

2/12/80 [2]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday, February 12, 1980

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office

✓ 9:50 Honorable Louis A. Lerner, Ambassador to Norway
(Dr. Brzezinski) - The Oval Office

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

✓ 11:45 Nuclear Waste Management Policy Announcement. ✓
(10 min) (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat) - The Roosevelt Room

✓ 12:15 Meeting with Executive Board of the Southern Baptist
(10 mins) Radio and Television Commission for presentation of its
Christian Service in Communications Award
(Ms. Fran Voorde) - The Cabinet Room

12:30 Lunch with the Vice President - The Oval Office

✓ 2:30 Issues Briefing on ERA ✓ tp
(Ms. Sarah Weddington) - 450 OEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

The Vice President
Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

EYES ONLY

~~SECRET~~



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

C

February 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Significant Actions, Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense (February 1-8, 1980)

Congressional Hearings: On Monday and Tuesday Dave Jones and I testified before Joe Addabbo's Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. Our reception was quite favorable; this committee represents a spectrum of views on defense that is more typical than that of the Armed Services Committees. They seemed to realize that their last year's \$1 billion cut in operations and maintenance went too far. Yesterday, Air Force Secretary Hans Mark and I appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee to support the Space Shuttle program.

On February 6, Under Secretary Bob Komer and Lieutenant General Lawson of the Joint Staff appeared before Senator Stone's Near East and South Asia Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to testify on U.S. capabilities and requirements to project force into the South Asia/Persian Gulf area. Most of their hearing was in closed session. Bob addressed plans to improve our ability to deal with distant crises, our present capabilities to project force, and the cooperation we hope to receive from our friends and allies. He emphasized that our present capabilities are substantial and that the Soviets are not without problems in deploying large numbers of forces rapidly, but that improvements in U.S. forces are needed to further enhance deterrence. The Committee's primary concern involved the enroute and support bases being considered for use by our forces, and more specifically, upon the adequacy of "facilities" as contrasted to "bases."

With respect to the last point, both Bob and General Lawson noted that we have made progress concerning use of facilities in Kenya, Somalia, and Oman and then discussed the strategic connection of these facilities with others in the area, i.e., Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which were of interest to the Subcommittee. Senator Stone continues to push the idea of U.S. use or operation of the two air bases in the Sinai.

Classified by SIGNER
Declassify on 8 FEB 86

Jay 2/19/90

~~SECRET~~

SEC DEF CONTR No. X06454

Nunn-Warner Military Compensation Amendment: As we anticipated last week, the Senate passed the Nunn-Warner amendment by a vote of 87 to 1 on Monday, after having first accepted it by a closer vote as a substitute for the Armstrong (3.17 percent across-the-board) proposal. The amendment increases aviation incentive pay, allowances for housing and subsistence, travel reimbursement rates, and sea pay. Additionally, it provides authority to pay bonuses for reenlistment of persons with ten to fourteen years service. (Current authority stops at ten years of service.) Our analyses suggest that these measures may generate over 12,000 additional reenlistments in the next year, with the bulk of these occurring at the critical first and second reenlistment points. These added career extensions should, in turn, reduce our requirements for new recruits this year by a comparable number. The FY 80 costs of the specific non-discretionary portions of the amendment are estimated at \$150 million, while the amounts of increase in the discretionary areas would add another \$400 million. Preliminary indications are that the House will accept most of the Senate's package.

My position so far has been against this bill because it contravenes both the budget and the spirit of the private sector pay guidelines. I note, however, that this bill reflects the Senate's concern for military retention and recruitment which I (and with considerable intensity, the JCS) share. A memorandum I sent you six weeks ago on this subject is, I understand, being staffed for comments from OMB and the NSC. When it is fully staffed, I would like to discuss with you the memorandum and also the status of the All Volunteer Force. The AVF continues to be viable and attractive, but its problems are real. It is important to obtain your understanding and endorsement of the corrective manpower and compensation policies that we intend to undertake.) ok

German Host Nation Support for Rapid Deployment Initiatives: We hosted a German delegation last week to discuss our offer to preposition additional stocks of military equipment in the FRG. We are working now to provide the Germans with data on which they can base their political decision to provide support for implementation of your decisions on rapid reinforcement initiatives. We anticipate that the Germans will provide logistics support services as well as land and facilities for equipment and ammunition storage, aircraft shelters, and new weapons systems. Our specific requirements will depend upon whether we decide to accomplish the accelerated deployment of the 7th, 8th, and 9th rapid reinforcement divisions by land prepositioning, maritime prepositioning, or fast sealift.

~~SECRET~~

3

VA Benefits for Military Dependents of Iranian Hostages:
When members of the Armed Forces are detained or interned in the line of duty by a foreign government or power for a period of ninety or more days, their spouses and children become eligible for certain Veterans Administration benefits. Principal among these benefits are entitlement to educational assistance and authority to obtain VA loans on their own signature. The Iranian hostages entered their 90th day of captivity on February 1st, and we have approved the eligibility for these VA benefits for the dependents of those who are members of the Armed Forces.

Harold Brown

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Arnie Miller

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1980

Jack
See notes
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

Jack
AM

SUBJECT:

State Planning Council on Radioactive
Waste Management Program

As part of the National Radioactive Waste Management Program, which you will announce at a signing ceremony on February 12, you approved the establishment of a State Planning Council on Radioactive Waste Management.

The purpose of this Council is to advise you, the Congress and the Federal agencies on development of a comprehensive radioactive waste management program, and establishment of an acceptable Federal/State decisionmaking process.

The Council membership, as stipulated in the Executive Order, is as follows:

- o 8 Governors
- o 5 Non-Governor, State and/or local elected officials
- o 1 Representative of the Indian Tribes
- o The Secretaries of Energy, Interior and Transportation, and the Administrator of the EPA

The following list was completed with the help of the DOE, DOI, OSTP, CEQ and DPS. Recommendations were received from all the major public interest groups.

For Chairman:

Governor Dick Riley: South Carolina has low-level and high-level waste sites. Dick is recognized as a national leader among the Governors in this area.

For Vice Chairman:

State Representative Paul Hess (R-Kansas): Chairman of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) Energy Committee. Is known for his interest and involvement in nuclear waste management issues. Kansas was proposed to be the host of the first high-level disposal site. Recommended by NCSL. Governor Carlin concurs.

Members:

Governors

Governor Dixie Lee Ray: Former AEC chairperson. Washington State has high-level and low-level waste sites. She is responsible for development of the National Governors' Association's recommendation on the State Planning Council.

Governor Robert List: Is nationally recognized for pushing for more stringent regulation of low-level radioactive waste disposal. Nevada is a potential site for future high-level nuclear waste disposal.

Governor Bruce King: New Mexico is a potential site for future waste disposal. He is actively involved in developing the concept of Federal/State "consultation and concurrence".

Governor Ella Grasso: Connecticut is heavily dependent on nuclear power. Is chairperson of the Coalition of Northeastern Governors, and would represent eastern states relying on nuclear power.

Governor Harry Hughes: He is an able, intelligent leader. All commercial low-level radioactive waste from the east must pass through Maryland. His state is the site of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant.

Governor Lamar Alexander: Tennessee is the site of the Oakridge National Laboratory. TVA is building nuclear plants in the State. His membership would provide good regional balance. Recommended by David Freeman, chairman of TVA.

*OK, but clear
Check with
Tom Free*

Governor John Evans: Idaho has a low-level trans-uranic burial site. Chairman of the National Governors Association's Subcommittee on Nuclear Power. Was directly involved in formulating the Governors' recommendations which have been incorporated into our program.

With the exception of Governor Hughes, all of the above will serve if asked. Governor Hughes has promised to let us know tomorrow. If the Governor declines to serve, then we will approach Governor John Dalton prior to your announcement. He has agreed to serve if asked.

Non-Governors

Ernest Morial (D): Mayor of New Orleans. Leading local official on nuclear waste issues. Interested in nuclear waste transportation. Recommended by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Speaker Stanley Fink (D-NY): New York passed legis-
lation on "consultation and concurrence". In 1978,
New York was the top producer of radioactive waste.

State Representative Gordon Voss (D-Minnesota): A
civil engineer by training, intelligent, past chairman
of the National Conference of State Legislatures'
Science and Technology Committee. Vice President
conkurs.

Mary Louise Symon (D): President of the Wisconsin
County Board Association. Chairperson of Dane
County's Board of Supervisors. Served four terms
on the National Association of Counties' Board of
Directors. Demonstrated interest in nuclear waste
disposal.

Peter MacDonald: Chairman of the Council of Energy
and Resource Tribes. Recommended by DOE.

RECOMMENDATION:

Designate the slate as listed above to the State Planning
Council on Radioactive Waste Management.

 ^v approve disapprove

See note

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

]2 Feb 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR HAMILTON JORDAN

FROM:

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

Jack
ADA

SUBJECT:

Board of Visitors to the United
States Air Force Academy

The Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy meets annually to inquire into the morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods and other matters relating to the Academy.

The Board of Visitors is made up of nine members of Congress and six members are appointed by the President to serve three-year terms. There are presently two vacancies. Graham Claytor has recommended the following two candidates. Jack Watson concurs with the recommendation of Governor Robert List and Zbigniew Brzezinski concurs with the recommendation of Dr. Wesley Posvar.

Robert List (Nevada): Governor. Reappointment.

Dr. Wesley Wentz Posvar (Pennsylvania):
Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Posvar obtained his B.S. in 1946 from the Military Academy, and served in the U.S. Air Force from 1946 to 1967.

RECOMMENDATION:

Reappoint Governor Robert List and appoint Dr. Wesley Wentz Posvar to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy.

approve disapprove

Robert List

Governor
State of Nevada
Carson City, Nevada



Hometown: Carson City, Nevada

Born: September 1, 1936
Visalia, California

Education: B.S. 1959 Utah State University
J.D. 1962 University of California
at San Francisco

Marital Status: Married (Kathy)
3 children

Background:

1978-present	Governor, State of Nevada
1970-78	Attorney General of Nevada
1967-70	District Attorney, Ormsby County, Nevada
1964-67	Deputy District Attorney, Ormsby County, Nevada

Affiliations:

Chairman, Western Conference of Attorneys General
Member, Executive Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General
Appointee, National Gambling Commission
Member, Board of Visitors, U. S. Air Force Academy
Director, American Council of Young Political Leaders
Member, Nevada Crime Commission
Member, Rotary
Member, Elks

Robert List

Governor
State of Nevada
Carson City, Nevada

Hometown: Carson City, Nevada

Born: September 1, 1936
Visalia, California

Education: B.S. 1959 Utah State University
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Chairman, Western Conference of Attorneys General
Member, Executive Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General
Appointee, National Gambling Commission
Member, Board of Visitors, U. S. Air Force Academy
Director, American Council of Young Political Leaders
Member, Nevada Crime Commission
Member, Rotary
Member, Elks

PERSONAL DATA

Name: Dr. Wesley Wentz Posvar
Name of University: University of Pittsburgh
Title: Chancellor
Business Address: 106 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Business Telephone: 621-3500, Ext 200
Home Address: 718 Devonshire Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Home Telephone: Unlisted
Legal Voting Residence: Pennsylvania
Date & Place of Birth: September 14, 1925; Topeka, Kansas
Citizenship: United States
Marital Status: Married, three children
Military Service: U.S. Air Force, 1946-1967 (2nd Lt to Colonel)
Education: B.S., U.S. Military Academy, 1946
B.A. (Rhodes Scholar), Oxford University, 1951
M.A., Harvard, 1954
Research Fellow, Center Advanced International Studies, MIT, 1963-64
M.P.A., Ph.D. (Littauer Fellow), Harvard University, 1964
LL.D., Carnegie Mellon University, 1968
LL.D., Temple University, 1970

WORK EXPERIENCE

University assignments: Assistant Professor, Social Sciences, U.S. Military Academy, 1951-54; Professor and Head, Department of Political Science, U.S. Air Force Academy, 1957-67; Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, U.S. Air Force Academy, 1960-62, 1966-67; Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh, 1967-present.

Consultant Positions: Consultant, Office of Emergency Preparedness, 1967-73; Consultant, National War College, 1967-73; Consultant, GAO, various government and educational organizations.

Membership on Boards & Committees: Director, Eastern Air Lines, Incorporated; Director, Federated Investors, Incorporated; Advisory Board, Volvo AB; Chairman, American Assembly, U.S. Air Force Academy, 1959-67; Member, Visiting Committee, Department of Government, Harvard; Member, Visiting Committee, Department of Government, MIT; Executive Committee, Allegheny Conference on Community Development; Trustee, Rand Corporation; Trustee, Pittsburgh Symphony Society; Trustee, Presbyterian University Hospital; Trustee, University Health Center, University of Pittsburgh; Trustee, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Membership in Professional Societies: American Political Science Association; American Academy of Political & Social Science; Association of American Rhodes Scholars; International Studies Association (President, 1961-62); Rocky Mountain Social Science Association (President, 1959-60); Association of College & University Presidents (President, 1971-72); International Institute of Strategic Studies; Pennsylvania Society; Council on Foreign Relations; VFW; Arms Control Association.

Publications: Editor, American Defense Policy, 1964; Contributor to various periodicals and books on foreign affairs, management planning, higher education.

PERSONAL DATA

Name: Dr. Wesley Wentz Posvar

Name of University: University of Pittsburgh

Title: Chancellor

Business Address: 106 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Business Telephone: 621-3500, Ext 200

Home Address: 718 Devonshire Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Home Telephone: Unlisted

Legal Voting Residence: Pennsylvania

Date & Place of Birth: September 14, 1925; Topeka, Kansas

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Military Service: U.S. Air Force, 1946-1967 (2nd Lt to
Colonel)

Education: B.S., U.S. Military Academy, 1946
B.A. (Rhodes Scholar), Oxford University, 1951
M.A., Harvard, 1954
Research Fellow, Center Advanced International
Studies, MIT, 1963-64
M.P.A., Ph.D. (Littauer Fellow), Harvard
University, 1964
LL.D., Carnegie Mellon University, 1968
LL.D., Temple University, 1970

WORK EXPERIENCE

University assignments: Assistant Professor, Social Sciences,
U.S. Military Academy, 1951-54; Professor and Head, Department
of Political Science, U.S. Air Force Academy, 1957-67; Chair-
man, Division of Social Sciences, U.S. Air Force Academy,
1960-62, 1966-67; Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh,
1967-present.

