

3/6/80

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	Dan Tate to Frank Moore. Re: Meeting with Sen. Robert Byrd. (1 p.)	3/5/80	C
memo	Amb. Reuben Askew to the President. Re: Steel Antidumping Cases. (1 p.)	3/5/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-
Pres. Handwriting File, "3/6/80." Box 173

RESTRICTION CODES

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→ Central files

The Friendship Force



From the desk of . . . WAYNE SMITH

March 1, 1980

Dear Susan:

Here is a copy of a letter I sent directly to the President. If my direct letter doesn't get through, would you give him this copy? Thanks.

Best wishes,

Wayne

↳ Haven't yet seen original
M

AUG 2 80
CENTRAL FILES

cc sent 3/10/80
cc WS

The Friendship Force

Honorary Chairperson, Rosalynn Carter
President, Wayne Smith
Executive Director, Stanley C. Humphries

February 28, 1980

cc Wayne
See comments
again, thank
you for trying
to help
JC

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

I still believe that the idea which I presented to you a few weeks ago for the release of the hostages held in Iran holds within a good deal of potential for success.

The purpose of this letter is to refine my previous suggestion for a solution to this problem and ask you if you would like me to pursue it.

There are now two additional presuppositions which I make:

*Pres.
No Guarantee
of anything*

1. There is no guarantee that the United Nations Investigatory Commission will achieve the release of the hostages. Even if this approach is successful the release may not come for months.
2. One essential factor as to why the hostages have not yet been released is that no one in Iran - including Khomeini himself - is sure that an order for the militants to release the hostages would be obeyed by the militants. One reason for this, in my opinion, is that this entire affair has become the most important thing in the lives of the militants. If they should release the hostages they no longer would be in the center of world attention. And still yet, they must know that one day this episode must end.

May not be accurate

accurate until recently

Mr. President, I propose the following solution to this crisis:

Recognizing the above two assumptions, along with the other three which I made in my previous letter to you, I believe that the hostages might be freed if the following steps were taken:

1. Include the militants in the actual release of the hostages. Invite the militants to participate in a Friendship Force exchange along with other citizens of Iran.

They are criminals - kidnapers & terrorists

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

The Friendship Force

President Jimmy Carter
February 28, 1980
Page 2

2. Let the militants know that once in the United States for this two week experience they would have access to the American people and media. Let them know that they would be dispersed throughout the entire 50 American States to tell their story. Of course, the U. S. Government would need to take security measures both to protect the Iranians as well as to assure that the Iranians could not instigate harm against American persons or property. If the right spirit is established at the beginning of a Friendship Force exchange along these lines, this should not be a problem.
3. One condition for this exchange would be that the Iranians would bring with them, on the same airplane, all of the hostages.
4. Assure the Iranians that approximately 500 Americans - approximately 10 from every state - would go to Iran as Friendship Force Ambassadors of goodwill. All of these Americans would be volunteers and would be influential citizens from their states who would be able to see for themselves the situation in Iran and communicate this to their fellow citizens upon their return. Those who would go would have to be volunteers since there could be no guarantee for their safety. Nor, in fact, that they would not become hostages themselves. However, assuming that an Iranian Government now is in formation, it should be possible to offer the Americans who would go at least some protection by the Iranian Government - including a promise before they departed the USA that they would be received as guests since they are not officially connected with the US Government.
5. Let both Iran and the United States agree to place this matter in the hands of The Friendship Force, taking it out of the hands of government. The Friendship Force would plan to utilize a 747 aircraft of Iran Air to effect this exchange.

Mr. President, I am confident that I would be able to get this proposal before Khomeni through a "third party". The "third party" is a person who has a good relationship with Khomeni and a person with whom I have a good personal relationship. I believe that the person of whom I speak would take me to Khomeni himself and urge him to accept this proposal. In such a case, it would honestly be told that this is not your proposal but rather one

The Iranian Gov't (Prime Minister & Foreign Minister) promised to protect our embassy & people back in Oct. & Nov. - Promise no good.

We have found his intransigence to be absolute

The Friendship Force

President Jimmy Carter
February 28, 1980
Page 3

which grows out of a private initiative outside of government. Still yet, it would be very important that I would be able to say that you are aware of this potential solution and that you would agree to it if the Iranians proposed it to you. My tactic would be to try to persuade the Iranian authorities to suggest this proposal to their militants privately and then let the militants make the proposal publicly directly to the people (not the government) of America. Since you and Rosalynn are so closely identified with The Friendship Force this bold proposal on the part of the Iranian militants directly to the American public to send 500 Americans in exchange for the 50 hostages - plus permitting the Iranian militants to visit the USA for two weeks with other Iranians - hopefully would be seen by the militants as "making you an offer you can't refuse."

Since I have no way of knowing how close everyone may be to a break-through with the present negotiations, I shall of course, do nothing to implement this strategy unless I hear from you that you have no objection if I gave it a try.

Many times impossible situations are solved with improbable solutions. Could this be one of those occasions?

Sincerely,


Wayne Smith

WS/bd

cc: Mrs. Rosalynn Carter

To Jimmy
Honorary Chairperson, Rosalynn Carter
President, Wayne Smith
Executive Director, Stanley C. Humphries

January 10, 1980

Private
The Friendship Force

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

Dear Mr. President:

Here is an idea to obtain the release of the hostages in Iran.

I can't furnish them more potential hostages now. But through your 3rd party, as Kh. would be welcome

First, some presuppositions.

1. That the Iranians would like to find a way out of this mess.
2. That the root of the seizure of the hostages, in large part, is the frustration of the Iranians to communicate matters to the USA and to the world about their regime and culture they consider to be extremely important.
3. That the governments of the USA and Iran are at logger-heads. They are not even talking to each other through third parties.

