

1/30/80 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - January 30, 1980

NOT ISSUED

- 7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- ✓ 8:00 Meeting with Domestic Policy Advisors.
(60 min.) (Mr. Jack Watson) - The Cabinet Room.
- ✓ # 9:30 Meeting with Senator Walter Huddleston and Other
(30 min.) Members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.
(Mr. Frank Moore) - The Cabinet Room.
- 10:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.
- ✓ # 10:45 Presentation of the LeRoy Neiman Oil Painting
(10 min.) of the Peace Treaty Signing. (Mr. Frank Moore
and Mr. Richard Harden) - Cabinet Room.
- ✓ 11:30 Meeting with Representatives of Women's
Organizations. (Ms. Sarah Weddington).
The Cabinet Room.
*8:30
Stan Jankovic
Linda Tomback*
- 110 # 1:00 Photograph with Mr. and Mrs. Waylon Jennings/Family.
(5 min.) The Oval Office.
- 110 # 1:15 Mr. Ray Baldwin - The Oval Office.
(10 min.)
- # 1:30 Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. - Oval Office.
(20 min.)
- ✓ 2:30 Film Clip /White House Conference on Small
(15 min.) Business - The Map Room.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Nell Yates

NAME Chairman Al Ullman

*Debate indicates
Ullman is
more urgent of the two*

793

TITLE Democrat-Oregon
Chairman, House Ways and Means

CITY/STATE _____

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work () 225-5711

Other () _____

Requested by Frank Moore/rate

Date of Request 1/29/80 *1/30/80*

Please make call today 1/30/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Background: As you know, the Windfall Profits Tax conferees are now bogged down on the issue of phasing out the tax. The Republicans, led by Senator Dole, want the tax to begin phasing out as soon as the \$227.3 billion is raised. Also, Congressman Charles Wilson (D-Texas) and Majority Leader Jim Wright have circulated a letter among their colleagues calling for the phase-out to begin in 1985. These Congressmen are threatening to take their case to the House floor and to instruct the conferees to accept the independent exemption if the conference does not agree to the 1985 date. They claim to have 185 signatures and the possibility of getting many more. (Cont.)

NOTES: (Date of Call 1-30)

*Allocations -> tax reduction, poor serious current threat -
1987-89 may have to be phase-out date - working
for latest date possible. Date better than amount -
Pres may need to meet with Demo Congress (JC. ok)*

Chairman Ullman has been a champion for us in the conference. By standing fast on the distribution of the tax burden between independents and majors, he helped us get one of the best possible deals. On the phase-out, Chairman Ullman has stood fast thus far and has held out for beginning the phase-out in 1990. He now believes that the conference will settle on the compromise date of 1989 for beginning the phase-out. We do not share his optimism even though a 1989 date would be acceptable. Attached is a copy of the letter Secretary Miller sent to the House and Senate conferees.

Talking Points

1. I appreciate the good work and the strong leadership you have provided thus far in the Windfall Profits Tax conference. The House conferees are our best hope for insuring that the bill which comes out of conference will be one that I can sign.
2. We need once again for you to show the same resolve on the phase-out issue. We have come too far and are too close to getting a Windfall Profits Tax bill to have it almost gutted through a weak phase-out provision. I am counting on you again on this issue and will be calling Senator Long to discuss the matter with him as well.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

30 Jan 80

FOR THE RECORD:

Copies of calls went to
Nell Yates and Frank Moore

NAME Senator Russell B. Long

PLEASE CALL
TODAY per Dauterke

794

D-Louisiana
TITLE Chairman, Joint Committee on Taxation

CITY/STATE _____

Requested by Frank Moore/tak

Phone Number--Home () 333-6277

Date of Request 1/29/80 ^{Rec'd} 1/31/80

Work () 224-4623

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Background: Senator Long finds himself in a difficult position on the phase-out issue. Senator Dole has a letter signed by 38 Republicans calling for a quick termination of the Windfall Profits Tax and threatening to vote against the conference report if a strong phase-out provision is included. Senator Long is looking for an acceptable middle ground and is toying with the idea of having the tax begin to phase-out when \$250 billion in revenue is accumulated or in 7 years from the date of enactment, whichever is later. We must discourage Senator Long from (Continued)

NOTES: (Date of Call 1-30)

JC I'm strongly opposed & will fight
any \$ phase out - 7 years is too
soon on time phase-out. Russell - will work
i Bill Miller

pursuing this alternative and push him for a better phase-out provision.

He will argue that in six years neither you nor he will be in office and retaining the tax beyond that period should be your and his successors' problem. Secretary Miller's letter to the conference (copy attached) provides arguments against Senator Long's rationale.

Talking Points

1. You should acknowledge that Senator Long played a key role in the \$227.3 billion revenue and distribution of the tax burden compromises. However, you should make it clear that there are still some vital provisions which must be satisfactorily resolved; especially in light of the fact that the conference report will contain a provision repealing carryover basis. We simply cannot accept a week phase-out provision for the reasons outlined in Secretary Miller's letter. We want him to push hard for having the tax begin to phase-out after 1990. This would be a compromise for us since we originally proposed a permanent tax. A dollar phase-out trigger is not acceptable.
2. We are looking to him to provide bold leadership on the phase-out issue and not have the Republicans dictate the terms of the compromise.

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for Preservation Purposes

KU
NAME John Brademas

792

TITLE Majority Whip - House of Representatives

Eizenstat *fm*

Requested by Frank Moore *FM/vp*

CITY/STATE (D-3-Indiana)

Date of Request 1/29/80

Phone Number--Home (202) 333-4095

Work (202) 225-3915

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

The counter-cyclical aid bill will be considered by the House on Wednesday, January 30. The Administration is supporting an amendment to be offered by Rep. Peter Rodino, which will raise the amount of targeted fiscal assistance from \$150 million to \$200 million. We are not supporting any other substantive amendments to the bill (except two technical changes). We recommend that you call Mr. Brademas to impress upon him the importance of this bill to you, to urge him to support the Rodino amendment, and to ask him to work other House Members in support of the Rodino amendment and final passage. (over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 1-30)

Will help-

The following points are suggested:

1. This bill is extremely important to me and to the Nation's cities and counties.
2. As you are aware, the Administration will support an amendment offered by Rep. Rodino and will oppose all other amendments. I understand that you will support this position and I want to thank you for your support.
3. I also would appreciate any help you can give us on the floor.

11:30 AM

January 30, 1980

MEETING WITH PRESIDENTS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Wednesday, January 30, 1980

11:30 a.m.

Cabinet Room

From: Sarah Weddington

I. PURPOSE

To continue the process of working cooperatively with the women's organizations on the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. This meeting follows the December 13, 1979 meeting with the same groups.

To give them an opportunity to present specific areas of accomplishment:

BPW (Business and Professional Women) and ERAmerica - the results of the Lou Harris poll released on January 30. (Summarized in attached.)

League of Women Voters - Efforts to secure business support for ERA.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. BACKGROUND:

From 9:30 to 11:30 there will be a meeting which I will chair to discuss in detail a number of agenda items.

Part of that agenda will be a consultation on the issue of the role of women in selective service registration.

AGENDA

- 9:30 Welcome - Sarah Weddington
- 9:40 Mid-Decade Conference in Copenhagen - Vivian Derryck
- 9:55 Title IX Enforcement - ~~Carol Foreman~~ *Joan Bernstein*
- 10:05 President's Budget - Suzanne Woolsey
- 10:15 Food Stamp Issues - Carol Foreman
- 10:30 Consultation on Selective Service Registration and the Role of Women - Stuart Eizenstat and Harrison Wellford
- 11:00 ERA - Linda Tarr-Whelan
- 11:30 Meeting with President Carter

B. PARTICIPANTS

The same group of presidents of national women's organizations invited 12-13-79 (see attached list).

