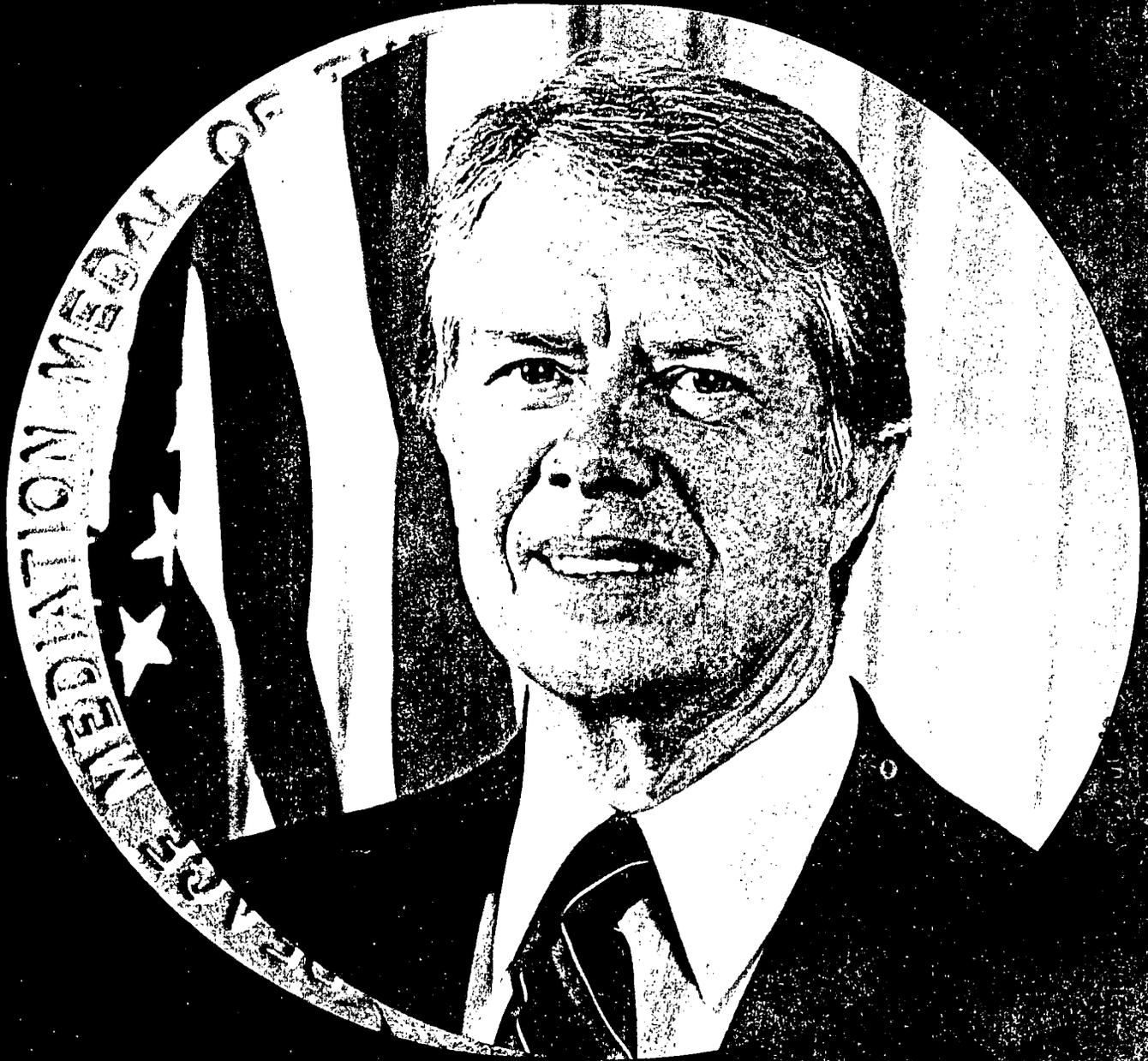
To: The President

From: Sarah Weddington 

FYI

THE
ARBITRATION
JOURNAL

THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION



DECEMBER 1979

VOLUME 34 NUMBER 4

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*Presentation by the
American Arbitration Association
of its
International Mediation Medal
to
Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America.*

The American Arbitration Association presents its first International Mediation Medal to you, Mr. President, in recognition of your successful mediation of the international conflict in the Middle East, which resulted in a treaty between Egypt and Israel.

This was the vital first step in a continuing process of mediation and conciliation, which requires the sustained good faith efforts of the parties and the world community. It is a process essential to the security of this and future generations.