Now, a possible solution:

1. Propose that the situation be taken out of the hands of the governments and placed directly in the hands of the people of the two countries.
2. Propose that the Friendship Force be the vehicle of the people to achieve a solution. An autonomous branch of the Friendship Force, composed totally of Iranians would be established to correspond with the US branch.
3. Propose that the two governments petition the Friendship Force to arrange for the reciprocal visits of 4,000 citizens of Iran and the USA. Pledge that the USA will obtain 100 volunteers from each of the 50 States who will pay their own way to go to Iran in a spirit of Friendship. These Americans will go in a spirit of openness to hear whatever the Iranians want to say and to see whatever they want to show. The Americans would be guests in homes of Iranians and after a 10 day visit would return to the 50 States to tell what their experience was in Iran. The Foreign Ministry of Iran would have the authority to approve all of the names of the American good-will ambassadors.
4. Propose that 5,000 Iranians be placed in American homes in all 50 States in order to make peace with the American people (not government) and to tell the people of the USA what they desire to convey to us. They would have access to the media. The US State Department would have the authority to approve or disapprove of the names of the Iranian ambassadors of goodwill.
5. Propose that the above happen on two conditions: (a) the immediate release of 50 hostages for 5,000 Americans, and (b) a pledge on the part of both governments that they will assist the Friendship Force to carry out this task within 60 days.

Strategy --- Let Khomeini make this proposal. He would reject it, in all probability, if it came from you. I have ideas as to how this plan would be brought to his attention through a third party.

Sincerely,

Wayne
WAYNE SMITH
President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

06 Mar 80

John White

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/4/80

Mr. President:

NSC concurs with OMB.
Stu has no additional
comments.

Rick/Bill



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 5, 1980

Q

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John P. White 

SUBJECT: DOD Access to Selective Service Registration Data

Defense wants to provide its recruiters with the names and addresses of registrants who consent to release this information. After consultations on the Hill and further discussion with the Vice President, Harold Brown, and Bernie Rostker, I recommend that you accede to DOD's request. Stu does not agree. This action will please members of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees (not only conservatives but some liberals) who are concerned about the strength of the All Volunteer Force, and therefore should increase Congressional support for registration appropriations. This advantage, in our judgment, now outweighs the political disadvantage of associating the registration process with DOD and your decision with DOD's recruiting needs.

If you approve, the registration form will contain a box for the registrant to check if he wishes to have his name and address made available to armed services recruiters.

Approve  _____

Disapprove _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-6-80

To Harold

Jim

Big

Do not talk about
defense cuts or add-ons
until I make a
decision.

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

06 Mar 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1980

9

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

ARNIE MILLER *H*

SUBJECT:

Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, (FHA)
Department of Transportation

We join Secretary Goldschmidt in recommending the appointment of John Hassell, Jr. as Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration in the Department of Transportation, to replace Karl Bowers, who has resigned.

Mr. Hassell came into the Administration in August, 1977 as Associate Administrator for Planning of the Federal Highway Administration and in August, 1978 took over as Deputy Administrator, FHA. Prior to that, he spent several years in the Georgia Department of Transportation as Chief of the Policy Planning Section. Mr. Hassell is a professional engineer who holds a Doctorate in Land Economics and Urban Affairs.

Neil Goldschmidt is committed to replacing Hassell as Deputy Administrator with a woman, and we are assisting him with that search.

Hamilton concurs in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the nomination of John Hassell, Jr., of Georgia, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration.

approve

disapprove

JOHN S. HASSELL, JR.
Georgia

EXPERIENCE

1978 - Date Deputy Administrator,
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

1977 - 1978 Associate Administrator for Planning
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation

1975 - 1977 Chief, Policy Planning Section,
Georgia Department of Transportation

1974 - 1975 Chief, Systems Research Branch,
Georgia Department of Transportation

1973 - 1974 Civil Engineer II,
Georgia Department of Transportation

1971 - 1972 Research Engineer,
Georgia Institute of Technology,
Department of Civil Engineering,
Atlanta, Georgia

1969 - 1971 Captain, U. S. Army,
Chief, Drainage Subjection,
U. S. Army Engineer School,
Ft. Belvoir, Virginia

1967 - 1969 Graduate Research Assistant,
Georgia Institute of Technology,
Department of Civil Engineering

1967 Transportation Planner,
Traffic Planning Associates, Atlanta

1964 - 1966 Research Assistant,
Georgia Institute of Technology
Department of Civil Engineering

EDUCATION

1961 Georgia Institute of Technology, B.C.E.
1966 Georgia Institute of Technology, M.S.C.E.
1972 Georgia State University, Ph.D.

PERSONAL

White Male
Age 36
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1980

①
—

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

Jack
AM

SUBJECT:

Henry L. Kimelman as Ambassador to Luxembourg

We join Secretary Vance in recommending that you nominate Henry L. Kimelman, of the Virgin Islands, as Ambassador to Luxembourg.

Kimelman, 58, has been Chairman and President of the West Indies Corporation for ten years. He is well-known as a successful businessman throughout the Caribbean, and he served as an assistant to former Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall. Kimelman is strongly supported by Senator Church.

It has been agreed that Kimelman will not succeed the present Ambassador to Luxembourg until the latter part of 1980. Zbig and the Vice President concur.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Henry L. Kimelman, of the Virgin Islands, as United States Ambassador to Luxembourg.

✓ APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE

HENRY L. KIMELMAN
Virgin Islands

EXPERIENCE:

1969 - Present Chairman of the Board and President,
West Indies Corporation.

1969 - 1971 President, Overview Corporation,
Washington, D. C.

1967 - 1969 Assistant to Secretary Morris Udall,
Department of Interior.

1964 - 1967 Chairman of the Board,
Island Block Corporation and Henry
Elliot, Ltd., U. S. Virgin Islands.

1961 - 1964 Commissioner of Commerce,
U. S. Virgin Islands.

Chairman, Virgin Islands Economic
Development Board.

Administrator, U. S. Area Redevelopment
Administration.

1949 - 1960 President and Treasurer, Virgin Isle
Hotel, Inc. and Virgin Islands Realty
Corporation.

EDUCATION:

1943 B.S., New York University

PERSONAL:

White Male
Age 58
Democrat

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 29, 1980

AckFm/SE
CONGRESSIONAL
LIAISON

MAR 4 1980

001924CL

cc: Tate

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

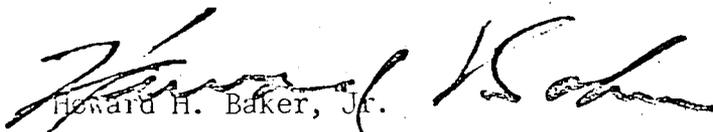
The January consumer price index projects an annual inflation rate of 18.2 percent in 1980. There is a growing feeling in the country that we are approaching, or have already entered, a time of economic crisis.

