

**2/1/80 [1]**

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**WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)**

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att	Lloyd Cutler to the President Re: Recommended Dismissal of U.S. Marshal (6 pp.)	1/29/80	C
memo w/att	Robert Hunter to David Aaron Re: Aid to African nations. (6 pp.)	1/31/80	A

**FILE LOCATION**

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-  
Pres. Handwriting File, "2/1/80 [1]." Box 168

**RESTRICTION CODES**

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2/1

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

of the  
painting  
J

(may put it in  
study)

February 1, 1980

To LeRoy Neiman

The print of your painting which commemorates the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty is now in my study. Thank you for this inspiring rendition.

Thanks also for the inscribed copy of your book, Horses. The color reproductions are superb, and they show great warmth and sensitivity.

With appreciation for your friendship and with my best wishes,

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

Mr. LeRoy Neiman  
1 West 67th Street  
New York, New York 10023

cc and green to Jan Vranich

JC:JMC:ses

cc: Bill Pollack ✓

February 1, 1980

To Dr. Maury Leibovitz

Thank you for LeRoy's superb print--  
which is now in my study--and for the  
impressive volume, Horses.

I enjoyed meeting you. Your friendship  
and support mean much to me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

Dr. Maury Leibovitz  
19 East 70th Street  
New York, New York 10021

JC:JMC:cmb--

cc and green sheet: Jan Vranich ✓

cc: Bill Pollack ✓

9

30 Print, book Horses

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2/1/80

Joyce--Attached please find a corrected copy of the computer sheet on the Neiman print. In the rush of things last evening, I switched Sadat's & Begin's names; also, according to the newspaper picture I left on your desk earlier, I have mentioned the flags in background).

Thanks.

Charles Free

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Feb. 1, 80

Joyce--

As evidenced by the attached article which appeared in yesterday's Wash. Star, Suzanne Brooke did not "feed" me all the info. on LeRoy Neiman's painting. Everything was correct but she neglected to say that the flags of the leaders' respective countries appear in the background & that the title of the painting is "Signing of the Egyptian - Israeli Peace Treaty". This may not change your reply but I wanted it known for the record.

Charles Free *CJ*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD HARDEN

RE: Follow-up on Neiman Project



In response to the questions Susan raised, I have taken the following action and offer the following suggestions:

1. I have instructed Tom Baker, Executive Director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, to make no mention of your signing the prints as part of the promotional. The one you signed was returned to Neiman. I would suggest that you not sign the others but you might want to reconsider after they are sold.
2. In addition to the artist's proof you received at the presentation, Neiman has agreed to make one available for Sadat, one for Begin, and one for Miss Lillian (LeRoy sat on the ground in front of her during the ceremony). If Miss Lillian goes to Egypt and Israel, I would suggest that you sign them and that she deliver them personally. All of the other proofs will be controlled by Neiman.
3. Miss Lillian will also receive a copy of the book on horses you received from Neiman.
5. The original oil painting remains with Neiman.
6. I think it would be nice if you sent both LeRoy and Maury handwritten notes of thanks. One small point - capitalize the "r" in LeRoy. Their addresses are:

Mr. LeRoy Neiman  
1 West 67th Street  
New York, New York 10023

Dr. Maury Leibovitz  
19 East 70th Street  
New York, New York 10021

6. Leroy is quite excited about attending the Democratic convention. You might want to mention that you are looking forward to seeing him there. We will be exploring additional ways for LeRoy to help us raise funds for the DNC for use during the general election.
7. I will provide you a periodic progress report on how the sales are going.

I feel the project has worked out quite well but would welcome any comments as to how we might improve such efforts in the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/31/80

joyce--

sorry, just found out something  
else on neiman which you'll need  
to incorporate in ack.  
besides the bk. president was  
presented w/an artist's proof  
(1 of 25 - unnumbered) signed *of painting*  
by artist. this is separate  
from other 'print' which both  
signed for something else.  
charles has all the info. and  
will bring the green sheet to you.  
susan asked if you could please  
have ack. over tomorrow before  
he leaves for camp david.

thanks

suzanne

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/30/80

48-EOB

charles--

per our conversation-----

please log in and return  
today w/presidential thanks  
if possible-----if not,  
send book back today w/  
pr-sidential to follow  
say tomorrow.

worth lots-----beautiful heh

thanks

suzanne

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD HARDEN *RH*  
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: As attached list.

C. Press Plan: White House photographer.

III. AGENDA

A. Senator Bradley will introduce Leroy Neiman.

B. Maury Leibovitz will present the print to Senator Ford and President.

C. President will sign the print for Bradley and pose for pictures.

IV. EVALUATION

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. Darkin, New Hampshire

Senator Thomas H. Eagleton, Missouri

Senator John Glenn, Ohio

Senator Mike Gravel, Alaska

Senator Gary Hart, Colorado

Senator Hiram B. 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

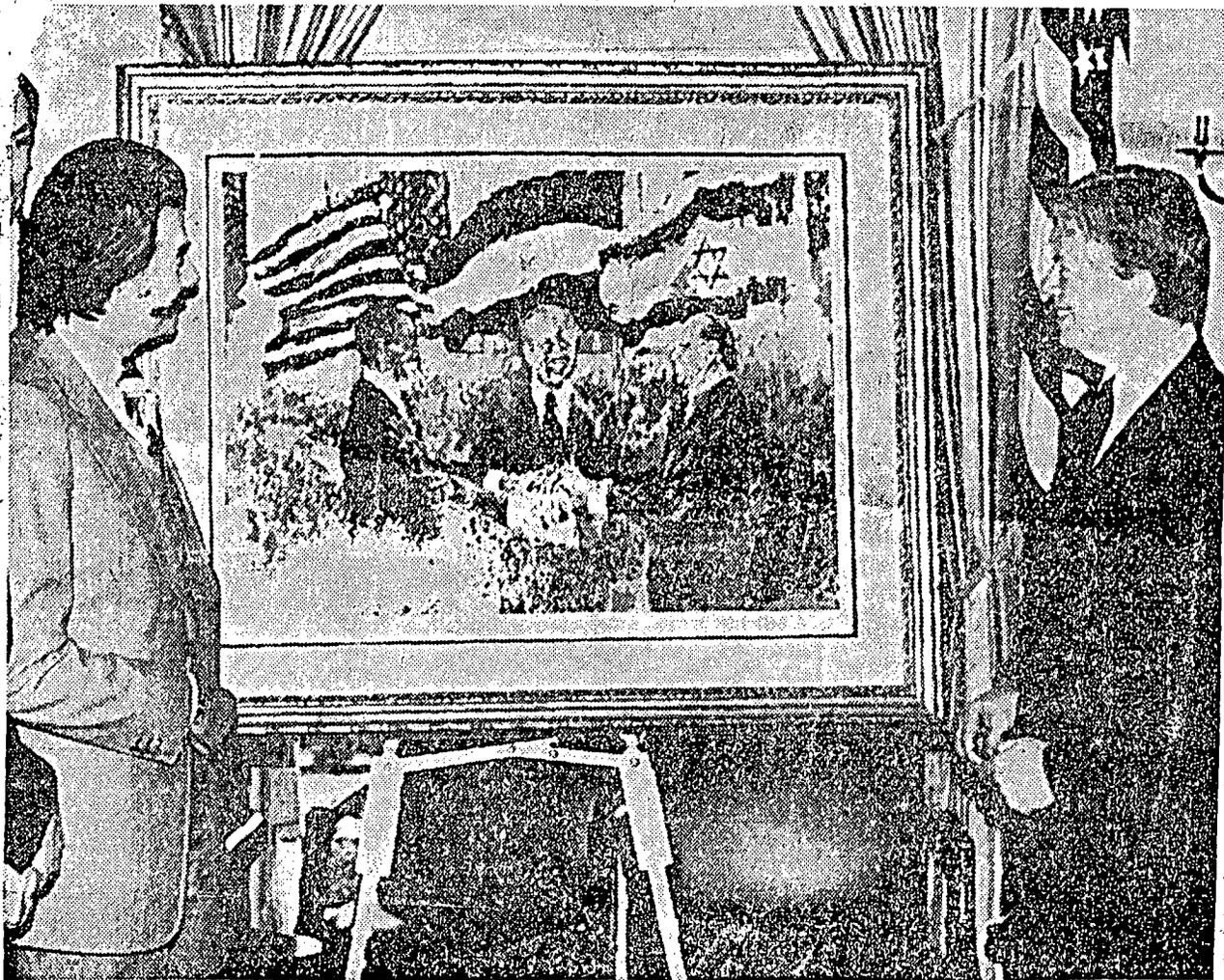
Senator Adlai B. Stevenson, Illinois

Senator Donald W. Stewart, Alabama

Senator Richard Stone, Florida

Senator Julian B. Tamm, Georgia

The Political Report



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—Associated Press

Art to Aid Senate Democrats

President Carter looks at a painting by American artist LeRoy Neiman (left) at the White House yesterday. Serigraphs of the painting, "Signing of the Egyptian-Israeli

Peace Treaty," will be put on sale for \$3,000 each to help finance Senate Democratic re-election campaigns. Neiman is best known for his sports art.