Your accomplishments as a mediator deserve broad recognition. The public hears too much of violence and force in settling disputes. Your acceptance of this medal highlights the importance of mediation and arbitration.

The very purpose of the American Arbitration Association is to encourage the use of ~~var~~ impartial settlement techniques. It is fitting that, as President, you have demonstrated your leadership and your ability as a mediator of international conflict. We are confident that your support of voluntary conflict resolution processes will encourage all Americans to make use of mediation and arbitration in the resolution of their disputes, both at home and abroad.

August 16, 1979



President

On August 16, 1979,
President Jimmy Carter was awarded the
**INTERNATIONAL
MEDIATION MEDAL**
by the American Arbitration Association.
AAA President Robert Coulson's remarks
appear above.

In accepting the medal, President Carter made the following comments:

“First of all, I want to express my thanks to the American Arbitration Association for this award. But I think it would be ill-advised for me to fail to acknowledge the courage and the tenacity and the dedication of Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat. I was just the mediator. I went between the two who were hungry for peace for their own people, after literally centuries of hatred and wars. We had been successful in the first stages of the resolution of middle-eastern disputes. Camp David, of course, and subsequent other negotiations that led to the Middle East peace treaty were important prerequisites for an ultimate, far-reaching, broad-based peace in the entire region.

“The struggle is not over. Our country is absolutely dedicated to adding our good offices whenever it is well advised to continue to bring peace to the Mideast and to resolve differences that might lead to war and to bloodshed in other parts of the world. I’m glad that my office, as head of a great nation, led to the trust of the two negotiating parties. And had it not been for their confidence in the people in our nation, my role as mediator would not have been possible at all.

“I noticed that Mr. Coulson pointed out very wisely that this can be an example for other kinds of interparty disputes in our own country. The judicial system is heavily overburdened with excessive civil lawsuits that are time-consuming and very costly. I believe that in the future, it would be important to move toward the settlement of more disputes by arbitration with well-meaning parties depending upon competent and trusted mediators. I want to congratulate this fine organization for honoring me in this way and honoring our country, but also to add my thanks to them for what they have been in the past and what they can be in the future: for letting the principles of arbitration be beneficially expressed throughout our own country and indeed throughout the world. Thank you very much for this honor.”

President Jimmy Carter

From The President



ROBERT COULSON

American Arbitration
Association

Some of the founders of the American Arbitration Association believed that they could persuade world leaders to use peaceful techniques to settle international issues if they could demonstrate that arbitration and mediation effectively resolved domestic disputes. Over the years, negotiating techniques, combined with mediation and arbitration, have been used to resolve a multitude of domestic problems. Peaceful dispute settlement is now a way of life in this country in commerce, labor-management relations, and in interpersonal disputes. And, increasingly, international trade disputes are channeled into arbitration. Arbitration and mediation provisions have been included in several recent trade agreements with socialist countries. Many disagreements between nations are settled harmoniously through negotiations.

But more than a grain of SALT is required before one can believe that nations have committed themselves to peaceful dispute resolution. Arms and the threat of war continue to poison the attitudes and expectations of mankind. Humanity is faced with possible destruction and is impoverished by the expense and moral pollution of the nuclear stalemate and increasing arms production.

Against this backdrop, the American Arbitration Association awarded President Jimmy Carter its International Mediation Medal. We share with our founders a faith that mankind can learn to lay aside deadly weapons, bringing vital controversies to the negotiating table. Then, the example of the Camp David initiative and of the principles of voluntary dispute settlement as espoused by the American Arbitration Association will demonstrate that good faith and trust provide more shelter than the grim silos of the nuclear alternative.

As President Carter noted when he received the medal, the key element is to convince the world of the peaceful intentions of the people of our nation. By offering to negotiate, we may persuade people in other lands that we are dedicated to justice. By subjecting ourselves to impartial conciliation and arbitration, we may demonstrate our faith in the world community. And then, too, what is the alternative . . . ?

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Coulson".



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

JAN 08 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *J. McIntyre*

SUBJECT: Study of Decentralization of Federal
Governmental Functions

I am pleased to submit the report on our Study of Decentralization of Federal Governmental Functions. This is in accordance with the provisions of Section 901 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Public Law 95-454, which require me to submit to the President and the Congress a report on the results of the study together with my recommendations.

The report does not propose specific decentralizations at this time. Instead, we recommend revising and updating OMB Circular A-60, the principal standing Executive Branch statement on criteria for decentralizing Federal activities from the National Capital Region.