Administration Appointees Assisting in the Pre-Briefing (see attached list).

C. PRESS PLAN:

The White House Press Corps will come in at the beginning of the meeting for a photo opportunity.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

1. The groups have been notified that the subjects of the meeting with you will be Georgia and Missouri ERA strategy. For your information, Senate hearings on ERA will be held in Virginia on February 6.
2. Stuart Eizenstat will be holding a consultation with the groups from 10:30-11:00 regarding women and Selective Service registration. Background materials have been prepared on this issue but it is not included in your talking points.

Here is a possible response if asked the question: "How does the debate on women and registration affect ERA?"

Opponents of the ERA undoubtedly will again use the registration issue as a reason to oppose the Amendment. We have long believed equal rights carry equal responsibilities.

3. Two of the groups attending have official positions in favor of a circuit court judgeship for Ruth Bader Ginsburg of New York. She is a professor at Columbia Law School and is an expert on ERA and women's rights. That subject may come up.

After consulting with Cutler's office, we suggest that you indicate that you are waiting for a recommendation for the Attorney General on a number of judicial vacancies, including the one they are interested in, and that you will consider a recommendation of her once it is before you in the normal course for consideration of prospective judicial appointees.

As of January 11, we had nominated 32 women for judicial posts, 29 of whom have already been confirmed.

IV. TALKING POINTS

1. I understand that in the pre-briefing you have discussed some of the ERA-related events which have happened since our last meeting in December.
 - a. At that time we discussed the need to work cooperatively on the national and the local level and I understand that this is moving well.
 - b. Call upon Julie Arri, President of the Business and Professional Women to report on the Harris Poll on ERA released today jointly by BPW and ERAmerica.
 - c. Call upon Ruth Hinerfeld to describe the National Business Council activities for ERA which will be publicly announced in New York on February 12, 1980.

2. A review of the Georgia situation might be helpful to all of us as we approach other state votes. It was a sad loss for Rosalynn and me. In assessing the problems we faced, the following seemed to be critical to us: lack of a coordinated strategy to wait for a vote until there was time to build support and the difficulties in moving for a vote without a comprehensive floor strategy.

I know that you have brought information to this meeting about the activities of your organizations in Georgia. I would appreciate hearing how we could have worked together to obtain a positive vote.

3. Missouri is currently facing a vote in the Senate, although the matter will not come to a vote if defeat looks likely.

Activities here are focusing on supporting the positive votes and working with a wide variety of organizations such as labor, religious leaders, minority organizations, and political leaders to move the Senators from Missouri.

I would appreciate the assessment of your organizations on what can be done to assist this effort if a vote is expected in February.

4. Closing — attempting through these meetings to reinforce the importance of passage of ERA. Look forward to working together on briefings, targeted states and other activities.

11:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER
January 30, 1980

| | |
|---|---|
| American Association of University Women | Mary Grefe President |
| B'Nai B'rith Women | Evelyn Wasserstrom President |
| Church Women United | Dr. Thelma Adair Deputy Vice President |
| Coalition of Labor Union Women | Joyce Miller President |
| ERAmerica | Suone Cotner Executive Director |
| Federally Employed Women | Dorothy Nelms President |
| General Federation of Women's Clubs | Mary Elizabeth Quint President |
| Girls' Clubs of America | Jane Pratt President |
| League of Women Voters | Ruth Hinerfeld President |
| National Association of Junior Leagues | Ann R. Lineweaver Secretary of the Board |
| National Association of Commissions on the Status of Women | Patricia Hill Burnett President |
| National Association of Cuban- American Women | Ana Maria Perera President |
| National Hook-Up of Black Women | Shirley Small-Rougeau Executive Director |
| National Conference of Puerto Rican Women | Angela Cabrera President |
| National Council of Jewish Women | Shirley Leviton President |
| National Council of Negro Women | Dorothy Height President |

National Federation of Business and
Professional Women

Julie Arri
President

National Federation of Democratic Women

C. Delores Tucker
President

National Women's Political Caucus

Iris Mitgang
President

President's Advisory Committee for Women

Lynda Johnson Robb
Chair

Women's Equity Action League

Cris Candela
President

Observers

Congressional Women's Caucus

Betty Dooley
Staff Director

Democratic National Committee

Gretta Dewald
Director of Women's Division

Girl Scouts of USA

Mary Frances Peters
Washington Representative

Federal Women's Program

Diane Herrmann
Director

Native American Rights Fund

Suzanne Harjo
Legislative Liaison

U.S. Secretariat for the World
Conference of the UN Decade
for Women, 1980

Vivian Derryck
Director

Young Women's Christian Association

Georgiana Missler
Washington Representative

ADMINISTRATION APPOINTEES

Assisting in the Pre-Briefing

Bette B. Anderson
Under Secretary
Department of the Treasury

Joan Bernstein
General Counsel
Department of Health and Human Services

Barbara Blum
Deputy Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Patricia M. Derian
Assistant Secretary for Human Rights
and Humanitarian Affairs
Department of State

Carol T. Foreman
Assistant Secretary for
Food and Consumer Services
Department of Agriculture

Alexis Herman
Director of Women's Bureau
Department of Labor

Ann F. Hoffman
Executive Assistant to the
Attorney General
Department of Justice

Mary King
Deputy Director
ACTION

Janice Mendenhall
Deputy Regional Administrator
National Capital Region
General Services Administration

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Chair
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Graciela Olivarez
Director
Community Services Administration

Harris Poll on Attitudes toward the ERA

A national Harris poll on ERA will be released on January 30, 1980 in a joint press conference by BPW & ERAmerica. It is taken from a telephone survey of 1,500 adults over age 18 conducted from November 30 to December 2. It shows.

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| In favor of ERA | 56% |
| Opposed | 36% |

It was designed to determine level and depth of support for the ERA and to determine what arguments posed by ERA supporters are espoused by the public.

Political Impact

The poll found that the ERA will be an issue in the 1980 Presidential election and in statewide elections for the next two years. Nearly two-thirds or more of all Americans are aware of President and Mrs. Carter's pro-ERA stance. Mrs. Carter's work on behalf of the ERA is recognized by a greater majority than work by either the President or Senator Kennedy.

The following is the public's recognition of support for ERA:

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Mrs. Carter | 74% |
| President Carter | 66% |
| Senator Kennedy | 65% |

The anti-ERA stands of Ronald Reagan and John Conally are not widely recognized, nor are the stands of George Bush or Howard Baker, both supporters of the ERA.

Analysis of Base of Support/Opposition

Support of the ERA has increased slightly since 1975. Sizeable minority opposition is concentrated in the South and in rural areas, though a slight plurality does exist in those areas for passage. Unratified state figures show the greatest opposition.

Strongest support for the ERA comes from young adults, the college educated, city dwellers, single adults, blacks, Jews, and political liberals in households where the main wage earner is a professional or business executive or owner, and on the East and West coasts.

Evenly divided between support and opposition are residents of the South and rural areas, adults over 65, political conservatives, and adults in households where the female head is described as a housewife.

Issue Development

Support would rise to 77% in favor if the public could be sure that the ERA would not change basic rights to privacy or laws that deal with physical differences between the sexes, such as abortion.

70% feel that the ERA should be passed because it would guarantee equal job opportunities for women. It was found throughout the survey that the ERA is expected to have the most impact in the area of jobs and economic opportunities for women. Most Americans support this kind of equal opportunity.

Consequences of Ratification Analyzed

The argument against the ERA which meets the most agreement is that the Amendment should be opposed because it would wipe out many of the laws which have benefitted women with special protection for many years. This argument makes sense even to 27% of supporters and to 40% of the public overall.

