

2/15/80 [2]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1980

To Robert Kane

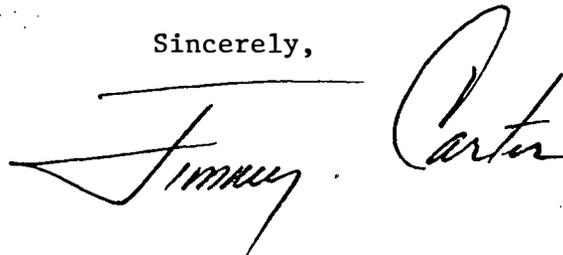
I am pleased to learn of your statement yesterday that the United States Olympic Committee will accept my decision concerning our participation in the Moscow Games in view of my analysis of what is best for the country.

It is my considered judgment, in light of the IOC decision to proceed with the Moscow Games, that if Soviet troops are not fully withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20, the United States should not send a team to the Games. This judgment is shared by the overwhelming majority of Congress and the American people. I therefore ask the United States Olympic Committee to act promptly after February 20 to formalize its acceptance of this decision.

I greatly appreciate the earnest and patriotic efforts that you and your colleagues have made in presenting the case for transferring, postponing or cancelling the Games to the International Olympic Committee. I am sure the Congress and the American people are equally appreciative, and that they will give full support to the Committee in making the difficult adjustments that will now be necessary.

Lloyd Cutler will be reviewing with you our discussions with other like-minded governments which are urging their own national Olympic committees to take similar action. We would appreciate your support in these efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,". A horizontal line is drawn above the signature, extending from the left towards the center of the page.

Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Lake Placid, New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1980

To Robert Kane

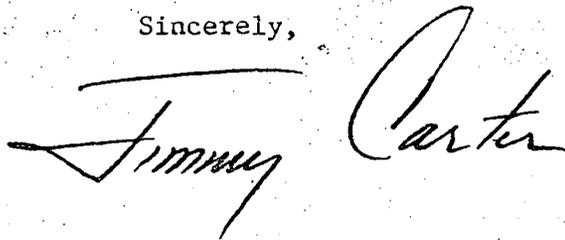
I am pleased to learn of your statement yesterday that the United States Olympic Committee will accept my decision concerning our participation in the Moscow Games in view of my analysis of what is best for the country.

In light of the International Olympic Committee plans to proceed with the Moscow Games, it is my decision that, if Soviet troops are not fully withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20, the United States should not send a team to the Games. This judgment is shared by the overwhelming majority of Congress and the American people. I therefore ask the United States Olympic Committee to act promptly after February 20 to formalize its acceptance of this decision.

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Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Lake Placid, New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/18/80

rick --

copy of new original letter
which the president signed,
and the old original which
also reflects the changes
which were made...

new original has been returned
to lloyd cutler.

-- susan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1980

To Robert Kane

I am pleased to learn of your statement yesterday that the United States Olympic Committee will accept my decision concerning our participation in the Moscow Games in view of my analysis of what is best for the country. *spell out*

decision that
It is my ~~considered judgment~~, *plans* in light of the IOC ~~decision~~ to proceed with the Moscow Games, *plans* that if Soviet troops are not fully withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20, the United States should not send a team to the Games. This judgment is shared by the overwhelming majority of Congress and the American people. I therefore ask the United States Olympic Committee to act promptly after February 20 to formalize its acceptance of this decision.

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Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Lake Placid, New York

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Feb 80

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

RS
NAME Michael J. (Mike) O'Neill

855

TITLE Editor, New York Daily News

CITY/STATE New York, NY

Requested by Ray Jenkins

Date of Request Feb. 4, 1980

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work (212) 949-3700

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

O'Neill feels terribly neglected because The Times always seems to receive inordinate attention. He is essentially conservative, except when it comes to federal assistance and federal projects for New York City. Is personally close to Gov. Carey and Bob Margado, and his editorial policy frequently reflects their thinking. Might say that Joel McCleary suggested the call

(over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 2-14) JODY EXPECT CALL

Eager to see Pres - Will call Jody for a time - (I'll see him ~ 15 min)

News will bust Ken tomorrow re Vance/SYG briefing deal

in order to establish a relationship and lead to a better mutual understanding. O'Neill could never support a liberal candidate for President. Might stress conservative aspects of national economic and foreign policy. Expect this question: why is Northeast/New York shortchanged (as Governor Carey's line goes)?

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Breakfast/Congressional Demo Leaders
12/11/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Comp leadership 12-11-79

- > WPT Com 130 → 180 H 270 = Min Tax →
- > ESC } ^{with} Closure = 1 wk conf?
- > EMB } ⁴⁻⁵ " " " = This yr?
- > Chrysler
- > Iran - Conf in session
- > NPWEDA - Conf meet Thurs -

EMPLOYMENT

Nicaragua

- > Senate - stand by status
- > SALT - uphill - Def speech:
- > Committee @ Rev Sh
- > House & Com Des Act - Sen Morgan ^{non} enforce

Boyd - stronger conservation target
on gasoline

12/11

To: Mr. O'Neill
From: Ari

REMAINDER OF THE SESSION:

1. Chrysler: Scheduled for Rules Committee action Wednesday. Committee will seek a modified rule. There will be a compromise amendment requiring the workers to contribute an additional \$200 million (for a total of \$400 million) to the benefits package. This amounts to a 1½ year wage freeze.
2. Countercyclical Revenue Sharing: Scheduled for Rules Committee action Thursday. Floor action likely Tuesday of next week.
3. Housing and Community Development Act: This measure has been in conference since July. Because it has yet to be enacted, as of December 1st HUD may neither insure loans nor award grants. Lud Ashley tells me that progress has been impeded by the active participation of Senator Morgan, who was not appointed as a conferee.

POSSIBLE FOR COMPLETION THIS SESSION:

4. Windfall Profits Tax: Waiting on Senate action. We are prepared to move the bill this session if we can do so while protecting the House position.
5. Energy Mobilization Board (fast track): Conferees began in earnest last Friday. They believe that there is an outside chance to complete action this year.
6. Energy Security Corporation: The Senate attached conservation, solar bank, gasohol, and other provisions to the House passed Wright-Moorhead synthetics initiative. The conference began last Friday. The conferees are dividing into subcommittees for preliminary consideration of the various issues.
7. E.D.A. (Economic Development Administration): After protracted wrangling between the Public Works and Banking Committees, we managed to appoint conferees. The conference will meet on Thursday.

NEXT YEAR:

8. Mortgage Bonds: May go to Rules Committee this year. The House will have to choose between the Committee's looser restrictions on mortgage bonds, and the Moore position combining tighter restrictions on mortgage bonds with a tax break on interest from savings.
9. Budget Limitation Measure: Before consideration of the first budget resolution next year, we will have a vote on the House floor on some amendment to the Budget Act limiting government spending. The Rules Committee is planning hearings on the many suggestions that have been advanced. Bob Giaimo, for example, has a proposal to limit the budget, tax expenditures, and federal loan guarantees as a percent of GNP.

3:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE STUDENT
GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Friday, February 15, 1980

~~3:00~~
2:45 p.m.

East Room

From: Anne Wexler *Ann*

I. PURPOSE

To greet college and university student government presidents; to thank them for their participation in this day long meeting on domestic and foreign policy issues; and to discuss with them some of your aspirations for America and the world in the context of current problems.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Your speech will be the high point of a day-long series of meetings which started at 9:30 with briefings by Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Stuart Eizenstat on foreign and domestic policy issues. Following those presentations, the students will have discussed specific policy concerns in smaller sessions.
- B. Participants: The persons participating in this meeting are presidents of student government organizations from over 250 colleges and universities in every state of the union, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
- C. Press Plan: We understand that decisions on press coverage will be made later today or tomorrow.

III. AGENDA

No briefing or other remarks in the East Room precede your remarks. A reception in the State Dining Room will follow your session with the students. When your remarks are completed, we recommend that you accept a few questions.

IV. TALKING POINTS

Remarks prepared by the speechwriters are being submitted under separate cover.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON - *GP - rlf*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR BRIEFING/RECEPTION FOR
STUDENT LEADERS-February 15, 2:45 PM

This group of student leaders from colleges and universities all over the United States will have been meeting with Administration officials since 9:30 AM.

2:30 PM Guests arrive State floor from EOB, Family Theatre and Roosevelt Room by way of entrances coordinated with S.S. and proceed to East Room for seating.

3:00
~~2:45~~ PM THE PRESIDENT arrives State floor and proceeds to East Room platform for remarks.

At conclusion of remarks, guests are invited to State Dining Room for reception.

3:30 PM Guests depart Residence.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Rick Hertzberg *Rick*
Chris Matthews *Chris*

Through: Jody Powell

Subject: Meeting with students

In addition to "factual" questions, you are likely to get some broad, possibly hostile questions along the lines of:

- ¶ "Why should we trade blood for oil?"
- ¶ "Why should I die to defend Exxon?"
- ¶ ...and so on.

A good way to handle such questions is to turn them around and ask the student some equally fundamental questions on his or her premises. In other words, turn it into a Socratic dialogue.

- ¶ Does he or she believe that the United States has the right to protect itself?

If the answer is "no", we have a basic disagreement.

If the answer is "yes", the second question is:

- ¶ Do we have a further right to establish a reasonable preparedness?

If the answer is "no" to this, then we also have a basic disagreement.

If the answer is "yes", then the issue comes down to when and how we establish this basic preparedness.

We think that the time is now and that registration is one of the appropriate ways to adequately prepare.

You might want to examine the students who ask such broad questions on another of their premises.

¶ Do they believe that Persian Gulf oil is vital to the life of the Western democracies?

If the answer is "no", then we have a basic disagreement.

If the answer is "yes", then:

¶ Shouldn't the U.S. play a leading role in protecting these vital interests?

If the answer is "no", does that mean they are willing to see these democratic nations collapse?

And so on.

Q: Why does the Administration seek to delete appropriations language preventing use of Selective Service System funds for any induction?* Doesn't that mean that you really plan to return to the draft, with peacetime registration merely being the first step?

A: I am clearly and strongly on record as believing that it is not now necessary to reimpose the draft. I am equally committed to taking the steps needed to prepare for any future emergency, including mobilization.

The change in the law we are proposing is basically technical. It would eliminate what I consider an unnecessary restriction on my authority as President to spend funds for certain purposes. But I want to re-emphasize that there can be no mobilization or draft without congressional approval.

* Actual language which the budget (Appendix, Page 964) asks to be deleted: "That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States."

Q: What is the Administration's position on the use of women in combat?

A: We do not now assign women to units where they would regularly engage in close combat as part of their primary duties. I would not try to change the policy of excluding women from direct combat. But I do not want that policy to create unnecessary barriers to the advancement of women in the Armed Services. For this reason, the Department of Defense has requested that Congress remove the inflexible statutory restrictions presently in effect for the assignment of women in the Navy and Air Force.

Q: Why did you propose the registration of women when it is so clear Congress would not give you the needed authority? Do you expect it to pass and how actively will you be fighting for its enactment?

A: I proposed registration of women for non-combat status because it is the right policy. On grounds of ability or performance, there is no justification for excluding women. Women are increasingly important in the Armed Forces. They represent 8 per cent of the Armed Forces now and will represent 12 per cent by 1985.

It is premature to speculate how the Congress will act on this issue. But we will be working very closely with the Congress in the coming weeks to obtain the authority to register women.

Any difficulty we may have in getting the necessary authority from Congress is not a reason for failing to seek that authority. The equal rights women deserve under the Constitution imply equal responsibilities. And it should be clear by now that I believe in proposing legislation which I regard as necessary and right -- whether it is assured of passage or not. Some of the most important measures I have proposed during the past three years were initially regarded as nearly impossible to pass (e.g., Civil Service Reform, Canal Treaties).

Q: Will local draft boards be reinstated?

A: Registration per se does not involve local draft boards. As part of an effort to revitalize the Selective Service machinery, we are developing plans to select and train local board members for availability in any subsequent mobilization emergency. We are going to ensure that people who may serve on draft boards in the future will be representative of the community as a whole and will have the training to apply the law in a fair and consistent manner.

Q: Will there be any exemptions, as for college students and conscientious objectors?

A: Since we are only talking about registration, not classification, exemptions are not an issue. However, the Selective Service Act was amended in 1971 to eliminate student and occupational status and most other exemptions. The law as it stands now would allow exemptions for completion of a school year, for hardship cases and for conscientious objectors.

Q: Last Fall, you opposed a Congressional move to mandate peacetime registration. At that time you said that there was no need for pre-mobilization (peacetime) registration. Why have you changed your mind?

A: Our analysis last year led us to believe that the Nation's mobilization position could be improved either through peacetime registration or through developing an adequate standby Selective Service mobilization plan. My preference then was to take the latter path.

But recent events have persuaded me that stronger efforts are in order. We need to show our determination and resolve to check Soviet aggression. Further, the proposals for improving the Selective Service System were expected to take about a year to implement and test. In the current international environment, we cannot afford to wait a year for this improved readiness. Registration now will help us test the system before we have to rely on it in an emergency. Also, several weeks or months will be saved in advance of a mobilization -- and the system will be fully operational now.

Q: The U.S. Postal Service is the butt of a lot of criticism and sometimes of humor. Is it wise to rely on USPS for something as important as draft registration?

A: Yes. The Post Office is a civilian, not a military, location. With 34,000 locations, it is the most convenient possible place in most communities. The Postal Service does a good job of handling similar services. It performs 7 million window transactions a day; it processes a million passport applications a year; and last year alone it registered over 4 million aliens.

Q: What happens if you decide you want to start inducting people? Would you have to declare a state of national emergency?

A: No. But I would have to submit legislation to the Congress. Even if I wanted to begin inductions, I could not do so without an act of Congress.

Q: You say you won't draft anyone, but won't you have to in order to meet all these new defense commitments? You can't do it all with the All Volunteer Force, can you?