Among the points we will be considering as we revise the Circular are:

- . consistency with current related policies such as the Urban Policy;
- . feasibility of greater public involvement in the decision process;
- . cost/benefit considerations and other implications;
- . clarification of OMB involvement and participation by other appropriate agencies such as GSA; and
- . reexamination and modification of the Circular's locational criteria as appropriate.

Attachment

**STUDY OF
DECENTRALIZATION
OF
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL
FUNCTIONS**

Report to
the President and the Congress

January 1980



Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget

for summary

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

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

December 31, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR RICK HUTCHESON

FROM: Susan J. Irving *AJ*

Attached is the Annual Report on the Activities of the Council of Economic Advisers for 1979. As has been the case in previous years, it is my judgment that this formal transmittal to you may be the end of the road for the document.

I recommend that you feel free to file this and, if you wish, inform the President that it has been transmitted. It will be published in the Economic Report of the President released on January 30.

If you have any questions give me a call.

Attachment

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Council of Economic Advisers,
Washington, D.C., December 31, 1979.

Mr. President:

The Council of Economic Advisers submits this report on its activities during the calendar year 1979 in accordance with the requirements of the Congress, as set forth in section 10(d) of the Employment Act of 1946 as amended by the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

Cordially,

Charles L. Schultze, Chairman
Lyle E. Gramley
George C. Eads

Report to the President on the Activities of the
Council of Economic Advisers during 1979

The Council of Economic Advisers was established by the Employment Act of 1946 to provide economic analysis and advice to the President and thus to assist in the development and implementation of national economic policies. The Council also advises the President with regard to decisions on other matters that affect the economic life and health of the nation.

With the enactment of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 -- the Humphrey-Hawkins Act -- the basic chartering legislation of the Council of Economic Advisers was substantially revised for the first time since 1946. This revision left unchanged the basic mission of the Council of Economic Advisers but created a new framework within which the government is to pursue its economic policies. This Act was discussed in detail in the Council's report.

Charles L. Schultze, Chairman, and Lyle E. Gramley, Member, continued to serve in these positions throughout 1979. On February 4, 1979, William D. Nordhaus, Council Member, resigned to return to Yale University, where he is a Professor of Economics and a member of the Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics. On June 6, 1979, George C. Eads became a Member of the Council. He was formerly Director of the Regulatory Policies and Institutions Program of the Rand Corporation.

Past Council Members and their dates of service are listed below

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Oath of office date</u>	<u>Separation date</u>
Edwin G. Nourse	Chairman	August 9, 1946	November 1, 1949
Leon H. Keyserling	Vice Chairman	August 9, 1946	
	Acting Chairman	November 2, 1949	
	Chairman	May 10, 1950	January 20, 1953
John D. Clark	Member	August 9, 1946	
	Vice Chairman	May 10, 1950	February 11, 1953
Roy Blough	Member	June 29, 1950	August 20, 1952
Robert C. Turner	Member	September 8, 1952	January 20, 1953
Arthur F. Burns	Chairman	March 19, 1953	December 1, 1956
Neil H. Jacoby	Member	September 15, 1953	February 9, 1955
Walter W. Stewart	Member	December 2, 1953	April 29, 1955
Raymond J. Saulnier	Member	April 4, 1955	
	Chairman	December 3, 1956	January 20, 1961
Joseph S. Davis	Member	May 2, 1955	October 31, 1958
Paul W. McCracken	Member	December 3, 1956	January 31, 1959
Karl Brandt	Member	November 1, 1958	January 20, 1961
Henry C. Wallich	Member	May 7, 1959	January 20, 1961
Walter W. Heller	Chairman	January 29, 1961	November 15, 1964
James Tobin	Member	January 29, 1961	July 31, 1962
Kermit Gordon	Member	January 29, 1961	December 27, 1963
Gardner Ackley	Member	August 3, 1962	
	Chairman	November 16, 1964	February 15, 1968
John P. Lewis	Member	May 17, 1963	August 31, 1964
Otto Eckstein	Member	September 2, 1964	February 1, 1966
Arthur M. Okun	Member	November 16, 1964	
	Chairman	February 15, 1968	January 20, 1969
James S. Duesenberry	Member	February 2, 1966	June 30, 1968
Merton J. Peck	Member	February 15, 1968	January 20, 1969
Warren L. Smith	Member	July 1, 1968	January 20, 1969
Paul W. McCracken	Chairman	February 4, 1969	December 31, 1970
Hendrik S. Houthakker	Member	February 4, 1969	July 15, 1971
Herbert Stein	Member	February 4, 1969	
	Chairman	January 1, 1972	August 31, 1974
Ezra Solomon	Member	September 9, 1971	March 26, 1973
Marina v.N. Whitman	Member	March 13, 1972	August 15, 1973
Gary L. Seevers	Member	July 23, 1973	April 15, 1975
William J. Fellner	Member	October 31, 1973	February 25, 1975
Paul W. MacAvoy	Member	June 13, 1975	November 15, 1975
Burton G. Malkiel	Member	July 22, 1975	January 20, 1977
William D. Nordhaus	Member	March 18, 1977	February 4, 1979