It may be difficult in a presidential election year to put partisan politics aside for a moment to discuss these matters dispassionately and constructively, but that is what I propose we do.

I respectfully suggest that you take the initiative and call at the earliest possible date a bipartisan economic summit meeting to address the Nation's urgent economic problems and to devise the most effective means of alleviating those problems in the short term and solving them in the longer term.

Having worked with you on matters of overriding national concern in the past, I believe a similar bipartisan approach is essential to the relief of our national economic distress, and I look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,


Howard H. Baker, Jr.

HHBJr:lnr

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1980

*Sta -
Comma
p 3
nuclear, synthetic*

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT:

Utility Oil Backout Transmittal
Letter

*Can we mention
that \$ will come
for WPT?*

J

Attached is the transmittal letter for the Utility Oil Backout legislation that you need to sign before we can proceed with the announcement later this morning. It is now scheduled for 11:00 a.m. in the Capitol.

This letter has been reviewed by DoE and EPA and includes the language you requested on acid rain.

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

3:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1980

BRIEFING FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS ON
NATIONAL SECURITY & ENERGY POLICY

Thursday, March 6, 1980

3:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

The East Room

From: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

I. PURPOSE

To brief a cross-section of community leaders on recent events in Southwest Asia and on your energy policy, making the linkage between national security and energy issues.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: We have structured this second in a series of issues briefings to reflect the linkage between national security and energy issues. It combines a restatement of your foreign policy goals with consciousness-raising on energy policy and inflation.

Zbig will give an overview of the international situation, concluding with the importance of reducing our dependence on foreign oil. After Zbig's remarks, Stu will make the linkage to your energy policy, emphasizing the need for swift conclusion of the conferences and additional legislation we will be sending up this year. He will also emphasize how reducing our dependence on foreign oil can impact on the inflation problem. It is an opportunity to restate our goals and policies, our commitment to conservation, and the need for increased public pressure on the Congress to finish the job.

B. Participants: About 250 leaders from around the nation are expected. The states of Ohio and Florida will be particularly well-represented.

C. Press Plan: White House Photo and Press Pool for your remarks. In addition, a few publishers have been invited as guests and will be in the audience for the entire briefing, including all of your remarks.

III. AGENDA

I will open the briefing at 1:45 p.m. Zbig and Stu will then follow with their presentations. Stu will be answering questions when you arrive. You might want to answer a few questions after you finish your remarks. A reception in the State Dining Room will follow.

IV. TALKING POINTS

Talking points prepared by the speechwriters, working with my office, have been submitted separately.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BRIEFING FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

ON

NATIONAL SECURITY AND ENERGY POLICY

March 6, 1980

The East Room

Agenda

1:45 p.m.	Opening Remarks	Anne Wexler
1:47 p.m.	Recent International Events & The President's Response to Them	Zbigniew Brzezinski
2:00 p.m.	Questions and Answers	Zbigniew Brzezinski
2:30 p.m.	The Energy Situation & The President's Energy Policy	Stuart Eizenstat
2:45 p.m.	Questions and Answers	Stuart Eizenstat
3:15 p.m.	Remarks	The President
3:30 p.m.	Reception -- The State Dining Room	

3:15 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg *Rick*

Subject: Presidential Talking
Points: Energy and
Security Briefing
for Community Leaders

Scheduled delivery:
Thur, March 6, 1980
3:15 P.M.

The Presidential Talking Points for
this occasion are attached.

Clearances

Anne Wexler
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Ray Jenkins
Staff for Fred Kahn

Hertzberg
Draft A-1, 3/3/80
Scheduled delivery:
Thurs. 3/6/80, 3:15 p.m.

Talking Points:

Briefing on Foreign Policy and Energy Security

TALKING POINTS

1. THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT I WANT TO MAKE TO YOU TODAY IS THIS: OUR NATIONAL SECURITY IS INTIMATELY TIED TO OUR ENERGY SECURITY. IF ANYONE HAD ANY DOUBTS ABOUT THIS, THE EVENTS OF RECENT MONTHS SHOULD HAVE LAID THEM TO REST.
2. THE SOVIET AGGRESSION IN AFGHANISTAN WOULD BE A MATTER OF GREAT CONCERN TO US EVEN IF THERE WERE NOT A SINGLE DROP OF OIL IN THE PERSIAN GULF. THE SAME IS OBVIOUSLY TRUE OF THE SEIZURE OF OUR CITIZENS IN IRAN.
3. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS THE WORLD'S DANGEROUS OVERDEPENDENCE ON PERSIAN GULF OIL THAT HAS MADE BOTH THESE SITUATIONS SO DANGEROUS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF NATIONAL SECURITY. WE ARE DEPENDENT, BUT OUR ALLIES AND THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ARE IN MANY CASES EVEN MORE SO -- AND THEY TEND TO HAVE FEWER RESOURCES TO HELP THEM LESSEN THAT DEPENDENCE.
4. SOME FACTS:
 - ¶ AS LATE AS 1968 THE UNITED STATES WAS STILL A NET ENERGY-EXPORTING NATION.
 - ¶ BY 1971 WE WERE IMPORTING 3.9 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY -- AND PAYING \$4 BILLION A YEAR FOR IT.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

¶ BY 1977 OUR OIL IMPORTS WERE RUNNING AT 8.8 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY -- AND THE ANNUAL BILL WAS \$45 BILLION.

¶ LAST YEAR, ALMOST HALF THE OIL WE USED WAS FROM OVERSEAS, AND THE BILL WAS MORE THAN \$56 BILLION.

¶ THOUGH IMPORTS HAVE BEGUN TO DROP, THE PRICE IS STILL CLIMBING STEEPLY, WITH NO END IN SIGHT. THE RESULT IS THAT IN 1980 THE BILL COULD REACH \$70 BILLION.

¶ THIS IS MORE THAN \$300 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTRY. IT IS THE EQUIVALENT OF THE ENTIRE PERSONAL INCOME OF EVERY CITIZEN IN TWELVE OF THE STATES OF OUR UNION.