General public attitudes on consequences believed to be more likely with passage:

| <u>Consequences of Passage</u> | <u>Believe</u> | <u>Do Not Believe</u> |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| Widowed, separated or divorced women will be forced to work to support themselves and families | 66% | 34% |
| ERA goes against traditional values of family and home | 34% | 61% |
| ERA will have negative effect on families | 46% | 41% |
| Existing laws provide women with enough rights | 35% | 59% |
| Women will be drafted for combat | 55% | 43% |
| Abortions will be more common | 54% | 40% |
| Employers will hire admitted homosexuals | 54% | 36% |
| Women's status in society will be strengthened | 68% | 27% |
| Homemakers will be recognized for their economic contribution | 67% | 26% |
| Women will receive better educational opportunity | 63% | 27% |
| ERA will have a positive effect on equality for women | 60% | 28% |

Missouri ERA Activities

BACKGROUND

Missouri is moving toward a vote in the Senate. It was originally scheduled for January 29, 1980, but will not be called up by the sponsor if there are insufficient votes for passage. Eighteen votes are needed and there are thirteen sure votes with a short list of possible yes-votes. The confidential vote count follows.

The Missouri ERA effort is well-coordinated by Charles Curry, Pam Ritch (sponsored by the National Women's Political Caucus and the American Library Association), the AFL-CIO political director, Duke McVey, and the sponsors, senators Gwen Chiles and Harriet Woods. House passage seems assured if the Senate can be moved.

ACTIVITIES BY THE WHITE HOUSE AND POLITICAL LEADERS

Strategy is based on turning the votes of urban Senators and providing internal pressures in the Senate by the pro-ERA Senators.

Linda Tarr-Whelan was in the state for two days, meeting with the coordinators and sponsors and attending hearings.

An analysis has been done of the major employers in the state in order to make contact. Work is proceeding with Congressional leaders and Bob Strauss.

PROGRAM FOR ACTION

The first White House briefing on ERA should be in early February to invite Missouri opinion leaders (and those of several other states) to move the issue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSOURI STATE SENATE

ERA Vote Count 1/26/80

| <u>Pro</u> | <u>Anti</u> | <u>Recorded anti but potential votes</u> |
|----------------------|--------------|--|
| Giles, Prime sponsor | Frappier | Murphy (D) |
| Banks | Johnson | Scott (D) |
| Mueller | Gant | Heflin (D) |
| Jones | Bild | Merrell (D) |
| Wiggins | Ryan | Dinger (D) |
| Panethiere | Uthlaut | Gannon (D) |
| Cox | Tinnin | Murray (R) |
| Woods | Doctorian | Dennis (D) |
| Schneider | Melton | |
| Snowden | Bradshaw | |
| Dirck | Webster | |
| Caskey | Russell | |
| Wilson, Roger | Wilson, T.E. | |

Votes needed for passage - 18

Sure yes votes - 13

WOMEN AND THE BUDGET

The funding for women's programs was increased in every major area (see attached). In Education, we doubled the Women's Educational Equity Act funding so local grants can be made. In Health, we increased family planning to \$177 million. We included full funding for the Domestic Violence legislation. We are currently spending, with Title XX and the child care income tax credit, 1.5 billion on child care, and the 1981 estimates are \$3 billion which is \$800 million more than the original Mondale-Brademas child care bill proposed.

We have markedly increased Housing spending, which affects many low income women. We have added \$280 million to the 81 budget for welfare reform, and the Women, Infants and Children feeding program and food stamps show big increases.

The Women's Bureau staff has been increased along with spending for the displaced homemakers program. Other job programs, including the Youth Employment Initiative, will benefit women and have substantial funding. We have developed and funded the first program for women-owned businesses.

The budget consultation process included many of the groups who will be meeting with you. The document on the women's budget provided to the groups is attached.

Georgia ERA Activities

BACKGROUND

The strategy for the vote in Georgia was based on passage in the House first and then moving to the Senate. This strategy was communicated directly to you in a letter from the House sponsor, Cathy Steinberg, and the ERA Chair, Joyce Parker. Judy Carter was also part of this strategy, and a trip was planned for Hubert Harris to explore the situation on your behalf.

On Wednesday, January 16, 1980, we were made aware that a bill had been dropped into the Senate the day before, hearings had already been held and that the bill was reported out for floor action on January 21. Efforts to delay action in order to build support were faced with complete opposition by the local ERA people -- their goal was to put the Senators, who had not voted on the issue since 1974, on record. In addition, they were extremely pleased with getting the bill out of committee.

The White House activities in concert with many other groups were responsible for moving a total of 17 affirmative votes to 23 -- 29 were needed for passage. It was not possible to move any more votes on such a short time frame; however, it is interesting that the strategy of the anti-ERA people was to recommit to Committee.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE WHITE HOUSE in addition to the full-time activity of Judy Carter and assistance of Jack Carter.

Calls by you to opinion leaders in the business and political arenas.

Calls by Rosalynn Carter to particular legislators.

Hubert Harris made two trips to Atlanta, one to survey the emergency situation and one to be present for the vote. Alexis Herman, Director of the Women's Bureau spent three days in Atlanta working with black groups and stayed for the vote.

Other members of the administration who had Georgia roots were called upon to make contacts, including White House Senior Staff and Cabinet officers.

Jim McIntyre sent a telegram to the Governor and legislators clarifying that Section 2 of the amendment will not result in a new bureaucracy.

White House meetings were held with the ERAmerica, League of Women Voters, AFL-CIO, and other members of the weekly strategy group to coordinate vote counts and activities.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS (local and national roles):

Phone banks were established in Atlanta immediately and individuals were contacted to come to Atlanta on voting day or to send public opinion messages. A well-attended People of Faith for ERA prayer vigil was held. The ERAmerica field operations director went to Atlanta and coordinated the Lobby Day organization. The AAUW and YWCA sent staff and the AFL-CIO sent telegrams and lobbied.

The activities of the League of Women Voters with the business community were very helpful. Contact was made to numerous business leaders who agreed to make personal calls.

The President's Advisory Committee on Women activated the Lyndon Johnson network of contacts in the state.

SUMMARY

Problems identified which hampered pro-ERA activities:

1. No strategy on the timing of the vote and no way to control local decision-making.
2. A stand-back attitude on the part of sponsors and leaders of the Senate — "we'll do whatever the ladies want."
3. Lack of a floor strategy with the identified floor leader being a member of the House rather than the Senate.
4. No involvement of the black community in the efforts for passage in the house.

Report by the President's Advisory Committee on Women

At your meeting with the same group in December, it was noted that the PACW would be making their report to you on January 9, 1980.

The activities and programs listed below follow the lead which you and Mrs. Carter have taken on this issue.

The plan of action for the White House on ERA is based upon a two level strategy:

1. National issue visibility - available polls show a lack of knowledge of the need for a Constitutional amendment to achieve equal rights. Your emphasis on equality, human rights, justice, and benefits for men as well as women is an important factor in setting the tone of a national Presidential issue — rather than state-by-state issues. Visibility will be achieved through events, press and speeches by you and members of your family and administration.
2. Targeting of legislative efforts where ERA votes on ratification will be taken this year. White House efforts should be aimed at influencing powerful persons from the political, civil rights, business, labor, and other broad constituency groups to exercise political leverages in the legislatures. In order to concentrate on ratification, White House involvement would be minimal in the area of rescission (now in the courts) and elections.

Important elements of the program include close cooperation between the various broad constituencies who support ERA. The following are specific activities which are in progress:

The State of the Union Address included the importance of equal rights for women under the Constitution as a goal of the Administration.

Juanita Kreps has been designated your representative in the development of efforts to bring business leaders into the ERA ratification process. She will be briefing the National Business Council (top CEO's in the country) on ERA on February 14.