Responsibilities

The role of the Council of Economic Advisers has grown steadily since its creation as new economic problems placed new demands on the Council and its staff. Over the last decade the scope of the Council's activities has broadened with the growing recognition that many "noneconomic" decisions have major consequences for our economy. Today the Council is responsible for advising the President not only on Federal fiscal policies but also on regulation and regulatory reform, energy policies and international economic policies.

Macroeconomic Policies

From the outset the Council's fundamental role has been to advise the President on comprehensive economic policies designed to achieve the government's objectives for employment, output and price stability. To fulfill this responsibility the Council develops economic forecasts several times each year with the assistance of an interagency forecasting committee. The members of this committee include, in addition to the Council, representatives from the Office of Management and Budget and the Departments of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor. This group, which is chaired by a Member of the Council, meets to analyze the outlook for individual sectors of the economy and to develop detailed economic forecasts for the period immediately ahead. The Chairman of the Council presents these forecasts to the Economic Policy Group (EPG), made up of the President's principal economic advisers, which meets each week to discuss and develop the Administration's economic policy proposals. The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers is a member of the EPG and of its steering group.

In the final months of each year, during the preparation of the President's annual budget, the Council presents to the EPG and to the President proposals for the stance and structure of Federal fiscal policies during the coming fiscal year. The Council monitors the progress of the economy and offers advice on when changes in fiscal policies are appropriate. Thus, advising the President on macroeconomic policy remains one of the Council's major responsibilities.

In addition, the Council was heavily involved in the anti-inflation program, including the design of the second-year standards and the discussions concerning the National Accord with organized labor.

The Chairman of the Council also chairs the Interagency Committee on Housing and Housing Finance. In 1979 the Council coordinated a survey of the impact of the change in the Federal Reserve Board operations on the housing market and a report to the EPG and the President on the various tools available to intervene in that market.

Microeconomic Policies

Over the years the Council of Economic Advisers has become increasingly involved in the Analysis of microeconomic issues -- those economic developments and policy actions that affect individual industries, markets, or sectors of the economy. In 1979 the Council took part in the formulation and articulation of Administration policies on agriculture, energy, health insurance, hospital cost containment, welfare reform and regulation reform.

In 1979 the Council continued to chair the interagency Regulatory Analysis Review Group (RARG) created late in 1977 to review selected analyses of the economic effects of major regulatory proposals. The President has ordered that each major regulatory proposal must be accompanied by a regulatory analysis. The analysis is to be developed by the regulatory agency originating the proposal and submitted for public comment before the final regulation takes effect. During the period for public comment the Regulatory Analysis Review Group evaluates the regulatory analysis, and its appraisal is filed in the agency's record of public comment. In 1979, five regulations were reviewed by RARG: the Environmental protection Agency's hazardous waste standards and new source performance standards for electric utility plants; the Department of Energy's proposed and interim final coal conversion regulations for utilities and industrial boilers; and the Department of Health Education, and Welfare's proposal for patient labeling to accompany prescriptions drugs. At year's end, reports were being prepared reviewing the Environmental Protection Agency's air carcinogen policy; its guidelines for water effluents in the leather tanning industry; and the Department of Energy's building energy performance standards. The Council's staff served as part of the analytic staff for the RARG and prepared a number of the review group's comments. In addition, the Council and the staff were all actively involved in the Administration's proposed regulation reform legislation.

During 1979 the Council of Economic Advisers continued its active involvement in international economic affairs. The Chairman of the Council was elected to serve another year as Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). As such he chaired two meetings of the Committee, which consists of senior economic officials from OECD member governments. The Chairman also coordinated the work of a group of senior officials from other countries in drafting a common position paper on economic policy issues for the Tokyo Summit.