5. THIS IS A TREMENDOUS DRAIN OF WEALTH OUT OF OUR COUNTRY. OBVIOUSLY, IT HAS A DEVASTATING IMPACT ON INFLATION -- AND ON OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY. SO EVEN IF THE SUPPLY OF FOREIGN OIL WERE TOTALLY DEPENDABLE, LESSENING OUR RELIANCE ON IT WOULD BE AN URGENT TASK.

6. BUT AS RECENT EVENTS REMIND US, MOST OF THE FREE WORLD'S OIL COMES FROM A REGION WHICH IS HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONFLICT. MOREOVER, COMPETITION FOR SCARCE SUPPLIES COULD EVENTUALLY STRAIN OUR ALLIANCES WITH NATIONS THAT ARE EVEN MORE DEPENDENT THAN WE ARE.

7. THAT IS WHY I HAVE SPENT THREE YEARS FIGHTING FOR A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY -- A POLICY THAT WILL REDUCE THE THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY CAUSED BY OUR DEPENDENCE ON

IMPORTED OIL. IT HAS BEEN A TOUGH BATTLE -- AND IT IS NOT OVER YET. BUT UNDER THE PROGRAMS WE HAVE ENACTED AND THOSE WE HAVE PROPOSED, THE UNITED STATES WILL REDUCE OIL IMPORTS TO ABOUT 4-5 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY IN 1990. THIS WILL BE 9-10 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY LESS THAN WITHOUT THESE PROGRAMS.

8. THE CONGRESS IS NOW WORKING ON THREE CRUCIAL PARTS OF THIS NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY:

¶ LAST WEEK, THE SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE COMPLETED WORK ON THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX. THIS WAS A MAJOR VICTORY FOR OUR NATION, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO SIGNING THE FINAL BILL SOON. THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX WILL PROMOTE FAIRNESS AND EQUITY, AND IT WILL GIVE OUR NATION THE FINANCIAL MUSCLE TO ACHIEVE ENERGY SECURITY.

¶ THERE IS ALSO NOW STARTING TO BE SOME MOVEMENT IN THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ON THE ENERGY SECURITY CORPORATION AND THE ENERGY MOBILIZATION BOARD.

° THE E.S.C. WILL ENABLE US TO MOUNT AN UNPRECEDENTED EFFORT BOTH FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES AND FOR CONSERVATION.

° THE E.M.B. WILL HELP US MOVE FORWARD WITH CRITICAL ENERGY PROJECTS.

¶ BUT I STILL NEED YOU TO HELP ME KEEP THE PRESSURE ON AND MAKE THE CONFEREES UNDERSTAND THAT OUR NATIONAL SECURITY IS INVOLVED.

9. YOU CAN HELP OUR COUNTRY EVEN MORE DIRECTLY IN THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT AREAS OF DOMESTIC ACTION RIGHT NOW: ENERGY CONSERVATION AND INFLATION.

10. I AM FIGHTING TO ENSURE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES ALL IT CAN TO CONSERVE ENERGY AND TO PROMOTE CONSERVATION -- THROUGH ECONOMIC INCENTIVES, SUBSIDIES, MILEAGE REQUIREMENTS AND IN MANY OTHER WAYS. BUT ALMOST BY DEFINITION, ENERGY CONSERVATION IS A DECENTRALIZED ACTIVITY. WHAT YOU DO IN YOUR HOMES AND BUSINESSES AND COMMUNITIES WILL BE CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION EFFORT.

11. INFLATION IS OUR MOST DIFFICULT DOMESTIC PROBLEM. THERE ARE NO QUICK OR EASY ANSWERS TO IT. MORE IMPORTANT, THERE ARE NO PAINLESS ANSWERS. THERE MUST BE RESTRAINT ALL ACROSS THE BOARD -- POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY. SOME OF THE STEPS I AM TAKING AND WILL BE TAKING ARE GOING TO HURT. IT IS EASY TO SUPPORT SACRIFICE -- AS LONG AS THE PAIN IS SOMEONE ELSE'S. THAT WILL NOT BE THE CASE IF WE ARE SERIOUS ABOUT CONTROLLING INFLATION. IT WILL HURT, BUT ULTIMATELY IT WILL HURT FAR LESS THAN INFLATION ITSELF -- AND THAT IS THE CHOICE WE FACE IN THE REAL WORLD. IT IS NOT A PLEASANT CHOICE. BUT IT IS THE TRUTH, AND IF WE FACE IT WE CAN SOLVE THIS PROBLEM.

12. IN FIGHTING INFLATION AND IN ACHIEVING ENERGY SECURITY, WE NEED, ABOVE ALL, A REAWAKENED SENSE OF NATIONAL COMMUNITY -- A RECOGNITION THAT WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER. I NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION AS COMMUNITY LEADERS IN THESE FIGHTS.

#

*Phil has
seen*

*11 am
(10 min)
March 6*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/4/80

Mr. President:

Amb. Askew called me after talking with last night. He said he had thought more about the issue and felt a meeting on thursday would be more constructive than a paper to you. I can schedule a meeting or have him send a paper to you.

schedule meeting

send paper

J

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-6-80

To Jack Watson

Two people have
been recommended to
me for the Alcohol
& Drug Commission

Dr Joe Pursch

Darryll Sorenson
(Omaha, Neb)

States ?

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Phil has
seen.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/5/80

Mr. President:

The VP just called to
ask you to call Sis Daley
in Chicago and thank her
fro the great day she
gave the re-election
effort.

Phil

*Done
J*

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

- 06 Mar 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
/	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
LYNN DAFT *Lynn*

SUBJECT: Administration Position on Pending
Farm Policy Legislation

As you know, there are a number of farm program proposals now pending in the Congress. There are several reasons for this interest: grain markets have still not fully recovered from the Soviet grain suspension; an expectation that farm income will fall sharply (perhaps by 20 percent) in 1980 as a result of rapidly rising producing costs; an abnormally tight farm credit market, particularly in the upper Mid-West; and the Administration decision to not offer a paid diversion program in 1980.

We believe that most of these legislative proposals are unnecessary. Some are very expensive, particularly those that require much higher loan rates. One measure (S. 2277/Senator Talmadge) would increase outlays for FY 1980 and FY 1981 combined by \$1.7 billion. Another (S. 2264/Senator Exon) would result in an additional \$1.3 billion in outlays over the same period. Although both Agriculture Committees have been very cooperative in recent weeks, many of the members are under intensive pressure from back home to provide additional farm credit.