A: Nothing in our experience to date indicates we need or should have conscription now.

We do not plan a significant increase in the size of our forces in 1981 above our 1980 authorization of 2,052,000. We are essentially meeting our active duty strength with voluntary enlistments. Our active forces ended Fiscal 1979 only 27,000 short of our goal -- only one and one-half percent short. Our reserve manning levels are improving, both in the organized units of the selected reserve and in the trained manpower pool of the individual ready reserve.

We are watching recruiting and reenlistment carefully. We will need to continue working to make military service more attractive and more satisfying. At the same time we will need the continued support of Congress and the American people in providing the resources we need to recruit and retain military people.

Q: How will registration be enforced?

A: Past experience with registration indicates that compliance may not be a serious problem. The current law provides for up to five years in jail or a \$10,000 fine for failure to register. Those penalties were enacted in 1948. We are working with the Department of Justice to develop an appropriate enforcement policy for peacetime registration where such severe penalties may not be appropriate.

Q: How much time is actually saved by having registration now? If it is only the 13 days cited by Senator Kennedy, why go through with registration now?

A: The time we will save by having registration now would be 90 to 100 days. Even when the system is fully in place it would be several weeks' savings. So the time saved is considerably more than Senator Kennedy suggests. But in an emergency, even two weeks could be critical.

Q: If it makes sense to register now, why shouldn't we go ahead and classify and examine?

A: Classifying and examining are expensive, time-consuming, and subject to changing physical and personal circumstances. The whole process would have to be repeated at mobilization. Little time would be saved by doing it now, and the Armed Forces examining and entrance stations will be fully prepared for efficient action at a mobilization.

Q: Wouldn't compulsory national service be unconstitutional? Isn't it involuntary servitude?

A: Studies by the Department of Justice and the Library of Congress indicate that if compulsory national service was a necessary aspect of raising and supporting an army and providing and maintaining a navy, it would be constitutional. In other words, such service couldn't be done for the "general welfare" but could fall under Congress' war powers.

Q: What roles do women play in today's Armed Forces?

A: As the numbers of women in the military keep increasing, there has been a proportional increase in the number of female commissioned officers. Much progress has also been made in opening up non-traditional jobs to women in the military. 92 per cent of the categories of skills are now open to women. However, the remaining 8 per cent of the categories are combat skills from which women are excluded. These are the skills most needed in the military. The result is that, in the Army for instance, while women can perform 95 per cent of the skills, they can only fill 52 per cent of the actual posts.

[No salutations]

Chris Matthews
Draft A-1, 2/13/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Fri, Feb 15, 2:45 P.M.

Student Leaders

Welcome to the White House.

One of my predecessors in this house was Woodrow Wilson.

His critics used to say something about him that they thought was devastating. They said he was an idealist.

Wilson did not try to resist the label. In fact he accepted it. He once said, "Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am an American."

The history of our country was not made by those who were complacent and self-satisfied. It was made by people with discontents. It was made by idealists -- and it is idealists who will make the future of this country live up to its great and inspiring promise.

Our country can be a place where everyone -- and I

fully what our country stands for. It is particularly important that we hold high those very principles of freedom, decency and fair play that are under attack.

Ever since I took office I have had one goal uppermost in my mind -- the goal of peace. Unless we can prevent nuclear holocaust, all our other aspirations as a nation are futile. Unless we protect our security and independence as a nation, we cannot preserve the freedoms of our people.

We have worked hard for peace these past three years. We have made many investments, taken many risks, in the cause of peace: our historic treaty with Panama; our unprecedented efforts to bring Israel and Egypt together; our support of human rights around the world; our support for strategic arms limitations.

Today our nation is faced with continuing crises in Iran and Afghanistan. In each case, we have responded with

firmness, but in a peaceful manner and with peaceful intent.

In the case of Iran, firm restraint has served us well. Throughout the crisis, we have kept the focus where it belongs -- on the safe return of the hostages. We have kept the issue clear -- and we have won broad support for our stand.

The same applies to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. From the very outset of that crisis, every step we have taken has been a peaceful one.

We have used our economic strength -- through the embargo on grain and high technology.

We have used our moral strength -- by urging a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and by joining the world-wide condemnation of the invasion at the United Nations.

We are taking additional steps, including registration, to demonstrate that the United States is prepared to use our

great military strength should that ever become necessary.

Some have objected that these steps have costs. I agree.
But the costs of doing nothing, of failing to react to the Soviet invasion, would be far greater -- to our country and to what we believe in.

We do not know the exact motivation behind the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. We do know the strategic consequences -- with regard to the Persian Gulf. Today that region provides two-thirds of the world's exportable oil. It accounts for 15 per cent of our oil needs -- 60 per cent of Western Europe's -- 85 per cent of Japan's.

We are not talking here about a few gallons of gas so that somebody can drive around in a big car. We are talking about an American interest that is vital in the most literal sense of that word, that affects the life and health of all the world's industrial democracies.

I have said that the United States would regard any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region as an assault on the vital interests of our nation. In saying that I was not breaking new ground. I was simply acknowledging a basic fact of life. No matter how great an effort we make to develop alternative energy supplies, no matter how heroic our conservation efforts, we must recognize that achieving energy security on our own is a long-term proposition. For some time to come, oil from the Persian Gulf will continue to be vital to us and even more vital to our allies, which have fewer resources of their own.

I am determined to make sure that the Soviets understand that we intend to protect this vital interest. They miscalculated when they invaded Afghanistan. They underestimated the outrage this action has sparked, not only here but in Islamic countries and elsewhere in the Third World. A further miscalculation on their part could be far more dangerous, and we must ensure

that they do not miscalculate again.

I know that there has been concern, and a good deal of confusion, about the matter of registration. Let me be as clear as possible about it. Every step I have taken since the day I took office has been aimed at preserving peace. Every one of these steps -- including our responses to the current crises -- has been aimed at making it unnecessary for American soldiers to ever see combat. Registration is no different from any of these other steps. It does not involve induction or examination or even classification.

What it does do is to increase our nation's readiness. It will enhance our ability to mobilize should that ever become necessary -- and in this way, by itself, it will bolster our nation's overall strength.

By taking this and other steps, we make it less likely -- not more likely -- that the Soviet Union will underestimate

our determination. We make it less likely -- not more likely -- that our registration lists will ever be used. A nation that is prepared to defend itself is more secure -- not less secure -- than one that is unprepared.

Our country faces some hard choices in the 1980s.

But they are choices that any free and democratic people must make if they wish to remain so.

The fact that these choices are necessary does not make them any easier. There is a little sign that President Truman used to keep on his desk that contained four simple words -- The Buck Stops Here. I keep that same sign in the Oval Office, because it is still just as true.

I think that same motto -- The Buck Stops Here -- could apply to our entire country right now. We in America face decisions, largely in the energy area, that have been postponed for years. Facing up to those decisions involves

costs. I do not deny that. But again, the cost of trying to push these decisions aside would be far greater.