Designation of a weekly "nuts-and-bolts" strategy group to provide up-to-date information and coordination of activities. This group includes ERAmerica, BPW, Black women's organization representatives, Hispanic women's organization representative, National Women's Political Caucus, AFL-CIO, Labor Committee for ERA, League of Women Voters, and the Religious Committee for ERA. The meeting is chaired by Linda Tarr-Whelan of my staff.

Speech materials are being prepared for use by top level Administration officials — in the White House and the Cabinet when giving speeches in unratified states.

Briefings are being planned for business and opinion leaders in February and March, to reach the decision-makers in unratified states.

Separate sections follow for activities in Missouri and Georgia.

Selective Service Registration of Women

There are many variations of opinion regarding registration of women and the effect this will have on ERA. Very few of the organizations which will meet with you have official opinions on registration, although many have resolutions opposing the draft and see registration as the same issue.

The original base of the women's movement is in the peace movement and the strength of their position is there rather than with the equality issue. Thus, women's groups can be expected to oppose registration of men or women.

The Women's Equity Action League has taken a position that if there is registration for men, women should register as well.

The National Women's Political Caucus has noted opposition to the draft and registration but also noted that any registration should be for women as well as men.

The Business and Professional Women do not take a position on the draft or registration but are strongly in favor of equal employment opportunity for women in the military.

There are differing impressions of the importance of this issue to winning or losing the ratification of ERA.

Bella Abzug and Ellie Smeal, President of NOW, will be holding a press conference on Thursday to promote the "no registration without Constitutional protection" argument. They will be joined by Pat Schroeder and Liz Holtzman. This appears to give a ready-made weapon to the anti-ERA people -- a cause célèbre to defeat ERA.

The argument also is destructive to the philosophical basis for ERA -- full equality of rights carries responsibilities.

Because debate is focusing upon the draft and the role of women in combat -- the issue is destructive to ERA. Important to this entire debate will be a sharp demarcation between combat and non-combat positions for women. This would include the "two pool" system for registration and, if necessary, draft.

If women are not included in some way in registration -- and, as you know, there are great potential, political risks in inclusion -- the argument of the anti-ERA people is two-fold:

If ERA had been passed, women would have had to be included, therefore, defeat the amendment to continue protection. The second, the country is not ready for equality for women -- this is a mandate to defeat ERA.

Media reports indicate Phyllis Schafley has started a petition drive to stop the registration or drafting of women.

BACKGROUND BRIEFING MATERIALS INCLUDE:

National Harris Poll on Attitudes on ERA

Selective Service Registration and Women

**President's Advisory Committee on Women
report and recommendations**

Georgia ERA

Missouri ERA

Budget for Women

10:45 AM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD HARDEN *Richard*
SARAH WEDDINGTON *SW*

SUBJECT: Presentation of Print by Leroy Neiman - 01/30/80 - 10:45am - Cabinet Room

- I. PURPOSE - To present you with a print of an oil painting of the Peace Treaty Signing.
- II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. **Background:** Last winter, LeRoy Neiman and his financial consultant, Maury Leibovitz, expressed to Richard Harden an interest in using Leroy's talents to help raise funds. He had recently prepared a print for use in Senator Bradley's campaign which had proven to be useful in raising funds. Richard suggested Neiman do a painting of the Peace Treaty Signing and made the appropriate arrangements.

After the painting was completed, Richard worked with Maury Leibovitz, Senator Bradley, and Peter Kelly on an arrangement whereby the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee would use the 300 signed prints to raise funds for the 26 Democratic senators up for re-election, and the DNC. The senators will get \$600,000 and the DNC \$300,000. Richard agreed to arrange a meeting at the White House in which the President and the 26 senators would officially receive the prints.

- B. **Participants:** See attached list.
- C. **Press Plan:** White House photographer.

III. AGENDA

- A. **Senator Bradley** Brief remarks and introduce LeRoy Neiman.
- B. **Leroy Neiman** Brief remarks and present print to Senator Ford and President
- C. **President** Brief remarks, sign one print for Bradley and pose for pictures.

IV. TALKING POINTS

- A. LeRoy Neiman's talent should be recognized and you should acknowledge his ability to capture this historic event. You first met Neiman at the Jazz Festival on the South Lawn. Also, Neiman will be attending the Democratic National Convention and you should say you look forward to seeing his work from that event.
- B. Maury Leibovitz, Senator Bradley, Senator Ford and Peter Kelly should be recognized for their efforts in working out the details and helping raise money for the Senate Campaign Committee and the DNC.

PARTICIPANTS

LeRoy Neiman - Noted American artist whose expressionistic style is often compared to Frederic Remington, Norman Rockwell and George Bellows. His explosive use of vivid color emphasizes the spirit, feeling and impact of his painting. Neiman served as the official artist for the 1972 and 1976 Olympics for ABC-TV, and has been a regular contributor to the CBS Sports Spectacular Series.

Dr. Morris T. Leibovitz - Owner of Knoedler Gallery (New York City) and former associate of Armand Hammer. Serves as financial consultant to LeRoy Neiman.

Peter Kelly, Treasurer, DNC

Sarah Weddington

Dan Tate

Richard Harden

Bill Pollak

Senator Wendell H. Ford, Kentucky, Chairman, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee

Tom Baker, Executive Director,

Senator Robert Byrd, West Virginia

Senator Bill Bradley, New Jersey

Senator Birch Bayh, Indiana

Senator Dale Bumpers, Arkansas

Senator Frank Church, Idaho

Senator Alan Cranston, California

Senator John Culver, Iowa

Senator John A. Durkin, New Hampshire

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri

Senator John Glenn, Ohio

Senator Mike Gravel, Alaska

Senator Gary Hart, Colorado

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont

Senator Russell B. Long, Louisiana

Senator George S. McGovern, South Dakota

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Washington

Senator Robert Morgan, North Carolina

Senator Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin

Senator Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois

Senator Donald W. Stewart, Alabama

Senator Richard Stone, Florida

Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/30/80

Bill--

The Attorney General was given original when President signed this in meeting/appointment today in Oval Office. I presume the Attorney General had it typed and presented to the President for signature -- or Hamilton Jordan did so. (Don't know which).... (presume former)

Thanks--ssc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

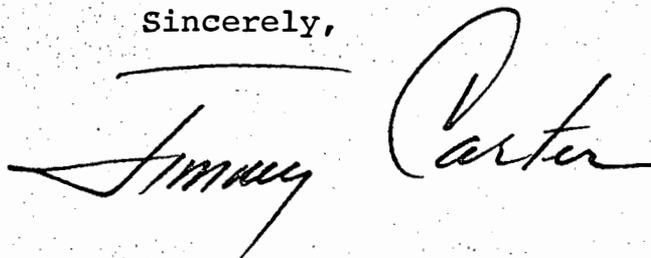
January 30, 1980

To Attorney General Civiletti

I would like for you to determine the feelings of Congressman Butler Derrick of South Carolina on the proposed nomination of Ross Anderson of Anderson, South Carolina, to the Federal District Court.

Mr. Anderson is a constituent of Congressman Derrick's, and I would like to have his official view on this appointment.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

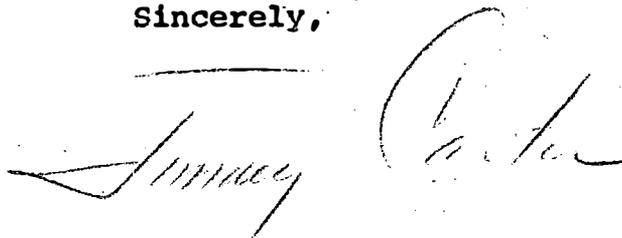
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The Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

30 Jan 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

Q

MEMORANDUM TO HAMILTON JORDAN

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

ARNIE MILLER *AMS*

SUBJECT:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

The term of Abraham Beame as Chairman of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations expires at the end of February. He would like to be reappointed.