An Administration representative (Howard Hjort) will testify before the Senate Agriculture Committee this Thursday, March 6. Given the uncertainties surrounding the economic policy review, Secretary Bergland proposes that we defer taking a position on those proposals that have an important budgetary effect until this review is complete. The Secretary had wanted to propose a special loan program linked to participation in the farmer-owned grain reserve but he now feels that consideration of this program should be postponed, pending completion of the economic policy review. Your other advisors agree on this approach. *today*

The Administration will testify in support of several other actions on which there is unanimous agreement and, with one exception, are either covered by our initial 1981 budget estimate or are off budget. Your advisors have discussed these and agree that the Secretary should proceed to implement the following actions, if you concur:

- o Accelerate the purchase of some wheat and corn to show that we are carrying out in an aggressive way your earlier directive to protect farmers from the adverse price effects associated with the Soviet grain suspension.
- o Support legislation to extend the Economic Emergency loan program to make available an additional \$2 billion in loan guarantees for farmers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere. This will include several changes in the existing program to tighten administration and lessen the opportunity for abuse. (We have already testified in support of this measure. Though implementing this will require a budget supplemental for 1980 and a budget amendment for 1981, its outlay effects will be eliminated by selling the loan assets off budget.)
- o Support legislation that would permit those who did not participate in the 1979 crop set-aside to enter a limited quantity of corn in the farmer-held grain reserve. This would only be done after giving program participants an opportunity to place enough corn in the reserve to meet our stock objectives and taking into account the quantity of corn purchased before the effective date of the authority. These entrants would not be eligible for the first year interest waiver. To the extent this offsets CCC acquisitions, it will reduce outlays.
- o Support legislation that would permit the sale of CCC owned corn for conversion into alcohol when the farm price exceeds the release price for the farmer-held reserve. Since current authority requires that CCC owned grain not be sold until market price exceeds 150 percent of the loan rate, this would have the effect of permitting corn to be sold for this purpose at a somewhat lower price (\$2.63 versus \$3.15, presently).

DECISION

Approve (USDA, OMB, CEA, Treasury, Kahn,
Peterson, NSC, DPS)

Disapprove

WASHINGTON
06 Mar 80

Hamilton Jordan

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1980

cc Ham
J

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Press *FP*

After my speech in New York last night, Russ Peterson came up to me and asked that I relay the following to you.

He believes that more than any other candidate in either party, you would make the best President from the environmentalist point of view.

Although as President of the Audubon Society (now 400,000 strong) he cannot publicly endorse your candidacy, he will work behind the scenes for your nomination and re-election. He asks that you call on him if he can be of help in this manner.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

06 Mar 80

Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Hugh Carter

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
/	MOORE
	POWELL
/	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
/	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
/	WISE

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

FRANK MOORE
JACK WATSON
HUGH CARTER

You recently requested that Hugh confer with the Secretary of Defense regarding Congressman Andy Ireland's endorsement of the resolution adopted by the Governor of Florida and his cabinet to name one of the next four Trident submarines USS FLORIDA.

The Department of Defense has not made any decisions on the naming of these ships. The keel laying has taken place on one of the submarines and it is scheduled to launch in January 1981. The keel layings for the other three are scheduled for April 1980, December 1980 and August 1981, respectively.

Florida is one of the 37 eligible states that these four Trident submarines will be named after. Three previous ships of this class were named at White House direction (MICHIGAN, OHIO and GEORGIA) and Secretary Brown advises that it would be appropriate for one of the four new ships to be named USS FLORIDA.

We recommend that a Trident submarine be named USS FLORIDA and will make the appropriate arrangements if you concur.

APPROVE _____ ✓

DISAPPROVE _____

→ Mr. Small

l

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

DATE: FEB 11, 1980

PAGE: - 1-

FROM

SUBJECT

DISPOSITION

COMMENTS

Susan - p1
9

REP. ANDY IRELAND
(D) - FLORIDA

FORWARDS AND ENDORSES A COPY OF THE
RESOLUTION, ADOPTED BY FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR AND
HIS CABINET, URGING THE NAMING OF ONE OF THE
FOUR TRIDENT SUBMARINES THE USS FLORIDA.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY FM
CC:MILITARY OFFICE

*High - Private
Comment in brown*

ANDY IRELAND
8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

115 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5015

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SMALL BUSINESS
ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 6, 1980

DISTRICT OFFICES:
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA 33880
120 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE
P.O. Box 9447
(813) 299-4041, 299-5120
BRADENTON, FLORIDA 33506
1101 6TH AVENUE WEST
P.O. Box 1220
(813) 746-0766
SARASOTA, FLORIDA 33578
2002 RINGLING BLVD., Rm. 238
P.O. Box 1029
(813) 366-4896
LAKELAND, FLORIDA 33803
2015 SOUTH FLORIDA AVENUE
(813) 687-8018, 687-8190

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

Dear President Carter:

Enclosed please find a copy of the resolution adopted by the Governor and his Cabinet on January 8, 1980 in support of naming one of the four Trident submarines the USS Florida.

I heartily concur with the efforts of Governor Graham and his Cabinet on this matter, and urge you to aid us in our request.

Please don't hesitate to let me know if I can be of any assistance to you on this matter.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

API:kc

ACK. FM
CONGRESSIONAL
LIAISON

FEB 11 1980
cc: Mil. Office
001659 CL

5045

State Of Florida

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the State of Florida has been associated with the naval ships since 1513 when Juan Ponce de Leon landed near Saint Augustine; and

WHEREAS, Florida continues to provide a major role in the readiness and defense mission of the United States Navy with naval bases from Key West to Jacksonville and Pensacola; and