Carter

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President Carter  
In respect and admiration  
Lloyd Neuman  
Jan. 30 '80

R S E S

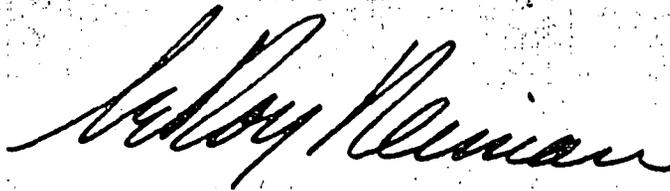


*This deluxe leatherbound edition of*  
**LeRoy Neiman's HORSES**

*is limited to twelve hundred copies.*

*Each copy of the special edition is*  
*numbered and signed by the artist, who*

*is also the author.*



THIS COPY IS NUMBER

*425*

01 Feb 80

Zbigniew Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-1-80

To Harold Brown

Please assess for me among  
the services what can be done  
to improve physical fitness  
among military & other  
DoD personnel -

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01 Feb 80

Zbigniew Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01 Feb 80

Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

BCC  
Mc Intyre

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-1-80

To Cy  
Harold  
Zbig

Budget restraints on  
defense & foreign assistance  
will continue to be very  
severe. Please do not feed  
funding requests to OMB &  
to me unless they are  
vital & minimal. I want  
you to do the screening  
& not make me do it.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01 Feb 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: ~~W~~ The Vice President  
Stu Eizenstat  
Jim McIntyre

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
January 29, 1980

*Jack - It's not  
stated, but I presume  
that DOE, OMB &  
others approve*

*JC*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
SUBJECT: Energy Conservation

Attached are three energy conservation items for your signature:

1 - An order directing all Departments and agencies to cut by 10 percent the mileage travelled by government owned and leased motor vehicles during the months of February and March, 1980, compared to the same period last year. The language of this order has been cleared by OMB, DPS, DOE and GSA.

In my judgment, this directive is realistic and enforceable, and Doc Freeman will be an excellent enforcer, with your backing. Unfortunately, your overall annual goal of a 10 percent reduction in automotive fuel consumption cannot be met. We are at 4.4 percent for the first six months of the reporting period, and the September-December data are not expected to show a significant improvement. We will not be able to cut consumption enough (some 30 percent) during the last two months to bring the overall average up to 10 percent for the year.

In the buildings areas, we are on safer ground because that goal is five percent overall, and progress was four percent on an annualized basis during the first six months. Moreover, the winter has been mild.

After consultations inside and outside the government (since the last Domestic Policy breakfast), I have concluded that the only way to make a quick and dramatic reduction in gasoline use by the Federal vehicle fleet is to cut travel. Most agencies keep mileage data and can enforce your directive quickly by taking a number of possible actions such as:

- banning short trips and trips to and from airports (encouraging use of public transportation whenever possible);
- bringing in cars for tune-up;
- retiring some cars, starting with "gas guzzlers" in the departmental fleets;
- suspending unnecessary car privileges;
- experimenting with driveless days; and
- requiring shared rides when Federal employees go to the same destination.

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for Preservation Purposes

More satisfactory, long-term solutions, such as fuel efficiency measures in the existing fleet, better matching of car types to service provided, an organized energy tune-up program, operator training, and new fuel-efficient additions to the fleet, are being planned by a small advisory group which Doc Freeman and I have set up. When this two-month order ends, we should be ready to announce these more creative initiatives in the motor vehicle area. We are also going to launch a Federal buildings' program with Doc Freeman in the lead.

2 - An Executive Order which directs the Heads of Departments and Agencies to set federal employee ridesharing goals for all federal facilities and to institute enabling actions and programs for achieving those goals. The Order has been approved by GSA, OMB General Counsel, White House Counsel, and the Department of Justice.

3 - A cover memorandum for transmitting the Executive Order to the Heads of Departments and Agencies. This memorandum reviews relevant actions already taken in the ridesharing area and emphasizes the need for aggressive actions by the Agencies.

(The Speechwriters have reviewed all of the attached.)

(Esther Peterson)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1980

Dear Mr. President:

In one of my telephone calls to Iowa  
Mr. Lyons said, "tell the President his son  
Chip is a very fine man. He can well be  
proud of him".



L

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
01 Feb 80

Frank Moore

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 31, 1980

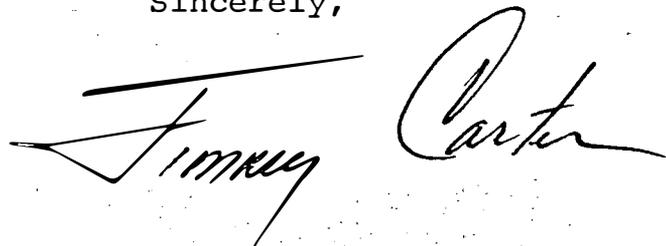
Dear Robert:

I appreciate your offer of prompt action on high priority measures on the legislative agenda. I will see that legislative details are submitted quickly.

In addition, I must stress the overriding need -- which I know you recognize -- to complete action on the crucial energy measures which, to the credit of both the Senate and the House, have been passed but which are still pending in Conference Committee. Given the exigencies created by our energy problems and the current international situation, these unfinished items from last year's agenda must be the urgent business of the Congress until they are signed into law.

I appreciate your close cooperation and your effective leadership of the Senate, and look forward to a productive year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

January 29, 1980

SE  
CONGRESSIONAL  
LIAISON

JAN 30 1980

001482CL

cc: Tate

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

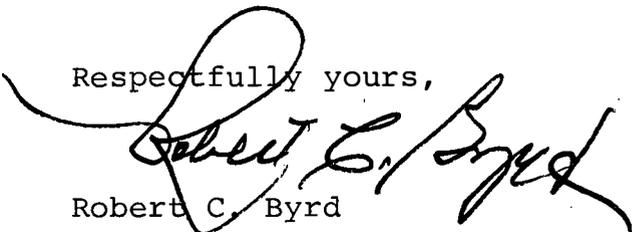
Dear Mr. President:

At our breakfast meeting last week, I stressed the need for the Administration to act quickly in completing and transmitting to the Congress its "high priority" legislative proposals. In order for Senate Committees to have an early opportunity to study your recommendations, and report their bills to the Senate, it is important that they receive such proposals as early in the year as possible.

During the second session of the 96th Congress, energy legislation and national security issues will be high priority matters. Thus, I am writing you to urge that Administration proposals for coal conversion legislation, a gas rationing plan, and national registration for the draft be sent to Congress quickly.

Great interest has also been expressed in the Senate for prompt action on the Administration's youth employment plan, on small business legislation, regulatory reform and nuclear waste disposal. I look forward to working with you on these domestic policy areas; prompt delivery of your recommendations will help to guarantee Senate action this year.

Respectfully yours,

  
Robert C. Byrd

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
01 Feb 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President  
Zbigniew Brzezinski  
Charlie Schultze  
Frank Moore  
Al McDonald  
Jim McIntyre  
Fred Kahn

Stu -- Please see that appropriate  
agencies are notified.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1980

①

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
LYNN DAFT *Lynn*

SUBJECT:

Sugar Import Duty Reduction

In the attached memorandum, Secretary Bergland recommends that you immediately reduce the import duty on sugar to its statutory minimum. This is made necessary by the rapid rise in world sugar prices over the past 6 months, a trend that is expected to continue well into 1981. The New York spot price exceeded 22 cents per pound late last week. Although Coca Cola's weekend announcement that it will begin substituting high fructose corn syrup for sugar in the manufacture of its cola drink caused sugar prices to fall sharply on Monday, they rebounded today and are once again in excess of 22 cents. The March future (world price) closed today at 20.3 cents. The proposed duty reduction would not impair our ability to provide a domestic price support of 15.8 cents, the level you approved several months ago.

Your advisors unanimously recommend that you reduce this duty to the minimum. Congressional Liaison cautions that some members from sugar producing states would prefer that we hold off on the proclamation to see what further effects the Coca Cola announcement might have on the market. They would also have preferred for us to lower the duty more gradually. Although we understand why sugar producers prefer to keep their prices as high as possible, we do not believe any further delay in this duty reduction is justified and recommend that it be immediately reduced to the minimum.

The attached proclamation has been cleared through Justice, USDA, State, ITC, and STR, OMB and the speechwriters

DECISION

Approve (USDA, State, OMB, CEA, Kahn, Treasury, CL, DPS)

Disapprove

*J*

If you approve, Fred Kahn suggests you may wish to release a statement featuring the anti-inflationary effects of the action. A draft statement is attached. We agree that a press release along these lines would be useful but recommend that it be released by Fred Kahn rather than you. We suggest this because: (a) consumer groups will not see this as a big favor; they have expected it for several weeks now and are annoyed that we did not act sooner, and (b) producer groups, working through Senators Long and Church, are arguing that we should reduce the duty more gradually. As is customary with sugar, we are caught in the middle. Thus, we urge a lower visibility announcement. If there is any release at all, USDA recommends that it be by Kahn.

DECISION

- Presidential Release
- Fred Kahn Release (DPS, USDA) J
- No release

PRESIDENT ELIMINATES DUTY ON IMPORTED SUGAR

President Carter today reduced the duty on imported raw sugar to the lowest level allowed by law -- .625 cents, or slightly more than 1/2 cent per pound. The duty has been set at 2.8125 cents per pound since November 11, 1977.