RECOMMENDATION:

Reappoint Abraham Beame as a Member and as Chairman of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

approve

disapprove

ABRAHAM DAVID BEAME
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Abraham David Beame took the oath of office as the City's 104th Mayor on January 1, 1974.

On taking office as Mayor, Beame vigorously pushed numerous initiatives to deal with the serious problems facing all sections of the City. The looming of a \$1 billion-plus fiscal deficit topped the agenda.

He assumed leadership of an urban coalition which for the first time succeeded in obtaining federal operating subsidies for mass transit, thus enabling the City to hold the line on the subway and bus fare.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Beame effectively articulated the plight of cities around the nation and the need for new federal urban programs and health and welfare reforms. He later took a central role in the passage of legislation providing state assistance and federal loans to the City.

Fulfillment of a top Beame priority came with the reorganization of the City's top management, drawing extensively on the talent and resources of the New York business community. He dismantled the proliferating superagencies whose overlapping bureaucracies weighed heavily on the effective operation of City government and introduced modern state-of-the-art electronic budget control; such as IFMS (Integrated Financial Management System) to enable the City, again for the first time, to track accurately its revenues and expenses without duplication and fragmentation.

(more)

Drawing on his own service with City government dating back to 1946, Beame took steps to simplify complicated and unwieldy civil service procedures, consolidating hundreds of job titles, while safeguarding and reaffirming the merit system.

In a time of record unemployment, Beame shuttled to Washington to push for important federally-funded capital programs, notably the multi-billion dollar municipal water pollution control and Westway projects, which will provide thousands of jobs, especially for the hardhit New York construction workers. For the fiscal year 1977-78, the City has been successful in obtaining more than \$500 million in Federal aid.

Locally, he initiated a long-range \$450 million economic recovery package which included a variety of tax incentives, tax cuts and real estate tax hold-downs to retain and attract business.

His Administration also developed a fresh approach and new realization of the \$3 billion a year role of New York cultural institutions in the City's economy with the creation of a separate Cultural Affairs Department. For the first time a municipal agency oversees all of the City's support and funding for the theatre and arts. At the same time, Beame enlisted distinguished New Yorkers to serve on a new City Commission for Cultural Affairs to seek increased private support from corporations, foundations and the public.

Though pressed to make job cuts exceeding 60,000 financially-mandated layoffs, Beame persevered in a humane management of the fiscal crisis, utilizing attrition and other means wherever possible to minimize sacrifices by City employees. His positive relations with labor enabled the negotiation of "no cost" agreements tied to productivity and paved the way for a unique financial partnership in which union pension loans buttressed the elimination of the City's \$1.2 billion deficit.

(more)

He gave new emphasis to services for the elderly, upgrading the Mayor's Office for the Aging to a full department headed by a Commissioner. Active pursuit of federal funds resulted in an actual growth of services for the aged in the midst of fiscal crisis.

On May 18, 1977, some three and a half years after his election, which came at a time of overhanging crisis, Beame announced his candidacy for a second term.

"We have weathered the storm whose clouds have been gathering for more than a decade, now I want to complete the job of recovery which I began," he stated in explaining why he is seeking re-election.

Beame's election as Mayor in 1973 capped a career which began when he started his own accounting firm while he was still in college.

He became a Certified Public Accountant in 1930 and continued in this profession until 1946. Beginning in 1929, he taught accounting and commercial law in City high schools and Rutgers University. He also served as Legislative Representative for the Joint Committee of Teachers organization.

Beame was appointed Assistant Budget Director for New York City in 1946 and promoted to Budget Director in 1952. In these posts, he analyzed the wide variety of municipal programs and evaluated their usefulness and efficiency. A pioneering management improvement program he initiated in 1948 led to savings of \$40 million.

In 1962, Beame was elected Comptroller of New York and continued in this post until 1965, when he won the Mayoral nomination of the Democratic party. He did not win the election that year and during the next four years of private life, until his re-election as Comptroller in 1969, he was a consultant in the area of finance, serving as a Director of the Finance Committee of the American Bank and Trust Company.

(more)

During his two terms as Comptroller, Beame introduced a number of improvements in the handling of pension funds, and municipal debt. He went beyond the traditional fiscal aspects of his office by releasing studies on narcotics control, hospital care, housing and day care centers. He issued a major report on upgrading the City's credit rating and during 1970-1974 warned repeatedly of the City's unsound fiscal and management practices.

He served as a member of the New York State Commission on Constitutional Revision. In addition to many organization and committee memberships, he was on the Board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and served as Trustee at Large for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Beame, born in London, England, on March 30, 1906, was brought to New York City by his parents in the same year. He grew up on the Lower East Side, attended the City's public schools and received a BBA cum laude from the City College of New York in 1928.

The Mayor and his wife, the former Mary Ingerman were married in 1928. They have two sons, Edmond and Bernard, and five grandchildren.

#

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Leading Economic Indicators in December

Tomorrow (Wednesday, January 30) at 10:30 a.m., the Commerce Department will release the index of leading indicators for December. The index was unchanged in December, following sharp declines in October and November. The rule of thumb sometimes used is that three consecutive monthly declines mean a recession, so we are not there yet.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/30/80

FOR THE RECORD:

FRANK MOORE AND NELL
YATES RECEIVED A COPY
OF THE ATTACHED.

KU NAME Thomas (Tip) O'Neill

791

TITLE Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives

Eizenstat *FM*

CITY/STATE (D-8- Mass.)

Requested by Frank Moore *FM/UP*

Phone Number--Home (202) 229-3061

Date of Request 1/29/80

Work (202) 225-5414

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

The counter-cyclical aid bill will be considered by the House on Wednesday, January 30. The Administration is supporting an amendment to be offered by Rep. Peter Rodino, which will raise the amount of targeted fiscal assistance from \$150 million to \$200 million. We are not supporting any other substantive amendments to the bill (except two technical changes). We recommend that you call the Speaker to impress upon him the importance of this bill to you, to urge him to support the Rodino amendment, and to ask him to work other House Members in support...

NOTES: (Date of Call 1-30) of the Rodino amendment and final passage. (over)

*He's supporting our position re Counter C
Against Wilson's 3 year phase out on aid to
The poor fm WPT*

The following points are suggested:

1. This bill is extremely important to me and to the Nation's cities and counties.
2. As you are aware, the Administration will support an amendment offered by Rep. Rodino and will oppose all other amendments. I understand that you will support this position, and I want to thank you for your support.
3. I also hope that you will help us with other Members of the House. Last night, Frank Moore gave your staff a list of thirty Members who still have not decided how to vote. I hope that you will urge each of these members to support the Rodino amendment, to oppose all other substantive amendments, and to support final passage of the bill. All of these members have already been contacted by a member of my senior staff or a member of the Cabinet.
4. I also would appreciate any help you can give us on the floor.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

King Carlos has requested
to speak to you at
1 p.m. today.

PHIL

ok
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

30 Jan 80

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

1

January 28, 1980

Dear Zbig:

In the event that you did not see the Chicago Tribune report on the Farm Bureau resolution, reached at its convention in Phoenix, I enclose a copy.

The President's telephone call, arranged at my suggestion by Hedley Donovan to the Farm Bureau President, and your call to the Illinois farmers I had assembled in Springfield, were directly responsible for the 180° change in policy made by the Farm Bureau, from one of opposition to one of full-fledged support for the embargo on grain shipments. They also included, at my suggestion, an embargo on critical manufactured goods and United States participation in the Olympics.

