

**3/10/80 [2]**

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**WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)**

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att	<p><del>Secretaries Vance and Klutznick and Amb Askew to the President. Re: Steel Policy. (9 pp.)</del></p> <p><i>opened per RAC NLC-126-20-29-1-7 12/11/13</i></p>	3/8/80	A

**FILE LOCATION**

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-  
Pres. Handwriting File, "3/10/80 [2]." Box 174

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Resume	George Alexander Kennedy, 5 pp.	n.c.	C

**FILE LOCATION**

Carter Presidential Papers, Staff Offices, Office of Staff Secretary - Presidential Handwriting File, 3/10/80 [2] page 1 of 1

**RESTRICTION CODES**

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive Order governing access to national security information.
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3/10/80

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 5, 1980

*Why not a  
Hispanic  
Cohn? @*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: National Council on Humanities

There are nine vacancies on the National Council on Humanities. We have worked closely with Joe Duffey in compiling a list of candidates that will be most helpful to him and the Endowment.

We are recommending a group of high level, well-respected people in the academic field. They include a Black, an Italian, and two people from the West Coast. Later we intend to recommend an Hispanic for your consideration. The slate which follows has also been approved by Stu Eizenstat.

Marcus Cohn (D.C.): Partner, Cohn and Marks attorneys. Lecturer, Graduate School of Public Law, George Washington University. Active in cultural and educational programs in Washington. ?

Roland Dille, Ph.D. (Minnesota): President and Professor of English, Moorhead State University. Recommended by the Vice President and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

Bartlett Giamatti, Ph.D. (Connecticut): President Yale University. Background in English and Literature.

Adelaide Cromwell Gulliver, Ph.D. (Massachusetts): Director, Afro-American Studies and Professor of Sociology, Boston University. Nationally known scholar in Black studies.



1. Education

University of Oklahoma (1931-1934)

Phi Beta Kappa

Recipient of Distinguished Service Citation (1973)

University of Chicago, A.B. (1935)

University of Chicago Law School, J.D. cum laude (1938)

Legislative Editor, University of Chicago Law Review

Coif

Bigelow Fellowship

Nathan Berkman Award

Harvard Law School (Graduate Fellowship), LL.M. (1940)

2. Teaching, Lecturing and Writing

Professorial Lecturer in Law, Graduate School of Public  
Law, George Washington University (1966 - )

Lecturer at Annenburg School of Communications

Lecturer, panelist and participant at University of  
Colorado Conference on World Affairs (1964-1977)

Lecturer and Fellow at Wilton Park Conference, Sussex,  
England, 1967

Lecturer at School of Economics and Social Sciences,  
Hebrew University, Jerusalem (1969)

Resource Panelist at Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

Program Chairman, Federal Communications Bar Association

Seminars on Social Issues (1967-1972)

Moderator at Young Presidents' Organization Seminar (1969)

Author of various articles in Saturday Review, The Alfred

I. duPont-Columbia University Survey of Broadcast

Journalism 1969-1970, The Reporter, Television Quarterly,

Georgetown Law Review, Syracuse Law Review, Rutgers

Journal of Computers and the Law, Washington Post "Out-  
look" section.

3. Organizations

Member of Executive Committee of Washington Lawyers' Commit-  
tee for Civil Rights Under Law (1972 - )

Member of Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of  
Greater Washington Educational Television Association,  
Inc., licensee of WETA (1969 - )

Member of Editorial Board of Educational Broadcasting Review (1965-1973)

Member, Antioch School of Law Board of Governors (1977 - )

Member of the Board of Visitors and Executive Planning Committee of University of Oklahoma (1969-1976)

President, Federal Communications Bar Association (1973-1974)

Member of Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College (1973 - 1977)

Chairman of Sponsors of The Cortez A. M. Ewing Foundation (1966 - )

Member of Board of Trustees of Community Psychiatric Clinic, Montgomery County, Maryland (1969-1974)

Member of National Executive Committee and Board of Governors of American Jewish Committee (1966 - )

Member of Board of Trustees of Arena Stage (1974 - )

Vice Chairman of The Development Council of the Law School, University of Chicago (1974 - )

Member of the Council of the Friends of the Folger Library (1974 - )

Chairman of the Committee on Communications Law of the American Bar Association's Science & Technology Section (1974 - )

4. Clubs

Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Federal City Club, Washington, D.C.