The Council is active in working parties of the OECD Economic Policy Committee on inflation, balance of payments adjustment and medium-term growth. A Member of the Council chairs a task force of the special high-level group on positive adjustment policies. Council Members or staff economists representing the U. S. Government attend periodic meetings of these working parties during the year.

A major determinant of the economic health of most western nations in 1979 was the continued sharp rise in prices and uncertain supply of energy. Analysis of the impacts of and appropriate responses to the energy price and supply situation dominated many OECD meetings. The Council participated in development of the United States position on energy issues for the Tokyo Summit and in the preparation for the IEA Ministerial meeting -- including the setting of an oil import quota level.

The Council took an active role in the development and presentation of the Administration's energy policy initiatives, especially phased decontrol, the windfall profits tax, low-income energy assistance and the energy security corporation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The annual Economic Report is the principal medium through which the Council informs the public of its work and its views. It is also an important vehicle for presenting and explaining the Administration's overall economic policy, both domestic and international. Distribution of The Report in recent years has averaged about 50,000 copies. The Council also assumes primary responsibility for the monthly Economic Indicators, a publication prepared by the Council's Statistical Office, under the supervision of Catherine H. Furlong. The Joint Economic Committee issues the Indicators, which has a distribution of approximately 10,000 copies. Information is also provided to members of the public through speeches and other public appearances by the Chairman, Members and staff economists of the Council. In 1979 the Chairman and Members made 25 appearances before Committees of Congress to testify on the Administration's economic policies.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF OF THE COUNCIL

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman is responsible for communicating the Council's views to the President. This duty is performed both through discussions with the President and through written reports on economic developments. The Chairman also represents the Council at Cabinet meetings and at many other formal and informal meetings of government officials. He exercises ultimate responsibility for directing the work of the professional staff.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

The two Council Members directly supervise the work of the Council's professional staff and are responsible for all subject matter covered by the Council. They represent the Council at numerous meetings of public and private groups and they assume major responsibility for the Council's involvement in the activities of the government that affect the economy.

In practice the Chairman and the Council Members work as a team on most policy issues. Operationally, however, responsibility over major topics of concern is divided between the two Members. Mr. Gramley has continued to take primary responsibility for macroeconomic analysis, including the preparation of economic forecasts, and for labor market policies. Mr. Eads has supervised microeconomic analysis, including analysis of policies in such areas as energy, agriculture, social welfare, and oversight of regulatory reform activities.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

At the end of 1979 the professional staff consisted of the Special Assistant to the Chairman, 10 senior staff economists, 2 staff economists, 1 statistician, and 5 junior staff economists.

The professional staff and their special fields at the end of the year were:

Susan J. Irving.....Special Assistant to the Chairman

Senior Staff Economists

William T. Boehm.....Agriculture and Food Policy

Paul N. Courant.....Public Finance, Tax, State and Local
Finance, Social Security, Health,
and Welfare

K. Burke Dillon.....Finance, Money, Housing, Urban Policy

David Harrison, Jr.Regulation

Val L. Koromzay.....International Financial and
Economic Developments and Trade

David S. McClain.....Business Conditions Analysis and
Forecasting; Trade

David C. Munro.....Business Conditions Analysis and
Forecasting

V. Vance Roley.....Investment, R&D, Potential GNP

Daniel H. Saks.....Labor Market and Anti-Inflation
Policies; Education

Charles L. Trozzo.....Regulation; Energy

Statistician

Catherine H. Furlong.....Senior Statistician

Staff Economists

Michael J. McKee.....Business Conditions Analysis and
Forecasting; Productivity;
Anti-Inflation Policies (Prices)

Kate Stith Pressman.....Regulation; Energy

Junior Economists

David W. Berson.....Public Finance

Lisa L. Blum.....International Economic Develop-
ments and Trade

Stephen G. Cecchetti.....Labor Market Policies

Judith R. Gelman.....Regulation

Matthew D. Shapiro.....Business Conditions Analysis
and Forecasting

Catherine H. Furlong, Senior Statistician, continued to be in charge of the Council's Statistical Office. Mrs. Furlong has primary responsibility for managing the Council's statistical information system.

She supervises the publication of Economic Indicators and the preparation of the statistical appendix for the Economic Report. She also oversees the verification of statistics in memoranda, testimony, and speeches. Natalie V. Rentfro and Earnestine Reid assist Mrs. Furlong.

In preparing the Economic Report the Council relied upon the editorial assistance of Rosannah C. Steinhoff. Also called on for special assistance in connection with the Report were Dorothy L. Reid and Dorothy Bagovich, former members of the Council's staff.