Warmest personal regards,



Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

encl

*Thank you for your
great help*

The old Congress Party and the Lok Dal Party, partners in caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh's government, won two seats between them and led in one other contest.

The two Communist parties each elected two candidates, and minor

analysts agreed.

Mrs. Gandhi, 62, is the daughter of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, who died in 1964. She became the third prime minister in 1966, succeeding the late L.B. Shastri.

Olympic Games in protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The decision to withdraw, which follows repeated condemnations of the Soviet incursion by the anticommunist Saudi ruling family, was announced by the head of the kingdom's Olympic committee, Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdel Aziz.

...was decided not to participate in the Olympic games which will be held in Moscow in 1980 in protest over the Soviet aggression against the friendly and brotherly Moslem nation of Afghanistan," Faisal said.

President Carter has raised the possibility of a U.S. boycott of the Olympics because of the Soviet move, and countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have also discussed the idea.

Grain embargo spurs plea for farm aid

By Richard Orr

Rural affairs editor

Chicago Tribune Press Service

Phoenix, Ariz.—Fearing an economic disaster for grain farmers, the nation's biggest farm organization proposed a program Sunday to bolster farm income in the wake of the Carter administration's partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

The program was proposed by Allan Grant, president of the 3.2 million-member American Farm Bureau Federation, which opened its 61st annual meeting here.

The cutoff of 17 million metric tons of grain exports, announced Friday night as one of several retaliatory measures for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, threw the meeting into a turmoil.

"THE MIDWEST is in flames," said a federation spokesman. "Our people fear they'll be hurt badly and they want prompt action."

The 7,500 farm bureau leaders arriv-

ing here from 49 states and Puerto Rico were stunned by press reports that Iowa grain elevators have halted grain purchases because of uncertainties over the effects of the embargo and were skeptical that administration actions to minimize the impact would be successful.

They pointed out that even before the partial embargo was announced, the U.S. Department of Agriculture had forecast a 20 per cent drop in net farm income this year because of lower prices and rising production costs. Now, they said, farmers have lost an estimated \$2 billion in export sales.

He spoke before the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ordered a two-day halt to grain futures trading on four Midwestern exchanges.

"Throwing 17 million metric tons of grain back on the market will surely depress farm prices," Grant told a press conference. "Despite precautions the President and secretary of agriculture say they are taking to insulate this

military-economic tactic, there is no truly effective way to insulate the markets from this impact."

He called for the following government actions:

- Develop new export markets and expand current ones through the office of the U.S. trade representative and the Department of Agriculture, and fully implement the Trade Development Acts of 1978 and 1974.

- Immediately restore full Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) export credit funds. These funds have been cut in half to \$800 million in fiscal 1980 and are to be cut to \$400 million in 1981.

- Provide short-term CCC credits as one of the most effective market expansion tools to sell more grain to such countries as Poland, Korea, Peru, Indonesia, and the Philippines, which want such credits.

- Increase Public Law 480 [Food for Peace] shipments to developing countries.

- Establish an all-out "crash" research program to find new uses and markets for farm products.

- Have the executive branch accept major responsibility for controlling inflation, which remains agriculture's No. 1 income problem.

GRANT SAID such actions are needed in addition to measures already suggested by the administration. Administration officials estimate these could cost the taxpayers from \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion over the next 21 months. They include government purchase of 4 million tons [about 147 million bushels] of wheat that otherwise would have gone to the Soviets.

The administration also has proposed various steps to attract most of the 13 million tons of corn [about 512 million bushels] off the regular market and into the farmer-owned grain reserve.

GRANT TOLD The Tribune he expects corn, wheat, and soybean prices to drop sharply when markets open Monday.

January 7, 1980
p. 3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

30 Jan 80

The First Lady

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

Rick Hutcheson

JOHN McCORMALLY
2900 South Main Street
Burlington, Iowa 52601

Jan. 22, 1980

Dear Mr. President:

That was just a small way of saying thanks for stopping by on the Delta Queen to see us last summer.

Iowa was two to one, but Burlington was three to one for Jimmy Carter.

Your friend, Mrs. Carolyn Wichert--my mother-in-law-- at age 83, was the oldest caucus attendee at our precinct, despite the icy streets.

Our daughter Megan, at age 18, was the youngest. She'd ridden three hours on a bus from Iowa City, where she's a straight A freshman at the University of Iowa, got herself elected caucus secretary, and then elected a Carter delegate to the county convention.

She announced her candidacy for delegate to the national convention, and headed back to school at 5:30 this morning.

// She's the one in the pigtails in this picture at Plains in August, 1976. The good picture, which you autographed for her, was lost in our fire.

// She'd be delighted and surprised to get a note from you, and perhaps this picture with an inscription.

// I'll be in Washington the first week in February and hope I'll have a chance to see you.

Congratulations, Mr. President. This was Iowans' reminder that they love you.

Peggy and I send our best to you, Mrs. Carter and Amy.


John McCormally

Megan's address is:
Megan McCormally
S429 Currier
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52242

1/25/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RSC from Mph

Here is a note for the President from John McCormally. In case you missed it, he was on McNeil - Lehr on Jan 22 re Caucasians and was unabashedly supportive for a news man (whose credit line read "Harris Papers.")

JAN 29 1980

JOHN McCORMALLY
2900 South Main Street
Burlington, Iowa 52601

Jan. 22, 1980

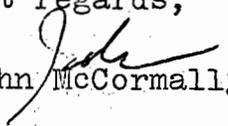
Dear Mary:

Well, we did it!

I'll be grateful if you can bring the enclosed to the President's attention.

I'll be in Washington Feb. 1 for a week or two. I'll give you a call. I hope I can have a chat with you.

Best regards,


John McCormally

9:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR WALTER D. HUDDLESTON
SENATOR BIRCH BAYH
SENATOR CHARLES McC. MATHIAS
SENATOR EDWIN GARN (Jake)

Wednesday, January 30, 1980
9:30 a.m. (30 minutes)
The Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *FMH*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Intelligence Charter

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

A. Background

Senator Huddleston wrote to you requesting this meeting.

B. Participants

In addition to the Senators
Zbigniew Brzezinski
David Aaron
Benjamin Civiletti
Stansfield Turner
Dennis Clift for the Vice President
William Miller, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
Staff Director

C. Press Plan

White House Photographer only

III. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

Separate paper.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

8:00 AM

Pressure Affair

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*
BRUCE KIRSCHENBAUM

SUBJECT:

Domestic Policy Breakfast
January 30, 1980
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.
Cabinet Room

Participants

Robert Bergland
Charles Duncan
Neil Goldschmidt
Patricia Harris
Philip Klutznick
Ray Marshall
Charles Schultze

Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat
Al McDonald

Agenda

Today's breakfast should focus on the most recent political and governmental events, including Senator Kennedy's speech and the FY 1981 budget. We would also like you to discuss your renewed emphasis on energy conservation in federal programs.

Draft Registration: Neil, in particular, would like to discuss how they should handle questions about registration. He would like guidance on what decisions remain for you to make, i.e., women, and how you want them handled until you reach such decisions. As you know, John White of OMB is chairing a working group which is formulating a decision memorandum for you on the whole range of issues concerning registration and revitalization of the selective service system. That decision memorandum is due to you by the middle of next week.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Economic Report of the President: The report being released at 10:00 a.m. contains your basic policies on inflation and unemployment. You should ask Charlie to give a brief summary. Of particular importance are the following:

- Humphrey-Hawkins: The report says you will delay the unemployment goals two years and the inflation goals three years. The minority and civil rights groups have heard rumors of this and will certainly cause some political problems. (Charlie has informed Gus Hawkins and Murray Findley who will hold a press conference on Friday. Although they will be critical of this action, they "understand.")
- Wage and Price Controls: I will have some talking points to distribute on how best to answer Kennedy's statement, but Charlie should address this specifically.