Consultant Positions: Consultant, Office of Emergency
Preparedness, 1967-73; Consultant, National War College,
1967-73; Consultant, GAO, various government and educational
organizations.

Membership on Boards & Committees: Director, Eastern Air Lines, Incorporated; Director, Federated Investors, Incorporated; Advisory Board, Volvo AB; Chairman, American Assembly, U.S. Air Force Academy, 1959-67; Member, Visiting Committee, Department of Government, Harvard; Member, Visiting Committee, Department of Government, MIT; Executive Committee, Allegheny Conference on Community Development; Trustee, Rand Corporation; Trustee, Pittsburgh Symphony Society; Trustee, Presbyterian University Hospital; Trustee, University Health Center, University of Pittsburgh; Trustee, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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Publications: Editor, American Defense Policy, 1964; Contributor to various periodicals and books on foreign affairs, management planning, higher education.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES

Independent

AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. 9355
Executive Order 11390, January 22, 1968,
Section 1 (5)

METHOD: Designated by the President

MEMBERS: SIX persons designated by the President

TERM: Of the first six persons designated by the President -
two shall be designated to serve for one year,
two shall be designated to serve for two years,
two shall be designated to serve for three years.

Persons designated thereafter serve for 3 years.

Two persons shall be designated by the President
each year to succeed the members whose
terms expire that year.

If a member of the Board dies or resigns, a
successor shall be designated for the unexpired
portion of the term.

Not Holdovers

SALARY: While performing his duties, each member of the
Board is entitled to not more than \$5 a day and
shall be reimbursed under Government travel
regulations for his travel expenses.

PURPOSE: The Board shall inquire into the morale and discipline,
the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal
affairs, academic methods, and other matters relating
to the Academy which the Board decides to consider.

The Chaplain of the United States Air Force Academy
is to be appointed by the Secretary of Defense.

ID 800498

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 23 JAN 80

FOR ACTION: JACK WATSON

ARNIE MILLER

- working out problems

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: BRZEZINSKI MEMO RE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE AIR FORCE
ACADEMY

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+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM FRIDAY 25 JAN 80 +
+++++

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ACTION REQUESTED:

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1980

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNEIW BRZEZINSKI *ZS.*
SUBJECT: Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy

Graham Claytor has sent you a request for two appointments to fill upcoming vacancies on the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy in 1980 (Tab A). His preferred nominees are the Governor of Nevada and Brent Scowcroft (President Ford's National Security Advisor and earlier, President Nixon's Military Assistant). I would encourage you to pick the fourth man on the list, Wesley Posvar, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, in lieu of Scowcroft. Both are well qualified, but Posvar has been actively supporting you in Pennsylvania Democratic Party circles. In addition to this political consideration, Posvar has the stronger record as an educator.

RECOMMENDATION

Please check the two nominees you wish to appoint on the memorandum at Tab A.



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

9 JAN 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Appointment of Members of the 1980 Board
of Visitors to the United States Air Force
Academy

The terms of two Presidential appointees to the Air Force Academy Board of Visitors, Governor Robert List and Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft (Ret), expired on December 30, 1979. These two distinguished persons have made extremely significant contributions to the Air Force Academy as members of the Board of Visitors. Because of their past work and their current involvement in efforts to reexamine the Academy curriculum, as well as the certain knowledge that they will contribute in other areas, it is the desire of the Air Force to continue these valuable members on the Board of Visitors. Therefore, I strongly recommend the following two individuals be named to fill the two vacancies on the 1980 Board of Visitors.

1. Robert List
Governor
State of Nevada
2. Brent Scowcroft
Lieutenant General, USAF (Ret)

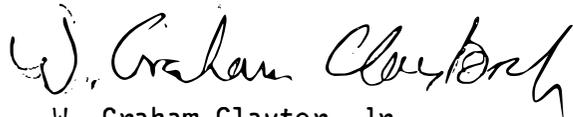
The Air Force also submits a number of other potential nominees listed below in declining order of preference.

3. Dr. Ronald W. Roskens
President
University of Nebraska
4. Dr. Wesley Posvar
Chancellor
University of Pittsburgh

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

5. Dr. Sally K. Ride
Astronaut Candidate
6. Mr. Hans Eichenwald
Hotel Executive

Biographical sketches of the nominees are attached.



W. Graham Claytor, Jr.

DEPUTY J

6 Attachments
1-6 Biographical Sketches

Brent Scowcroft

Retired Air Force Lieutenant General

Hometown: Washington, DC

Born: March 19, 1924
Ogden, Utah

Education: B.S. 1947 U.S. Military Academy
M.A. 1953 Columbia University
Ph.D. 1967 Columbia University

Marital Status: Married (Marian)
1 child

Military Service: U.S. Army and Air Force,
1947-1975 to rank of
Lt General



Background:

1975-1976	Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
1973-1975	Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Retired at rank of Lt General, 1 Dec 1975
1972-1973	Military Assistant to the President
1970-1972	Special Assistant to the Director of the Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
1969-1970	Deputy Assistant for National Security Council Matters, Directorate of Plans, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, Hq USAF
1968-1969	Staff Assistant, Western Hemisphere Region, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
1964-1967	Staff Officer, Long Range Planning Division, Directorate of Doctrine, Concepts and Objectives, DCS/Plans and Operations, Hq USAF
1963-1964	Professor and Acting Head, Dept of Political Science, U.S. Air Force Academy
1962-1963	Associate Professor, Dept of Political Science, USAF Academy
1959-1961	Assistant Air Attache, American Embassy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia
1957-1959	Student, Strategic Intelligence School, Washington, DC
1953-1957	Assistant Professor, Dept of Social Sciences, U.S. Military Academy

Affiliations:

Member, American Political Science Association and Academy of Political Science
Member, Council on Foreign Relations
Member, Board of Visitors, U. S. Air Force Academy

PERSONAL DATA:

Name: Dr. Ronald William Roskens
Name of University: University of Nebraska
Title: President
Business Address: 3835 Holdrege, Lincoln, NE 68583
Business Telephone: (402) 472-2111
Home Address: 5930 Norman Rd., Lincoln, NE 68512
Home Telephone: (402) 423-4683
Legal Voting Residence: Nebraska
Date & Place of Birth: December 11, 1932; Spencer, Iowa
Citizenship: United States
Marital Status: Married
Military Service: None
Education: B.A., University of No. Iowa, 1953
M.A., University of No. Iowa, 1955
Ph.D., State University of Iowa, 1958

WORK EXPERIENCE:

University Assignments: Dean of Men, Assistant Professor of Special Education, Kent State, 1959-63; Associate Professor, 1963-68; Professor, 1968-72; Assistant to President, Kent State, 1963-66; Vice President, University Relations and Development, 1966-68; Vice President for Administration, 1968-71; Executive Vice President, Professional Educational Administrator, 1971-72; Professional Educational Administrator, University of Nebraska, Omaha, 1972--; Chancellor, 1972-76; President, University of Nebraska, 1977--.

Membership on Boards and Committees: Director, Omaha National Bank; Chairman, AFROTC Advisory Panel to the Secretary of the Air Force; Member, Kent City Planning Commission; Trustee, Huston Tillotson College, Chairman, 1976-78; Trustee, Brownell-Talbott School, Joslyn Art Museum, Nebraska Methodist Hospital, Omaha Industrial Foundation.

Membership in Professional Societies: American Personnel and Guidance Association, American College Personnel Association, Association Urban Universities (Pres. 1976-77),

American Association of University Professors, American Educational Research Association, American Psychology Association, Kent Area Chamber of Commerce, Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Eta Sigma, Sigma Tau Gamma (Pres., Grand Council 1968-70), Omicron Delta Kappa.

Publications: Co-editor, Paradox, Process and Progress, 1968; Contributions to professional journals.

Biographical Data



Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas 77058

NAME: Sally K. Ride (PhD)
Astronaut Candidate (Mission Specialist)

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born May 26, 1951, in Los Angeles, California, and considers Encino, California, to be her hometown. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dale B. Ride, reside in Encino, California.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Brown hair; blue eyes; height: 5 feet 5 inches; weight: 115 pounds.

EDUCATION: Graduated from Westlake High School, Los Angeles, California, in 1968; received from Stanford University a bachelor of arts in English in 1973, and bachelor of science, master of science, and doctorate degrees in Physics in 1973, 1975, and 1978, respectively.

MARITAL STATUS: Unmarried.

RECREATIONAL INTERESTS: She enjoys tennis (having been an instructor and having achieved national ranking as a junior), running, rugby, volleyball, and softball.

EXPERIENCE: Dr. Ride has held teaching assistant and research assignments while a graduate student in the Physics Department at Stanford University. Her research includes 1 summer with the low-temperature group working in experimental general relativity and 3 years in x-ray astrophysics working on a thesis concerning absorption of x-rays in the interstellar medium.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Dr. Ride was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in January 1978 and, in July, commenced a 2-year training and evaluation program to qualify for subsequent assignment as a mission specialist on future space shuttle flight crews.

#####

JULY 1978

PERSONAL DATA:

Name: Hans Eichenwald (known as Harry Wald)

Name of Company: Caesars Palace

Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Operating
Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director

Business Address: Caesars Palace, Las Vegas, Nevada

Business Telephone: (702) 731-7110

Home Address: 7175 Durango St., Las Vegas, Nevada

Legal Voting Residence: Nevada

Date & Place of Birth: May 19, 1924; Rheine, Westphalia,
Germany

Citizenship: United States

Marital Status: Married

Military Service: U.S. Army (active and reserve), 1943-
78; retired Brigadier General, USARNG

Education: Cass Technical High School, 1941

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Affiliated with Caesars Palace for approximately the past
15 years.

Membership on Boards and Committees: Member of Executive
Committee and Director, Desert Palace, Inc.; member, Executive
Council of the Nevada Resort Association; member, Board of
Governors, Jockey Club; Governor's Advisory Council on High
Level Radiation Material Storage; director, Southern Nevada
Drug Abuse Council; member, Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce;
member, Las Vegas Better Business Bureau; member, National
Guard Associations of the U.S. and Nevada; member, American
Legion; member, Reserve Officers Assn; Vice President and
General Campaign Chairman, United Way of Clark County;
member, Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, Boulder
Dam Area Council; member, Board of Secret Witness Program of
Clark County, Nevada; Ambassador at Large, Knights of Malta;
board member, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors' Authority;
member, District Attorney's Citizens Committee on Victim's
Rights; Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for the
State of Nevada.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

SPECIAL TRANSLATION

*Jody -
lead &
promulgate
J*

REQUIREMENT NO: 8144/0590

DATE: 1 FEBRUARY 1980

TITLE: MOSCOW - CAPITAL OF THE 1980 OLYMPICS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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for Preservation Purposes**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Moscow - Capital of the 1980 Olympics

A translation from Handbook for Party Activists;
Moscow, November 1979, pp 158-171.

The year is 1976. Montreal transfers the symbolic Olympic baton to Moscow. The 21st Olympic Games are declared closed; on a huge information board, transformed electronically into a movie screen, Red Square appears; the familiar outline of the Spasskiy Tower becomes visible; the pealing of bells of the Kremlin is heard; and a Russian girl with the traditional bread and salt pronounces: "Welcome to Moscow in 1980!"

Thus began the new Olympic four-year period, the crowning event of which will now be the 22nd Olympic Summer Games. They will take place in the capital of our Motherland, in Moscow, from July 19 to August 3, 1980.

The decision to give the honored right to hold the Olympic Games in the capital of the world's first socialist state has become a convincing testimony to the general recognition of the historical importance and the correctness of the foreign political course of our country, of the enormous services of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, its contribution to the international Olympic movement, and to the development of physical culture and sports.

The Muscovites' desire to take upon themselves the organization of the Olympics was a manifestation of the high ideals of the Peace Program, consistently carried out by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This, in fact, is how our state will carry out the international obligations it has taken upon itself, including those that appear in the Final Acts of the Helsinki Accords on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

We consider the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow to be one of the concrete expressions of the materialization of the Helsinki Accords in which, in particular, it is written: "For the purpose of expanding existing ties and cooperation in the area of sports, the participant states will encourage appropriate contacts and exchanges, including sports meetings and competitions of all kinds which are conducted on the basis of generally accepted international rules, regulations, and practices."

The 1980 Olympics will serve as an important contribution not only to the development of the Olympic movement, but also to the matter of international detente, the strengthening of peace, and the friendship of peoples.

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More than ever before in its 80-year history, the Olympic Games have turned into an event of great social and political significance and actively exert an influence on all aspects of the life of society. It is clear that international relations, the disposition of political and class forces in the world arena, and the presence in the world of two opposing systems -- capitalism, which has outlived its day and socialism, which is growing and becoming stronger with each day -- leave their imprint on the Olympic Games, as a large-scale social phenomenon.

The history of the Olympic movement is characterized by a constant struggle between the progressive and reactive forces. The former strive to more widely propagate noble Olympic ideas, to place the Olympic movement and sports at the service of the education and strengthening of a person's health, and to use them as a means of bettering mutual understanding and strengthening friendship between peoples of all countries and nations.

The forces of reaction attempt to use the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games in the interests of the exploiting classes, for the purposes of commerce and business, of propagandizing the bourgeois way of life, and the capitalist system and its ideology, and for the distraction of youth from the political and class struggle.