Supporting Staff

The Administrative Office of the Council of Economic Advisers provides general support for the Council's activities. Nancy F. Skidmore, Administrative Officer, prepares and analyzes the Council's budget and provides general administrative services.

Elizabeth A. Kaminski, Staff Assistant to the Council, handles general personnel management coordinates the Schedule for the Economic Report and provides general assistance to the Council and to the Special Assistant in the management of the Council's activities.

Members of the secretarial staff for the Chairman and Council Members during 1979 were Patricia A. Lee, Linda A. Reilly, Lisa A. Stockdale, and Alice H. Williams. Secretaries for the professional staff were M. Catherine Fibich, Bessie M. Lafakis, Joyce A. Pilkerton, Margaret L. Snyder, and Lillie M. Sturniolo.

Bettye T. Siegel provided secretarial assistance in connection with the Report. Robert L. Gilliam served as a clerk during the summer months.

Departures

The Council's professional staff members most often are on leave to the Council from universities, other government agencies, or research institutions. Their tenure with the Council is usually limited to 1 or 2 years. Senior staff economists who resigned during the year were Thomas C. Earley (Schnittker Associates), Robert J. Flanagan (Stanford University), Steven W. Kohlhagen (University of California, Berkeley), Susan J. Lepper (Senate Budget Committee), David S. Sibley (Civil Aeronautics Board) Lawrence J. White (New York University), David A. Wyss (Date Resources, Inc.), and John M. Yinger (Harvard University). Robert E. Litan, staff economists, resigned to accept a position with Arnold and Porter. Peter G. Gould also resigned from the position of Special Assistant to the Chairman to accept a position with the Department of Commerce.

Junior economists who resigned in 1979 were James P. Lockett (The Brookings Institution), Robert S. Lurie (Yale University) Frederick W. McKinney (Yale University), Elizabeth A. Savoca (University of California, Berkeley), and Wanda S. Tseng (International Monetary Fund).

Florence T. Torrison, secretary, also resigned from the Council staff.

2:30 P.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

SUBJECT: Swearing In Ceremony for
Phillip Klutznick, Secretary of Commerce
Luther Hodges, Deputy Secretary of Commerce
Wednesday, January 9, 1980 East Room 2:30 p.m.

2:15 p.m. Guests enter Southwest Gate and go to East Room.
Principals go to Blue Room for holding.

2:30 p.m. The President greets principals in the Blue Room

Secretary Klutznick
Ethel, his wife
several children and grandchildren
Judge Abner Mikva, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C.

Deputy Secretary Hodges
Dorothy, his wife
Ann, his daughter
Judge Joe Branch, Chief Justice, North
Carolina State Supreme Court

2:32 p.m. Principals are escorted to the East Room.

2:33 p.m. The President is announced and enters East Room.

The President makes brief remarks.

2:40 p.m. The President calls on Judge Mikva to administer
the oath to Secretary Klutznick.

2:41 p.m. The President calls on ^{"Justice"} Judge Branch to administer
the oath to Deputy Secretary Hodges.

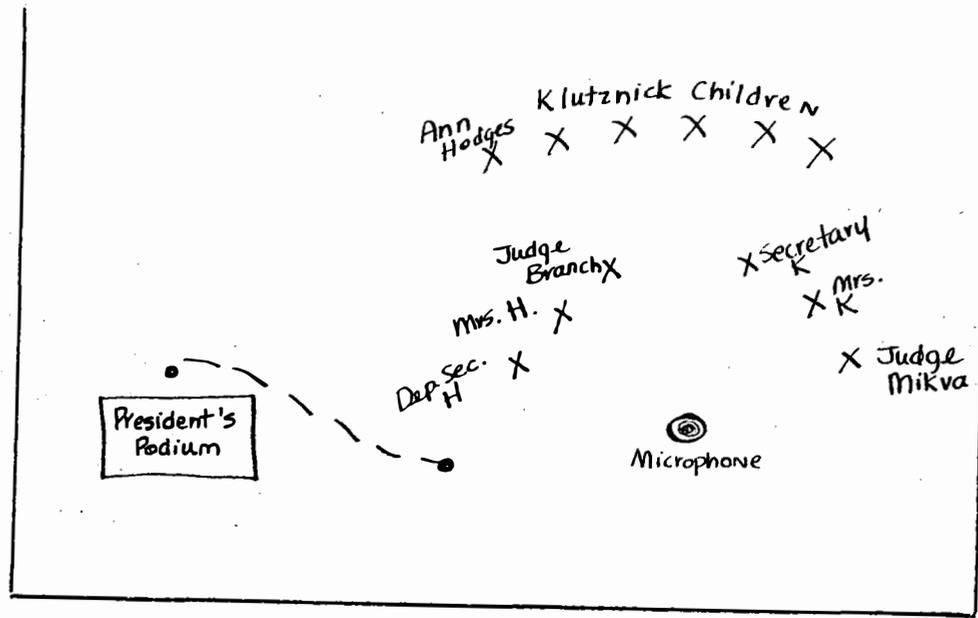
2:42 p.m. The President calls on Secretary Klutznick for
brief remarks.