International Club, Washington, D.C.

5. Profession

Partner, Cohn and Marks (1944 - )

Law Department, Federal Communications Commission (1940 - 1944)

Member of Oklahoma, District of Columbia and Supreme Court Bars.

## A today-oriented chief of the communications bar

It was an opportune trip to Washington for Marcus Cohn. Fresh from a year-long Harvard graduate fellowship, from which he gained proficiency as a tax attorney, he had just landed a position on the Treasury Department's legal staff. The job paid \$2,800 a year—no small sum for a novice bureaucrat in 1940. But there was this friend of a friend at the FCC to whom he had to say hello. By late afternoon, Mr. Cohn was hired in the general counsel's office of the then six-year-old agency—at a yearly salary of \$3,200. Suddenly, taxes were the farthest thing from his mind.

Mr. Cohn's decision to alter course at the infancy of his legal career has garnered him a formidable legacy in the three decades hence. Now a senior partner in the Washington law firm of Cohn & Marks, one of the largest such organizations dealing almost exclusively in communications matters, Mr. Cohn has amassed rewards in both the material and esthetic senses. Cultured and eminently articulate, his approach to society and politics is influenced by a strong Democratic liberalism: the former Stevenson campaigner, the Watergate abhorrer. His ruddy complexion and long, bushy sideburns belie the fact that he is nearing his 60th birthday. His scholarly mien invites speculation that he would not be uncomfortable in the academic world.

Indeed, Mr. Cohn has made intellectual pursuits a vital part of his life. For the past seven years, he has taught a course in communications as a public-policy matter at the George Washington University Law School. He also travels extensively as a lecturer and participant in communications-oriented symposiums. This week, for instance, he is taking part in a seminar at Aspen, Colo., sponsored by the Institute for Humanistic Studies. "I enjoy that as kind of a mind-expanding experience," Mr. Cohn says. "And I'd like to believe that, somehow or other, it makes me a better lawyer."

Mr. Cohn's long-standing infatuation with the social sciences will serve him well as the new president of the Federal Communications Bar Association. "I think the time has come when you can no longer run a bar association in the old parochial sense—that it's interested only in its own welfare," he submits. "In these cataclysmic days of society coming apart at the seams, I think every responsible institution, and certainly a bar association, has to understand that it must be observant of the torrential rains of social upheaval that are going on. . . . I'm not saying that we should be a social institution, but I do think that we must



Marcus Cohn—senior partner, Cohn & Marks, and president, Federal Communications Bar Association; b. Sept. 20, 1913, Omaha; University of Oklahoma, 1931-34; Phi Beta Kappa; A.B. University of Chicago, 1935; J.D. cum laude, University of Chicago Law School, 1938; LL.M. Harvard Law School (graduate fellowship), 1940; office of general counsel, FCC, 1940-44; partner, Cohn & Marks, 1944-present; professional lecturer in law, George Washington University, 1966-present; distinguished service citation, University of Oklahoma, 1973; FCBA president, 1973; m. Harriette Evelyn Nightingale, 1939; two children—Lawrence N., Barbara Gale.

have our eyes open to things other than the immediate benefit of our clients."

Mr. Cohn notes with delight FCBA's unprecedented decision this year to admit certain attorneys who, by virtue of their association with citizen groups, have come to be known as public-interest lawyers. "I think this is wonderful, because it's a fact of life that these public-interest firms are there. And, by gosh, we'd better listen to what they're saying—in areas outside of the two antagonists lining up against each other at the FCC. They are, in a sense, reflective of what's going on in society. And society as a whole has a particular stake in communications."

Mr. Cohn takes personal pleasure in the fact that he was responsible for implementing FCBA's seminar program, in which association members have the opportunity to confer on a broad scale of issues outside the Washington environment. "Out of all the things I've done in my life," he claims, "this certainly is one of the most important in terms of giving me a feeling of having created something of benefit—not only to FCBA but to our clients and society as a whole."