The most critical ideological struggle between the two opposing social systems has an effect in the most direct manner on the choice of cities for the Olympics, on the program of the competitions, and on the treatment of the preparations for and conducting of the Olympic Games.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, constantly showing its concern for the welfare of the people, for the satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs, has created the conditions for the development of truly mass physical culture and sports, and for bringing them under conditions of developed socialism into the lives of the people in the fullest and most genuine way.

Physical culture and sports in the USSR, in solving the tasks of educating a healthy, harmoniously developed person, have a great influence on the entire course of the development and formation of the Olympic movement. And it is in this respect that the Moscow Olympics will achieve a qualitatively new stage.

Our country's friends are striving to give support and assistance to the 1980 Games in every way possible. Our enemies are attempting to discredit our work in preparing for the Olympic competitions, and to undermine the authority of the Soviet Union. The very fact of the recognition of Moscow as the capital of the 1980 Olympics provokes the most violent attacks on the part of our ideological opponents. Bourgeois propaganda is attempting to prove that the USSR is supposedly not in a position to technically provide for the Olympic Games, that the people

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of Moscow will not be able to accommodate their guests, etc. Of course, behind these vain attempts to slander the Moscow Olympics, a second, more global aim can be clearly seen -- the attempt to discredit the very system of socialism, its potentialities, achievements, Soviet democracy, our way of life.

The preparation for and the conducting of modern Olympic Games with their extensive program, large number of participating countries and sportsmen, the reception of congressmen, judges, tourists, the organization of radio and television transmissions, the operation of the press-center and the providing of services to the representatives of the mass information media is not an easy matter, but a complex one, demanding great efforts.

To be awarded the right to hold the Olympic Games is a great honor, for it is an acknowledgement of the country's merit, its contribution to the Olympic movement, its resources for conducting the Olympics on the highest organizational and sports technology level.

And Moscow, having taken on the role of host to the 1980 Olympics, will certainly fulfill these functions with its characteristic hospitality, dignity and care for its guests. The 1980 Games will gather together approximately 13,000 sportsmen and officials from 120-130 countries, 3,500 sports judges, 3,000 participants of congresses of the International Olympic Committee and international sports federations. There will be 7,000 representatives of the press, television and radio to report on the competitions. The arrival of more than 600,000 tourists is expected, half of them foreigners. This is more than Munich and Montreal welcomed in their time.

Moscow is already completing the construction of new and the reconstruction of existing sports buildings, hotels, and hostels. An extensive network of restaurants, dining halls, cafes, stores and enterprises providing everyday services, and transportation and communications projects is being created. They are being equipped with up-to-date technology and sports equipment.

Worldwide experience in Olympics-related construction attests to the fact that preparing a city for the Games is a complex urban planning task. The organizers of the Olympic Games usually encounter contradictions arising as a result of the demands of the International Olympic Committee and sports federations with regard to the number of sports buildings and their capacities, and the capacities of the stands.

The organizers of previous Olympics, having expended considerable means for the construction of new buildings, were unable rationally to dispose of many of these after the Games. This was the case with many sports buildings in Rome, Tokyo, Munich and Montreal.

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In approaching the implementation of the construction program, the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies enunciated its general principles.

First, all construction will be of high quality, but without unnecessary extravagance, and with an eye to its future rational use. They are not to remain as dead monuments to the Games but must fully serve the Soviet people afterwards.

Second, the minimum distance between the sports buildings and the Olympic village must be calculated as a factor.

Third, the Olympics' sports facilities will technically meet all Olympic standards.

On the basis of competition among Moscow localities for the accommodation of participants and guests of the 1980 Olympics, a city building plan which was in accord with the General Plan for the Development of the Capital was adopted.

Moscow is a modern socialist city whose development is provided for in long-range and five-year plans. Therefore, everything that is to be done for the Olympic Games will be fully incorporated in the long-range plan for Moscow's development: the building of hotels, camping grounds, personal service enterprises, modernization of airports, railroad stations, and city transportation facilities; expansion of international and inter-city automatic telephone exchanges, television and radio channel capacity, etc.

Olympic preparations will provide an incentive to bring to life projects to improve the municipal services of the capital that have been incorporated into national plans. The long-range plan for the development of Moscow has been redrafted to take into account the speeded up construction and commissioning of individual projects by 1980.

It should be stressed that the preparation for and the holding of the Games will not affect the rate of residential and cultural - service facilities construction in Moscow and other Olympic cities of the USSR. More residential buildings are being constructed now than in previous years. Moscovites are getting not less than 100,000 free, equipped apartments annually.

The implementation of measures to prepare the capital for the 22nd Olympic Games is an important step in carrying out the task assigned by L. I. Brezhnev to make Moscow a communist show place.

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It will contain 6 Olympic complexes. The main one is being formed around the Central Stadium imeni Lenin in Luzhniki. The colorful, formal ceremonies of the opening and the closing of the Games will take place at its Large Arena. The final soccer meets and the track and field events -- the most popular sport contests -- will take place there. The Small Sports Arena (Malaya sportivnaya arena) at the Luzhniki Stadium, whose stands have a seating capacity for 12,000 persons, is being covered and converted into a large sports hall where volleyball competitions will be held. The open swimming pool, which is also being modernized, will be the scene of water polo competitions. They will be viewed by 10,000 persons. The sports palace will be turned over to the gymnasts and judo contestants. It will seat 14,000 sports fans. A new general sports hall with a capacity for 2,500 persons is being built near the tennis courts.

A second sports complex will be set up in the area of Leningrad Prospect. It contains the oldest stadiums of the capital, those of the "Dinamo", the Young Pioneers, and the sports installations of the Central Army Sports Club (TsSKA) which are being supplemented with new buildings. The all-purpose "Dinamo" Gymnasium, being built on Lavrochkin Street and having grandstand seating for 5,000, is part of this complex.

The third sports complex is in Krylatskoye, where there is already a world-renowned rowing channel. Not far from here the first covered bicycle track in our country, with grandstand seating for 6,000, is being built. The first new Olympic construction project is underway right next to it -- a paved circular road for bicyclists, stretching for 13.5 km. In this same area an archery field with temporary grandstand seating for 3,000 is being laid out.

The fourth complex will consist of two new very large sports structures -- a covered stadium and a swimming pool in the area of Mir Prospect. The covered stadium will have a removable partition dividing it into two separate halls. This will be the first -- and an excellent one at that -- enclosed stadium in Moscow, with a regulation soccer field and running tracks. Even the swimming pool will be first among its Moscow counterparts, and with its size and grandstand space it will completely meet the requirements of the International Sports Federation.

The Sports Palace in Sokol'niki is part of the fifth Olympic sports complex, as is a new all-purpose sports hall with grandstand seating for 5,000 in Izmaylovo, where the weight-lifting meets will take place. In Mytishchy, a Moscow suburb, the "Dinamo" target range is being renovated. The sixth complex is the equestrian center being built in the Vitebsk Forest Park.

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In the area of Michurinskiy Prospect, and stretching over an area of 107 hectares, a new and well-equipped microrayon [neighborhood unit] is under construction; it has eighteen 16-story residences. This microrayon will be the Olympic Village, reserved for national sports delegations and their attendants. The athletes will be housed two to a room. Administrative, cultural, commercial, and other centers are being built on the area of the Olympic Village.

At the conclusion of the Games, 14,000 Moscow residents will receive comfortable two- and three-room apartments in this picturesque microrayon of the capital. More than 40 airport complexes will be expanded, renovated, and rebuilt for the Olympics.

Specialists are delivering designs for the reconstruction of the more interesting of them; namely, the airports of the Olympics -- the Moscow air terminal and the airport at Tallin, where, as is generally known, the Olympic sailing regatta will be held. In 1980 Moscow airports will serve approximately 60,000 passengers per day. In order to cope with such a volume of transport, the airport at Vnukovo has been modernized, and the airport at Domodedovo has been improved. The airport complex at Sheremetevo has been expanded considerably. Here yet another runway has been constructed on the landing field, designed to handle not only the heaviest contemporary air liners, but also those which will appear in the future. The estimated maximum pass-through capacity of Sheremetevo and Vnukovo airports will increase.

Many services are being prepared to meet the Olympians. For example, it is expected that on days of the Games, the Moscow transportation system will have to transport more than 30 million passengers per day. This is 4 million more than now. State Automobile inspection [GAI] of Moscow has developed a general plan for organizing the flow of all types of transport; as an aid to drivers, illuminated Olympic street signs are being erected. During the two weeks of the Olympics, GAI employees will conduct service along the transport arteries of the city in full dress, as is customary on great holidays. A green light will be guaranteed for the 1980 Olympics.

The Moscow Soviet Executive Committee has adopted a decision on the widespread introduction of modern technical means of regulating the flow of traffic, including use of the "Start" telecontrol system for the regulation of traffic. At complex intersections, television cameras and electronic devices for measuring the flow of automobiles have been installed. Their signals will flow to a central board, and EVM's [electronic computers] will give the optimum solution in order to avoid "bottlenecks" and congestion.

The huge "olympic family" will be constantly under the solicitous protection of the medical services. Everything that is necessary for this was set forth in the master plan for the organization and management of the medical-sanitary support for the Olympic Games in Moscow and Tallin, and also in Leningrad, Kiev, and Minsk, where the soccer tournament matches will be held. In compliance with the laws of the USSR, free medical care will be provided for all who come to the Games.

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An international youth camp is under construction in a forest not far from Sheremetevo airport. Floors of three residential buildings have risen, and in 1980 yet another tent city will appear in the forest meadows. A large sports complex is adjacent to training halls, a covered pool, an auditorium, a medical hygiene service post, a restaurant, and a summer theater. Representatives of youth organizations, which will come to the games from many countries of the world, will be located in this camp.

There are major means of mass media for journalists, who will be sent to Moscow in 1980. A six-story building of the main press center will be built on Zubov Boulevard. After the games, "Novosti" Press Agency and the USSR Union of Journalists will be located here.

With the help of modern communications facilities, the Olympic Games have been transformed into a world event. Nearly one billion television viewers watched the games in Munich. One-and-a-half billion people from almost 100 countries of the world saw the Montreal Games on TV. It is expected that the audience of the Moscow Olympics will be significantly larger. For television broadcasting of the games of the XXII Olympics in Moscow an Olympic television and radio complex is being set up, which consists of the Olympic television and radio center (which is being constructed adjacent to the existing one in Ostankino), a switching center, and television networks at 24 sports facilities. The complex will make it possible to transmit the events of the Games in color on 18-20 channels and to radio-broadcast 100 programs. Two artificial earth satellites will provide transmission of the Olympic reporting to all continents. One of these satellites has already been launched and is being tested. It is important here to note: the reconstruction and the expansion of the Ostankino television center is necessary not only for the broadcasting of the Olympic Games. It is necessary also so that the programs of the central television may be relayed to the most distant regions of our vast country at a time convenient for the television viewers. The development of television was provided for by the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Special attention has been given to questions of control of the Games, to equipping the Olympic facilities with the most modern technology. An automated control system, "Olympiad", is located next to the great arena Luzhnik. With the aid of this system, the Organizational Committee of "Olympiad-80" controls the conduct of work in preparation for the Games on the basis of line charts, takes into account the financial and bookkeeping operations, the training of personnel, and provides for the registration of athletes, officials, and journalists. The ASU will help the organizers of the Games in the distribution of entrance tickets and passes to the competitions, will prepare the necessary information on the athletes, on the course of the Olympic competitions, and on world and Olympic records, and will compile, according to a set program, the final results of the 1980 Olympics.

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The ASU's technical equipment is, on the whole, provided with apparatus manufactured in our country and in countries united by CEMA's integration plan. By its engineering characteristics and quantity of computer technology, the "Olympiad" ASU will satisfy all modern requirements.

Taking into account the experience of the press corps at the Olympic Games in Tokyo, Mexico, Munich, and Montreal, the Organizational Committee of "Olympiad-80" foresees the creation of up to 20-25 auxiliary press centers, besides the main press center, at all Olympic installations. All the press centers will be equipped with the latest information equipment. Journalists will be able to receive starting lists, results of competitions, video information from television screens, and use telegraph and telephonic equipment to communicate with all countries of the world.

To provide for reliable and operative telephonic-telegraph communications with foreign countries, construction of an international automatic telephone station with 1500 channels is under way in Moscow, and the Moscow international station "Teleks" is being expanded to 2000 numbers. At Moscow's Olympic stadiums, television and radio commentators will have at their disposal permanent and temporary booths equipped with monitors, microphones and telephones. In Tallin, a 314-meter radio and television tower, as well as a teletype center, ATS, and radio-telephone communications center will be under construction right up until the time of the sailing regatta.

Preparation for the XXII Olympic Games has served as a powerful stimulus for strengthening and broadening international mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and dozens of other countries.

More than three-fourths of our Olympics-related needs are provided for by national industry, known for its tremendous capabilities and potential. Many enterprises, construction organizations and scientific-research organizations took an active part in preparing for 1980 Olympics. Enterprises belonging to the country-members of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance are supplying nearly 20 percent of the equipment and stock necessary for the Olympic Games. For example, the Hungarian enterprise "Elektroimpeks," among the first to be named "Official Supplier of the XXII Olympic Games in Moscow," prepared a large display panel. Approximately 5 percent of the equipment and materials for the Games are being supplied by capitalist firms. Their interest in the Olympic Games is one concrete manifestation of international relaxation.

On 10 August 1975 at a session of the Organizational Committee for "Olympiad-80" the first certificates were given to enterprises

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which had completed preparations for manufacturing items with Olympic symbols. Now more than 2,000 Soviet enterprises have been ordered by the Organizational Committee to produce above 12,000 such items.