2:45 p.m. The President calls on Deputy Secretary Hodges for
brief remarks.

2:48 p.m. The President thanks the guests and departs.

A reception for the guests will follow in the State Dining Room.

Electronically Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes



Family Seating

Family Seating

The East Room

TALKING POINTS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews *cgm*

Subject: Talking Points:
Klutznick/Hodges
Swearing-In

Scheduled delivery:

~~Wed. Jan 9, 1980~~

2:30 P.M.

Attached are the Presidential
Talking Points for this event.

Clearances

Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat
Ray Jenkins

2180

Chris Matthews
Draft A-1 1/7/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 p.m.

Talking Points

Klutznick/Hodges Swearing-In Ceremony

1. [Salutations: A list of the people to be recognized will be provided in writing by Cynthia Wilkes-Smith x2174 by 10:30 A.M. on Wed., Jan. 9.] *no one to be recognized*

2. WE LIVE IN THE STRONGEST NATION ON EARTH. OUR STRENGTH IS BACKED BY THE STRONGEST, MOST INNOVATIVE, MOST DYNAMIC ECONOMY IN WORLD HISTORY. TIME AND AGAIN AMERICAN BUSINESS HAS SHOWN ITS UNMATCHED ABILITY TO OVERCOME NEW CHALLENGES, TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW OPPORTUNITIES THAT COME WITH CHANGE.

3. AMERICAN BUSINESS HAS RECENTLY SHOWN PARTICULAR STRENGTH IN TWO KEY AREAS:

- ¶ TRADE -- SINCE 1970 OUR NATION'S EXPORTS HAVE ALMOST DOUBLED AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT;
- ¶ LOCAL DEVELOPMENT -- HERE AT HOME WE HAVE SEEN MANY EXCITING CASES OF WHERE URBAN AREAS -- ONCE WRITTEN OFF -- HAVE BECOME SHOWCASES OF ECONOMIC REVIVAL.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WILL NOW BE THE FOCUS OF FEDERAL EFFORTS IN BOTH THESE AREAS:

- ¶ LAST WEEK, I SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER GIVING THE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING U.S. EXPORTS AND ENFORCING OUR TRADE LAWS.

¶ CONGRESS IS NOW TAKING FINAL ACTION ON LEGISLATION EXPANDING THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLE IN PROMOTING BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS.

5. I AM FORTUNATE TO BE STANDING HERE TODAY WITH TWO MEN WITH THE ABILITY, THE ENERGY, AND THE CONVICTION TO TAKE THESE VITAL NEW RESPONSIBILITIES AND MAKE THE MOST OF THEM.

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WASHINGTON
09 Jan 80

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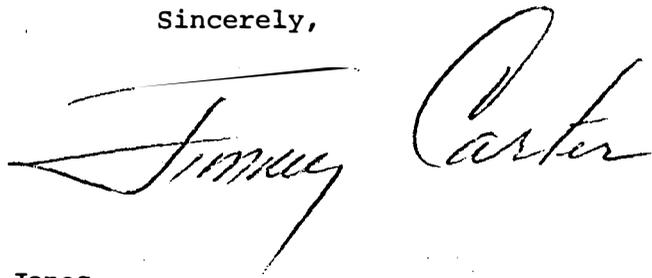
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Chairman

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JOHN W. BURKE, JR.
Executive Secretary