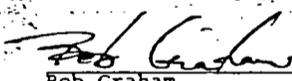
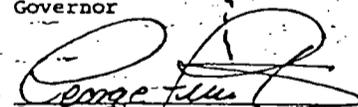
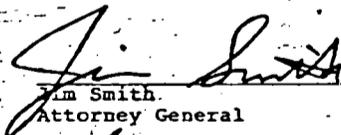
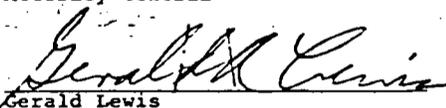
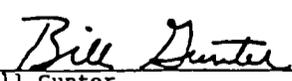
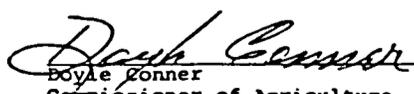
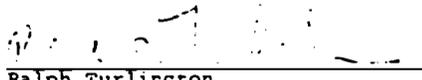
WHEREAS, five ships of the United States Navy and one Confederate raider have been named the Florida, but none has been so designated since a battleship was decommissioned in 1931 under a disarmament treaty; and

WHEREAS, four Trident submarines now under construction for the United States Navy are to be named for states;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Governor and Cabinet of the State of Florida that:

President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Secretary of the Navy Edward Hidalgo are urged to designate one of the Trident submarines as the USS Florida.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Governor and Cabinet of the State of Florida have hereunto subscribed their names and have caused the official seal of the said State of Florida to be hereunto affixed in the City of Tallahassee, Florida on this 5th day of January, A.D., 1980.


Bob Graham
Governor
George Firestone
Secretary of State
Jim Smith
Attorney General
Gerald Lewis
Comptroller
Bill Gunter
Treasurer
Doyle Zonner
Commissioner of Agriculture
Ralph Turlington

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Anti-Inflation Program

In two previous memos, dated February 26 and March 1, I expressed my views about the need, the politics and the feasibility of budget cuts so deep that we can claim to have achieved a balance.

In this memo, after extensive consultations on the Hill, I will briefly address the key questions of how the cuts should be made.

(1) Serious consideration should be given to a form of across-the-board cut. Raising \$16 billion in this fashion would require roughly a 3% reduction including defense; excluding defense would require about 4%. This need not be a mechanical 4% for all programs--some can get somewhat more, some less, depending on our own needs and priorities. There are a few programs which can be picked out for special treatment, but these should be kept to an absolute minimum.

For the budget cuts to succeed they must be perceived as fair. Yet most of the budget, and the great majority of the domestic budget, goes to the elderly, the poor, and social needs. Inevitably much of the burden of budget reduction, whether selective or across-the-board, must be borne by these programs. While I would not want to make a final recommendation before seeing OMB's proposals, I am afraid that any selective budget cutting will inevitably be perceived as unfair by those impacted by each cut. An across-the-board cut is most easily explained as fair -- and ease of explanation is critically important. In summary, across-the-board cuts have the following advantages:

- o They limit the amount of hardship imposed on any particular sector of the economy. Most of the Federal programs would not be devastated by relatively small cuts.
- o They avoid serious criticism of the President by particular interest groups or Congressmen who feel that their programs have been singled out unfairly for disproportionate cuts. The cuts will gain much broader support if they are viewed as "equitable."

- o Across-the-board cuts are much more likely to generate public support for anti-inflation budget reductions (i.e., "everybody must take their percentage cut"). Individuals and interest groups would feel that they have been asked to give their fair contribution, and no more.
- o Congress may want to change our priorities anyway. We should recognize that it is in Congress' interest to ask us to make the difficult decisions and single out individual programs. They then can restore some of these cuts in response to interest group pressures.
- o We have gone to great lengths to run an "open" budget process with substantial consultation with Democratic constituencies. The result has been a budget that has been widely supported and has appropriately balanced the priorities of all of these groups. These constituencies may understand a scaling back of the overall budget in response to inflation. They will object strongly to a substantial shift in the priorities of the budget that is carried out in one week's time.
- o It is almost impossible to explain why particular programs in the budget are not justified now, when they merited inclusion in the President's budget just one month ago. On the other hand, it can be argued that economic circumstances have changed and that all sectors must scale back their expectations somewhat.

As a technical matter it is not possible to simply cut budget outlays by a flat percentage with a single stroke. Adjustments must be made to budget authority, and to the statutory requirements of entitlement programs, on a case-by-case basis. But it is possible for you to direct your advisors to produce proposals on a program-by-program basis which will have the effect of an across-the-board outlay reduction and which can be publicly explained as such. I am not recommending that you request broad legislative authority to impound. That would be unlikely to be granted, at least unless and until Congressional budget control procedures break down. I am recommending specific changes in our budget, and specific legislative changes in entitlement programs, to produce the result of an across-the-board cut.

In addition to asking your economic advisors to prepare an "across-the-board cut", I would recommend that you ask for preparation for your review of specific departures from this policy to serve high-priority interests. Such departures should be small in number so that they can be highlighted as exceptions to the general policy.

There are downsides to this approach. We will be accused by some of not "biting the bullet" to choose priorities. But I fear that selective cuts of the magnitude needed would destructively pit constituency against constituency -- and against us -- in Congress and the country.

(2) Defense should participate. Mo Udall told me he and other liberals are prepared to support a budget-balancing effort but that to exclude defense would bitterly divide the party. Even such conservatives as Senator Roth have suggested not exempting defense. In our published 1981 budget defense controllables rise by more than \$10 billion while civilian controllables actually decline by nearly \$1 billion. While overall civilian spending does rise due to inflation increases in uncontrollable programs, the overall civilian budget declines in real terms while defense grows substantially. The perception of equity would be substantially enhanced by proportionate participation of defense in the budget reductions. These cuts in defense will be painful -- but no less so than those in an already tight domestic budget. If all components of the defense budget cannot be reduced comparably, reductions in non-readiness areas would help.

(3) Some tax increases should be proposed. While there are exceptions, the great bulk of the domestic budget goes to the elderly and less-advantaged Americans. It will be hard to enact tax increases -- but it will be hard if not impossible to enact many of the changes needed to balance the budget. I believe the perception of fairness requires imposition of some sacrifice on the advantaged. Candidates include a surcharge on those earning over \$50,000 a year, income tax and withholding on interest and dividends (\$3-\$7 billion).

(4) The Congressional budget process provides a mechanism for trimming controllable programs. But if changes in entitlement programs are left to the various committees it is likely that little will happen. I believe all legislative changes should be incorporated into a single bill, sponsored by the two Majority Leaders with a special timetable. Efforts should be made at the outset to line up majorities as cosponsors. The committees which are being appointed by the Speaker and Senator Byrd can be a forum for producing consensus on such legislation.