An integral part of the Olympic Games is their cultural program. Those who come to the Games will be able not only to see the athletes contending, but to get an impression of the spirit of the city conducting the Olympiad, of its people, of its cultural achievements, and of its traditions. For Olympians, the cultural program is a necessary respite after the tension of the sports competition. Musicians, actors, poets, and painters will help to create the atmosphere of a genuine worldwide holiday during the days of the Games.

It is notable that during the Olympic Games tourists will be spending no more than a third of their time at the competitions. Those planning the Moscow Olympics are making it their goal to make the most rational use of their remaining time. Basic directions for extensive and interesting cultural programs, including visits to theaters, concerts, exhibits, museums, and excursions to sightseeing spots have been developed. The life of the Soviet people is a satisfying, full-blooded life. Our guests will be impressed by this even in the relatively short time of their stay in the USSR.

Many masterpieces of Russian architecture will be renovated during the days of preparation for the Olympic Games.

During the period 1976-1980, the Soviet government has earmarked tens of millions of rubles for the restoration of historical and cultural monuments. A total of 176 Moscow architectural monuments, including the Kushovo, Ostankino, and Kolomenskoye museum-estates, the XVII century palaces on the Kropotkinskaya Embankment, the Novodevichi Monastery ensemble, the Tsaritsino, etc., have been rehabilitated and restored. Tourists will see our Suzdal' city reserve, the ancient Zagorsk complexes, Pereyaslavl', and other cities which surround the capital of the Olympiad.

The Soviet travel bureau "Intourist" has devised 20 itineraries and types of excursion trips around the country. The "Intourist" Olympic program is structured so that it will give foreign guests maximum information on the past, present, and future of our government. The tourist excursion organizations of the Soviet trade-unions are also playing an active role in the preparations for the XXII Olympiad. For Summer '80, the (All-Union Central Trade-Union Council) has mapped out 37 routes and excursions for tens of thousands of foreign and Soviet tourists.

In consonance with the principles of the Olympic movement, the content of the culture program will be determined according to the ideals of peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples. Theater

repertoires, orchestras, ensembles, individual performers, amateur art groups, exhibit themes, and mass arrangements in culture and relaxation parks and in libraries, etc., are answering this task.

Special sections of the programs, where joint performances of masters of sport are envisaged, are dedicated to the themes of the popularization of the Olympic movement.

Exactly one year before the Olympics-July through August 1979, the Spartakiad took place. Today this traditional, all-peoples sports holiday has special distinguishing marks. According to its time span, program, level of judging, and technical equipment for the sports structures, the Spartakiad approximated the conditions of the 1980 Olympics. Over 2,000 foreign athletes, correspondents, and tourists from all continents are expected. Thus, the 15 days of the Spartakiad was a substantive pre-Olympic test, not only for the sportsmen but also for the organizers of the Moscow Olympic Games.

The superb achievements of the Soviet sportsmen, and of the Muscovites in particular, in the world arena and the Olympic Games, the extensive international ties of Soviet sports and the active participation of Soviet representatives in the activities of various international sports associations played a telling role in favoring Moscow as the home of 1980 Olympics.

The entry of the USSR National Olympic Committee into the International Olympic Committee in 1951, and the initial participation by Soviet sportsmen in the 15th Olympic Games (Helsinki, 1952) ushered in a new era in the international Olympic movement - the era of the struggle for the cementing and development of the Olympic ideas, for fraternity, friendship, and mutual understanding among sportsmen of all nations of the world, for true democratization of the Olympic movement, and of its governing bodies.

From that moment when Nina Romashkova (Ponomareva) became the first of Soviet sports figures to ascend the top rung of the winners pedestal at the Helsinki Olympics, the hymn of the Soviet Union has honored its sons and daughters 258 times at the Olympic arenas in Helsinki, Melbourne, Rome, Tokyo, Mexico, Munich and Montreal. Soviet sportsmen have also captured 221 silver and 204 bronze medals at the summer Olympics.

The Soviet National Team in the 15th Olympic Games garnered the same number of points as the US sportsmen in the unofficial count. In this manner an end was put to the complete domination of the Olympic Games by the US. Five more times, in 1956, 1960, 1964, 1972 and 1976 the Soviet sportsmen took first place in all events and only once, (Mexico, 1968) did they take second place, falling somewhat behind the US.

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At the last Games, the 21st in Montreal, Soviet sportsmen collected 125 medals, including 47 gold, 43 silver, and 35 bronze, collecting 788.5 points in the unofficial team total. The GDR National Team was second on all counts, having edged the US Team into third place. It is interesting in this connection to stress that the largest countries in the capitalist world, which in the recent past occupied a notable position in World Sports (England, France, Italy and others) were not even among the top ten Olympic powers, while six socialist countries were represented therein. These facts are convincing evidence of the changed social conditions in the socialist countries, where physical education and sports serve human goals, are directed toward the service of education; and the physical improvement of man.

Upon entering the International Olympic Movement, representatives of Soviet sports solemnly promised from the rostrum of the session of the International Olympic Committee to faithfully observe the Olympic traditions, to multiply and enrich them, to make their own contribution within their power to the noble concept, printed in the Olympic Charter, the concept proclaiming the basic goal of the Games -- to hold great sports holidays, establishing thereby international trust and making possible the creation of a better and more tranquil world.

Three decades have passed since then. The composition of the USSR's Olympic teams has changed more than once during that time. But this year's Soviet Olympians, as they prepare for the start of the Moscow Olympics, will also work on these same noble tasks as their predecessors. At the Olympic arenas in Moscow they will certainly strive for sports records, confirming thereby the inexhaustibility of human strength. But even more important than their goals as plenipotentiaries of our socialist state and of the Soviet people is to constantly and in all forms make a contribution to the great matter of strengthening peace and improving mutual understanding, friendship and trust on earth.

The Moscow Olympics has a characteristic trait, reflecting principles of the development of sports under conditions of socialism. "The Olympics are not just for Olympians!" This call now sounds over all our country. Stimulae from the 1980 Olympics also nourish the massive physical education movement in the USSR. They give new impulses for the increase in the mass nature of sports and the exhibition of sports talent, and chiefly, they serve to strengthen the health of Soviet people and their education in the harmonic development of personality.

The traditional All-Union Pioneer Games under the symbolic name "The Start of Hopes" enjoys special popularity among young Soviet children. Twenty-three million children took part in them in 1978 alone. Under the invocatory and stirring motto "The Olympians among us" they hold competitions in classes and contests in construction of school stadiums.

The task is to actively utilize the pre-Olympic period to popularize sport among all the age and social groups of the Soviet Union. More than 3,000 stadiums, about 66,000 gymnasiums, and more than 600,000 playing fields have been turned over free of charge to the Soviet people. Preparation for the 22nd Olympic Games has promoted new forms of mass initiative. In Estonia, the trade-union sports society "Iyud" developed a mass movement, "An Olympic Hope for Each Rayon." Spartakiads of the streets and family competition in a number of types of sports are conducted in Leningrad under the motto "From the Outdoor Stadium to the Olympic Forum." In Lithuania the symbolic run "from the Amber Baltic to the Olympic Moscow" is popular.

The holding of the Olympic Games in Moscow will serve as a new upsurge in sports both in the capital and throughout our entire country, will promote the further development of mass physical culture and sports, and will resolve the program task set forth by the CPSU, to introduce physical culture and sport into the everyday life of the people and make the sports movement nationwide.

Of course, only several hundred of the 76 million Soviet people now involved in various forms of sports exercises will succeed in getting on the Olympic team. But each of them, in joining the fascinating world of sports, senses their participation in the Olympic movement and knows that the main thing in the Olympic concept is not victory but participation, sport for the sake of satisfaction, sport as a necessity of life.

Formed from the most varied components is this extensive concept -- preparation for the 22nd Olympic Games. Herein lies the great, intense labor about which L.I. Brezhnev wrote in referring to the 1976 Olympics: "Now the Soviet people are preparing for the Moscow Olympics in 1980, and they are doing everything so that the Games are conducted at a high level of competence and produce new impulses for positive ideas of friendship and peace."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1980

Mr. President:

Attached is an article which will be both politically damaging (particularly if it gets wider coverage) and substantively troubling. I thought you should see it.

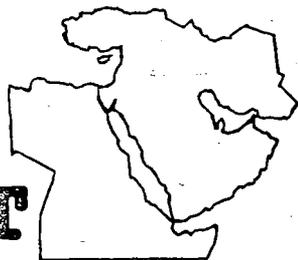
Stu

Stu Eizenstat

*Stu -
This is b.s.
We've made no statements to
the Arab leaders except three
Sol & on the record*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

NEAR EAST REPORT



Washington Letter on
American Policy in
the Middle East

February 6, 1980

Volume XXIV, No. 6

Editorial

Great Expectations?

Several Arab leaders have said in recent weeks that they have assurances from the Carter administration that U.S. policy will soon shift toward them and away from Israel. One leader, King Hussein of Jordan, has given Carter his endorsement for reelection and others are believed to favor Carter.

In an interview last month with the Lebanese daily *As Safir*, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd said, "President Carter told me he was prepared . . . to recognize the PLO if it accepted Resolution 242 after omission of the last part which describes or refers to the Palestinians as refugees. He affirmed to me that if the PLO accepted an amended Resolution 242, the United States would recognize it."

In another interview last month, this one with the London-based *Al Hawadess*, Fahd added, "My understanding was that the president agreed that Israel should withdraw from the lands occupied in 1967."

Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, said in December that he had assurances of a U.S. policy change after Carter's "reelection."

Qaddafi told a *New York Times* reporter that he expected U.S. Middle East policy to shift to "a more neutral posture" if the president is reelected. "We will wait to see how these new policies are going to turn out during Carter's second term," he said. "We have received these assurances in the last few days through unofficial but reliable channels from President Carter. We interpret them as meaning a more neutral American posture in the conflict between the Arabs and Israel. We also believe they might entail a more sympathetic attitude toward the Palestinian people, who have been dealt with very unfairly by the Americans."

The latest Arab ruler to speak out on U.S. policy and the presidential elections was Hussein. According to Beirut's *An Nahar*, "He stressed that the reelection of President Carter provides the best opportunity for expecting the U.S. to press Israel to grant Palestinian rights. Not only is President Carter aware of the nature of the issues in the Middle East, but once he is installed for a second term, he will not worry about group pressures in the presidential election and could, therefore, bring about a Palestinian homeland." [In contrast, when Defense Minister Weizman of Israel appeared to endorse Carter, he was rebuked by Israel's President Navon. See page 22]

Broader Sentiment

President Carter is not necessarily responsible for what Arab leaders claim he has promised or for unsolicited endorsements. In addition, some of the remarks on Carter's "assurances," particularly those from Qaddafi, come from sources that are low on credibility. The significance lies in the fact that the statements from the three leaders of such varied countries came so close to each other, and in the evidence that they reflect a broader sentiment in much of the Arab world.

There are questions raised whether the statements of the Arab leaders are accurate or not. Are Arab leaders being told something about American policy that the American public is not being told?

All the administration has done so far, when asked about the Arab leaders' remarks, is issue vague statements that there has been no "fundamental change" in U.S. policy. If it has not made the alleged assurances, it has a duty to make more detailed reassurances to dispel the apparently unrealistic expectations expressed by extremists like Qaddafi and less extreme leaders like Hussein and Fahd. □

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

Al McDonald
Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Frank Voorde
Phil Wise

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

sh -
work closely
with Foley
J

February 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : AL MCDONALD *AM*

SUBJECT: Law Enforcement Meeting

We have now arranged a special law enforcement meeting for February 28. The details are being completed this week in cooperation with the offices of the Attorney General, Jack Watson and Stu Eizenstat.

Suggested Scenario

If you agree, your participation will include a set of remarks before the group beginning at 4:45 p.m. in the East Room with open press coverage. This will be followed by a reception and an opportunity for you to meet and talk individually with the participants.

Earlier sessions in the day will be scheduled by the Department of Justice, focusing particularly on federal/state cooperative efforts in the anti-arson and anti-drug areas. The Attorney General will also address the group earlier that afternoon, following a theme of close and essential coordination on law enforcement among state and federal agencies. The major influx of Middle Eastern heroin expected during early Spring makes this subject a very timely one for discussion.

The Drug Enforcement Agency will handle one session. It will offer to coordinate its training, intelligence and early warning efforts with state and local enforcement officials to combat the heroin threat.

Participants

The group will comprise about 125 participants. The invitees, who are being jointly selected by Justice and Jack Watson's staff, will include the State Attorneys General (all except William Scott of Illinois, who has been charged with tax evasion), 20-30 District Attorneys, 20-30 Chiefs of Police and about 25 participants from Justice and other federal agencies.

The speechwriters have begun collecting suggestions for your remarks. They will then submit a draft speech strategy to you following the normal speech planning pattern.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Louis Martin

Muhammad Ali Presidential Mission

SUMMARY OF MY FINDINGS

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J

1. Mr. President, as your Personal Envoy I was warmly received in every country by the masses of the people. Africa has great friendship and hopes for America, but disappointments as well. The greatest criticism came because we have not fully supported Africans in a goal they share -- liberation and an end to oppression in South Africa. If we don't support Africa on their just goals, we cannot expect their help on our policies such as the Olympics. The Russians are winning friends because of their arms support of the liberation struggle. We must make drastic moves against South Africa, and we must be sure the Africans see us doing so.
2. South Africa is the most important problem in Africa, but not the only one. There is poverty, infants are dying, health care is poor and there aren't enough schools and trained technicians. But America isn't using enough resources to help. Can we expect Africa's friendship and support? We must help Africa fight hunger, disease and injustice.
3. Each country was as concerned as we are about its athletes who have been out of international competition for 8 years. They asked if our athletes really were not going to Moscow. We assured them that the U.S. won't go, and I told them I pulled my team out in January. If some of our athletes do go, my reputation for truth, and yours will be hurt badly in Africa. We must follow through on the idea of alternate games, and show Africa that they will be a reality.