The President took the action to relieve consumers of the unnecessary inflationary effect of the higher duty on the prices they pay for sugar and manufactured products like soft drinks and baked goods in which sugar is an important ingredient. Reducing the duty by more than 2 cents a pound will save consumers an estimated \$464 million in 1980. The President has instructed me to monitor these prices closely in the coming days to make certain that the benefits associated with this duty reduction are passed on to consumers.

The duty on sugar has been used as part of a system of assuring that domestic sugar prices are stabilized at levels that assure efficient domestic producers a price that reasonably covers their costs. World prices of raw sugar have risen and are expected to remain high enough to make retention of the duty unnecessary to achieve this purpose. However, the Administration remains committed to protecting domestic sugar producers from depressed prices. Should prices fall in the future, we will take those actions necessary to assure producers a minimum price of 15.8 cents per pound. This is consistent with the Administration's earlier position on this issue.

The legal basis for the President's proclamation is found in a number of Federal statutes, but especially section 201(2) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

This duty reduction is effective immediately.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

January 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Bergland

SUBJECT: Duties on Imported Sugars

063089

Your advisors on sugar matters join me in recommending a reduction in the import duties on sugars to their statutory minimums, effective immediately. A draft Proclamation to do so is attached.

Your Proclamation #4539, dated November 11, 1977, established duties on certain sugars, sirups and molasses at their maximum levels. The import duty on raw sugar, 96 degree basis, is 2.8125 cents a pound; the statutory minimum, column 1 for duty on such sugar is 0.625 cents, a difference of 2.1875 cents. The duties on other sugars, sirups and molasses are at comparable levels after adjusting for quality.

The New York spot market price for raw sugar has averaged above 18.0 cents a pound since December 1. The world sugar price has been in the 14-to-16 cent range in recent weeks, reflecting tightening world supplies. We believe that the import duty can now be reduced to the minimum level without seriously jeopardizing our commitment to sugar producers to maintain domestic market prices at the 15.8-cent level.

A reduction in duties would mean that sugar supplying countries, including a number of developing countries would have improved access to U.S. markets, and that U.S. sugar users and consumers would pay less for sugar and products containing sugar. It also would mean reduced Treasury revenues from tariffs and from the domestic sugar program.

Consumers and users could save \$464 million from this decision during 1980 while taxpayers costs and government revenue losses could add to a maximum of \$260 million. The net gain would be about \$204 million.

The recommended reduction of 2.1875 cents a pound could reduce the cost to sugar users as much as \$464 million on the 21.2 billion pounds of sugar we expect will be used in the United States in 1980. At the same time, it would reduce Treasury receipts about \$206 million on the 9.42 billion pounds of sugar imported during 1980. It could also reduce proceeds from the sale of the 0.8 billion pounds of sugar the Commodity Credit Corporation now owns by as much as \$17.5 million, and it could cause another 1.7 billion pounds of 1978-crop sugar to be turned over to the government. If so, proceeds from the sale of that sugar could be reduced a maximum of \$36.6 million.

We expect consumer, sugar user and refiner groups will favor this action, although they may continue to oppose our 15.8-cent market price objective.

In contrast, we can expect that the sugar producer and processor groups will criticize this action despite high market prices because they would prefer domestic prices at current levels, or above.

The major uncertainty about this recommendation is the risk of a decline in world prices. If world prices fall below 14 cents a pound, domestic prices would be expected to fall below our price objective of 15.8 cents even when costs of transportation, handling and minimum duties are considered.

Our sugar analysts say that the risk of a world price averaging below 14 cents per pound is low, even though it might fall below this level temporarily during the first or even the second quarter of 1980. They expect rising world prices through 1980 and into 1981. Sugar stocks are being reduced for the first time in seven years. Even with favorable weather, our analysts see higher world sugar prices in both 1980 and 1981.

Bad weather in 1980 could bring about an explosion in the world sugar price similar to that observed in 1974.

Barring highly abnormal weather patterns, we expect the world raw sugar price to average 15-16 cents a pound for 1980, and 19-20 cents for 1981.

This would be expected to lead to domestic raw sugar prices in the 16.8 to 17.8 cent range in 1980, and in the 20.8 to 21.8 cent range in 1981.

The risk of not maintaining our domestic market price objective can be lessened by reducing the duty in steps. However, your advisors do not recommend this option because prices are now so high, and because such a decision lengthens the period of uncertainty about further decreases in the duty. That uncertainty hampers our ability to sell CCC-owned sugar in an orderly manner.

If the New York domestic spot price should fall below 15.8 cents per pound, two actions can be taken to protect our domestic producers. Both are quite cumbersome. You could issue a new proclamation to reestablish higher duties, or you could issue a new proclamation to increase fees under our permanent authority to protect the sugar price support program. Our fees on imported sugar are now based on a 15-cent domestic price standard. Another investigation by the International Trade Commission would be required to support an increase in that standard to reflect our current 15.8-cent market price objective. However, in the event of a very sharp price decline, action could be taken under Emergency Section 22 procedures, which would permit immediate action.

Recommendation:

Your advisors believe that the benefits to consumers and sugar users of reducing the duty to the minimum, effective immediately, outweigh the risk of inadequate domestic price protection and higher government costs and that it is best to make the full reduction at once.

Decision:

Reduce duties to minimums effective immediately: APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_  
DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment

MODIFICATION OF TARIFFS ON CERTAIN SUGARS,  
SIRUPS, AND MOLASSES

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. Headnote 2 of Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, hereinafter referred to as the "TSUS", provides, in relevant part, as follows:

"(i)...if the President finds that a particular rate not lower than such January 1, 1968, rate, limited by a particular quota, may be established for any articles provided for in item 155.20 or 155.30, which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he shall proclaim such particular rate and such quota limitation,..."

"(ii)...any rate and quota limitation so established shall be modified if the President finds and proclaims that such modification is required or appropriate to give effect to the above consideration;..."

2. I find that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed of the rates of duty applicable to items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including section 201 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and pursuant to General Headnote 4 and Headnote 2 of Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1 of the TSUS, do hereby proclaim until otherwise superseded by law:

- A. The rates of duty in rate columns 1 and 2 for items 155.20 and 155.30 of Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1 of the TSUS are modified and the following rates are established:

<u>Rates of duty</u>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
155.20	0.6625¢ per lb. less 0.009375¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in propor- tion) but not less than 0.428125¢ per lb.	1.9875¢ per lb. less 0.028125¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in propor- tion) but not less than 1.284375¢ per lb.
155.30	Dutiable on total sugar at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 degrees.	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 degrees.

- B. Those parts of Proclamation 4334 of November 16, 1974, Proclamation 4463 of September 21, 1976, Proclamation 4466 of October 4, 1976, and Proclamation 4539 of November 11, 1977, which are inconsistent with the provisions of paragraph (A) above are hereby terminated.
- C. The provisions of this Proclamation shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on and after the date of this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of  
 our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence  
 of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

*Jimmy Carter*

ID 800447

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*But  
Russell  
Long  
should be  
contacted*

DATE: 21 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: AMBASSADOR ASKEW *-nc  
nc*  
ZBIG BRZEZINSKI ~~STUBB~~  
CHARLIE SCHULTZE *Concur*  
→ Frank Moore

STU EIZENSTAT  
JIM MCINTYRE  
*Lloyd Cutler - concur*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT  
JACK WATSON

ALFRED KAHN *Concur*

SUBJECT: BERGLAND MEMO RE DUTIES ON IMPORTED SUGAR

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

ACTION REQUESTED IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*Louisiana people*

*campaign file*

*This should be held*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1980

TO : STAFF SECRETARY

FROM : AL MCDONALD 

Please notify through me any memoranda on the sugar situation for verification of timing before it goes forward.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1980

FOR : STU EIZENSTAT  
FROM : AL MCDONALD  
SUBJECT: Sugar Duties

The interagency process is moving forward a memorandum to reduce duties on sugar that I understand is about ready for the President. Secretary Miller, Frank Moore and I believe we need to time this proposal very carefully not to delay or upset the final deliberations on the Windfall Profits Tax in Conference Committee and in the Senate.

Although not familiar with the elements of the sugar case, we would urge that this memorandum not go forward to the President for decision until the WPT has cleared the Senate and we have no possibility of this critical measure being held up.