But if Mr. Cohn is an angel to the business of consciousness-raising, he maintains a reputation as a devil in the

courtroom. "If I had any forte in communications law," he recalls, "it was examining an adversary witness," and he recites with relish one instance of that ability. While still with the FCC, Mr. Cohn was assigned to represent the commission staff in a case in which former Florida Governor David Sholtz, who had been implicated in a 1930's Miami gambling scandal, was attempting to acquire construction permits for six AM stations. So merciless was Mr. Cohn's line of questioning that a harried Mr. Sholtz ultimately stormed out of the hearing room, never to return—but not before he had angrily thrown his chair at Mr. Cohn and had suggested what his tormentor could do with the six unissued construction permits.

It was with equal verve that Mr. Cohn opted to start his own law practice at the relatively tender age of 31, after only a four-year stay at the commission. Two years later, in 1946, Mr. Cohn had his first full partner (he now has 11), an even younger Leonard Marks.

"One of the wonderful things about the partnership with Leonard," Mr. Cohn says, "is that we each do our own thing outside the practice of law." Mr. Marks has always been the more political of the two, having campaigned vigorously for Lyndon Johnson and, subsequently, having been awarded the directorship of the United States Information Agency. Mr. Cohn's interests lie closer to home. "Leonard is quick, sharp. He frequently acts on impulse, and frequently he's right. I know I don't respond as rapidly, and I think longer about a judgment. . . . In a very real sense, we complement each other."

Marcus Cohn is taking things slower at the office nowadays. He has given up working on Saturdays, although he still goes home for the weekend accompanied by a briefcase bulging with legal documents and lecture notes. But with a string of legal coups to his credit—including a victory in the benchmark *Lordia Journal* case, in which the Supreme Court ruled a newspaper cannot deny space to broadcast advertisers; a successful effort on behalf of theater owners to ward off the coming of pay TV in its early stages of development, and painstaking defenses of such controversial (Mr. Cohn prefers the word "innovative") broadcaster clients as Gordon McLendon and Don Burden, Mr. Cohn has yet to learn how to rest. For him, life is a continuous struggle for self-enlightenment. As an advocate of the same process for his peers in the FCBA, his goal is concrete: "If we can be the bridge between the chaos that's going on and the regulatory functions of the FCC, and if we understand both of those processes, I think we serve our clients well."

Curriculum Vitae --

Roland Dille

Personal:

Born 1924, near Dassel, Minnesota.

Married, with four children, ages 25, 21, 20, 16.

Military service: Enlisted man in infantry, European Theatre, 1943-1946.

Education:

B.A. summa cum laude, University of Minnesota, 1949.

Double major in English and Composition, minor in French.

Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1962.

Major in English, with emphasis on 20th century British literature.

Minor: Art history.

Dissertation: David Garnett and the Bloomsbury Group

Advisers: William Van O'Connor and Leonard Unger.

Honors:

Phi Beta Kappa, 1949.

Payne Fellowship, awarded annually to "outstanding senior in English,"  
University of Minnesota, 1949.

University of Minnesota nominee for Rhodes Scholarship, 1943.

Elected to campus honor societies for literature and creative writing.

Undergraduate activities:

Member of Student Senate.

Editor of campus literary magazine.

Contributor to campus humor magazine.

Teaching positions:

1949-1950: Teacher of English and speech, Dassel High School.

1950-1953: Graduate assistant (teaching), University of Minnesota.

1953-1956: Instructor of English (full-time), University of Minnesota.

1956-1961: Instructor and Assistant Professor, St. Olaf College.

1961-1963: Assistant Professor, California Lutheran College.

1963-1964: Assistant Professor, Moorhead State University.

1964-1966: Associate Professor, Moorhead State University.

1966-present: Professor of English, Moorhead State University.

Non-Teaching positions:

1959-60: Director of News Services, St. Olaf College.

1966: Associate Academic Dean, Moorhead State University.

1966-68: Academic Dean, Moorhead State University.

1968-present: President, Moorhead State University.