Energy Conservation: We are implementing your directives concerning tougher enforcement of federal conservation efforts. You might ask me to report briefly on what further actions you are about to take (being sent to you under separate cover).

1. Directive requiring 10% reduction in mileage during the next two months.
2. Implementation of an Executive Order on federal programs being tied to conservation.
3. Executive Order on ridesharing.

Campaign: You should emphasize that trips to Maine and New Hampshire should be coordinated through the campaign. Uncoordinated trips can be counter-productive.

Also, I think you should emphasize that each of them should try to do more "people" oriented events when they travel to various cities. For example, Tuesday's New York Times talks about energy conservation in New York City apartment house complexes. In Brooklyn, one apartment complex is having a contest to reduce energy usage and the winners will share in financial rewards. The next time Charles Duncan is in New York, he might visit those apartment houses, and praise the people's efforts. I think we should do everything possible to focus the country's attention on effective energy conservation efforts and to reward innovative efforts with public praise.

Calendar Coordination

After you leave, Al McDonald and I will take a few minutes to discuss the calendar coordination project instituted at your instruction in September. Agencies are currently sending us weekly updates of events and projects scheduled over the next month. A summary of this calendar is being used at the senior staff level to plan and coordinate activities among White House units, agencies, and outsiders. The calendar also gives us an opportunity to examine alternative scheduling arrangements which might better highlight Presidential priorities.

The most recent calendar is attached. Because of the sensitivity of the calendar, we will not be distributing it. Rather, we will discuss a listing of the unscheduled events -- those which appear at the top of each month -- and solicit ideas on how such events might be programmed as effectively as possible.

Attachments

1. We are suffering from an inflation that has persisted for more than 12 years. It is naive to think that it can be solved by pushing a magic button labeled "mandatory wage and price controls." The first problem is that mandatory controls in peacetime can't last the course; they can't be maintained long enough to lower inflation permanently.

- o Taking into account variations in style, there are millions of different products to be priced in the United States.
- o As costs of energy, raw materials, labor and environmental controls change, and as market conditions vary, these millions of prices have to be changed and kept up to date, in some cases daily.
- o There are 10 million nonfarm businesses in the United States, each of whom has to set wages for many different occupations and skills.
- o No set of mandatory wage and price control regulations can accurately fix these millions upon millions of prices and wages and keep them up to date.
- o As a consequence, two things happen under mandatory controls:
 - pressures build up that inevitably force product after product to be wholly or partially decontrolled
 - distortions and absurdities in the economy grow ever greater, leading to major inefficiencies and shortages.

2. Peacetime price and wage controls produce no sustained lowering of inflation.

- o The Nixon controls did reduce inflation at first -- in 1971 and 1972.
- o But the inevitable economic distortions and pressure for relief soon forced a relaxation; as prices and wages were freed from controls, they surged upward.

- o Controls lowered the inflation rate in late 1971 and early 1972 by 1 percentage point below its previous level. But starting in the second half of 1972, the rate of inflation steadily rose and by the first half of 1974, the inflation rate was more than 8 percentage points higher than it was in the pre-control period.
- o The latest economic study of the Nixon price controls, conducted for the National Bureau of Economic Research, uses two different approaches to isolate the effect of controls from all other factors affecting inflation. Under one approach the study concludes that over the whole period, 1971-1975, controls raised the average inflation rate by 0.3 percent a year; under the approach most favorable to controls, the estimated effect was an average inflation reduction of only 0.45 percent a year.

3. Mandatory price and wage controls would spawn a massive bureaucracy.

- o The Nixon controls -- which were quite loose compared to wartime control -- required 4,000 people to operate them.
- o The late AFL-CIO President, George Meany, estimated in 1978 that to be fair and equitable, mandatory controls would have to be very comprehensive, requiring 250,000 to 300,000 Federal employees to operate them.
- o By contrast, the current voluntary and informal wage and price standards are administered by less than 200 people.

4. Mandatory controls soon lead to wholesale inefficiencies and shortages of critical raw materials and other goods.

During the period of mandatory controls from mid-1971 through early 1974:

- o Nonferrous metals (copper, zinc, aluminum, lead) were in short supply around the world.
 - World prices rose far above controlled domestic prices, and exports increased. For example, exports of copper scrap doubled in the first half of 1973.

- As a result, shortages at home were greatly aggravated.
- And capacity expansion was hampered by the squeeze on profits of domestic producers.
- o Producers of coal, who sell their output mainly under long-term contracts, were very reluctant to enter into such contracts at fixed prices, since energy prices were rising dramatically.
 - Severe disruption of electric power generation was threatened.
- o Expansion of cement production was needed to furnish adequate supplies for enlargement of industrial capacity.
 - Cement prices had to be exempted, and allowed to rise to market-determined levels, to keep inflationary problems from worsening over the long run.
- o Paper products were in short supply in all industrial nations.
 - World prices soared above domestic prices for pulp; exports increased; and domestic shortages worsened.
 - Newspapers had to cutback on news and advertising space. Magazines couldn't get paper for printing.
 - When paper was exempted from controls, the printing and publishing industry was faced with sharply rising costs that couldn't be passed through because of controls on their own prices.
- o Fertilizer prices abroad were \$30 a ton above domestic prices in 1972-73. Exports shot up, and domestic supplies dwindled.
 - Decontrolling fertilizer prices, however, would have diverted supplies of ammonia from production of explosives, needed to increase output in coal mining.

- When prices of fertilizers were decontrolled, prices paid by farmers for some fertilizers doubled in six months.
- o Home heating oil was in short supply in the winter of 1972-73.
 - Controls had made it more profitable to produce gasoline than home heating fuel.
- o Prices of many refined petroleum products rose dramatically despite controls. For example, propane prices doubled in six months.
- o Since import prices were not controlled, products were shipped to Canada and reimported.
 - The extra transportation costs added further to inflation.
- o Increased output of coal was hampered by shortages of mine roof bolts, whose production had been made unprofitable by controls.
- o During the 60-day freeze imposed in mid-1973, uncontrolled feed grain prices rose sharply. But since meat prices were frozen, production of livestock and poultry became unprofitable.
 - Farmers slaughtered livestock and poultry rather than marketing them. They were losing \$100 a head on sales of cattle.
 - At one point in the summer of 1973, 46 beef packing houses were closed, and 6,000 employees were laid off.
 - Shopping for meat and poultry across Canadian and Mexican borders became a stampede.
 - The liquidation of cattle herds precipitated by the effects of controls continued until 1979. In three years, the breeding herd was reduced by 20 percent.

-- We are still suffering from that fiasco.
In 1978 and 1979, beef prices rose 50 percent,
partly because of the effects of the earlier
controls.

5. Distortions lead to demands for exemptions, which have to be granted to keep the economy from grinding to a halt.
 - o By March 1974, just before the Nixon controls were removed altogether, the industries that had been exempted from controls included: fertilizer, cement, zinc, aluminum, automobiles, mobile homes, rubber tires and tubes, all retail trade, furniture, paper, coal, shoes and other footwear, canned fruits and vegetables, petrochemicals, prepared feeds, and semi-conductors.

6. Inevitably, controls will be mandated over products whose prices simply cannot or should not be controlled.
 - o In the last two years the chief sources of inflation have been rapidly rising prices of meat, energy, and housing.
 - o Outside of those areas, the rate of inflation has increased very little.
 - o It is hard to believe that Congress would enact a price control law which permitted these products to remain uncontrolled.
 - o But the last time price controls were attempted on meat a disaster resulted; recontrolling the price of domestic crude oil would fundamentally reverse the nation's energy policy and put us more and more at the mercy of OPEC oil producers; and attempting to control the prices at which 3 million individuals sell their houses each year would be an administrative nightmare.