In a discussion with Fred Kahn, he is naturally anxious to see the sugar proposal put forward as early as possible, but agrees we should delay its submission until the WPT is clear.

cc: Secretary Miller  
Frank Moore  
Fred Kahn

ID 800447

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*But  
Rusall  
Long  
should be  
contacted*

DATE: 21 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: AMBASSADOR ASKEW - *nc*  
ZBIG BRZEZINSKI ~~concur~~ *nc*  
CHARLIE SCHULTZE *concur*  
→ *Frank Morre*

STU EIZENSTAT  
JIM MCINTYRE  
*Lloyd Cutler - concur*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT  
JACK WATSON

ALFRED KAHN *concur*

SUBJECT: BERGLAND MEMO RE DUTIES ON IMPORTED SUGAR

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

ACTION REQUESTED IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*Louisiana people*

*campaign file*

*This should be held*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

MODIFICATION OF TARIFFS ON CERTAIN SUGARS,  
SIRUPS, AND MOLASSES

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. By Proclamation 4334, of November 16, 1974, the President modified Subpart A, Part 10, Schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202, hereinafter referred to as the "TSUS") to establish, effective January 1, 1975, following expiration of the Sugar Act of 1948, a rate of duty and quota applicable to sugars, sirups and molasses described in items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS. By Proclamation 4463 of September 21, 1976, as amended by Proclamation 4466, of October 4, 1976, the President modified the rate of duty applicable to such sugars, sirups and molasses. By Proclamation #4539 of November 11, 1977, the President again modified the rate of duty applicable to such sugars, sirups and molasses.

2. The President took these actions pursuant to authority vested in him by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including section 201(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821(a)(2)), and in conformity with Headnote 2 of the Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1 of the TSUS, hereinafter referred to as the "Headnote". The Headnote was part of a trade agreement that embodied the results of the "Kennedy Round" of international trade negotiations. That agreement is known formally as the 1967 Geneva Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the agreement includes, as an Annex, "Schedule XX", a schedule of United States trade concessions made during those negotiations. This agreement was concluded pursuant to section 201(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821(a)), and was implemented by Proclamation No. 3822, of December 16, 1967, (82 Stat. 1455) which, inter alia, added the Headnote to the TSUS.

3. The Headnote provides, in relevant part, as follows:

"(i)...if President finds that a particular rate not lower than such January 1, 1968, rate, limited by a particular quota, may be established for any articles provided for in item 155.20 or 155.30, which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he shall proclaim such particular rate and such quota limitation,..."

"(ii)...any rate and quota limitation so established shall be modified if the President finds and proclaims that such modification is required or appropriate to give effect to the above considerations;..."

4. Section 201(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act authorizes the President to proclaim the modification or continuance of any existing duty or other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any trade agreement entered into under the authority of that Act.

5. I find that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed of the rates of duty applicable to items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS are appropriate to carry out that portion of the Kennedy Round trade agreement set forth in the Headnote, and as provided for therein, give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting prices to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including section 201

*dd*

of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and pursuant to General Headnote 4(b), and Headnote 2, Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1, of the TSUS, do hereby proclaim until otherwise superseded by law:

A. The rates of duty in rate columns 1 and 2 for items 155.20 and 155.30 of Subpart A, part 10, Schedule 1 of the TSUS, are modified, and the following rates are established:

<u>Rates of duty</u>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
155.20	0.6625¢ per lb. less 0.009375¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in propor- tion) but not less than 0.428125¢ per lb.	1.9875¢ per lb. less 0.028125¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in propor- tion) but not less than 1.284375¢ per lb.
155.30	Dutiable on total sugar at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 degrees.	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 degrees.

B. Those parts of Proclamation 4334 of November 16, 1974, Proclamation 4463 of September 21, 1976, Proclamation 4466 of October 4, 1976, and Proclamation 4539 of November 11, 1977, which are inconsistent with the provisions of paragraph (A) above are hereby terminated.

C. The provisions of this Proclamation shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on and after the date of this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of  
our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence  
of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

X

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1980

*Not  
Submitted*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALFRED E. KAHN

*Fred*

SUBJECT: Sugar Import Duty Reduction

This is a small point. Lynn Daft's and Stu's memo sets up an issue between me and the others on whether you or I should make the public announcement, if you agree to reduce the duty.

All I ever wanted was to assure you the opportunity to make an anti-inflationary announcement if you want to.

I would of course be happy to do it myself, if you prefer.



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

January 25, 1980

*MOB*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: JAMES T. McINTYRE, JR. *J. McIntyre*  
SUBJECT: Delaying Sugar Duty Announcement

I strongly urge you to delay announcing the sugar duty reduction until the budget has gone up to the Hill, and out to the country, on Monday. The press is already growing very skeptical about the accuracy and integrity of the budget, because it fails to reflect several recent decisions with significant impact on the deficit: e.g. revitalization of the Selective Service System and draft registration, the Pakistan aid package, the expanded P.L. 480 program, and the Conference decision on the Windfall Profits Tax (which itself reduces revenues by about \$1 billion in FY 1981). We seriously risk creating the impression that the budget process and materials are either dishonest or purely academic.

Budget documents should accurately reflect policy as of the time they are issued. Otherwise, the whole process loses its credibility and discipline. After several weeks of deliberation, the sugar duty decision can certainly be announced Tuesday rather than Saturday or Monday.

# Modification of Tariffs on Certain Sugars, Sirups, and Molasses

By the President of the United States of America

## A Proclamation

1. By Proclamation 4334, of November 16, 1974, the President modified Subpart A, Part 10, Schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202, hereinafter referred to as the "TSUS") to establish, effective January 1, 1975, following expiration of the Sugar Act of 1948, a rate of duty and quota applicable to sugars, sirups and molasses described in items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS. By Proclamation 4463 of September 21, 1976, as amended by Proclamation 4466, of October 4, 1976, the President modified the rate of duty applicable to such sugars, sirups and molasses. By Proclamation #4539 of November 11, 1977, the President again modified the rate of duty applicable to such sugars, sirups and molasses.

2. The President took these actions pursuant to authority vested in him by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including section 201(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821(a)(2)), and in conformity with Headnote 2 of the Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1 of the TSUS, hereinafter referred to as the "Headnote". The Headnote was part of a trade agreement that embodied the results of the "Kennedy Round" of international trade negotiations. That agreement is known formally as the 1967 Geneva Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the agreement includes, as an Annex, "Schedule XX", a schedule of United States trade concessions made during those negotiations. This agreement was concluded pursuant to section 201(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821(a)), and was implemented by Proclamation No. 3822, of December 16, 1967, (82 Stat. 1455) which, inter alia, added the Headnote to the TSUS.

3. The Headnote provides, in relevant part, as follows:

"(i) . . . if President finds that a particular rate not lower than such January 1, 1968, rate, limited by a particular quota, may be established for any articles provided for in item 155.20 or 155.30, which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he shall proclaim such particular rate and such quota limitation, . . ."

"(ii) . . . any rate and quota limitation so established shall be modified if the President finds and proclaims that such modification is required or appropriate to give effect to the above considerations; . . ."

4. Section 201(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act authorizes the President to proclaim the modification or continuance of any existing duty or other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any trade agreement entered into under the authority of that Act.

5. I find that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed of the rates of duty applicable to items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS are appropriate to carry out that portion of the Kennedy Round trade agreement set forth in the Headnote, and as provided for therein, give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting prices to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including section 201 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and pursuant to General Headnote 4(b), and Headnote 2, Subpart A of Part 10 of Schedule 1, of the TSUS, do hereby proclaim until otherwise superseded by law:

A. The rates of duty in rate columns 1 and 2 for items 155.20 and 155.30 of Subpart A, part 10, Schedule 1 of the TSUS, are modified, and the following rates are established:

	<u>Rates of duty</u>	
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
155.20	0.6625¢ per lb. less 0.009375¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in propor- tion) but not less than 0.428125¢ per lb.	1.9875¢ per lb. less 0.028125¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 1.284375¢ per lb.
155.30	Dutiable on total sugar at the rate per lb. appli- cable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 de- grees.	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applica- ble under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 de- grees.

B. Those parts of Proclamation 4334 of November 16, 1974, Proclamation 4463 of September 21, 1976, Proclamation 4466 of October 4, 1976, and Proclamation 4539 of November 11, 1977, which are inconsistent with the provisions of paragraph (A) above are hereby terminated.

C. The provisions of this Proclamation shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on and after the date of this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ and of the Independence of the United States of America, the

Projected Economic Impacts For  
Alternative Sugar Import Duties

Item	Unit	Base	Calendar Year 1980	
			Alternative	
			A	B
<u>Prices, raw value:</u>				
World price, Jan.-June	¢/lb.	14.5	14.5	14.5
Freight and insurance	do.	1.2	1.2	1.2
World price, U.S. ports	do.	15.7	15.7	15.7
Duty	do.	2.8125	1.875	.625
U. S. price, Jan.-June	do.	18.5125	17.575	16.325
World price, July-Dec.	do.	16.5	16.5	16.5
Freight and insurance	do.	1.2	1.2	1.2
World price U.S. ports	do..	17.7	17.7	17.7
Duty	do.	2.8125	1.875	.625
U.S price, July-Dec.	do.	20.5125	19.575	18.325
<u>Economic Impacts:</u>				
Value of production	:Mil. \$	2146	2043	1906
Cost of production	do.	1793	1793	1793
Net returns	do.	353	250	113
<u>Treasury receipts from import duties:</u>				
Total Calendar 1980	:Mil \$	265	177	59
Jan.-Sept. (FY 1980)	do.	212	143	48
Oct.-Dec. (FY 1981)	do.	53	34	11
<u>Receipts from loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1980:</u>				
Total Calendar 1980	do.	512	512	247
Jan.-Sept. (FY 1980)	do.	512	512	185
Oct.-Dec. (FY 1981)	do.	0	0	62
<u>Stock accumulation cost:</u>				
Total Calendar 1980	do.	-119	-119	-342
Jan.-Sept. (FY 1980)	do.	-119	-90	-215
Oct.-Dec. (FY 1981)	do.	0	-29	-127
<u>Government outlays on 1980 crop loans:</u>				
Total Calendar 1980	do.	262	262	262
Jan.-Sept. (FY 1980)	do.	0	0	0
Oct.-Dec. (FY 1981)	do.	262	262	262
<u>Net Government receipts:</u>				
Total Calendar 1980	do.	634	546	386
Jan.-Sept. (FY 1980)	do.	843	745	448
Oct.-Dec. (FY 1981)	do.	-209	-199	-62
Total Sugar Value	do.	4137	3938	3673
Total sugar value less net government receipts	do.	3503	3392	3287