4. All the African countries I visited want to cooperate with America in sports. We must respond. We have the great athletes, coaches and educators, but we aren't putting them to use. We can build strong brotherhood with Africa through sports, and it will help us on all our goals. In a world dominated by economic, political and military power, sports in the developing world becomes one of the most important elements in national unity and prestige.

5. We should follow-up my trip with an organized program of exchanges and cooperation with Africa. Therefore, I suggest you create a Sports Corps, administered like the Peace Corps, which will utilize our resources and build lasting human and political relationships with the developing nations of the world.

Mr. President, this is our opportunity to show the Africans and the world that we are really concerned and ready to share with others our wealth of human and material resources. We must take advantage now.

ALI MISSION REPORT

I learned on this trip that many African countries lean more towards Russia than the U.S., even though they would rather be friends with America and Russia. I also learned that Africa first approached America for help on their needs and wants, but America turned her down.

For America to retain her friends in the Third World she must increase her technical and financial help, and her investments and respect. If not, Russia stands ready to do so. We must help Africa fight hunger, disease and injustice. We must know that Russia is always there when we are not. Africa has been forced to turn to Russia because we refused their request. For example, Communists help the African guerillas fight South African apartheid when we refused. Now, we must make drastic moves against South Africa, and we must be sure that the Africans see us doing so. We have too many business ties in South Africa, we are too friendly and supportive with them, and Africans see this.

The U.S. must make a choice between:

- (1) Making a strong stand against South Africa and winning the friendship of all African and Islamic nations and,
- (2) or keeping the same attitude we have now - trading with South Africa, playing sports, and not taking a realistic stand that satisfies the Third World.

Our future will be fruitless without the oil nations and Black African resources. If we choose the latter we can look for more serious problems in the future. We won't get support on issues like Afghanistan and many other unforeseen problems that will come up.

The Blacks and Islamic people the world over are now rising. Many world resources are in their hands and they know it. Their biggest problems are Israel and South Africa. From what I've experienced, the worst problem is South Africa.

These are the problems we must help in. The choice is ours.

What follows is a country by country summary of the political issues, and a summary of the sports issues.

POLITICAL IMPRESSIONS

I believe that I learned more about the hopes and aspirations of Africans in this short trip than I had known before. Although I was able to speak at length about our mutual concerns on the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, and, in general, found agreement with our position, all African leaders and officials were critical of U.S. economic activities in South Africa; these activities were seen as supportive of the regime.

For example, in my meeting with Tanzania with the Minister in charge of sports, it was clear to me that our exchange of views would have fallen on more fertile ground if our business interests in South Africa were seen to be abating, not assisting in maintaining the apartheid system. I know now, however, that maintenance of the South African economy cannot be attributed only to us -- but we cast a long shadow in Africa, and whatever we do, and more important, do not do, is interpreted by Africans as not enough, or worse, tacit approval of the South African regime.

You should also know that the Soviets are viewed as advancing the cause of liberation and freedom in Southern Africa, rather than us, the avowed protectors of human rights.

Mr. President, this pains me as a Black American fighter for the rights of all men. We should and must be able to demonstrate to the world that the U.S. can and will help the

oppressed realize their freedom and rights. We owe it to ourselves, and to our friends in Africa, to put our full weight behind this struggle.

In my discussions with African leaders, I told them that the purpose of the mission was to exchange views with them on Afghanistan and the peaceful manner that we have chosen to demonstrate our abhorrence of the Soviet aggression. I told them that not going to the Summer Games in Moscow certainly would show the Soviets that the world was displeased with their actions. I know that if the Soviets are not made clearly aware that further action like this will invite disaster, then no independent nation can feel safe. So, I told the African leaders that my personal mission, in addition to that which you requested I undertake, was to prevent the possibility of a nuclear holocaust that would affect the lives of every person on the earth.

You must also know, Mr. President, that Africans know that we did not join their boycott of the 1976 Montreal Summer Games. This disappointment was universally expressed. I, too, feel that this was a mistake and I told this to my African brothers.

In Kenya I was warmly received by the government and people. As you know, the Kenyan Government announced its decision not to participate in the Moscow Games two days before my arrival in Nairobi. President Moi told me during my call on him that Kenya had acted on the basis of its principles. Each nation, no matter how small, is sovereign. Interference and aggression must be opposed by the world community. His resolve to have Kenya do its part is clear.

In Lagos, my discussions with officials were polite, but certainly strained. I know that no Nigerian leaders worth his salt wishes to appear to fall in line with either us or the Soviets. I do understand that Nigeria is a great nation. I share Nigeria's hopes for their destiny and appreciate their position on this issue.

President Tolbert welcomed us warmly to Monrovia, and said that Liberia's stand on the Moscow Olympics was on principle (they will not go to Moscow, no matter what other nations may do), and then gave me a real sermon. Speaking as the President of Liberia, he told us we shouldn't forget our old friends, even as we make new ones on the continent. Liberia needs help in its war against poverty, ignorance, and disease. He is quite a man, a spiritual man, a man who has Africa's interests in his heart. Then, speaking as the Chairman of the O.A.U., he reminded all of us that it was the Soviet Union that was helping in the still unfinished political struggle to free the continent. The next struggle - economic development - is underway and Africa wants America's help.

The last stop was Senegal, which had announced its position on the Olympics before we arrived: they're going to Moscow for the same reason they (along with one other African state) participated in the Montreal Olympics: their stand is based firmly on the principle that sports and politics shouldn't be mixed. (President Senghor made a point of saying, however, that he strongly backed your other protest actions, in the economic sphere). This is a particularly hard decision for them this time out because of all of nations I visited, Senegal made the strongest statement against the Russians invasion of Afghanistan.

The President seemed to indicate that if other things happen between now and July (Alternate Games, for example). Senegal could change its position. More to the point, given President Senghor's attitude toward Russia, if we manage to get most of the Third World and Western Europe with us, I feel sure that Senegal would reconsider, and not participate in "Eastern European" Games in Moscow. Another proposal you made seemed particularly attractive to President Senghor: The establishment of a permanent site in Greece. The President is a classical scholar and spent some time describing to us how, during the Games in Ancient Greece, a truce was called among the warring states so that athletes of all nationalities and races could participate. He even said that Black men won contests in the Games in Ancient Greece. Finally, I want you to know that in spite of their position on the Moscow Games, we had our warmest reception on the whole trip from President Senghor, who received us with his whole family. Before we parted, he offered champagne, and proposed a toast to you, Mr. President, to your "strong and measured" stand on the Soviet invasion, and to your defense of human rights around the world.

As I look back over the past week of the Mission, I can't help but feel a sense of accomplishment. The issue of human rights of the people of Afghanistan, a people far from Africa, has been raised for public discussion. A sense of the urgency of the question has developed. Each and every person that I spoke with, or who read the press, heard the radio, or saw the television accounts of my visit is aware of the depth of our concern and our determination to do something about it. I

believe we have opened a debate in Africa. It's too early to predict the outcome, but we gave it our best shot and I'm convinced that Africa understands the purpose of our actions. They will, of course, make up their own minds -- as they should. But our efforts, I think, put the critical issues on the table. As I said earlier, if Africa eventually goes with us on this one, then, in the future, we've simply got to back her in the freedom struggle.

OLYMPICS, SPORTS, AND FOLLOW-UP

Mr. President, in addition to the many things I learned in Africa about each country and its point of view, I was impressed with the great political importance the Africans attach to sports. In each country the members of your mission and I met with the leading sports officials. We had talks with Chiefs of State, ministers, chairmen of the Olympics Committees, heads of national sports federations, and athletes themselves. A few major ideas came across to me everywhere. I want you to know that:

(1) Africa cares deeply about sports. It has to do with their youth, their pride, national unity, their culture, and their honor. Commitment to sports is reflected at the highest level of government.

(2) Most of these countries have not competed on the national scene (in the Olympics) for eight years or more. Even those who agree with us about not going to Moscow are worried about their athletes. I told them you and I agreed with their concern about the plight of the athletes, and that you would use your full powers and energy to do something about it, for example, setting up and helping fund alternate games.

(3) I was told by everyone that it was wrong for America and all countries to compete in sports with South Africa. Very wrong. This runs against human rights, and the purpose of sports. Because Blacks are not able to compete freely in South Africa,

and because they are being oppressed and enslaved there, we should cut them off until my people gain their full rights.

(4) These countries have real respect for America's athletes, coaches and ability in sports. They want our help. They want to cooperate and compete with us. I was disappointed that our government has not paid more attention to them, put in more coaches, teachers, and other resources.

(5) In the countries where we have had sports programs in the past, doors were opened to us. We had built good-will and a basis for cooperation in other areas such as politics.

(6) President Tolbert told us there is a vacuum in Africa that if not filled by the USG someone else will move in.

Now I want to tell you something about the talks we had in each country about sports.

In Tanzania we had good discussions. They don't like what we did in 1976, and I agreed with them that it was wrong for our country not to have supported their boycott, which is trying to teach South Africa a lesson about racism. Because our country continues to do business as usual with South Africa, I am not sure we will get their support on the Moscow Olympics.

The Tanzanians did tell me they have strong interest in cooperating with us in sports. They are interested in exchanges, competition, coaches, and education. We agreed in the importance of this, and promised to stay in contact to find out exactly what they wanted, and what we can do.

It would be terrible if our country does not use its assets in sports and education such as our coaches, teachers and PE, and sports organizers. Our country should follow this up with strong programs.

In Kenya I received a beautiful welcome. Kenya is a great sports nation with one of the strongest teams in the world in track and field. Although they are friendlier to the U.S. than Tanzania, they too did not like our position in 1976 when we said sports and politics don't mix and would not support their boycott.

I also heard two major concerns in Kenya. First, they are worried that they have now committed themselves not to go to Moscow, but that U.S. athletes might eventually decide to go. We told them that you were very strongly committed on this, and would find a way to do something about it if U.S. athletes tried to go even though you were against it. It would be terrible, a big blow to your reputation for truth and mine, if U.S. athletes show up in Moscow.

Second, Kenya is worried about its great athletes. Those athletes are in training to compete. The country's sports program will be in deep trouble if they are not able to participate in genuine, world class international competition. Top Kenyan officials told us they are having the Second Annual Jomo Kenyatta Games in track and field in June 1980. They asked that the U.S. help by sending its athletes and helping with funds so that other great

track countries can also come. They mentioned that CBS had paid for international travel last year in exchange for the television rights. I really feel that you and the White House should help Kenya with its meet this year. That would be a strong signal to the world that you are serious in your concern that there be alternate international competition. If you can announce soon, it would help other countries to support us in the Moscow boycott. I am planning to invite the Kenyan boxing team to America this year, and plan to visit Kenya on my own.

In Nigeria I ran into some very heavy criticism of America's failure to support Black Africa's goals--especially against South Africa. Nigerians told me they would make up their own minds about the Olympics, through their democratic system. They explained that they are a non-aligned country which will have to judge by their own national interests.

Because of the heavy resistance I met, it was hard to have good discussions. But when I talked to sports officials they had the same ideas as the other Africans--that international competition was important, and that the U.S. and Nigeria should work together in the sports field no matter what happens in Moscow.

In Liberia, where we had a much easier time because they are with us on the Afghanistan-Olympics question, I met many athletes and sports officials. They remembered earlier U.S. sports programs well, and asked me to encourage more cooperation in the future.

The Liberians like America, and share history with us, but don't want to be taken for granted.

Senegal gave me a warm reception. This is another country that loves sports--so much that they didn't join the other Africans in boycotting the Montreal Olympics in 1976. The people in Senegal treated me so well because they love me and they love sports, even though they didn't agree about Moscow. Their leaders are deeply interested in sports programs, training and cooperation with America.

After discussing all of these things, Mr. President, I have two recommendations to make to you:

(1) We need to follow my mission with a plan of action for sports in developing countries, especially Africa. The government should work with business and education leaders on:

-- Leadership training of coaches, sports officials, sports organizers and educators;

-- Planning of regional, national and community sports programs;

-- Sports exchanges, competitions, workshops and seminars;

-- Training programs at American schools for coaches, officials, referees, administrators, and recreation supervisors;

-- Equipment such as books, magazines, audio visual aids, and sports supplies.

(2) America should have a Sports Corps, like the Peace Corps, which would be able to do the work. This could apply to the whole Third World, as well as Africa.

I know that America, with you as President, can do more than it ever has to build friendship and good-will with Africa based on truth and justice. I have learned that one of the best ways to do this is through sports. America has the greatest athletes, coaches, officials and educators. We should use them, and give them the resources to help Africa to meet its own goals. We can no longer ignore the importance of sports in Africa.

ERA BRIEFING
Tuesday, February 12, 1980
1:00
OEOB:450

From: Sarah Weddington

I. PURPOSE

To stress the need for action by all sectors of the public to attain passage of ERA -labor, business, civil rights and minority organizations, churches, as well as women's organizations. Sponsors and legislative leaders attending need this support for passage.

To demonstrate your commitment to passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

This briefing follows a recommendation from the President's Advisory Committee on Women that you meet with leaders from unratified states. Approximately 150 people from Illinois, Florida, Georgia and Missouri will attend.

AGENDA

1:00-1:15	Welcome:	Sarah Weddington, Assistant to the President
1:15-2:25	<u>PANEL: ERA Major Issues</u>	
	<u>Moderator</u>	Rep. Don Edwards (D.Cal.), Chairman, House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights
	<u>Panelists -</u>	
	<u>Business:</u>	Polly Bergen, Co-Chair, National Business Council for ERA
	<u>Labor:</u>	Sol. C. Chaikin, President, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; and Vice-President, AFL-CIO
	<u>Civil Rights:</u>	Dr. Dorothy I. Height, President, National Council of Negro Women
	<u>Legal:</u>	Mary K. Jolly, Counsel and Staff Director, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution
	<u>Military:</u>	John White, Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget
	<u>Religious:</u>	Rev. Mamie A. Williams, Minister, Calvary United Methodist Church
2:25-2:30	Remarks by Sarah Weddington	
2:30-2:45	THE PRESIDENT	
2:45-3:30	Reception with Mrs. Carter, the State Floor, the White House (Reconvene in Room 450)	
3:45-4:00	<u>PUBLIC ATTITUDES:</u>	Elizabeth Montgomery, Vice-President, Louis Harris & Associates, Inc.