I believe the time for buckpassing is over. I believe it is time for every one of us in this room, and every one of us in this country, to recognize that our future as a nation and our own individual destinies are tied together. The future is not something we can let someone else worry about. Ensuring it, creating it, is our common responsibility.

Everyone here today has run for positions of leadership. You have had the strength and character to stick your necks out -- to lead. I hope you continue in this direction. That is far more important than whether you agree with me on this or that policy. Our nation needs people who are willing to lead, and willing to help make the tough choices of our times.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE WEXLER

FROM: JOHN RYOR *John*
ANNE REICH *Anne*

SUBJECT: Briefing for Student Government Presidents
Questions related to Registration

During his briefing on foreign policy issues this morning, Dr. Brzezinski raised the question of registration by asking for a show of hands of all those who support an All Volunteer Army (nearly everyone), then how many plan to volunteer (only a few.) - "That is why the President has decided that we need to revitalize the registration system." (Laughter)

Two follow-up questions suggest the focus of student concern; in addition to a lingering confusion about the difference between registration and draft --

1. Is registration a domestic policy (vis-a-vis AVA) or a response to Soviet actions in Afghanistan?

Dr. Brzezinski replied that it was an effort at assuring preparedness now (rather than doing it in a crisis situation) through recognition of the civic obligation to partake in the common defense, as well as a signal to the Soviet Union.

2. One student quoted ~~General~~ Harold Brown as saying that any conventional military action would automatically escalate into nuclear war, thus negating the value of conventional forces.

Dr. Brzezinski replied that he doubted that ~~General~~ Brown had made that assertion, because of his belief that conventional forces are still germane.

There were also a number of questions about US activities in Afghanistan prior to the movement of Soviet troops, about our relations with third world nations, SALT II, etc.

NOTE: During Q & A with Stu Eisenstat the question of registration was raised in the context of (as the student put it) our unwillingness to impose gas rationing or additional gas tax vs. our decision to spend American lives in Afghanistan to maintain our oil supply. The student felt that more should be done with conservation rather than conscripting people to protect the Persian Gulf.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg *Rick*
Chris Matthews *Ch*

Subject: Presidential Speech:
Student Leaders

Scheduled delivery:
Fri, Feb 15, 1980
2:45 P.M.

The Presidential remarks for this occasion are attached.

Clearances

Stu Eizenstat
Anne Wexler
Ray Jenkins
NSC Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: Today's Meeting with Student Leaders

I understand that in your meeting with student leaders this afternoon, the student body president of the University of Puerto Rico is prepared to ask you a question concerning independence for Puerto Rico and your position on human rights. I've attached a Q and A that might be helpful.

Q. How is your position on Statehood for Puerto Rico consistent with your position on human rights?

A. Among the most important human rights are freedom of choice and expression, and self-determination. That is why I think it is so important that we respect the right of the Puerto Rican people to freely choose their own status in relation to us and to the rest of the world, through a democratic plebescite. If a plebescite is held, and that too is a decision that must be made by the Puerto Ricans themselves, then I will support the expressed will of the Puerto Rican citizens.

KV NAME Mike McCloskey

796

Executive Director
Sierra Club

TITLE _____

CITY/STATE San Francisco, California

Requested by Gus Speth

Phone Number--Home () _____

Date of Request 1/31/80

Work () 415-981-8634

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary) Points to Stress: Alaska Lands; water resources reform; support for energy conservation and solar (20% goal); deferral of plutonium recycle and breeder commercialization (including CRBR); stripmining act; support for and reauthorization of Clean Air & Water Acts & Endangered Species Act. Problem Areas: EMB (substantive waiver and grandfather clause); support for nuclear power and synthetic fuels; Tellico Dam; offshore oil leasing at Georges Bank

NOTES: (Date of Call 2-14)

Pleased re Alaska Parks

Will stay in touch re Gus, Stu, Bob Cecil etc

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting with
Monolo Reyes and
Fla. State Senator John Hill
Friday - February 15, 1980
11:30 a.m. - 3 minutes

From: Phil Wise

I. PURPOSE:

To meet and have a photograph made with Monolo Reyes and Florida State Senator John Hill (Miami)

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: You met John Hill through Don Tucker during 1975 while he was a State Representative. He has been a strong and consistent supporter of yours and requested that his friend, Monolo Reyes, have a photograph made with you. Mr. Reyes is one of the conservative leaders of the Cuban community in South Florida. He does not have much influence over the Democrats but can be helpful in the general election. Mr. Reyes was with the CBS affiliate in Miami for 17 years and is now associated with a private hospital in Miami, Palmetto General. He still actively writes articles on Latin American affairs.

I will have lunch with them afterwards.

B. Participants:

Don Tucker

Senator John Hill

Monolo Reyes

C. Press Plan: White House photographer

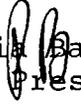
11:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Patricia  Barrio
Deputy Press Secretary

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Magazine Editors, 11:00 a.m.,
Friday, February 15, The Cabinet Room

You will be meeting with 28 editors of major national magazines this time, instead of the usual group of newspaper editors and broadcasters. This group was organized by the American Society of Magazine Editors (ASME). Their president, Dennis Flanagan, of Scientific American, and 8 members of their executive board are among the attendees. You held a similar session with ASME editors in August, 1978, and 13 of those editors are here today.

ASME has about 165 member publications, with a combined national circulation of more than 200 million. The publications represented today have a combined national circulation of more than 51 million, and include 4 of the top 10. (A list of the attendees is attached).

Sarah Weddington and Moon Landrieu will meet with the group before they see you. Later in the day they will have briefing sessions with Zbigniew Brzezinski, John Sawhill, Lloyd Cutler and Charlie Schultze. (An agenda is attached).

There will be the standard photo session for the White House press corps at the beginning of the meeting. I will call time after 25 minutes to allow for individual photos.

Attachments

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BRIEFING FOR THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE EDITORS

February 15, 1980

AGENDA

8:30 a.m.	COFFEE	
8:50 a.m.	WELCOME	PATRICIA Y. BARIO Deputy Press Secretary The White House
9:00 a.m.	WOMEN'S ISSUES	SARAH WEDDINGTON Assistant to the President The White House
9:45 a.m.	BREAK	
10:00 a.m.	URBAN POLICIES	MOON LANDRIEU Secretary Department of Housing and Urban Development
10:45 a.m.	EN ROUTE CABINET ROOM	
11:00 a.m.	Q & A WITH PRESIDENT CARTER	
11:30 a.m.	EN ROUTE 160 OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING	
11:45 a.m.	FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES	ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs The White House
12:15 p.m.	BUFFET LUNCH	

1:00 p.m.	UNITED STATES ENERGY POLICY	JOHN SAWHILL Deputy Secretary Department of Energy
1:45 p.m.	BREAK	
2:00 p.m.	THE WHITE HOUSE MAGAZINE SUMMARY	JANET E. McMAHON Editor of the Magazine Summary The White House
2:15 p.m.	THE 1980 SUMMER OLYMPICS	LLOYD CUTLER Counsel to the President The White House
* 2:45 p.m.	Q & A WITH JODY POWELL	
3:10 p.m.	BREAK	
3:15 p.m.	ECONOMIC POLICIES	CHARLES SCHULTZE Chairman Council of Economic Advisors
4:00 p.m.	CONCLUDE	

* Unconfirmed

ATTENDEES

* ASME Board Members

** Attended session in 1978

AMERICAN BABY MAGAZINE and
WEIGHT WATCHERS MAGAZINE

Judith Nolte, editor

Monthly publications for expectant and new mothers and dieters.