Projected Sugar Prices, Supplies and Use for  
Alternative Import Duties

Item	Unit	Calendar Year 1980		
		Base	A	Alternative B
<u>Prices, raw value:</u>				
World price, Jan.-June	¢/lb.	14.5	14.5	14.5
Freight and insurance	do.	1.2	1.2	1.2
World price, U.S. ports	do.	15.7	15.7	15.7
Duty	do.	2.8125	1.875	.625
U.S. price, Jan.-June	do.	18.5125	17.575	16.325
World price, July-Dec.	do.	16.5	16.5	16.5
Freight and insurance	do.	1.2	1.2	1.2
World price U.S. ports	do.	17.7	17.7	17.7
Duty	do.	2.8125	1.875	.625
U.S. price, July-Dec.	do.	20.5125	19.575	18.3250
<u>U.S. Supply-Demand:</u>				
Production	mil. short tons	5.5	5.5	5.5
Receipts from offshore:				
Foreign: Jan-June	do.	2.826	2.926	2.926
July-Dec.	do.	1.884	1.784	1.784
Puerto Rico	do.	.090	.090	.090
Total receipts from offshore	do.	4.800	4.800	4.800
Beginning stocks:				
CCC stocks	do.	.405	.405	.405
Sugar under loan <u>1/</u>	do.	1.791	1.791	1.791
Other stocks	do.	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total beginning stocks	do.	3.8	3.8	3.8
Total supply	do.	14.1	14.1	14.1
CCC Sales: Jan.-June	do.	.405	.305	.305
July-Dec.	do.	0	.100	.854
Consumption	do.	10.6	10.6	10.6
Ending Stocks:				
CCC Stocks	do.	0	0	0
Sugar under loan <u>2/</u>	do.	.955	.955	1.105
Other stocks	do.	2.5	2.5	2.4
Total ending stocks	do.	3.5	3.5	3.5

1/ Includes 954,822 tons of 1979 crop sugar and 836,000 tons of 1978 crop sugar.

2/ Assumes 955,000 tons of 1980 crop sugar under loan.

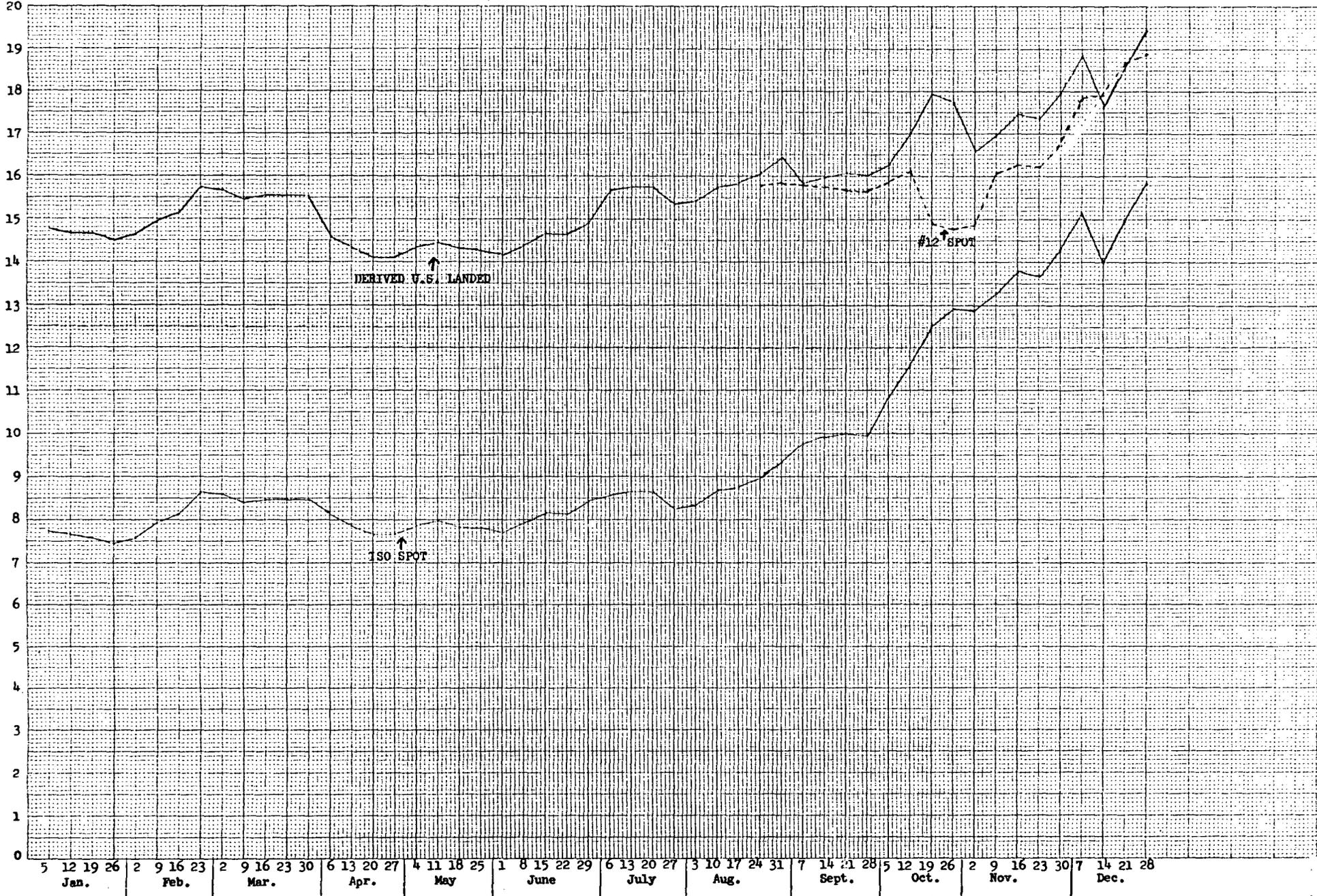
1/4/80

U.S. ¢  
per lb.

WEEKLY AVERAGE WORLD SUGAR PRICES - 1979  
(Cents per pound/Raw Value)

EUROPE OUTREACH CO.  
MADE IN U.S.A.

NO. 341D-107, BETWEEN GRAPH PAPERS  
10 X TO PER HALF INCH



[The names in the first paragraph will be confirmed or corrected no later than COB on Thurs. by Bob Berenson, x2837.]

Chris Matthews  
Draft A-1, 1/31/80  
Scheduled Delivery:  
Fri., Feb. 1, 9:30 A.M.

President's Council on Physical Fitness

Coach McGuire, Governor Apodaca, Secretary Hufstedler, Surgeon General Richmond, Dr. Lamb, Casey Conrad, Members of the Council on Physical Fitness -

I would like to begin by paying special tribute to a group that deserves the praise and support of all Americans -- the United States Olympic Committee.

Recently I declared, on behalf of the American people, that unless Soviet forces are withdrawn from Afghanistan, the 1980 Olympic Games should be moved from Moscow, cancelled, or postponed. Both Houses of Congress have concurred in that judgment.

Last weekend, the United States Olympic Committee voted to

01 Feb 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 25, 1980

*C*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON  
ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)

The Board of Directors of AMTRAK is composed of seventeen members, of which, you appoint eight. Since the beginning of your administration, you have been able to appoint seven, and the current vacancy allows you an opportunity for your eighth.

Edward J. Piszek is presently serving as president and chief executive officer of a family-owned frozen food firm which he founded in 1946. It has expanded nationwide and has an annual volume of \$150 million. Additionally, Piszek is, and has been for a number of years, very active in Polish-American affairs and as a Roman Catholic layman.

His record as a successful businessman with a thorough understanding of transportation problems and a commitment to the continuation of rail passenger service, suggests that he would be an excellent choice for the AMTRAK Board.

Frank Moore and Alan Boyd, President of AMTRAK, concur with the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Edward J. Piszek, of Pennsylvania, for membership on the Board of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

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for Preservation Purposes

EDWARD J. PISZEK  
Pennsylvania

EXPERIENCE:

1946 - Present                      Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer,  
Mrs. Paul's Kitchens, Inc.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Present                      Vice President, American Freedom from  
Hunger Foundation.