### Academic Activities:

- President of AAUP Chapters, California Lutheran College and Moorhead State University.
- Chairman, Committee on Recordings, National Council of Teachers of English, 1962-64.
- President, Association of Minnesota Colleges, 1970.
- Member of Committee on Personnel, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1974 - .
- Member of Board of Directors, sometime chairman, Tri College University, consortium of Moorhead State, Concordia College, and North Dakota State University.
- Member of Accreditation Commission, North Central Association, 1970-1974.
- Member of accreditation teams, NCA and NCATE.

### Public Activities:

- "Host" for interview program, local public television, 1965-1966.
- Member of Board of Directors, local public television, 1963-1972.
- Member of Board of Directors, Moorhead Area Chamber of Commerce, 1972-1973.
- Chairman, Clay County Committee for Migrant Workers, 1968-1969.
- Member of Clay-Wilkin Economic Opportunity Council, 1965-1967.
- Member of Commission on Minnesota's Future, 1974 - present.

### Publications:

- Dille, Roland, ed. Four Romantic Poets. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1969.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "How to Read a Poem," in Christ and the Poets. Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House, 1972.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Maintaining Quality Education: How to do More with Less," in Challenges of the Presidency: Papers from the Fifth Biennial Summer Council of Presidents. AASCU, 1975.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "The Wisdom of the Poet," in The Implications of the Chemical-Biological Revolution. Fargo: North Dakota State University, 1967.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "What Is Christian Poetry," in Christ and the Poets, above.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats," in Major British Poets, ed. C. A. Enroth. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970.

BARTLETT GIAMATTI  
Connecticut

EXPERIENCE:

1978 - Present	President of Yale University
1968 - 1971	Professor of English and Comparative Literature - Yale University
1966 - 1968	Associate Professor at Yale University
1965 - 1966	Assistant Professor with English Department at Yale University
1964 - 1965	Instructor in Italian and Comparative Literature, Princeton University

EDUCATION:

1960	B.A., Yale University
1964	Ph.D., Yale University in Comparative Literature

PERSONAL:

White Male  
Age: 41

ADELAIDE CROMWELL GULLIVER  
Massachusetts

EXPERIENCE:

Present

Director of Afro-American Studies  
Professor of Sociology of Boston  
University

EDUCATION:

B.A.

Smith College

M.A.

University of Pennsylvania

Ph.D.

Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe College

PERSONAL:

Black Female

Age: 61

RESUME

Philip A. Schaefer  
218 San Rafael Avenue  
Belvedere, California 94920

Residence: (415) 435-4837  
Office: (415) 391-4030

PERSONAL DATA:

Date of Birth: June 5, 1941  
New York, N.Y.

Married to Judy Horwitz Schaefer

Two sons - Ari - Age 4 1/2  
Jonas - Born Election Day 1978

EDUCATION:

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio  
B.A. - Political Science - 1964

London School of Economics  
London, England

COOPERATIVE JOBS  
AT ANTIOCH:

Aide to Senator Hubert Humphrey - Winter '61

Elected Community Manager of Antioch College  
1964. At Antioch College - organized the  
Horace Mann Memorial Lecture Series bringing  
political notables to campus.

Page to the late Paul Butler at the 1960  
Democratic Convention.

PEACE CORPS:

Member of the first Peace Corps. group in  
Kenya - 1965-1966.

Duties of the Peace Corps:  
Land Settlement Officer: Lived with and  
resettled 128 African families on lands  
previously owned by Europeans. Helped  
African farmers make the transition from  
landless unemployed to a monetary economy.  
Also helped to organize marketing cooperative.

MEMBER:

U.S. Presidential Delegation to the funeral  
of President Jomo Kenyatta - August 1978.

HONEYMOON:

Returned to native village in Kenya with wife,  
1971.

SECOND LANGUAGE:

Swahili (naturally.)

PROFESSIONAL:

1973 to Present - Stockbroker & Vice President  
Bear, Stearns & Company  
555 California Street, Suite 4760  
San Francisco, California 94104

1971 to 1973 - Stockbroker  
Lehman Brothers  
One Bush Street  
San Francisco, California 94104

1967 to 1971 - Stockbroker  
H. Hentz - New York, New York  
Cogan, Berlind, Weill & Levitt - New York, New York

JIMMY CARTER CAMPAIGN:

Met Carter in January 1975 in San Francisco and became involved in his campaign.