ARTNews

Milton Esterow, editor and publisher

Small monthly on art and antiques, they have done several articles on your art appreciation.

ATLAS WORLD PRESS REVIEW

* Alfred Balk, editor

A monthly digest of articles from foreign publications printed in translation.

AUDUBON

** Les Line, editor

Bi-monthly publication of the National Audubon Society, with a focus on nature and conservation.

BUSINESS WEEK

* Lewis Young, editor-in-chief

Weekly that focuses on business and economic issues.

CHICAGO

** Allen Kelson, editor

Monthly, city-oriented publication.

FAMILY CIRCLE

Arthur Hettich, editor

4th largest circulation in the country, available at supermarket check-out lines and newsstands; focuses on issues important to the homemaker.

FARM JOURNAL

Roe Black, editor

Largest farm publication in the country with regional and speciality issues for all varieties of crops and farmers.

GLAMOUR

* Ruth Whitney, editor-in-chief
**

Monthly, the 19th largest magazine in the country.

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

Merrill McCord, editor

Small monthly published by the Association of Medical Colleges.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

* Lenore Hershey, editor
**

Established in 1883, this monthly is the 7th largest magazine in the country.

McCALL'S

** Robert Stein, editor

Monthly geared toward women, the 8th largest magazine in the country.

McCALL'S WORKING MOTHER

Vivian Cadden, editor

A new publication, aimed at working women.

MONEY

William Rukeyser, managing editor

Monthly, with a focus on Wall Street activities. Rukeyser also hosts a weekly show on public television, "Wall Street Week In Review."

MS. MAGAZINE

* Suzanne Levine, managing editor
**

Monthly, best known for its firey editor Gloria Steinem.

NATURAL HISTORY MAGAZINE

Alan Ternes, editor

Monthly publication of the American Museum of Natural History.

NEW YORK/NEW WEST

** Joseph Armstrong, editor-in-chief and publisher

Weekly publications with regional focus.

PANORAMA

Roger Youman, editor

New "television guide" type of publication.

PEOPLE MAGAZINE

* Richard Stolley, managing editor

** Slick, gossipy weekly published by Time, Inc.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

** Herbert Lockett, editor-in-chief

Monthly with 1.8 million circulation geared toward the home handyman and craftsman.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

* Dennis Flanagan, editor

** An international monthly, Flanagan is president of the ASME.

SEVENTEEN MAGAZINE

** Ray Robinson, managing editor

Monthly published by Triangle Publications, aimed at the under-20 age group.

TEXAS MONTHLY

** William Broyles, editor

Regional monthly, Jim Fallows once worked for them.

THE ATLANTIC

Robert Manning, editor-in-chief

Monthly, established in 1857.

TIME

Jason McManus, executive editor

11th largest circulation in the country (1st among news magazines), Johanna McGeary and Chris Ogden are their White House correspondents.

TRAVEL & LEISURE

Pamela Fiori, editor-in-chief

Monthly, this is the bible of the travel and leisure industry.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

* Marvin Stone, editor-in-chief

**

17th largest in circulation (3rd among news magazines), John Lang and Ted Gest are their White House correspondents.

WOMAN'S DAY

Geraldine Rhoads, editor

Monthly, with 6th largest circulation in the country. Available at supermarket check-out counters and newsstands.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1980

MEETING WITH ROBERT DELANO

Friday, February 15, 1980

11:35 a.m.

The Oval Office

From: Al McDonald ^o

I. PURPOSE

To meet Robert Delano, the newly elected President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest farm organization in the United States with membership of some 3 million farm families.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Robert Delano, 55, a working farmer from Warsaw, Virginia (about 100 miles southeast of here), was elected President of the Farm Bureau at their convention last month in Phoenix. His biography is at Tab A. Prior to his election, he was President of the Virginia Farm Bureau for several years. Delano replaces Allan Grant of California, who endorsed Ronald Reagan for President within hours of leaving office from the Farm Bureau.

Delano may be described as a "Byrd Democrat." He began his leadership positions in the Farm Bureau when the late Harry Byrd, Sr., was in the U.S. Senate and developed a friendship with the late Senator. Delano is anxious to erase the impression that the Farm Bureau has endorsed Ronald Reagan for President, and would like to get off on the right foot toward working closely with the Administration.

The Farm Bureau (including Allan Grant) has worked closely and cooperatively on our programs, including passage of the MTN. Grant was one of the first private sector officials to endorse the results the week the concluding papers were signed in Geneva.

Delano represents the institutional point of view that agricultural trade suspensions should not be engaged in, and if they are needed, should be on an across-the-board basis with other commodities and manufactured goods. He is likely to press for a paid diversion program to reduce grain production in 1980.

- B. Participants: Mr. Robert Delano, President, American Farm Bureau Federation; John Datt, Secretary and Administrator, American Farm Bureau Federation (a long-time Democrat and friend of the Administration); Jim Williams, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.
- C. Press Plan: White House Photographer only (no press).

III. SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS (building on your telephone consultations with Allan Grant in early January)

1. The suspension of grain shipments I announced on January 4 was only part of a broad front effort to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that there is a heavy price to pay for its aggression in Afghanistan. The Administration has followed a concerted program of other economic, political and military actions and has certainly not singled out farmers to bear the brunt of our response to the Soviets.
2. For the first time in the history of grain sale interruptions, this Administration took steps to offset the financial impact on producers. Market reactions indicated our measures were responsible, pragmatic and adequate. Market prices have now recovered and moved somewhat above pre-suspension levels in most areas: cash corn at Chicago, Central Iowa and Gulf Ports now exceeds January 4 levels; Chicago wheat and soybeans now are higher than before the announcement.
3. Thank you for the Farm Bureau's key role in the passage of the Trade Act of 1979. Bob Strauss and Al McDonald have told me of your fine cooperation. The Farm Bureau has been a welcome, consistent supporter of free and expanded trade in agricultural products and often a good working partner with my Administration.
4. This Administration has the best farm export record in history, and one of the best Agricultural Secretaries ever. Despite the USSR suspension, USDA estimates \$37 billion in farm exports this year, a new record. Grain loadings at all ports since January 4 continue to exceed last year's record pace. This is important to offset the balance of payments drain of oil imports, and I am committed to further expansion of agricultural trade.

ROBERT BARNES DELANO
President
American Farm Bureau Federation

Robert B. Delano was elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation on January 10, 1980. He had been vice president since 1976.