1970                      Recipient, "The City of Jerusalem Peace  
Award."

1971                      Recipient, "Man of the Year Award",  
St. Joseph's College.

1971                      Underwriter, "Project: POLE", Detroit,  
Michigan.

1966                      Underwriter, Limerick Adult Education  
Institute, Ireland.

EDUCATION:

B.B.A., University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL:

White Male  
Age 63  
Independent

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1980

①

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
ARNIE MILLER *AMS*

SUBJECT: Assistant Secretary of the Air Force  
(Financial Management)

We join Secretary Brown in recommending the nomination of Charles William Snodgrass to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management).

Mr. Snodgrass has had unusually extensive experience in the federal budget process in a wide range of subjects including health research, consumer and labor issues, as well as with national defense and intelligence matters. For the last nine years he has worked for the House Appropriations Committee -- first with the Agriculture Subcommittee and most recently with the Defense Subcommittee. His understanding of defense issues will enable him to step quickly into an active management role in the Air Force.

Mr. Snodgrass' nomination has the support of the Chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Joseph P. Addabbo, and the Full Committee Chairman, Jamie L. Whitten.

Mr. Snodgrass has worked on a number of issues with the NSC, and Zbig joins us in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Charles William Snodgrass to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management) vice John A. Hewitt, Jr., resigned.

approve

disapprove

CHARLES WILLIAM SNODGRASS  
Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCE

1974 - Date      Staff Assistant, Defense Subcommittee,  
House Appropriations Committee

1971 - 1974      Staff Assistant, Agriculture Subcommittee,  
House Appropriations Committee

1968 - 1971      Budget Examiner, Office of Management and  
Budget

1965 - 1968      Management Intern, Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare

MILITARY EXPERIENCE

1958 - 1963      U. S. Navy

EDUCATION

Marietta College, B.A.  
American University, M.A. (Public Administration)

PERSONAL

White Male  
Age 39  
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*  
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT:

Deputy United States Representative to the  
United Nations Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)

We join Don McHenry in recommending that you appoint Robert E. Kaufman, FSO-2, to be a Deputy United States Representative to ECOSOC in New York. Kaufman is experienced in international economics and will concentrate on these matters as deputy to the U.S. ECOSOC ambassador.

Zbig and Cy Vance concur.

\_\_\_\_\_ APPROVE

\_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE

ROBERT E. KAUFMAN  
New York

EXPERIENCE:

1959 - 1979 Continuous service as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State.

Economic/Commercial Officer, 1973 - 1979  
U. S. Embassies, Brussels and London.

Deputy Assistant to Counselor, 1971 - 1973,  
Brussels.

U. S. Embassy Counselor, 1969 - 1971, Brussels.

Political Officer, 1967 - 1968, Brussels.

Economic Officer, 1965 - 1966, Paris.

International Relations Officer, 1963 - 1964,  
Washington, D. C.

International Economist, 1962 - 1963,  
Washington, D. C.

Economic Officer, 1961 - 1962, Caracas,  
Venezuela.

Consular Officer, 1960 - 1961, Maracaibo.

1958 - 1959 Trial Attorney, Department of Justice.

EDUCATION:

1958 L.L.B., New York University

1954 M.B.A., New York University

PERSONAL:

White Male  
Age 49

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1

January 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT: Associate Director of ACTION for  
Domestic Operations

We join Sam Brown in recommending that you nominate Charles O. Prejean of Atlanta to be Associate Director of ACTION for Domestic Operations.

Programs that operate under the Office of Domestic Operations include VISTA and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. Mr. Prejean's own voluntary community service and his eleven year tenure as Executive Director of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives qualify him well for this position.

Mr. Prejean is also currently a Ph.D. candidate at Atlanta University. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Coalition for Rural America, the Black Belt Community Health Centers and the Southern Agricultural Corporation. Mr. Prejean is black.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Charles O. Prejean to be Associate Director of ACTION for Domestic Operations.

approve

disapprove

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for Preservation Purpose

CHARLES O. PREJEAN  
Atlanta, Georgia

PROFESSIONAL:

- 1968 - Present      Executive Director, Federation of  
Southern Cooperatives
- 1965 - 1967      Community Organization General Manager,  
Southern Consumers Cooperative
- 1963 - 1965      Teacher, Holy Rosary Institute

EDUCATION:

- 1963      B.A., Humanities; University of  
Southwestern Louisiana
- 1978      M.A., Political Science; Atlanta  
University
- 1978      Ph.D. Candidacy in Political Science;  
Atlanta University

AFFILIATIONS:

- Board Member, Coalition for Rural America
- Board Member, Black Belt Community Health Center
- Board Member, New Communities, Inc.
- Board Member, Southern Agriculture Corporation
- Chairman, PanSoo, Inc. Consortium for the Development of  
the South
- Chairman, United Venture Marketing Corporation, Inc.

PERSONAL:

Black Male  
Married  
Age: 39

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ACTION

Independent

AUTHORITY: Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971  
(effective July 1, 1971)

METHOD: Nominated to the Senate

MEMBERS: Not to exceed FOUR

NOTE: The President may authorize any person who immediately prior to the effective date of this plan held a position in the executive branch of the Government to act as Associate Director until the office is for the first time filled pursuant to the provisions of this plan or by recess appointment, as the case may be. He may also authorize any such person to act as the head of any principal constituent organizational entity of Action.

The President may authorize any person who serves in an acting capacity under the provisions of this plan to receive the compensation attached to the office in respect of which he so serves. Such compensation shall be in lieu of, but not in addition to, other compensation from the United States to which such person may be entitled.

TERM: Pleasure of the President

SALARY: Level V (see NOTE above)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-1-80

To Jack Brooks

You did another  
great job in The  
House yesterday. I  
appreciated it especially,  
knowing your feelings.  
You're a fine partner,  
& I'm glad you're an  
accomplished deer hunter -

Jimmy

**fb** NAME Jack Brooks 802  
TITLE Chairman, Government Operations Committee  
U.S. House of Representatives  
CITY/STATE (D-9-Texas) Requested by Frank Moore */FM*  
Phone Number--Home (  ) 356-7681 Date of Request 1/31/80 *WSP*  
Work (  ) 225-6565  
Other (  ) \_\_\_\_\_

**INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)**

The House of Representatives passed the Counter-cyclical legislation today by a vote of 214-179. Purpose of call is to thank Jack Brooks for his help in getting this bill passed on the House floor.

Talking Points:

- o You did a masterful job spearheading the bill on the floor of the House. (over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 2-1-80)

*Enroute Texas  
I wrote him J*

- o Knowing you did not like this piece of legislation, I especially want to thank you for using your political expertise and masterful Chairmanship to get this bill (that we've been working on for two years) passed in the House.

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for Preservation Purposes**

12:00 noon

GUEST LIST FOR LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENT CARTER  
12:00 Noon; Friday, February 1, 1980  
Second Floor Family Dining Room

- this luncheon is sponsored by the Carter/Mondale campaign
- the guests will be briefed by David Rubenstein and Marshall Brement at 11:15 A.M. in the Map Room

JOHN & CHRISTINE CUTTING  
Franklin, New Hampshire

FERNAND & JEANNETTE GELINAS  
Manchester, New Hampshire

WALTER & CAROLE YOUNG  
Woodsville, New Hampshire

JOHN & PAT LYONS  
Nashua, New Hampshire

note: Annette Carter will be joining the group  
for lunch at noon

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for Preservation Purposes**

BACKGROUND ON LUNCHEON GUESTS FOR FEBRUARY 1, 1980

JOHN & CHRISTINE CUTTING (she is called "Chris")  
Franklin, New Hampshire

John works with Governor's Council on Energy  
(was appointed by Governor Gallen)

Chris works for CETA

Both are Carter supporters.

FERNAND & JEANNETTE GELINAS (pronounced "Je-li-nus")  
Manchester, New Hampshire (he is called "Fern")

Fern is an Alderman and works for Sunbeam Bread.

They are French Canadian. Their son, David,  
is a State Representative.

WALTER & CAROLE YOUNG  
Woodsville, New Hampshire

Walter owns a lumber company.

He is a major contributor to the Carter/Mondale  
campaign.

JOHN & PAT LYONS  
Nashua, New Hampshire

John is an engineer with Raytheon Corporation,  
who sent him and his family to Iran for a year.

They are Catholic, have four children, and  
are supporters.

2:10 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1980

MEETING WITH REVEREND J. BERNARD FELL

President, Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee

Friday, February 1, 1980

2:10 P.M. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Anne Wexler *AW*

I. PURPOSE

To greet Reverend J. Bernard Fell, President of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, and other members of the LPOOC who are in Washington in connection with the "National Welcoming Ceremony" for the arrival of the Olympic Flame to be held on the steps of the Capitol Building.

II. BACKGROUND

As the President of the host country for the 1980 Winter Olympics, you have been invited to participate in the Olympic Torch Relay event on February 1, to speak to the International Olympic Committee in Lake Placid on February 9 (where decisions on the 1980 Moscow Summer games will be made) and to open the games in Lake Placid on February 13. You have declined these invitations, but have designated the Vice President to represent you to open the Olympic games on February 13. Lloyd Cutler has submitted a memorandum to you on designating a representative for the February 9, IOC meeting and feels that it would be premature to announce a decision in your meeting with Reverend Fell. However, you should be aware that there is some concern on the LPOOC that no one has yet been designated for the February 9 meeting.