(5) I continue to oppose a fee on imported oil because of its inflationary impact. We cannot be proposing an anti-inflation program which adds to inflation. One action which might be explored would be to correct the existing gasoline excise tax to an ad valorem tax. The 4¢ excise has not been increased in many years, although the cost of gasoline has tripled. We could propose that beginning in 1981, without changing the initial level, the tax be indexed to increases in gasoline prices.

You should know that Dick Cooper feels, based on his conversations with Yamani in Saudi Arabia, that there is a very real risk that many of the OPEC producers will raise their prices in direct response to the imposition of a fee, since they see a fee as depriving them of revenues. It would be devastating to have as a response to your program the rapid increase in foreign crude oil prices. Dick also felt that a fee in the context of an anti-inflation program was not a good idea.

Finally, I recommend that we try to estimate the impact of any budget cuts for future years as well. To the extent that we can demonstrate that the cuts in FY '81 will have a beneficial effect in future years, we will be able to get greater credit for the magnitude of your cuts. For instance, a cut in a program for FY '81 that might equal \$200-\$300 million, can be translated into a cut of perhaps a billion dollars if we look at the FY '81-'84 budget picture.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

06 Mar 80

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

NAME DONALD MANES

1082

TITLE President, Queens Borough

Requested by McCleary/Albers

CITY/STATE New York City, N.Y.

Date of Request 3/4/80

Phone Number--Home (212) 454-7933

Work (212) 520-3200

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Donald Manes called you today and said he did not want "to complain but to give you a different view of the U.N. vote."

Joel McCleary and Bill Albers recommend you return Manes' call.

NOTES: (Date of Call 3-6-80) Met large no. of Jews - students, others - No great need for "mea culpa" among Jews - Press conference in Wash by Pres. or Strauss in NY - adequate - Emphasize positive

KV

1085

NAME Howell Heflin

TITLE U.S. Senator

CITY/STATE Tuscumbia, Alabama

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work (202) 224-4124

Other () _____

Requested by Frank Moore

Date of Request 3/5/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Background: The Senate Commerce Committee will mark up the trucking deregulation bill on Thursday (tomorrow). Chairman Cannon has introduced a bill that does not go as far as ours but does take the critical step to open up entry, restrict price-fixing, and eliminate restrictions on the goods truckers carry and the routes they drive. These Senators are under heavy pressure from home-state truckers (See Attached)

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

*Too late
not made*

KV . NAME Donald W. Riegle, Jr.

1086

TITLE U.S. Senator (D-Michigan)

CITY/STATE _____

Requested by Frank Moore

Phone Number--Home () 543-4242

Date of Request 3/5/80

Work () 224-4822

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Background: The Senate Commerce Committee will mark up the trucking deregulation bill on Thursday (tomorrow). Chairman Cannon has introduced a bill that does not go as far as ours but does take the critical step to open up entry, restrict price-fixing, and eliminate restrictions on the goods truckers carry and the routes they drive. These Senators are under heavy pressure from home-state truckers (continued on attached)

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

*Too late
not made*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-6-50

Phil

I'll stay at
The WH this
weekend

J

Community Leaders Briefing 3/6/80

NAT Sec = En Sec

Ser of concern cont Oil

Dependency US/726, etc

'68 exported energy

177 88 BBL/DAY 45B

80 - 1 MIL \$70B/L

Infl/energy

109%

NAT EN POLICY

1990 4-5 MBD

LEGIS - NO EASY ANS

CONSERVATION

Private Luncheon 3/6/80

Bill Mazur - Syracuse Labor
Mario Cuomo

Mayor Corning (Albany)

Dominic Baranella

Mayor Locher (Yonkers)

Cong Sam Stratton

Larry Kivwan Rochester
called 4/15

Rep Stanley Lundine

Mayor Paulinga (Utica)

Mayor Tom Ryan (Rochester)

Rep Matt McHugh

Joe Talarico Un Fed
& Com Wkers

Casey Wales Utah Buffalo

Dennis O'Neill " "

Ed Kobisch NY Educator

Joe Rizzo A TIME Buff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1980

Mr. President:

In your State of the Union speech, you said that we had reduced petroleum consumption by 8% last year. That figure is accurate when the December 1979 consumption level of petroleum is compared to the December 1978 level. However, if the 1978 and 1979 comparisons are made on an annualized basis, the reduction in petroleum consumption is 2.5%. The difference between the December to December figures and the annualized figures is due principally to the fact that the large energy price increases occurred much later in the year in 1979.

You should also be aware of the fact that the first 45 days of 1980 compared to the first 45 days of 1979, petroleum consumption is down 9.2%.

David Rubenstein

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

11:50 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH EASTER SEAL POSTER CHILD

Thursday, March 6, 1980

11:40 a.m.

The Oval Office

From: Anne Wexler *Anne*

I. PURPOSE

To greet Jeanette Alvarado, the 1980 Easter Seal Poster Child, and to receive the first sheet of 1980 Easter Seals.

II. BACKGROUND

The White House visit by the Easter Seal Child is a traditional event that calls attention to the Easter Seal Society's annual fundraising drive.

This year's child, eight-year-old Jeanette Alvarado, from San Antonio, is the fourth poster child you have greeted. Jeanette was born a paraplegic due to a spinal cord lesion. She has fully recovered from a facial wound resulting from a shooting accident near her home on New Year's Eve. You wrote Jeanette on that occasion wishing her well.

III. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Participants: Jeanette Alvarado, 1980 Easter Seal Child; Mrs. Helen Alvarado, her mother; Congressman Henry Gonzalez (D-TX); Mrs. Johanna Plaut (PLOW), President of the National Easter Seal Society (whom you met last year); John Garrison, Executive Director National Easter Seal Society (whom you met last year); Keith Roberts, Director of Public Relations, National Easter Seal Society; and Ambassador Esteban Torres.

B. Press Plan: White House press corps.

Ambassador Torres has also arranged for Jeannette Alvarado to be interviewed by an Hispanic correspondent.

IV. TALKING POINTS

1. Commend the National Easter Seal Society for providing comprehensive services to 350,000 persons with physical handicaps. The Easter Seal Society is an example of the positive effects of voluntary service. Over one million volunteers are involved in the Easter Seal Society.

2. I am pleased that Jeanette was able to come to Washington to see me after her accident in January. (A copy of your letter to Jeanette is attached).