Delano, a native of Warsaw in Richmond County, Virginia, was born in 1924. He now operates a 400 acre grain farm. He was educated in Richmond County public schools and received his B.S. degree in animal husbandry from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1944.

Delano served in the U.S. Army in 1944-1946. He then joined the Virginia Extension Service as an assistant county agent from 1946-47, when he returned to the family farm in Richmond County and started developing a dairy herd. In 1963 the dairy operation was phased into a general farm.

Delano helped found his home county Farm Bureau and was first elected president of Richmond County Farm Bureau in 1955. He was elected to the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation's board of directors in 1957. He served as president of Virginia Farm Bureau Federation and affiliated corporations from 1962 until his election as AFBF president. He was elected to the AFBF board of directors in 1967. He has been president of the Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company since 1975.

An active member of the Warsaw Baptist Church, Delano has served on the board of deacons and as a Sunday school teacher. He and his wife, the former Martha Webb, have two children. Their daughter, Mrs. Richard Gouldin, teaches home economics in Warsaw and Robert B. Delano Jr. is a law student at the College of William and Mary.

January, 1980

regular foreign affairs breakfast
friday, february 15, 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For AF

2-15-80

Goldberg x OSCE experts mtg

Pakistan aid

Oman

Egypt arms options

Brandt

Juan Carlos

Iran -

Handling of hostages

Post story

Yugoslavia - VP, Ma

Mexican tomatoes

ECU → Iran

Covert - Iran - Mtg - Yemen

Rescue

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for Preservation Purposes**

Meeting w/ student Leaders
2/15/80

My Student Leaders 2/15/80

WILSON - IDEALIST - AMERICAN

IDEALS - CHALLENGE - GOALS

STRONG - FREE - PEACE

DIVERSITY → UNITY

QUALITY OF LIFE { ENERGY
JOBS
ECON
ENVIR

MID EAST - PANAMA -

CHINA - HUM RTS

ARMS CONTROL - SALT

IRAN / AFGHANISTAN

USED STRENGTH = PEACE
SECURITY

REGISTRATION, ETC

NO MISCALCULATIONS

LEADERSHIP

PETER/JEAN FURLING. AHyM
CLAREMONT

MIKE SATZOW, Presⁿ CFC
MEATPACKER, RE - C/M

LAWRENCE/VOLANDE GUAY
GORNHAM = ROS = ANTIQUES

GERALD/MARGE DIGNAM
RAYTHEON - HAMPTON - CON

Private Luncheon/Mansion
2/15/80

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

15 Feb 80

Reubin O'D. Askew

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Charlie Schultze
Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/14/80

Mr. President:

CL has no comment.

Fred Kahn strongly recommends Option 1 "because it avoids locking us into a commitment to set a quota, to which he is opposed. Option 2 clearly involves such a commitment, if imports exceed some such level as 385 million. The inflation rate on nonrubber footwear last year was 19% on the PPI and 8% on the CPI. In these circumstances, the announcement of a clear intention to impose a quota if imports are not substantially below 1979 levels can be interpreted only as inflationary business as usual."

Other views are reflected in the memo.

Rick

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
WASHINGTON
20506

Reubin -
Ch. Schultz
re statement
J

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

February 8, 1980

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Reubin O'D. Askew *OH*
SUBJECT: Nonrubber Footwear Imports

I. BACKGROUND

Following a U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) finding of serious injury to the domestic nonrubber footwear industry in 1977, you ordered negotiation of orderly marketing agreements (OMAs) and domestic measures to enable the industry to adjust to import competition. In so doing, you rejected the Commission's recommendation for an additional high duty on imports over 266 million pairs as not fairly balancing your concerns for domestic jobs and production, inflation, and expanded world trade. You stated that you were reluctant to include import restraints in your remedy but had done so in view of the serious situation in the domestic footwear industry.

OMAs were negotiated with Taiwan and Korea, effective through June 30, 1981. However, you retain authority to impose restrictions on footwear imports from other countries if imports from them appear likely to disrupt the effectiveness of the OMAs.

The import relief program has come under criticism recently because of a surge in imports from countries not under restraint, primarily Italy. Imports, instead of declining as a result of the rollback of Korean and Taiwanese shipments, increased from 374 million pairs in 1978 to 405 million pairs in 1979. Imports from Italy alone rose from 63 million pairs to 97 million pairs in the same period. Domestic production and employment are on a downward trend.

The import surge has threatened the credibility of the relief program. The shoe industry and unions prefer imposition of global quotas -- i.e., against all exporting countries. A statement of the industry's views is attached. They would like a commitment from you that import levels

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will be brought down to 370 million pairs and that a mechanism will be established to assure that this figure is met. They are also hopeful that this mechanism can be continued for three additional years after expiration of the current relief program. These objectives are opposed strongly by (a) consumer groups, who are concerned about the inflationary impact of quotas; (b) U.S. shoe retailers; (c) foreign suppliers who would be hurt and, in the case of Europe, might impose barriers of the same sort.

Fortunately, the upward trend of imports appears to have reversed, based on recent data and projections. Various forecasts and our contacts with the EC and other exporting countries lead us to conclude that imports in 1980 will drop significantly from 1979 surge levels, to roughly 380-385 million pairs.

I believe that imposition of a global quota is not warranted at this time and I have told this to the industry and unions. However, the industry does need to be given more certainty about our intention to moderate imports and limit future surges in order to restore the credibility of the relief program.

II. OPTIONS

The first option would be to continue quiet efforts to reduce imports below 1979 surge levels. It would not, however, lock the Administration into a position where it will have decided in advance: (a) how much imports have to fall; and (b) how restrictive an action should be taken if action is later judged necessary. Treasury, State, Justice, National Security Council and International Development Cooperation Agency favor this option. (Fred Kahn)

These agencies believe that a commitment now to restrict imports if, in the future, those imports exceed a trigger level as called for in option two, would signal a significant retreat from the Administration's anti-inflation objectives -- enumerated in a wide range of economic policies. Moreover, coming at the same time as possible price-increasing actions on steel imports, such a commitment could be read as a reversal of Administration trade policy.

The proponents of this option believe a commitment to restrict imports should not be made when imports are falling and will probably continue to fall. A decision to restrict shoe imports, in their view, should be made only when we see whether the level of imports in fact remains excessively high. A trigger could force us to take a major protectionist step affecting scores of countries if imports exceed 385 million pairs by a small margin. Many of these countries would be LDC oil importers. Moreover, they believe, a commitment now to bring

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3

imports "toward pre-surge levels" (370 million pairs), would guarantee the industry a ceiling on imports -- even if the industry makes no effort to meet import competition. This option has the disadvantage of failing to provide the certainty of relief that the industry and unions want.

The second option would be to assure the industry and unions that the Administration is committed to maintain the integrity of the footwear relief program by working to reduce imports in 1980 significantly below the 1979 levels and prevent new surges. We will more closely monitor imports to anticipate the sharp changes that can occur in a fashion-oriented industry. If we find that imports are not dropping significantly from 1979 levels toward pre-surge levels, we will take appropriate action to achieve this objective. We would leave open all options, including voluntary restraint agreements, orderly marketing agreements, tariffs, tariff-rate quotas, and global quotas. A press release to this effect would be issued.