We anticipate that Reverend Fell will urge you to attend the February 9, IOC meeting because of the the impact it will have on the IOC members as they consider the US proposals, (even if you do not attend the February 13 opening of the games). An answer is suggested in your talking points.

Reverend Fell and the other members of the committee have been instrumental in bringing the games to Lake Placid and organizing the necessary federal, state and local support. They have just returned from a trip to Greece

with me as the U.S. delegation to pick-up the Olympic Flame. A brief description of the games and federal support are enclosed. Reverend Fell will present you with a commemorative medal to be given to each athlete participating in the games.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Reverend J. Bernard Fell  
(President, Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee)  
Mrs. Davis P. Fell  
Colleen Fell

Dr. Robert F. Madden  
(Member, LPOOC)  
Mrs. Edith Madden

George Christian Ortloff  
(Member, LPOOC)  
Mrs. Ruth Mary Ortloff

Mrs. Marina LaDuke  
(Wife of LPOOC Member, Jack LaDuke - not attending)

Anne Wexler

Brief biographies on the LPOOC members are attached.

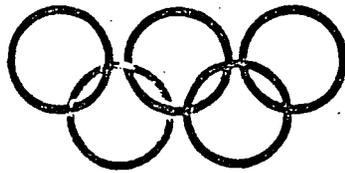
IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and press pool.

V. TALKING POINTS

1. Commend Reverend Fell and the member of the LPOOC for taking the initiative and providing leadership in bringing the winter games to the United States.
2. Express the hope that they had a good trip to Greece and congratulate them on the 1000 mile Olympic Torch Relay from Langley AFB, Va. to Lake Placid -- apparently the first ever in the U.S.
3. State your support for the Olympic movement and, in particular, the 1980 winter games being held at Lake Placid.

4. Explain that you would have liked to open the 1980 winter games and know that the February 9, IOC meeting is very important. But, because of the international situation, you are not undertaking any out-of-town travel. You have designated the Vice President to represent you at the opening ceremonies and will designate a high-level official to represent you before the opening session of the International Olympic Committee on February 9.
5. Wish Reverend Fell success in the 1980 games and add that you will be following the games very closely.



**THE XIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES  
1980—LAKE PLACID, N.Y.**

From February 12 through February 24, 48 years after Lake Placid hosted the first Winter Games in the United States, history will repeat itself. Of course, many things have changed since 1932 but as the Reverend J. Bernard Fell, President of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, said to the International Olympic Committee site selection committee in 1973:

"Gentlemen, 40 years ago the Olympic Games were good to Lake Placid. [In the future], we will, as the world is our witness, be good to the Olympic Winter Games."

Resisting the present trend toward bigness and commercialism in sports, Lake Placid has pledged to return the competition to the athletes, and, to this end, no expense has been spared. Whiteface Mountain, site of the Alpine events, will unveil the first Olympic downhill courses ever to be equipped with top-to-bottom snowmaking. The fully refrigerated Bobsled and Luge runs are the only facilities of their kind in North America. The Ski Jumps at Intervale, site of many international competitions in the past, have been totally rebuilt and present a truly impressive testimony to the modernization of the competition sites in Lake Placid. And last but not least, the original Olympic Arena, which in 1932 was the first indoor ice facility to be used in an Olympic Games, has been refurbished and will be used in conjunction with Lake Placid's new 8,000 seat Olympic Center as the site of Hockey and Figure Skating competitions, with the newly refrigerated Olympic Speed Skating Oval located nearby.

Next February, when the world's best athletes descend on Lake Placid, they will compete on perhaps the finest collection of winter sports facilities anywhere in the world. And for the spectator, this will provide an equally unsurpassed opportunity to view these athletes at their best.

In addition, an extensive presentation of art, music, and drama has been planned in conjunction with the National Fine Arts Program. Combined with the sports competitions, the spectator can thus hope to experience something of the ancient Greek Ideal: "Mind and body working together."

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES FOR WINTER OLYMPICS

I. LAKE PLACID OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (LPOOC)

-Total Cost of Operation for all Facilities,  
Television Rights, Tickets, etc. \$ 47.2 million

II. NEW YORK STATE

-Construction of NY State Barracks, Highway  
Improvements, Minimum Security Work Camp,  
Ski Facilities at Whiteface Mountain \$ 62.1 million

III. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(1) Federal Bureau of Prisons

-Cost of Olympic Village, to be used  
after the Games as a Minimum Security  
Prison \$ 22 million

(2) Economic Development Administration  
(Commerce)

-Cost of New Field House, Speed  
Skating Rink, Ski Jumps, Luge Run,  
Renovation of Lake Placid Town Hall to  
headquarter LPOOC \$ 49.2 million

(3) Department of Defense

-Logistical Support \$ 12 million

Total Federal Expenditures \$ 69.9 million

Total New York State \$ 62.1 million

Total Local Funding \$ 47.2 million

TOTAL COST OF OLYMPICS \$191.2 million

REV. J. BERNARD FELL

President, Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee

"Our goal," Rev. J. Bernard Fell says, "is to stage the finest Winter Games possible in keeping with our objective of an 'Olympics in Perspective'."

As the president of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, Rev. Fell is dedicated to working toward the realization of those original objectives which were initiated when this Adirondack Mountain community received the designation for the 1980 Olympic Winter Games.

Rev. Fell was selected as president of the organizing committee on Jan. 17 after the untimely death of Ronald M. MacKenzie on Dec. 23, 1978.

"If the community the size of Lake Placid can carry out that objective then we will have realized our goal," Fell says. "Other small mountain communities will be able to follow our example in the future and stage Olympic Winter Games instead of relegating them to large cities where athletes fade into the city commerce."

Since 1974, Rev. Fell has served as the executive director of the LPOOC because of his interest in winter sports and his belief in athletes and the value of sports to the economy of the Lake Placid community.

"I see sports as the ultimate salvation of this community," the Methodist minister said. "It has been said that our whole community has been captured by the Olympic ideal."

"There is a philosophy that it is a youth festival and the Olympics are to be held in the spirit of competition. But I don't think we are really gearing our objectives simply to youth. We are striving to develop a program that lets athletes train and compete on the finest facilities.

"But, the residents of this community have strived to obtain the Games so that the facilities may be utilized by many others in addition to Olympic athletes."

"If we realize our objectives," Rev. Fell said, "we will end up with the finest facilities which are possible and with a world-class training center where persons interest in winter sports may train in future years.

Rev. Fell has dedicated his life to helping people. After World War II, he worked on the Lake Placid police force for 20 years. During that time, he also served his community as its fire chief, as a town councilman and as the first president of the Lake Placid Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1964, he retired from the police department and continued to pursue his goal of becoming a minister. He completed his off-campus studies at Boston University and was ordained as an elder of the Methodist Church in 1970. In 1971 he was named as pastor of the United Methodist Church, Bloomingdale, N.Y., which is sixteen miles from Lake Placid. He still holds that position.

Along with his efforts to secure Lake Placid as the site of the Olympic Winter Games, Rev. Fell has worked to have many regional, state, national and world winter sports competitions in this community which hosted the 1932 Olympic Winter Games.

Since its inception in 1964, he has been the executive director of the Lake Placid Sports Council:

"Sports," Rev. Fell says, "brings out the finest qualities in people that just common, run of the mill living just doesn't bring out."

Rev. Fell is a cross-country skier and a world luge judge. For decades, he has been involved in sports competitions at Lake Placid as an official and volunteer worker.

He was born in Lake Placid. Rev. Fell and his wife, Doris, have two children.



## BIOGRAPHY

George Christian Ortloff  
Chief of Ceremonies and Awards, LPOOC  
Member of Board of Directors, LPOOC  
Village Trustee, Lake Placid Village

George Christian Ortloff (Chris) is producer of all ceremonies for the XIII Olympic Winter Games, a total of 44 different events in 10 different locations over a 27-day period. He is also in charge of the Olympic Torch Relay, the flags and decorations program for the Lake Placid area, and the awards program, including the production of medals.

A journalist by training and profession, Mr. Ortloff was appointed a member of the Ceremonies Committee of LPOOC in 1976, became its chairman in 1977, and was appointed staff director in 1978. He was educated at Lake Placid Central School, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (BS-1969) and the University of Michigan (MA-1975). He served in the U.S. Air Force in Vietnam.

Mr. Ortloff is co-author of Lake Placid: The Olympic Years, 1932-1980, a 204-page book on the history of winter sports in Lake Placid. He has won several awards for journalism, and was anchorman for National Public Radio's coverage of the Apollo-Soyuz space flight in 1975. He was elected to the Lake Placid Village Board in 1977, and re-elected in 1979. He is a past president of the Lake Placid Business Association and is second vice-president of the Lake Placid Kiwanis Club. He is 32 years old.

2:45 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1980

MEETING WITH NBA OWNERS, OFFICIALS AND PLAYERS  
Friday, February 1, 1980  
2:45 p.m. (15 minutes)  
The Family Theater

From: Frank Moore *J. M. LBR*

I. PURPOSE

To greet the NBA owners and spouses, Commissioner O'Brien, Abe and Irene Pollin and players Paul Westphal and Elvin Hayes. This group will have been briefed by David Aaron and Stu Eizenstat prior to your arrival. Stu will make introductions for you.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

A. Background

This is the first time ever that the NBA All-Star Game will be held in Washington. It will not return here for 22 years. The majority of participants in this meeting are the team owners, who are also important and influential community leaders in their respective states.