4:00-5:15	<u>PANEL: Tactics for Winning ERA</u>	
	<u>Moderator:</u>	Liz Carpenter, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of Education
	<u>Panelists -</u>	
	Community Support:	Rev. Willie Barrow, Vice-President, Operation PUSH
	Fundraising:	Anna-Mari Fernandez Brechner, President, Inter-American Communications, Inc.
	Churches:	Rev. Joan Brown-Campbell, Associate General Secretary, National Council of Churches
	Men and ERA:	Sey Chassler, Editor, <u>Redbook</u>
	Coalition Building:	Suone Cotner, Executive Director, ERAmerica
	Labor:	Lela Foreman, CWA Chair, Labor Committee for ERA
	Elections:	Iris Mitgang, Chair, National Women's Political Caucus
5:15	Closing Remarks:	Linda Tarr-Whelan, Deputy Assistant to the President, Office of Sarah Weddington

PARTICIPANTS

Invitations for this briefing have gone to the following in each state:

Legislative leaders and sponsors
Labor leaders from the AFL-CIO, UAW, Teamsters, NEA
Business leaders identified by the Coalitions or the League of Women Voters
Church leaders
Presidents of state women's organizations (including NOW)
Leadership of the ERA Coalition

In addition, invitations have gone to a selected group of National leaders including the presidents of women's organizations who meet monthly with you. A list of acceptances from important leaders will be provided to your office by cob, today.

PRESS PLAN

There will be a press opportunity at the beginning of your remarks for the regular White House press corps and women's issue reporters.

III. TALKING POINTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

1. When you arrive, the panelists will be in the hall for photographs. Remarks are attached.
2. I recommend that you do not take questions. After your remarks the group will move to the State Dining Room for a reception with Mrs. Carter, and then return to OEOB for further discussions.

3. Briefing materials on the status of ratification in Illinois, Florida, Missouri and Georgia is attached.
4. Participants will receive a kit containing your ERA proclamation which was published in the November editions of 39 national magazines under the direction of Sey Chassler who is present. Also in the packet are brochures from major organizations, and "Passage of the ERA: A Summary of the Efforts of Jimmy Carter."

In addition to panelists and moderators the most important guests are:

Illinois

Senator Richard Daley
Attorney General Alan Dixon

Georgia

Hal Gulliver
Atlanta Constitution

Florida

Anne Meyer

[No salutations]

Achsáh Nesmith
A-2 2/11/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Tues., Feb. 12, 2:30 P.M.

ERA Briefing

1. WE ARE MEETING TODAY ON THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, A DAY WHEN AMERICANS HAVE TRADITIONALLY HONORED OUR NATION'S LONG PILGRIMAGE TOWARD THE PROMISE OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL, AND EXAMINED HOW FAR WE HAVE YET TO TRAVEL.

YOU MAY NOT BE AWARE THAT THIS IS ALSO THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY WHEN OGLETHORPE LANDED AT WHAT WAS TO BECOME SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, TO FOUND A COLONY DEDICATED TO GIVING OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE WHO TRADITIONALLY HAD BEEN LEFT OUT BY SOCIETY.

I WISH WE COULD HAVE CELEBRATED ANOTHER VICTORY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS TODAY, BY ADDING GEORGIA TO THE LIST OF STATES THAT HAD VOTED TO GRANT EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO WOMEN.

2. THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN VARIES FROM STATE TO STATE, EVEN FROM ISSUE TO ISSUE. EVEN EXISTING FEDERAL PROTECTIONS ARE AFFECTED BY VARYING STATE STATUTES AND CAN BE ENFORCED ONLY ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. THE MOST VULNERABLE AMONG US -- THE POOREST, THE LEAST EDUCATED, THE OLD, THE SICK, MINORITY WOMEN WHO FACE DOUBLE DISCRIMINATION -- ARE THE LEAST PROTECTED.

THE CRUCIAL POINT TO REMEMBER IS THAT ALL LAWS, ALL COURT DECISIONS, MUST CONFORM TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND ITS DEFINITION OF RIGHTS. UNTIL THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IS RATIFIED, WOMEN DO NOT SHARE FULLY IN ITS PROTECTIONS AND THEIR RIGHTS CAN CHANGE AS THEY CROSS STATE LINES OR AT THE WHIM OF STATE LEGISLATURES AND THE CONGRESS. THAT IS WHY I

AM UNALTERABLY COMMITTED TO RATIFICATION OF THE ERA.

3. AMERICANS SHOULD BE CLEAR ON WHAT ERA WILL NOT DO. WE KNOW SOME VERY POSITIVE THINGS IT WILL DO. MANY STATUTES ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO PROTECT WOMEN ACTUALLY WORK TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THEM. IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, TAXES, PROPERTY RIGHTS, HEALTH BENEFITS, INSURANCE AND PENSIONS, WOMEN ARE OFTEN TREATED IN ARBITRARILY DIFFERENT AND DETRIMENTAL WAYS, EVEN BY FEDERAL LAWS.

IN SOME STATES, A HOME IS THE PROPERTY OF THE HUSBAND, EVEN IF THE WIFE PAID FOR IT. IN OTHERS, A MARRIED WOMAN MAY HAVE NO CLAIM ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR EVEN HER OWN JEWELRY UNLESS SHE CAN PROVE SHE PAID FOR IT. THE ERA WOULD ADDRESS SUCH INEQUITIES.

4. THE BEST WEAPONS OUR OPPONENTS HAVE ARE CONFUSION ON WHAT ERA WOULD DO, LACK OF AWARENESS OF CURRENT INEQUITIES, AND INERTIA ON THE PART OF MANY WHO FAVOR ERA. IF EVERYONE WHO TOLD THE POLLSTERS THEY FAVOR EQUAL RIGHTS TOLD THEIR LEGISLATORS THE SAME THING, THE VOTES WOULD SHIFT FOR RATIFICATION. WE MUST RALLY THEIR SUPPORT AND SEE THAT THEIR VOICE IS HEARD. OUR DAUGHTERS MUST HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES TO USE THEIR TALENTS AND ABILITIES, THE SAME LEGAL RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS, AS OUR SONS. I PLEDGE TO YOU THAT AS LONG AS I AM PRESIDENT YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE WHITE HOUSE IN THAT FIGHT.

5. "IMAGINARY FEARS CAN CAUSE REAL SUFFERING," AS GORDON ALLPORT POINTED OUT IN HIS CLASSIC WORK ON THE NATURE OF PREJUDICE. IMAGINARY FEARS HAVE STOOD IN THE WAY OF MAKING

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT A PART OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION FOR GENERATIONS. THE SUFFERING THOSE FEARS HAVE CAUSED HAS BEEN VERY REAL, AND IT CONTINUES TODAY.

6. ONE OF THE IMAGINARY FEARS THAT THOSE WHO OPPOSE THE ERA HAVE PLAYED UPON IS THE FEAR THAT ANY CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF WOMEN THREATENS THE FAMILY. ANOTHER IS THAT THE ERA WOULD BRING ON NEW LAYERS OF FEDERAL BUREAUCRACIES TO INUNDATE BUSINESS WITH NEW PILES OF REGULATIONS AND PAPERWORK. NEITHER, OF COURSE, IS TRUE.

7. THE FAMILY IS TOO BASIC TO MY OWN LIFE AND TO THE LIFE OF THIS NATION FOR ME TO SUPPORT ANY MEASURE THAT WOULD THREATEN IT. THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT WOULD GIVE NEW DIGNITY TO THE IMPORTANT ROLE HOMEMAKERS PLAY BY ENDING THE LAST VESTIGES OF SECOND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP FOR MARRIED WOMEN. I SUPPORT THE ERA BECAUSE IT WILL STRENGTHEN THE RIGHTS OF FULL-TIME HOMEMAKERS AS WELL AS THOSE OF WORKING WOMEN.

8. AS YOU KNOW, I HAVE ANNOUNCED MY INTENTION TO REGISTER WOMEN ALONG WITH MEN FOR THE DRAFT. I REALIZE MANY ERA OPPONENTS WILL IMMEDIATELY CITE THIS AS PROOF THAT THEIR WORST FEARS HAVE COME TRUE AND WOMEN ARE ABOUT TO BE DRAGGED FROM THEIR BABIES INTO COMBAT. THAT IS CERTAINLY NOT MY INTENTION.

I AM NOT PROPOSING TO REINSTATE THE DRAFT AT THIS TIME, OR TO EXAMINE OR CLASSIFY REGISTRANTS. THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN HARDSHIP DEFERMENTS, BUT THE EXACT FORM THEY WOULD TAKE

SHOULD IT BECOME NECESSARY TO RESUME THE DRAFT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED.

SOME 150,000 WOMEN ARE NOW SERVING IN THE ALL VOLUNTEER FORCE IN A VARIETY OF JOBS, JUST AS THEY DO IN CIVILIAN LIFE. WOMEN ARE NOT CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO UNITS WHERE ENGAGEMENT IN CLOSE COMBAT IS PART OF THEIR PRIMARY DUTIES. I DO NOT PLAN TO CHANGE THAT POLICY.

I HAVE SOUGHT PEACE IN EVERY WAY OPEN TO ME, BOTH AT THE NEGOTIATING TABLE AND THROUGH EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE CONDITIONS THAT LEAD TO TENSION AND WAR. THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES HAVE THE WILL AND THE RESOURCES TO DEFEND THE FREE WORLD IF NECESSARY. WE WILL CONTINUE TO SEEK PEACE, BUT WE MUST NOT LET ANYONE CONFUSE OUR SINCERE EFFORTS FOR PEACE WITH WEAKNESS. WE WILL TAKE THE PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE PEACE WE CHERISH.

9. THREE MORE STATE LEGISLATURES MUST VOTE IN FAVOR OF RATIFICATION BEFORE THE 1982 DEADLINE. THAT'S NOT REALLY VERY LONG. WE MADE GREAT HEADWAY JUST BEFORE THE VOTE IN THE GEORGIA SENATE LAST MONTH, BUT IT WAS NOT ENOUGH. SUPPORTERS OF THE ERA ARE HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED AT PRESENT IN THE LEGISLATURE, DESPITE BACKING FROM GOVERNOR BUSBEE AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MILLER. WE HAVE A LOT OF EDUCATING TO DO, OF BOTH LEGISLATORS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS, BEFORE ERA COMES UP FOR A VOTE AGAIN NEXT YEAR.

THAT IS TRUE IN MISSOURI AS WELL, WHERE A STRONG COALITION OF GOVERNMENT, LABOR, BUSINESS AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS HAS DONE

AN EXCELLENT JOB, BUT ANTI-ERA FORCES ARE STRONG AND WELL-ORGANIZED.

10. IN FLORIDA AND ILLINOIS, AS YOU KNOW, WE MAY GET A VOTE THIS YEAR. THE FLORIDA HOUSE VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE AMENDMENT LAST YEAR AND TWO VOTES DIFFERENT IN THE SENATE COULD HAVE PASSED IT. IN ILLINOIS THE 1978 VOTE WAS ONLY TWO VOTES SHY.

I KNOW HOW TRICKY POLITICS IN ILLINOIS CAN BE. YET WITH SO MUCH RIDING ON A FEW VOTES, WE MUST NOT ONLY CONCENTRATE ON GETTING NEW SUPPORT, BUT ALSO ON KEEPING THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN WITH US IN THE PAST. IF WE CAN GET FLORIDA AND ILLINOIS THIS YEAR, WE WILL NEED ONLY ONE MORE STATE. WE CAN WIN, BUT ONLY IF WE ALL WORK TOGETHER.

11. AS PART OF THAT EFFORT, I HAVE BEEN MEETING WITH LEADERS OF 23 WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS EACH MONTH TO DISCUSS OUR PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS. I PLAN TO CONTINUE THESE MONTHLY MEETINGS.

12. FAIRNESS ALONE WILL NOT WIN RATIFICATION OF THE ERA, OR THE BATTLE WOULD ALREADY BE WON. WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE SURE LEGISLATORS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS ARE NOT CONFUSED BY FALSE CLAIMS. WE MUST MAKE THEM REALIZE THAT ERA IS A NATIONAL ISSUE OF IMPORTANCE TO MEN AS WELL AS WOMEN, TO BUSINESS AND LABOR, TO ALL SECTORS OF OUR SOCIETY.

TOO OFTEN ERA HAS BEEN DEFEATED, NOT ON ITS MERITS, BUT BECAUSE IT LACKED THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF ALL GROUPS OR BECAME EMBROILED IN OTHER BATTLES. WE MUST NOT LET THAT HAPPEN AGAIN.

POLLY BERGEN AND THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS HAVE PERSUADED 50 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF MAJOR AMERICAN COMPANIES TO JOIN THEM IN THE NATIONAL BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR ERA. LABOR UNIONS, SEY CHASSLER AND THE WOMEN'S MAGAZINES, RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY ORGANIZATIONS AND ERA AMERICA HAVE SHOWN WHAT CAN BE DONE TO FORM EFFECTIVE, WORKABLE COALITIONS FOR RATIFICATION.