Under this option, we would only consider the use of global quotas as a last resort, if absolutely necessary to control surges. However, it is essential that we keep this option open not only because it may ultimately be the only effective way to moderate imports but also to give credibility to our efforts to negotiate more acceptable solutions with the surging countries. If the import situation unexpectedly deteriorates and our other efforts to correct the problem are unsuccessful, I would, after consultations with the agencies, recommend appropriate unilateral action for your approval.

This option has the advantage of being more acceptable to the industry and unions than the first option because it is more specific in setting our objective for imports in 1980, i.e. a significant drop in imports and prevention of new surges. However, by indicating that action will be taken only if imports do not drop significantly, this option suggests a range of acceptable imports above the pre-surge level of 370 million pairs to perhaps 385 million pairs before unilateral U.S. action would be necessary. This leeway would give us flexibility in dealing with the situation and would avoid arbitrarily triggering import restraints if the target of the lower end of the range is exceeded. This option is favored by Commerce, Labor, Interior, Agriculture, CEA and DPS, (OMB) (Landon Butler)

III. RECOMMENDATION

That you approve option two which would commit the Administration to work to reduce imports in 1980 significantly below 1979 levels and prevent new surges from occurring. All means

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

of achieving this option would be left open including the possibility of using global quotas if necessary. I have discussed this issue with the unions and, although they still prefer a commitment to limit imports to 370 million pairs, they can accept the approach in option two.

OPTION I (Treasury, State, DOJ, NSC, IDCA, Kahn)

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

OPTION II (Askew, OMB, DPS, CEA, DOC, DOL, DOI, USDA) Butler

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

Attachment

*But: a) keep the statement
as non-specific as
possible
b) Include a strong FF
near top re fighting
inflation*

J

 AMERICAN
FOOTWEAR
INDUSTRIES
ASSOCIATION
February 5, 1980

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We implore you to take immediate, strong measures to enforce the failing import relief program for domestic non-rubber footwear manufacturers and suppliers.

Our industry generates over \$4 billion in sales, creates over 240,000 total jobs, manufactures in 41 states and employs low-skilled, hard-to-employ workers primarily in rural and small town America, where jobs are difficult to find.

Despite two unanimous injury findings by the International Trade Commission and your Administration's "relief" program, our industry's very existence continues to be threatened by excessive foreign imports of footwear.

On April 1, 1977, you stated that "only problems as extreme as those faced by the American shoe industry could force me to seek even modest mandatory limits on imports". Yet, 2½ years later, the Orderly Marketing Agreements have not controlled imports:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1979 est.</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Imports (millions of pairs)	370	407	+ 37 million
Domestic Production (millions of pairs)	423	383	- 43 million
Employment (Direct only-thousands)	164.2	149.0	- 15.2 thousand

1979 was the worst year of domestic footwear production since 1935! Also, more than 15,000 direct and 9,000 indirect jobs have been lost in our industry since you promised import "relief".

This constant and devastating surge of imports undermines the "breathing space" that was to be provided to us so that we could improve our fundamental competitive position.

Despite these problems, we are attempting to use fully those governmental technical and financial aids provided under the footwear revitalization program. We have taken aggressive actions:

- We have engaged in an extensive footwear export program. Forty-six U.S. companies participated in our various export events throughout Europe. Exports have risen 61% in the past two years.
- We should see, this year, the establishment of an American Shoe Center to provide vital manufacturing and technology expertise to our industry.
- We have 93 firms which have received the benefits of managerial and technical assistance in such areas as marketing, finance and employee productivity under the trade adjustment assistance program.

- We have seen U.S. companies expand new technology application and build new facilities to improve competitiveness.

Mr. President, we believe that we are working hard to meet our commitment to you to improve our competitiveness.

All of these actions will be meaningless unless you personally adopt a policy to control footwear imports on a worldwide basis. This policy must include a firm level of total imports which must not be exceeded; it must be comprehensive to cover all non-rubber footwear imports from all sources. The quantities in the agreements with Taiwan and Korea would be included within the worldwide limit. This overall import level must be accompanied by the necessary mechanism to insure that it is not exceeded by individual countries. Your Administration must be directed to take tough, unilateral action whenever it is apparent that individual countries will exceed their allowable limits.

There is no alternative now to this program. For the same reasons that you acted to provide import relief to the domestic footwear industry in 1977, immediate, tough action must be taken now.

Sincerely,



F. A. Meister
President

ON BEHALF OF:

Horace Auberry
Chairman
Wellco Enterprises, Inc.

Seymour C. Fabrick
President
Vogue Shoe, Inc.

Thomas D. Gleason
President
Wolverine World Wide, Inc.

Arnold Hiatt
President
Stride Rite Corporation

George Langstaff
Executive Vice President
Genesco

Robert H. Leverenz
Chairman
Leverenz Shoe Company

Robert S. Lockridge
Chairman
Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation

C. Leonard Richardson
President
Walker Shoe Company

Richard W. Shomaker
President
Brown Shoe Company

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Feb 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

NAME Senator Birch Bayh (D-Indiana)

1013

TITLE _____

FM
Frank Moore &

CITY/STATE _____

Requested by Dan Tate

Phone Number--Home () 224-5623

Date of Request 2/15/80

Work () _____

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

This morning, Frank Moore and Dan Tate called Senator Bayh to ask for his support for the nomination of Charles Winberry to be a district judge in North Carolina. Senator Kennedy and the Republicans are trying to embarrass Senator Morgan and you by defeating this nomination. Bayh pledged his support.

(continued)

NOTES: (Date of Call 2-15)

a) Stu or David call Eve Lublan^(sp?) on Bayh's staff re loss of \$ in Holy Trust Fund because of general program. b) Indiana poll 62-17-6

In the course of that conversation, Senator Bayh asked if he could speak with you briefly today to discuss Indiana politics. We explained that your schedule was extremely crowded, but he insisted that the matter was of sufficient importance for him to discuss with you. He said he recognized the demands on your time and felt it was necessary for him to talk with you today if at all possible. He did not elaborate on the substance of the matter he wants to discuss with you.

The Senator is moving around the state at this time, but the White House operators will be able to locate him by first calling his Washington office.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 8, 1980

MEETING WITH PILAR DE RUBIN

Friday, February 15, 1980
11:50 a.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

*Amy-
Art Gallery
Spanish*

I. PURPOSE:

To present the President with the first signed print of a painting that now is displayed at the LBJ Space Center.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN:

A. Background: Ms. Rubin is a Hispanic artist from Houston, Texas, who embraces the classical tradition of her native Spain. In 1975, the Institute of Hispanic Culture planned several exhibits emphasizing Hispanic contributions to the arts and sciences where Ms. Rubin rendered In Search of the Beyond. The oil painting deals with the infinite character of the creation and the oneness of science, religion, and philosophy. The Bicentennial Commission of Houston in recognition of its transcendental subject, historical context, and artistic merits, issued Ms. Rubin its official document which indicates the contribution of this painting made to the 200 year commemoration of American history.