B. Participants

See attached list

C. Press Plan

White House photographer only

III. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

See talking points attached.

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B. Participants

Atlanta

Stan Kasten  
Steve Funk

Chicago

Jonathan Kovler  
Rod Thorn

Cleveland

Nick Mileti  
Ronald Hrovat

Denver

Carl Scheer  
Ed Eisenman  
Bill Newland

Detroit

Tom Wilson  
Harry Hutt

Golden State

Franklin Mieuli  
Joanne Klonowski

Houston

George Joseph Maloof  
Joseph George Maloof III  
Gavin Patrick Maloof

Indiana

Sam Nassi  
Bill Bereman

Kansas City

H. Paul Rosenberg  
John Begzos

Los Angeles

Dr. Jerry Buss  
Jim Buss

Milwaukee

James Fitzgerald

New Jersey

Alan N. Cohen  
Charles Theokas

Philadelphia

Pat Williams  
Jill Williams

Phoenix

Richard L. Bloch  
Donald Pitt  
Jerry Colangelo

Portland

Larry Weinberg  
Harry Glickman

San Antonio

Norman Harwell  
Angelo Drossos

San Diego

Harold A. Lipton  
Irving H. Levin

Seattle

Zollie M. Volchok  
Sam Schulman  
Sylvia Schulman

Utah

Jim Bindley  
Tim Grandi

Washington

Abe Pollin  
Jerald S. Sachs  
Harold Pollin  
Irene Pollin  
Jacqueline Davis Pollin

Participants (continued)

Lawrence F. O'Brien  
Elva L. O'Brien  
Janice E. Akerhielm  
Simon P. Gourdine  
John W. Joyce  
George W. Faust  
Joseph Axelson  
Kenneth A. Bailey  
Edgar A. Falk  
Russell Granik  
David Stern  
Barry Silberman  
Gary Fine  
Bob Zurfluh  
Charles Nardizzi  
Steve Lambright  
Ray Schoenke  
Paul Westphal  
Elvin Hayes



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01 Feb 80

Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/31/80

Mr. President:

Al McDonald's comments are  
attached.

NSC concurs with Cutler.

Rick/Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1980

*C*  
*✓*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER *LC*  
JOE ONEK

SUBJECT: Olympics

As you know, the USOC agreed to go to the IOC on February 9 to seek a transfer, cancellation, or postponement of the Games. In their Resolution, they did not indicate what they would do if turned down by the IOC. Privately, they realize that they are not going, but do not want to take a public position that sounds like supporting a boycott, for fear of sanctions under IOC rules. Their public position does support the President's request and was voted unanimously.

This vote, however, covers over a deep split within the organization. The majority, exemplified by President Robert Kane, feel like victims -- they feel that pressure from the President and the Congress forced them to take their position. There is a strong minority element, however, that believes that the USOC should take a strong, independent position not to go to Moscow because of Soviet aggression. Now that they are publicly committed, I expect that more members of the USOC will begin to embrace their position a little more enthusiastically over the next two weeks.

Strong efforts are being made to persuade other governments, Olympic Committees, and the International Sports Federations to support moving, canceling, or postponing the Moscow 1980 Games. The major western European Olympic Committees are meeting in Frankfurt on Friday.

There are several decisions which need to be made in the near future:

- (1) The USOC will make a presentation of their position to Lord Killanin and the Executive Board of the IOC on February 9 in Lake Placid. According to IOC rules, the opening ceremony of the IOC business session is to be addressed by the host country Head of State or designee. It is at this occasion that we can state our case directly to all 89 members of the IOC.

260

You must decide whom to send as your designee to the IOC meeting. Originally your advisers were thinking in terms of a New York political figure -- Governor Carey, Lieutenant Governor Cuomo or Senator Moynihan. In light of current developments it seems to make more sense to send someone who can vigorously advocate the Administration's position on the Olympics. In my view, the designee should be Senator Bill Bradley. Bradley is an Olympic Gold Medal Winner. In 1976, as you know, he wrote a New York Times article criticizing the choice of Moscow as a site and predicting just the kind of crisis which has now occurred.

Bradley strongly supports a permanent home for the Olympics in Greece. His testimony Monday on the Olympic issue before the SFRC was excellent, as was his appearance on the Today Show Tuesday. If he is willing to present the Administration's "legal case" and submerge some of his personal views on the Olympics, he would be an outstanding choice.

One disadvantage to using Bradley is that it might anger other political figures, e.g., Moynihan. Both Watson and Moore, however, believe this disadvantage is outweighed by the benefits of using Bradley. The other objection is raised by the State Department. They argue that other nations, particularly in the third world, do not know Bradley and will find it confusing that a Senator, rather than a State Department or White House official, is speaking on behalf of the President.

The logical alternatives to Bradley would seem to be Secretary Vance, if he is available, or myself. (I expect to be at Lake Placid to pursue the matter in any event.) Either of us could present your position effectively but we would have none of the special glamour or appeal to athletes (and Olympic officials) that Bradley provides.

- Bradley (if he is willing)
- Secretary Vance (if he is available)
- Lloyd Cutler *in either case*

(As I understand it the Vice President will formally open the Games. This is ideal; two previous Olympic Games in this country have been opened by Vice Presidents.)

(2) The USOC is realistically concerned that both its corporate and individual contributions will decline dramatically given the likelihood of nonparticipation in Moscow. This of course would greatly impair the Committee's ability to train athletes for alternative 1980 games as well as for 1984. In your remarks

at the February 1 conference on "Sports for All," we have included praise for the USOC. There are further steps that, as Honorary President of the USOC, you might wish to take. First, you might write to the CEOs of the leading corporate contributors to the USOC requesting that, despite the uncertainty with respect to the 1980 Games, they continue their generous support of the USOC. The letter could point out that if the Games are canceled, transferred or postponed or if alternative Games are scheduled, USOC will have even greater need for funds.

Second, you could do a television spot for the USOC (you previously did participate in the Committee's TV Olympathon). Such a spot, stressing your commitment to the USOC, the Olympic Games and American athletes, might be particularly effective if broadcast during the Lake Placid Games.

- Approve letter to the corporate executives *let me see it*
- Approve TV spot

(3) Athletes remain, quite naturally, the group most hostile to nonparticipation in the Olympics, although many are supporting us. The athletes do not trust the USOC and they deserve special attention.

In your remarks to the "Sports for All" meeting, we have included praise for the Nation's athletes. I believe that the First Lady, Vice President and other surrogates should also take every opportunity to express admiration and support for the Nation's athletes. We are also considering whether it makes sense to hold a briefing or briefings for the athletes in the White House or around the country.

- Agree that the Administration, with the USOC, should organize a few briefings for athletes
- Agree to participate personally in a White House briefing.

(4) It has been suggested to us that Lord Killanin and Madame Berlioux, the powerful Executive Secretary of the IOC, would appreciate an invitation to meet with you in the White House. I will have a better idea about this after my own meetings this weekend. If indeed they do wish such

an invitation, would you be willing to meet with them? I believe such a meeting could be beneficial.

✓  
— Approve meeting with Lord Killanin and Madame Berlioux

— Disapprove meeting with Lord Killanin and Madame Berlioux.

but only if there is some  
real ~~possibility~~ possibility of their agreeing  
to move the olympics out of  
Moscow. I don't favor giving them  
a forum just to disagree with  
me

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : AL MCDONALD *AM*

SUBJECT : Olympics

Here are some brief observations on Lloyd Cutler's memorandum of January 30.

1) The main play is now moving from the domestic scene to the international arena of the IOC. This would appear the appropriate time for State to take the primary lead since this effort will involve continuing negotiations with other countries. Since there is little likelihood of an overwhelming success, the White House should move back into a less visible role now since the President is in a clear position of victory with his speech, Congressional endorsement and the USOC's unanimous decision of last weekend.

2) As for the designee to the IOC meeting, in line with the above view, Secretary Vance or Warren Christopher should take the lead with Senator Bradley playing a supportive role if he will. It will be very confusing for a Congressional spokesman to represent the Executive Branch.

3) As for support in fundraising, a general letter from the President to the USOC supporting their request for funds would appear to be appropriate. They could then use this letter in whatever way they choose, either with corporate executives or with others. A personal T.V. spot by the President with an appeal for funds would set a bad precedent since he would then be plagued by requests from charities, many of whom would believe they merit his support more than a quasi-professional training program for a few elitist athletes.

4) A series of briefings should be organized for the athletes. These could best be set up at the State Department following a pattern similar to the briefings held for the families of the hostages. The President should not appear since this would only place him in an unnecessary personal confrontation with little gain and the high risk of heavy criticism.

5) Finally, I think the President should not meet with Lord Killanin and Madame Berlioux. Persuasion and pressure from him will do little good with them. They are dependent on a much broader international consensus, and there is no reason for the President to risk a personal international rebuff. Much more appropriate would be a private meeting in Washington by the two IOC leaders if they so desire with Secretary Vance et al.