December 18, 1979

061540

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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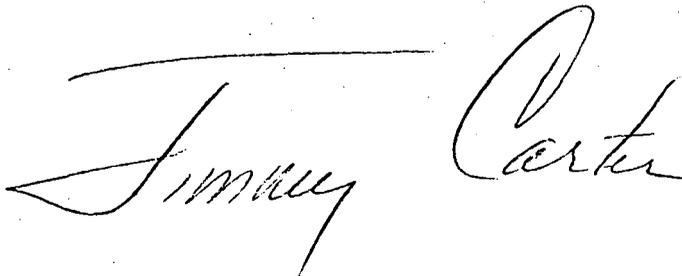
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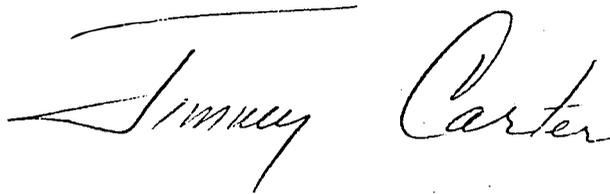
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews *cjm*

Subject: Talking Points:
Klutznick/Hodges
Swearing-In

Scheduled delivery:

~~Wed. Jan 9, 1980~~

2:30 P.M.

Attached are the Presidential
Talking Points for this event.

Clearances

Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat
Ray Jenkins

2.1.80

Chris Matthews
Draft A-1 1/7/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 p.m.

Talking Points

Klutznick/Hodges Swearing-In Ceremony

1. [Salutations: A list of the people to be recognized will be provided in writing by Cynthia Wilkes-Smith x2174 by 10:30 A.M. on Wed., Jan. 9.] *no one to be recognized*

2. WE LIVE IN THE STRONGEST NATION ON EARTH. OUR STRENGTH IS BACKED BY THE STRONGEST, MOST INNOVATIVE, MOST DYNAMIC ECONOMY IN WORLD HISTORY. TIME AND AGAIN AMERICAN BUSINESS HAS SHOWN ITS UNMATCHED ABILITY TO OVERCOME NEW CHALLENGES, TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW OPPORTUNITIES THAT COME WITH CHANGE.

3. AMERICAN BUSINESS HAS RECENTLY SHOWN PARTICULAR STRENGTH IN TWO KEY AREAS:

- ¶ TRADE -- SINCE 1970 OUR NATION'S EXPORTS HAVE ALMOST DOUBLED AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT;
- ¶ LOCAL DEVELOPMENT -- HERE AT HOME WE HAVE SEEN MANY EXCITING CASES OF WHERE URBAN AREAS -- ONCE WRITTEN OFF -- HAVE BECOME SHOWCASES OF ECONOMIC REVIVAL.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WILL NOW BE THE FOCUS OF FEDERAL EFFORTS IN BOTH THESE AREAS:

- ¶ LAST WEEK, I SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER GIVING THE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING U.S. EXPORTS AND ENFORCING OUR TRADE LAWS.

¶ CONGRESS IS NOW TAKING FINAL ACTION ON LEGISLATION EXPANDING THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLE IN PROMOTING BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS.

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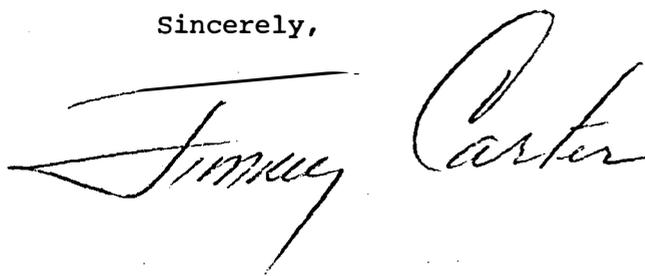
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December 18, 1979

JOHN W. BURKE, JR.
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Washington, D.C. 20500

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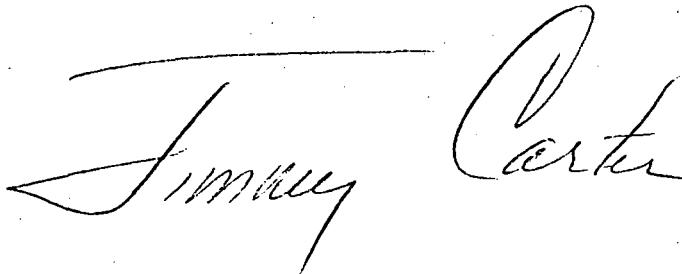
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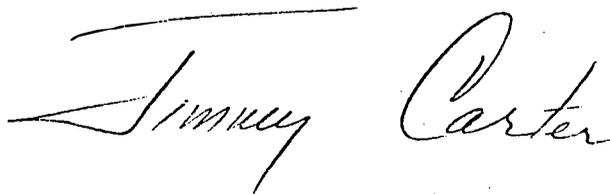
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