13. THE ERA WILL ESTABLISH A CLEAR ROUTE TO SEEK REDRESS AGAINST SEX BIAS, AND SET CLEAR NATIONAL STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE. NO LONGER WILL A WOMAN HAVE TO SAY, "I HAVE AN EQUAL RIGHT TO ACCESS BECAUSE I THINK IT IS FAIR." INSTEAD SHE WILL BE ABLE TO STAND FIRM ALONG WITH ALL OTHER CITIZENS AND SAY, "I HAVE AN EQUAL RIGHT TO ACCESS BECAUSE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES SAYS I HAVE."

#

Background Information

STATUS OF UNRATIFIED STATES

February 11, 1980

ILLINOIS

Plans are for a vote after the March 18 primary. The present vote count shows the Senate with 30 pro votes and 36 needed and the House with 105 pro votes and 107 needed. However, many of these votes are very soft. The Senate President Phil Rock and the House Speaker William Redman are pro-ERA.

The 3/5 requirement for Constitutional amendments will be retained for this session of the legislature. Women's groups are interested in court action to remove the requirement but labor and minority groups are generally opposed.

NOW is leading the development of grassroots strategy with plans for two marches: Easter in Springfield with primarily a student group and a national march in Chicago for Mother's Day. They are using a national approach with the slogan, "ERA is a national issue: we are an unratified country." Some outreach is being done to labor and the minority community.

The work of this office has been concentrated on providing staff assistance to the development of a Coalition of Women of Colors for ERA. In addition, a staff member is going to Illinois later this week to meet with leadership there.

FLORIDA

The Florida legislative session begins in April and continues until June. ERA can be considered at that time. Vote counts from 1979 show easy House passage and a loss in the Senate 21-19. One of the negative votes, Guy Spiccola, has been appointed a judge and there is a race for his seat.

There is very little grassroots activity at this time — the coalition is being reformed. Leaders in that effort are the NEA and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Governor Graham has been very helpful — but it is a long way to a favorable vote.

MISSOURI

The Coalition in Missouri, easily the best organized and the strongest in political terms, was unable to obtain a majority in the Senate. As had been agreed upon previously, the ERA was pulled off of the floor when there were insufficient votes for passage. Attempts to put it on the informal calendar for voting later in the year were defeated. There will be no further action in this session of the legislature.

GEORGIA

There has been one additional set of actions since the defeat of ERA in the Senate. A motion was introduced into the Georgia House to condemn your action in calling for registration of women. At one point in the debate, the House sponsor, Rep. Cathy Steinberg, attempted to introduce the ERA as an amendment to that resolution. Speaker Tom Murphy worked to prevent the two from being connected. The resolution was passed. It was also passed in the Utah legislature two weeks ago and seems to be pushed by the Mormon Church as part of the anti-ERA strategy.

VIRGINIA

A vote is scheduled for the Virginia Senate on February 12 and will be provided to you as soon as it happens. The vote count now looks like a tie and there must be a majority for the question to carry. There is a Constitutional question about whether Lt. Gov. Chuck Robb can vote to break the tie.

PASSAGE OF THE ERA

A Summary of the Efforts of Jimmy Carter

Support as Governor

1974 - The halls of the Georgia state capitol were filled with anti-ERA demonstrators, waving red stop signs and upbraiding legislators. Jimmy Carter was governor.

It took strength to support the ERA in those days, in that state. Jimmy Carter did. His support has continued from that day, both in words and action.

Support as President

Efforts for Extension - During the fall of 1978, President Carter and Vice President Mondale turned seven Congressional "no" votes into "yes" votes to pass legislation extending the ERA ratification deadline. The extension of the deadline was critical to the future of the ERA. (Thirty-five states have ratified the ERA, and three more are needed for it to become part of the Constitution.)

Mrs. Carter held a White House briefing for key Administration officials to emphasize the importance of the extension. Mrs. Mondale invited wives of the Senate to her home to hear from ERA supporters and individual women who explained how the lack of equal rights protection had affected them.

Sarah Weddington, then Special Assistant to the President, convened regular meetings with ERA supporters -- near the time of the vote, they met daily -- to coordinate efforts. The Vice President assigned a staff person full-time, and the Congressional liaison office assigned two staff persons to work with Ms. Weddington on this endeavor.

Vice President Mondale remained in Washington rather than attend the funeral of Pope John Paul I in order to preside over the Senate when the final vote was taken.

Efforts for Ratification - In early 1979, the President turned his attention back to crucial votes in the states which have not ratified the amendment. North Carolina and Florida were considered pivotal, so the Administration poured time and energy into those states. During the spring of 1979, the White House assigned a full-time consultant to assist state elected officials and coordinate White House actions.

In addition, there were ongoing meetings between the President's top assistants and key leaders in the ERA movement.

During the summer of 1979, the President provided support for media education on the ERA in efforts such as his statement to 34 national magazines for articles published on the amendment. This communication effort, spearheaded by Redbook's Sey Chassler, resulted in nationwide publicity for an issue which the President believes is a national one.

Meanwhile, President Carter continued the nuts-and-bolts work of lining up supporters: making personal phone calls, visiting with governors and state legislators.

Mrs. Carter also worked diligently, often behind the scenes, during the spring and summer of 1979. She invited key legislators to the White House and telephoned officials in unratified states.

In July 1979, she sponsored a meeting for political consultants, state legislators, ERA supporters and others to plan strategy for the ERA.

On October 23, 1979, President and Mrs. Carter sponsored a Presidential Salute to the ERA, drawing more than 800 people to the White House to emphasize the need for the ERA and to demonstrate its broad base of commitment.

The President met with presidents of major women's organizations on December 13, 1979, to map out plans for the 1980 state legislative season. A second strategy session was held with these leaders January 30, 1980 -- shortly after the President again had emphasized his commitment to the ERA by calling for ratification in his 1980 State of the Union message. The President continues to meet monthly with the women's leaders during the state legislative season.

In January 1980, the President designated Juanita Kreps, former Secretary of the Commerce Department, to represent him in the National Business Council for ERA, which is spearheaded by the National League of Women Voters. The council is composed of chief executive officers, heads of boards and other top business leaders who will lend their names and influence in full support of the ERA and distribute ERA educational material to business.

President Carter has directed members of his Administration to address the ERA as a national issue and to stress the need for its passage in their contacts with the press and public and in their speeches across the country.

The President includes his support of the ERA in speeches before a variety of audiences on numerous occasions. In the past he has spoken out for the ERA in speeches such as:

- *State of the Union address before the Congress, 1980
- *State of the Union address before the Congress, 1979
- *Joint session of the Georgia legislature, 1979
- *Joint session of the Illinois legislature, 1978
- *Democratic Mid-Term Conference, Memphis, December 8, 1978
- *Dinner for Carter-Mondale campaign, Washington, October 24, 1979

The President has proposed that he, Mrs. Carter or Vice President Mondale would be willing to participate in a major fund-raising event for the ERA.

Support by First Lady Rosalynn Carter

Since she was First Lady of Georgia, Mrs. Carter has actively supported the ERA. In public speeches, at fund-raisers and press conferences across the nation, she has emphasized the urgent need to ratify the ERA.

At the White House she gives public visibility to the issue by receiving organizations ranging from the Coalition of Labor Union Women to the League of Women Voters and the Religious Committee for the ERA.

Mrs. Carter regularly discusses the ERA with key legislators from unratified states at the White House and often telephones state legislators and elected officials to enlist their support for the ERA.

Mrs. Carter also participates in strategy sessions at the White House with political consultants, ERA supporters and others to help organize campaigns in unratified states.

Support by Judy Carter

Judy Carter, daughter-in-law of President and Mrs. Carter, travels extensively on behalf of the ERA making speeches, attending fund-raisers and conducting fact-finding trips to unratified states for President Carter. Her ERA work has taken her to Illinois, Indiana, Florida, Texas, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Minnesota and all parts of Georgia.

She is a leader in Housewives for ERA. She has written six articles on the ERA published in Redbook, the Atlanta Constitution, and the Los Angeles Times.

Judy Carter appears before women's organizations and Democratic Party functions and participates in interviews with newspaper, TV and radio reporters.

Support by the President's Advisory Committee for Women

At the request of President Carter, the President's Advisory Committee for Women (PACW) held a day of hearings on the ERA to receive testimony from supporters in unratified states. These hearings, on October 23, 1979, were followed by a meeting of the PACW with the President to advise him on how he could assist the ERA ratification effort. Committee members met with him again in January to present a follow-up report. PACW regularly advises the President and his White House staff on ERA ratification strategy.

Lynda Johnson Robb, chair of the PACW, and members of the committee often speak before a variety of audiences in support of the ERA.

Support by White House Staff

Since her appointment to office, Sarah Weddington, Assistant to the President, has been speaking, attending meetings and fund-raisers for ERA, working with ERA supporters and elected state officials, and responding to requests for assistance on the ERA from a variety of sources.

Representatives from Sarah Weddington's office are meeting with key people in states where a vote on ratification is likely. Her staff also conducts weekly ERA strategy meetings with leaders of women's organizations, labor, business, church groups, minority organizations and education associations.

The White House has planned separate briefings for state leaders from unratified states where a vote is possible.

At the request of the White House, Mariwyn Heath of Business and Professional Women's Clubs assists the Administration in ERA support activities.

President Carter has never waived in his outspoken support of the ERA. In public statements, in interviews with the media, in directives to members of his Administration, he has made clear his commitment to ERA ratification. On October 23, he summed up his assessment of what needs to be done to win passage:

"We've got to divide up the responsibility; we've got to organize our own forces effectively; we've got to share information; we've got to put aside the inclination that we all have to find a scapegoat on which to blame a temporary setback; we've got to share information about progress; and we need never to be deterred. Our course is a proper one, our time is right. And I predict that next year we will win. I'm determined to do so if you'll help me."

February 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-12-88

To Andy Ireland

I appreciate your
understanding & support
on the difficult issue
of phosphate shipments
to the USSR.

Jimmy Carter

RV NAME Andy Ireland

860

TITLE U.S. Congressman

CITY/STATE Washington, D.C.

Phone Number--Home () 827-0039

Work () 225-5015

Other () _____

Requested by Frank Moore *F.M.M.*

Date of Request 2/4/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

During the consultations on your decision to halt exportation of phosphates to the Soviet Union, Ireland was very supportive. Eighty percent of the phosphates come from his district in Florida and Ireland has stated publicly that he supports halting exports completely if that is what the President wants. This should be a call to thank Ireland for his support.

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

*1 hr
done*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-12-80

To Bob Matsui

I appreciate the
good help you gave
us on the Counter-
cyclical legislation -

Jimmy Carter

KV NAME Bob Matsui

807

TITLE U.S. Congressman

CITY/STATE (D-3-California)

Phone Number--Home (202) 654-2740

Work _____

Other _____

Requested by Frank Moore

wp
F.M.M.

Date of Request 2/1/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Bob Matsui held together (along with Tony Coelho) the California delegation after a debilitating amendment by Olympia Snowe which cut the money for California by half. Matsui worked the delegation and held them till final passage. Bob should be thanked for his efforts and reassured that we will work hard in conference to get that money back in the bill.

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-12-80

To Frank Horton

I appreciate the
help you've given us
on the Counter-cyclical
legislation -

Jimmy Carter

A note thanking Congressman Horton for his support on counter cyclical should be substituted for the call.

KV

NAME Frank Horton

806

TITLE U.S. Congressman

CITY/STATE (R-34-New York)

Phone Number--Home (202) 280-2040

Work

Other

Requested by Frank Moore *F.M.*

Date of Request 2/1/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Frank Horton, as the ranking Republican on the House Government Operations Committee, has worked long and hard on the counter-cyclical legislation. He should be thanked for all of his help and leadership.

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1980

2:10 - The following message is for the President and
Dr. Brzezinski:

Subject: Olympics

Our latest word from Lake Placid is that the IOC is working on a three-or four-part resolution which may be announced late in the afternoon. Lord Killanin has a press conference tentatively scheduled for 6:00 p.m.

According to this report the parts are as follows:

1. The USOC case that the Soviet Union has violated the Olympic rules has been reviewed. The IOC finds no violation and the games will go ahead in Moscow.
2. A select committee will be appointed to provide an information package for national Olympic committees.
3. Lord Killanin will be asked to see the Heads of State of the USSR and the USA.
4. (Still being debated) The Moscow organizing committee should take into account the position that national Olympic committees will find themselves in. Since many will be reluctant to ignore the views of their governments, there will be a dramatic shortfall in participation and attendance. The Moscow committee should draw this fact to the attention of its government.

This report comes via one of the governments attending today's meeting in the State Department. We do not yet have confirmation from any U. S. source.

Lloyd Cutler

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday, February 12, 1980

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office

9:50 Honorable Louis A. Lerner, Ambassador to Norway
(Dr. Brzezinski) - The Oval Office

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

11:45 Nuclear Waste Management Policy Announcement.
(10 min) (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat) - The Roosevelt Room

12:15 Meeting with Executive Board of the Southern Baptist
(10 mins) Radio and Television Commission for presentation of its
Christian Service in Communications Award
(Ms. Fran Voorde) - The Cabinet Room

12:30 Lunch with the Vice President - The Oval Office

2:30 Issues Briefing on ERA
(Ms. Sarah Weddington) - 450 OEOR

ERA AMERICA
POLLY BERGEN / LUV - 50
MAGAZINES, REL, MINOR
EQ. RTS & FAIR
" " & US CONST

Issues Briefing on ERA 2/12/80

ERA briefing 2-12-80

LINCOLN - OGLETHORPE

GA LEGIS?