B. Participants: Mses. Rubin, her daughter, Maria Blanca, Frankel, Campos, Messrs. Colon, Tapia, Cole, and Scott.

C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity

Meeting with Pilar De Rubin
Friday, February 15, 1980
Page 2

III. TALKING POINTS:

- A. This is an opportunity to demonstrate, by the acceptance of this print, to Hispanics of this country the recognition of the contributions to the Arts of a most accomplished artist whose work has been recognized by NASA.
- B. Scotty Scott is former Commissioner of the Houston Bicentennial Commission.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Patti~~

orig. draft
attached
however

Pres. noted
on cc

(also attached)

83

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Susan Clough

February 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews
Achsah Nesmith

Subject: Presidential Speeches
for State Visit
of President Moi:
✓ Arrival Statement
✓ Dinner Toast
✓ Music Introduction

Scheduled Delivery:
Wednesday,
February 20, 1980

The Presidential Speeches for these
events are attached.

Clearances

David Rubenstein
NSC Staff for Brzezinski
Ray Jenkins
Louis Martin

Johnson -

*the Pres. did not use
speech cards for any
of the 3 events checked above*

SB

Arrival Statement for President Moi of Kenya

President Moi [moy], members of your delegation:

*1st Pres → US
Stability E. Africa*

We are delighted to welcome you once more to the United States. I am looking forward to our discussions.

We live in a world of increasing dangers for peoples who live in freedom. Today it is especially important for those of us who hold similar political and moral values to draw closer together. It is especially important for us to take counsel with one another to find the best way to meet the threats to our common values.

Our two governments have been in frequent contact during the past few months. I am heartened that we have similar views about the nature of these threats and how they should be met. Kenya, along with the great majority

of non-aligned nations, has denounced the brutal intervention in Afghanistan. Kenya has joined many other nations in announcing that its athletes will not attend the Olympic games in Moscow unless Soviet troops are removed from Afghanistan. We believe that this decision is a right one. We are pleased that we stand together on this issue.

Afghanistan is not the only critical problem on which we see eye to eye.

President Moi, I would like to express my own appreciation and that of the people of the United States for the support we have received from Kenya in the matter of our diplomats being held hostage in Tehran. I know that you personally attended a prayer service for the hostages. I know that Kenya has joined with most of the other nations of the world in urging Iran to return to the accepted rules of international law and to release the hostages.

President Moi, you have described the matter in the clearest possible words: "How would Kenyans feel," you asked, "if their own ambassadors and diplomats were seized and held captive against international law?"

You have made it clear that every free nation has an interest in what has happened in Iran and Afghanistan: "I do not call for the release of the American hostages," you said, "because they are Americans, but because they are human beings, and Kenyans are human beings, and we cannot escape our common fate as human beings by saying what happens in Iran, or Afghanistan, is none of our concern." We Americans are all deeply grateful for the firm support you and your people have given us.

However, it is not just on international issues that Kenya and the United States hold similar views. We both believe that the proper end of government is a better life

for the governed and that the best way to achieve this is through the participation of all in the political process. Kenya has just finished a general election which saw the full expression of the political will of your people. You will see during your stay with us that we in the United States are commencing preparations for our own elections this Fall. Free elections and a willingness to accept the decision of the people are two of the essential hallmarks of true democracy. In the past year and a half Kenya has met the tests of elections and of a constitutional change of leadership. In both cases the country has justified the faith which her friends had in the commitment of the people of Kenya to the democratic process.

Mr. President, I know that in many ways you see yourself progressing in the footsteps of your great predecessor, Jomo Kenyatta: "Throughout the long struggle for freedom," President Kenyatta once said, "the burning faith which

sustained me and my brothers was that the youth of this country would be free to give their lives, loyalty and readiness for personal sacrifice to the development and welfare of all our people."

President Moi, I believe you have personified this ideal of Jomo Kenyatta. From our point of view the leadership you have given your people has been magnificent. We are pleased that you are here. We value Kenya as a friend. We hope that as a result of this visit our relations will grow even warmer and closer.

#

Chris Matthews
Draft A-1; 2/15/80
Scheduled for Delivery:
Wed., Feb. 20, 10:00 A.M.

Arrival Statement for President Moi of Kenya

President Moi [moy], members of your delegation:

I would like to welcome you to the United States with the friendship, the admiration and the gratitude of the American people.

We have many important matters to discuss during your visit. I look forward to our discussions. My first wish, President Moi, is to thank you and the Kenyan [ken-yan, not keen-yan] people for your support during the difficult crisis in Iran. You have recognized the fundamental issues at stake. You have seen this sad episode as an assault not merely against the people of the United States, but against basic principles of international law. How would your own people feel, you have asked, if Kenyan ambassadors and

diplomats were seized and held captive in defiance of these very same international laws?

At this time I would like to express our gratitude to you, President Moi, not only as the leader of your great nation but as a fellow human being. The American people thank the people of Kenya for joining with other nations of the world in urging the release of our diplomats. And I know that you yourself joined recently in a prayer service devoted to this same goal.

If I may, President Moi, I would like to read your own words on this matter. I think they describe not only your great statesmanship, but your great humanity.

"I do not call for the release of the American hostages because they are Americans," you said, "but because they are human beings, and Kenyans are human beings, and we cannot escape our common fate as human beings by saying that what happens in Iran, or Afghanistan, is none of our concern."

There is an old saying -- a friend in need is a friend indeed. The people of Kenya have stood side by side with us in these difficult days. We will not forget that fact in the days and years ahead.

We Americans are a free people, who wish to live in peace. Kenyans are a free people, who wish to live in peace. Both our nations recognize the dangers that now exist in the world. We both recognize the need for nations of the world such as ourselves, who hold common political and moral values, to draw closer, to take counsel with one another, to find ways to meet common dangers.

During recent months, our two governments have been in frequent contact. I am heartened that we share similar views, both as to the nature of current dangers and the best way to meet them. Kenya has joined with most other nations in urging Iran to honor the accepted rules of international law.

Along with the great majority of other non-aligned nations, it has denounced the brutal invasion of Afghanistan. It has joined with others in announcing that its athletes will not attend the Olympic games in Moscow unless Soviet troops are removed from that country.

Our two nations stand together on these issues. We also stand together in our support for democracy. Kenya has recently held a general election. Our own country has begun preparing for general elections this November. Both elections reflect the shared faith of the Kenyan and American people in the right of free people to shape their own national destinies.

President Moi, it is an honor to welcome to our country again a man who walks in the footsteps of the great Jomo Kenyatta.

President Kenyatta once said that what sustained him through Kenya's long struggle for freedom and independence was

his burning faith that those who came after him "would be free to give their lives, loyalty and readiness for personal sacrifice" to the development and welfare of the Kenyan people.

President Moi, I believe you have personified this great ideal of Jomo Kenyatta. We value your friendship. We hope that this visit will contribute to even warmer and closer relations between our two peoples.

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