7. Past history shows that peacetime price controls become a political football, and economic efficiency is sacrificed to political pressure or public relations gimmickry.

- o In March 1972 a small business exemption to price controls was enacted, which -- among many other consequences -- let small petroleum retailers and distributors free from petroleum controls. They were able to buy at controlled prices and sell at uncontrolled prices, making huge profits.
- o Controls were imposed on heating oil prices at levels that caused shortages because of an Administration commitment to a regional group of Senators.
- o Rent controls were imposed, not because any of the price control authorities thought they were justifiable or needed, but to enlist public opinion behind the price control program; in turn, this led to a decision to investigate every complaint filed by a tenant, so that 3,000 internal revenue personnel were engaged in rent controls alone. (Political necessity, however, forced an exemption for "small" landlords renting four units or less; this let 18 million of the nation's 24 million rental units out from under controls.)

8. The current voluntary wage and price standards require a minimum of interference in the decisions of business and labor, but have kept down price and wage increases in those areas where controls could be applied.

- o Outside of food and energy, and with rent used to measure housing costs, inflation has risen, but not dramatically -- from 6 percent in 1977 to 7-1/2 percent in 1979.
- o A principal reason for this increase in inflation was a slowing growth in productivity; the imposition of wage and price controls would make productivity worse, not better.
- o Wage increases have not speeded up; in fact they were slightly less in 1979 than in 1978.

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|

OTHER POTENTIAL EVENTS THIS MONTH

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|--|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Messages to Congress (1/20-1/26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coal (DOE) - Elderly (HEW) - Nuclear Waste (WH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Light Duty Diesel Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Standards (EPA) • Regulations for Endangered Species (DOI) • OSHA Policy on Cancer Causing Substances (DOL) • Policy on Benzene Exposure (EPA) • Rural Transportation Policy (USDA/DOT) • EIS on Geothermal Leasing in Yellowstone Park (DOI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redwoods Management Plan to Congress (DOI) • Court Hearing on Requiring Captioning on Public TV (HEW 1/21 - 1/25) • Inauguration of China Trade Agreement (DOC) • Regulations Re "Junk" Food (USDA) • Appt. of Midwest Reps for Rail Restructuring (DOT) • Announcement of Federal Auto Industry Research Program (DOT) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of FMHA Emergency Loan Program (USDA) - Oil Import Quota Mechanism (WH) - ILO Membership (DOL) - Love Canal Cleanup (EPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Legislative Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Criminal Code (DOJ) - Omnibus Water Projects (DOD) - Pakistan Aid and Foreign Aid Conference (NSC) - Countercyclical Aid (DOC) - NPWEDA (DOC) - Olympics Resolution |
|--|---|--|--|--|

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|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Messages to Congress All Week (See Above) | <p>21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Natl Assoc. of Religious Broadcasters</u> * <u>State of the Union Message</u> * Iowa Caucuses * Hearings on Afghan Policy Start * Genscher Visit (German Foreign Minister 1/21 - 1/22) | <p>22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Roy Jenkins Visit</u> (EC Pres 22-23) * Appeal of NCAA v Harris re Title IX (DOJ) * Pay Board Criteria Est. (WH) * Rpt on Iranian Oil Disruption (DOE) * Congress Reconvenes | <p>23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>State of the Union Address</u> * <u>Breakfast with Democratic Congressional Leaders</u> * <u>US/PRC Sci/Tech Commission</u> (Beijing) | <p>24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Cossiga Visit</u> (Italy PM) * <u>Luncheon for Committee on Mental Retardation</u> * 1st Year Anniversary of Civil Service Reform (OPM) * Linowitz Mid-East Trip (1/24-2/2) | <p>25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Midwinter Conference of Mayors</u> (1/24 - 1/25) * <u>Federal Regional Officials Meeting</u> * Presidential Elections in Iran * CPI for Dec & 1979 Released (DOL) * State Gasoline Targets (DOE) * Grain Stocks Report (USDA) | <p>26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Islamabad) * Australia, India National Days |
| <p>27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Civil Rights Dinner</u> * <u>Olympics Trip to Greece</u> (Wexler) (1/27 - 1/31) | <p>28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>FY 81 Budget Signing</u> | <p>29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Editors Briefing</u> * <u>Simone Veil Visit</u> (1/28 - 1/31) | <p>30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Meeting of Presidents of Women's Organizations</u> * <u>FDR Birthday</u> (Hyde Park) * Annual Economic Report | <p>31</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Fraser Visit</u> (Australia PM) * Chinese Assets in U.S. to be Unblocked (Treasury) * Conf. on State Energy Plans (Duncan Speech - Little Rock 1/31 - 2/2) * MBFR Resumes (Vienna) | | |

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| OTHER POTENTIAL EVENTS THIS MONTH | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Messages to Congress (2/3 - 2/9) - Youth Employment (DOL/HEW) - General Revenue Sharing (Treasury) - Drug Abuse (HEW) - Disabled (HEW) - Minority Business (DOC) - Regulatory Reform (WH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval/Disapproval of NYC Clean Air Plan (EPA 2/10 - 2/29) • Regs to Control PCB Containing Equipment in Food/Feed Industry (HEW/EPA/USDA) • Gas Rationing Plan to Congress (DOE 2/1 - 2/14) • Regs to Control Hazardous Wastes (EPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations of Steel Task Force (DOC) • USSR Export Control Guidelines • Effluent Guidelines for Steam Power Plants (EPA 2/15 - 3/31) • Introduction of Legislation to Replace "701" (HUD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation Available for Signing - EMB (DOE) - ESC (DOE) - WPT (DOE) - Targeted Fiscal Assistance (Treasury) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Legislative Action - Alcohol Fuel Bill (DOE) - Trucking Deregulation (DOT) - Welfare Reform (HEW/DOL) - Refugee (DOJ) - Rail Deregulation (DOT) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Conference on Physical Fitness and Sports for All * Wisconsin Briefing * National Basketball Association * Unemployment Statistics (DOL) | | |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Presidential Messages to Congress All Week (See Above) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Appeal on Deportation of Haitians (DOJ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Commission for Agenda for 80's | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * New England Fuel Institute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Prayer Breakfast * Consumer Federation of America * Seattle Trip * Mass Transit Conference (Eizenstat Speech) * Barre (French PM) Visit to NY (2/7 - 2/8) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * California Trip * Soy-Corn Conference (Bergland Speech - Champaign) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Report to Congress on the Draft (DOD) | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maine Caucuses | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Olympics Opening (Solar Cell Demonstration - DOE) * Business Council (Brown spc - 2/13; Klutznick spc - 2/14) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rhodesian Elections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Democratic State Chairs Meeting (Weddington - V.I. 2/15 - 2/17) * National Preserves Designations (DOI) | | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Puerto Rican Primary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Washington's Birthday - Government Holiday | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * American Legion Convention * American Agricultural Movement Arrival in DC * Housing Starts Announced (DOC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Deadline for Decision on Moscow Olympics (WH) | | | | |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * NCA Winter Meeting (2/24 - 2/26) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * President of Senegal Private Visit (2/25 - 2/29) * 5 Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program Announced (DOI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Governors' State Dinner * New Hampshire Primary * Minnesota Caucuses | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * NEPA 10th Anniversary | | |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Domestic Group

Wheat production for $8-12\%$ ⁺ $\rightarrow -4\%$

French matters/merchants-

Conservation - 11 Samuels

Buses/vans US or foreign

Fed agency Consensus

- Ken WEP controls

Ration - Health

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

with a bag, etc

*Walter Lyon
Freedom of Info
Statutes
Cleries, etc (Permit as mate)
Prior notification*