≈ STATE TO STATE

DOUBLE DISCRIM

ALL LAWS, COURT, = US CONST

EMPL = TAXES = HEALTH = INS = Prop

HOME/HUSB JEWELRY

OPPONENTS = CONFUSION = INFO =
INERTIA

POLLSTERS → LEGIS

FAMILIES = FED BUREAUCRACY

↓
DIGNITY = SALARY

3 < 1982 = FLA/ILL (2)

GA, MO, NC, SC, VA

23/MO FAIRNESS → COORD WORK

Nuclear Waste Mgmt Policy Annmt 2/12/80

Gov ^{VC} BILEY Rep HESS 2/2/80

2 YEARS

Nuc WASTE Mgmt Policy

> 30 YEARS DEF / COMM

- 1) SAFETY
- 2) FED/ST/LOC in NEPA
- 3) TECH/SCI SOUND

STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

EVAL SITES - SC/ENG/SAFE/ENV

GOVT AGENCIES = PLANS/PROGRAMS

SOLID POLICY

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V.P. LUNCH
PARIS

OMAN

NH

MN

IRAN

SUMMIT

Lunch with the V.P. 2/12/80

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

G. William Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Zbig Brzezinski
Jim McIntyre
Charlie Schultze
at McDonald



CABINET ECONOMIC POLICY GROUP

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

February 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Administration Steel Policy

*F, H - ok -
Carefully orchestrate
our PR effort - Here
& in Europe / Japan*

J

As you know, United States Steel is threatening to file broad-based antidumping petitions against European and Japanese steel producers, unless the Government offers the industry relief from imports, environmental regulations and wage-price guidelines, and provides incentives to capital formation. Other steel companies would probably follow suit.

Declining economic activity, particularly in the automotive and construction sectors which are major steel consumers, and increases in costs are now putting pressure on U.S. steel companies. We are sensitive to this short term problem, to the industry's long run need to modernize, and to their difficulties with generating sufficient capital for modernization. We have indicated a willingness to work with the industry to improve government policies.

It is important to emphasize, however, that this Administration already has a substantial program of measures in place to help the steel industry. Those measures include the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM), an EDA loan guarantee program, a reduction in the depreciation guideline life for steel plant and equipment, and a steel industry-EPA review of environmental regulations. This program has been operating since 1978, and significant progress has been made.

Imports for 1979 accounted for approximately 15.2 percent of domestic steel consumption as compared to an 18.1 percent share in 1978. However, in the last quarter of 1979 imports were running at a rate equal to 17.5-18.5 percent of domestic steel consumption.

After suffering losses in 1977, the industry recorded a \$1.3 billion profit in 1978. Industry profits continued to climb in the first nine months of 1979, but because of U.S. Steel's record losses in the fourth quarter, the industry's annual profits in 1979 will be close to the 1978 level. At this level industry profits as a percent of capital will remain at about half the average for all manufacturing industries. The average rate of utilization of steel industry plant and equipment in 1979 was 87 percent, as compared with rates of 78 percent for 1978 and 77 percent for 1977. In 1980 the utilization rate is expected to fall back into the 80-83 percent range. The industry's cash flow increased by 72 percent from 1977 to 1978. We expect

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the industry's cash flow to remain roughly constant in 1979, but it will drop in 1980, as profits decline.

In light of our existing program and current industry conditions, new initiatives of the kind the industry is requesting are not appropriate since they would require an unacceptable level of subsidization and would conflict with anti-inflation and trade policies.

1. Your principal advisors on this issue recommend the following policy:
 - a. The Administration is sensitive to the concerns and conditions of the steel industry, steel workers and affected communities, and will continue to try to improve government policies in this area.
 - b. This Administration is taking actions to assist the industry.
 1. The Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM) appears to have eliminated the injurious effect of dumping and has reduced imports. The Administration consulted regularly with the industry on how the operation and methodology of the TPM could be improved.
 2. A maximum reduction of depreciation guideline lives for steel plant and equipment, consistent with our statute, contributed in part to the substantial improvement in the industry's cash flow. We recognize, however, that the industry still has a cash flow deficiency. At some later time, if the overall economic situation permits a tax cut, we will propose actions designed to improve cash flow and stimulate investment. Such action would particularly benefit capital intensive industries such as steel.
 3. There is an intensive steel industry-EPA review of environmental regulations affecting the industry to determine if our environmental goals can be achieved at a lower cost. This cooperative process, which is of substantial benefit to both the industry and the EPA, and resulted in the adoption of the bubble concept for air pollution control, will continue.
 4. The Tripartite Committee, consisting of industry, labor and government officials, will continue to review issues of interest to the steel industry and steel workers.

5. Given our trade and anti-inflationary policies and the situation under which the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM) was initiated, the Administration will adhere to its policy, as stated repeatedly to the industry, labor, the Congress, and the public, and suspend the TPM if major steel antidumping cases are filed. We would be prepared, however, to reactivate the TPM if the dumping cases were withdrawn or resolved in an appropriate manner.
-
2. Should the U.S. Steel Company and other U.S. companies file their threatened antidumping petitions against European and Japanese producers (because the Government refused to grant their requests) we recommend the Administration suspend the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM) for several reasons:
 - If we don't suspend TPM now, we are contradicting our stated policy of not running a dual antidumping system, and the credibility of our trade and anti-inflationary policies could be seriously affected.
 - The filing of the petitions suggests that the industry does not believe the TPM, which was instituted as a temporary measure, is now adequately addressing the problem of dumping.
 - This is particularly true if petitions are brought against Japanese producers, whose average costs are the basis of trigger prices.
 - With the new antidumping statute, the TPM fast track procedure offers no saving in time once an investigation is started.
 - Petitions against EC producers would mean that roughly 43 percent of current U.S. steel imports (33 percent EC, 10 percent Canada) need not be monitored by the TPM. If the petitions also include Japanese producers, then 76 percent of current U.S. imports would not require TPM monitoring.
 - With a petition against Japanese steel producers, the Japanese can be expected to refuse to supply cost of production data which is the basis of the TPM.
 - We do not have sufficient staff to simultaneously administer the TPM and process major antidumping cases; nor do we believe the TPM should be applied selectively.

3. The filing of antidumping petitions may lead to a serious disruption of U.S.-EC trade relations. (The Japanese are less concerned, since they are not as vulnerable to dumping charges.)

In order to mitigate the damaging effects of these petitions on U.S.-EC relations, we should instruct Ambassador Enders to inform Commissioner Davignon immediately when the petitions are filed, and he and other Administration officials should -- through intensive consultations -- endeavor to explain to the EC that:

- We cannot deflect these cases in the absence of a more restrictive import regime which would be more detrimental to the EC, and/or unacceptable subsidization of our steel industry which conflicts with our MTN Subsidy/CVD Code obligations and our macroeconomic policies.
- The MTN provides increased discipline in our trading relationships. New rules were negotiated and it is natural that they should now be used.
- We should urge the Community not to overreact, and to recognize that the U.S. Government has no legal right to refuse to process these cases. They are private legal actions which should not trigger protectionist actions by governments.
- The dumping petitions will take time to complete (at least 160 days) and the outcome, both with regard to findings of sales at less than fair value and injury, is uncertain. European retaliation prior to any determination of these cases could trigger a U.S. counter-action, precipitating an unwarranted trade war.
- We urge the EC to cooperate with us as we seek information overseas. It is in all our interests to see these cases disposed of as quickly as possible. We will of course stay in close touch with the Commission.
- The TPM assured access to our market and was of particular benefit to EC steel producers. We have deliberately avoided abolishing the TPM. We have suspended it, and will be ready to reinstate it.

Heads of governments also should be involved, since broader U.S.-European relations are at stake. We want not

only to avert European retaliation; we also want to prevent this issue from damaging these relations, at a time of grave external crisis. Henry Owen will submit to you draft letters to European leaders on this issue.

Bill

G. William Miller
Chairman
Economic Policy Group

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/12/80

Al McDonald

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AL
yes
J

February 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : AL MCDONALD *AM*
SUBJECT: Steel Trade

Recognizing the dire consequences of a trade confrontation on steel with our European allies at this awkward time, it is my impression from our discussion this morning that you expect your advisers to continue seeking an amicable solution to this problem if it can be worked out within acceptable policy limits. ←
Rather than accepting confrontation as inevitable, we should continue to work toward resolution until events preclude it.

I believe this view is shared at least by Phil Klutznick, Reubin Askew, Bill Miller, Stu Eizenstat and Henry Owen. If no reasonable solution can be found and persuasion fails, we may then be left with the consequences as outlined in the EPG memorandum of February 8.



From the office of

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH

of West Virginia

3203 Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Telephone: 202-224-6472

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
IN RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY
ON NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT
FEBRUARY 12, 1980

Senator Jennings Randolph today praised President Carter for the announcement of the Administration's long-awaited policy on nuclear waste management. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Senator Randolph is also a member of its Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation.

Observing that "The time has arrived to address the long list of unanswered questions concerning nuclear waste", the Senator declared that "The Administration policy will provide invaluable assistance as the Congress grapples with these questions during the current session." In an immediate way, the Administration policy will be most helpful as the Committee on Environment and Public Works considers and reports a comprehensive nuclear waste regulation bill in the next several weeks.

Senator Randolph in particular commended the President for focusing on a program for permanent disposal of nuclear waste as opposed to recommending a program of long term storage "which would only postpone still further resolution of permanent disposal issues." Further, the Senator praised the alternatives approach endorsed by the President for selecting a site for a permanent waste repository. "Only through the examination and assessment of alternative sites, can we responsibly address the subject of safe permanent disposal which is so important to the well-being of this and future generations."

Senator Randolph observed with approval that the Administration policy on these matters is largely consistent with both the recommendations of the President's Interagency Review Group and the proposed regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the disposal of high level radioactive waste.

*Dear Mr. President -
I am near
always! Jennings*

KV

NAME Sam Nunn

Cancel call request.

803

he - was notified by

TITLE Senator

Requested by Frank Moore *FM*

CITY/STATE Georgia

Date of Request Feb. 1, 1980

Phone Number--Home ()

Work (202) 224-3521

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Last week when we spoke with Senator Nunn about registration, he asked that he have a chance to talk to the President before any final decision on the registration of women in order to express his very serious reservations about the political impact such a decision might have. I recommend that you make this call.

NOTES: (Date of Call)

Cancel

MB

Cancel call request.

686

NAME Augustus (Gus) Hawkins
U.S. Congressman

to be cancelled

TITLE Chairman, Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities

Requested by Frank Moore
Eizenstat *7M*

CITY/STATE 29th District, California

Date of Request January 24, 1980

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work () 225-2201

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

I recommend that you call Gus Hawkins as soon as possible to discuss our youth initiatives and encourage him to sponsor the legislation. I met with him recently, and while he and his staff have agreed to work with us, they have reservations about the \$300 million in new '81 budget authority for employment programs vs. \$900 million for education. He would prefer a larger share for jobs in the first year. His bill calls for \$3.5 billion to support 1 million new jobs. (over) ..

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

Cancel

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The following points are suggested:

1. Indicate the importance and high priority you personally place on this youth initiative. It is the only new domestic program in this year's budget.
2. You are committed to a \$2 billion program in 1982 with a goal of \$1 billion each for employment and education. With these new resources, DOL funding for youth will total \$5 billion, compared to \$1 billion for Education. We intend to redirect the Labor Department programs to serve more out-of-school youth, the population most at risk and the group Congressman Hawkins is most concerned about.
3. Praise the Hawkins bill and the groundwork he has already done by introducing his own bill and conducting hearings around the country.
4. In the spirit of Humphrey-Hawkins, it would be a great honor if he would agree to co-sponsor and introduce the legislation in the House.

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RV NAME John Murtha Cancel call request. 805
TITLE Congressman *h. Murtha* *member* Requested by Frank Moore *F.M.M.*
CITY/STATE Pennsylvania
Phone Number--Home ()
Work (202) 225-2065
Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Congressman Murtha has expressed grave reservations on registering women for the draft. Given the depth of his feelings, and the strong support he has shown us, I recommend he be called and consulted on his reasons for opposing this registration.

NOTES: (Date of Call)

Cancel

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Feb 80

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1980

cc Anne
C

ADMINISTRATIVELY-CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER, *AW*

SUBJECT: Activities Report, Week Ending February 8, 1980

1. Military Registration

On Friday, just before your decision regarding women was announced, about 100 interest group representatives from the following constituencies: blacks, Hispanics, women, religious groups, veterans, educators, and students were called.

2. Water Projects

We have mailed your statement condemning the House vote and your CFA speech (with its strong language on water projects) to about 75 environmental and taxpayer group leaders across the country, encouraging them to join us actively in the fight for sound water policy in the Senate.

3. Windfall Profits Tax

As the Conference nears completion with substantial interest in cutting income taxes, there is a possibility that funding for mass transit and energy development could be reduced to unacceptable levels. We will meet next week in this regard with transit, state and local groups to discuss a joint strategy.

4. Miscellaneous

o Your State of the Union Address and Message have been sent to over 2600 persons who attended the SALT briefings we held at the White House. An accompanying letter from me emphasized your continuing commitment to control of nuclear weapons.

I never saw any press on it
o We have been working with Hedley Donovan on follow-up to your meeting with Islamic scholars. The group was very pleased with your statement and comments and is eager to help us increase understanding between Americans and the Islamic world.

o We have been working with HEW and interest groups on an outreach strategy for the National Health Plan. We are particularly encouraged by recent contacts in the business community and among Hispanics, elderly, and consumer groups.

o On countercyclical, we are working on Conference strategy with labor and the mayors; our priorities are very similar to theirs.

o Your appearance before the New England Fuel Institute was an unqualified success. The dealers attending were from every part of New England, and they came away very supportive of you, your energy policy, and your foreign policy (thanks to an outstanding briefing by Zbig). We had a similar positive response from the Florida Power and Light group to which you spoke.

o One of the evangelicals with whom you had breakfast, Jim Bakker of the PTL network, will be endorsing you in the near future at a gospel music gathering in his home. It is a measure of your persuasiveness that Bakker had been expected to endorse Reagan. More generally, the conservative religious community continues to organize for political action at a rapid rate.

o On energy conservation, we have met with representatives of NBC, CBS, and the Advertising Council as part of our continuing effort to get conservation television programs and conservation information out to the American public.