Copy

January 4, 1980

To Jeanette Alvarado

I was sorry to hear of the unfortunate accident which caused you to be hospitalized January 1. I hope you are feeling much better and will be able to visit me in Washington this spring.

Get well soon.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

Miss Jeanette Alvarado
3333 Weir Avenue, Lot 121
San Antonio, Texas 78226

LO

EAThomas:kew:1/3/80

71
85

1980 nat. Paster child for
Easter seals Foundation
Recovering from gunshot wound

800105 1430

Easter Seals Poster Child, 8, Wounded During Celebration

The Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — An 8-year-old girl selected as 1980 national poster child for the Easter Seals Foundation was shot in the head during a New Year's celebration, police said Tuesday.

Police said Jeanette Alvarado, daughter of Helen Alvarado of San Antonio, was in fair condition at a San Antonio hospital. The girl was outside the home of her grandmother early Tuesday watching fireworks when she was shot, police said.

Alice Alvarado, 31, an aunt, was shot in the neck moments later. She was also hospitalized in fair condition.

Neither exactly what happened nor a motive for the shootings has been determined, police said. Where the assailant may have fired from and the caliber of the weapon used are not yet known, according to police.

The Alvarado girl, a paraplegic suffering from a congenital spinal cord condition, was selected as national poster child for 1980 for the Easter Seals campaign at a convention in Philadelphia last November.

Family members were unable to speculate immediately on whether the girl would be able to carry out a planned schedule of personal appearances throughout the nation this year.

11:55 Am

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH HARRY SCHWARTZ
Thursday, March 6, 1980
11:55 a.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*

I. PURPOSE

To say goodbye to Harry Schwartz of the Domestic Policy Staff.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- a. Background: Harry joined the campaign in June 1976 to work under Stu, coordinating the Issues Task Forces. He served briefly with Stu in the Transition, and in early 1977 you appointed him Assistant Secretary of HUD for Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations. He left HUD to join the Domestic Policy Staff in January 1979. His principal issue areas have been Small Business (he drafted your Message on Small Business) and Solar Energy and Conservation. He is leaving to practice law in Washington.
- b. Participants: Harry Schwartz
- c. Press Plan: White House photographer only.

11:45 a.m.

March 6, 1980

MEETING WITH REP. JOE FISHER

Thursday, March 6, 1980
11:45 a.m., 5 minutes
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

Congressman Fisher would like to publicly endorse the President for reelection.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: You spoke to Congressman Fisher on February 17 and during the conversation it was suggested that he come to see you to make a public statement of support.

One other subject that might come up is Fisher's concern about the proportional distribution of the Windfall Profits Tax. He doesn't feel enough will be going to energy and although we are sympathetic to his views, we feel that the conference report is just about the best we will get.

B. Participants: The President, Congressman Joe Fisher, Margaret Fisher (the Congressman's wife), John Norman, (AA to Fisher), Sue Hoffman (10th District Carter/Mondale Coordinator), Lynne Johnson (Chairperson, 10th District Democrats), Frank Moore, Bill Cable

C. Press Plan: Wire services for brief photo

Last Day - Wednesday, March 12

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 6374
 Gold Medal for Canadian Ambassador
 Kenneth Taylor
 (Sponsored by Rep. Akaka and 32 others)

THE BILL

The enrolled bill authorizes you, on behalf of the Congress, to present a gold medal of appropriate design to Ambassador Kenneth Taylor in recognition of his efforts in securing the safe return of six American Embassy officials in Tehran. The bill authorizes the Treasury Department to spend up to \$20,000 for the medal.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

House: 362-1
Senate: Voice Vote

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

OMB and State recommend approval; Treasury has no objection. State recommends against issuance of a Presidential statement because of the still-sensitive situation in Iran. I recommend signature of the bill.

DECISION

- Sign H.R. 6374 (recommended)
- Veto H.R. 6374

Tell treasury to forego special portraits, etc - stick to an inscription of appreciation - Medal of freedom design may be ok - with special message J

SUITE 1000, THE WATERGATE 600
600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

C

*Mr. President
The Chinese are
right - There's
nothing new
under
the sun*

March 6, 1980

Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

To the Editor:

The difference between President Carter's handling of the "communication gap" between him and the State Department is that he candidly admitted what his predecessors, when faced with similar problems, covered up. As it is, we are dealing with more than a "communication gap". It is a gap between Presidential Mideast policy and State Department Mideast policy.

But this is not the first time that such a gap has been in evidence. The current controversy over the U.N. resolution on the West Bank is almost a replay of President Truman's experience, 32 years ago, in March 1948. Mr. Truman had personally committed the United States, in a conversation with Chaim Weizmann, to continued support of the U.N.'s Palestine Partition Resolution. On the day following the President's promise to Dr. Weizmann, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Warren Austin, announced that the United States was abandoning that position. Margaret Truman Daniel, in her biography of her father, quotes Mr. Truman's diary entry for March 19, 1948:

The State Dept. pulled the rug from under me today. I didn't expect that would happen. In Key West or enroute there from St. Croix I approved the speech and statement of

policy by Senator Austin to U.N. meeting. This morning I find that the State Dept. has reversed my Palestine policy. The first I know about it is what I see in the papers! Isn't that hell? I am now in the position of a liar and a double-crosser. I've never felt so in my life.

There are people on the third and fourth levels of the State Dept. who have always wanted to cut my throat. They've succeeded in doing it.

Mrs. Daniel's comment on this event was that it "was one of the worst messes of my father's career, and he could do nothing about it but suffer. To tell the truth about what had happened would have made him and the entire American government look ridiculous....Now I think it is time for it to be told. Perhaps the truth will give future Presidents the power to deal with such insubordination among the career officials in the government."

That Mrs. Daniel's revelation did not accomplish what she had hoped for is not only evidenced by President Carter's experience. Henry Kissinger's "The-White House Years" is filled with evidence as to Mr. Nixon's great difficulties and often his inability to get the State Department bureaucracy to abide by White House policy.

Secretary Vance, good soldier that he is, has taken full responsibility. The basic question to be pondered by the public, however, is: On which ticket did we elect Assistant Secretary Harold Saunders to national office?

Sincerely yours,



Richard Schifter

RS/rmc