Helped to organize two breakfasts for Governor Carter.

Served as Northern California Finance Chairman.

Member of the National Finance Steering Committee.

Helped Governor Carter to expand contacts in the Jewish community nationally.

Coordinated trips to San Francisco for Stuart Eizenstat and Robert Lipshutz.

Attended Leadership Conference with Governor Carter in Atlanta on August 30, 1976.

Campaigned in other states.

DELEGATE:

Was chosen as Carter Delegate to National Convention from ego ridden California. Number one vote getter in district caucus.

INAUGURATION:

Member of the Inaugural Host Committee and attended White House reception for early Carter supporters on January 21st, 1977.

SPECIAL SKILLS:

Effective speaker (mingled with appropriate humor.) Spoke and debated extensively for Carter during campaign.

ACTIVITIES:

Member of the Executive Committee  
National Finance Council - Democratic National Committee.

Member of the US Circuit Judge Nominating Commission (appointed by President Carter.)

Member of the National Advisory Council for the Small Business Administration (appointed by Vernon Weaver.)

ACTIVITIES (CON'T):

Active in the National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation - testified before Senator Cranston's Subcommittee on Child & Human Development on March 1st, 1978 (attachments enclosed.)

Active in San Francisco Jewish Welfare Federation in various leadership roles.

Member of the United Jewish Appeal Young Leadership Cabinet.

Member of the Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco.

Commonwealth Club (Speakers Committee.)

World Affairs Council.

TRAVELS:

Traveled extensively throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa (without Linda Ronstadt.)

CELEBRATION OF PEACE:

Attended the signing ceremony and State Dinner celebrating peace treaty between Egypt and Israel on March 26th, 1979.

REFERENCES:

(Those who know something about me.)

- 1) Ambassador & Mrs. Rodney Kennedy-Minott  
US Embassy  
Stockholm, Sweden
- 2) Rabbi Martin Weiner  
Temple Sherith Israel  
California & Webster Streets  
San Francisco, California
- 3) Mr. William Coblentz  
Jacob, Sills & Coblentz  
555 California Street, 31st Floor  
San Francisco, California 94104
- 4) Mrs. Madeleine Haas Russell  
3778 Washington Street  
San Francisco, California
- 5) Bill Shapiro & Alice Russell  
3746 21st Street  
San Francisco, California 94114
- 6) Carolyn Szybist, Executive Director  
National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation  
310 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60604
- 7) Mr. Melvin Swig  
The Fairmont Hotel  
California & Mason Streets  
San Francisco, California

REFERENCES (CON'T):

- 8) Stuart & Phyllis Moldaw  
49 Faxon Road  
Atherton, California 94025
- 9) Members of the 9th Circuit Judge Nominating  
Commission (John Frank, Samuel Williams et al.)  
may also be contacted.

NEW:

Co-Founder of the Thin Cats. Fifty young San  
Francisco professionals interested in politics  
and the issues of the day.



April 28, 1976

★ ★ ★  
STOCKBROKER Phil Schaefer and his wife have each donated \$1000 to the Jimmy Carter campaign — and where did they get the money? "Well," confesses Schaefer, "I got a home improvement loan from my bank. I simply neglected to mention that the home I intend to improve is at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue." Sudden thought: Would you say that Carter's smile is a mile wide and about an eighth of an inch deep? Okay, then I'll have to say it.

★ ★ ★  
April 29, 1976

★ ★ ★  
STOCKBROKER Phil Schaefer, Jimmy Carter's No. Calif. finance chairman, to a victory-finished Carter. "Not only are we raising lots of money among minority groups, I've decided to organize Jews for Jimmy." Carter, taken aback only momentarily: "Uh — terrific, but maybe we'd better not exacerbate the ethnic purity issue."

VITA

FRANCES DODSON RHOME

University Affirmative Action Officer  
Indiana University, Bryan Hall 103  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
Telephone (812) 337-7559

and

2250 East Pointe Road  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
Telephone (812) 824-9212

ACADEMIC TRAINING

B.A. from UCLA; major in English Literature; minors in Speech, Drama, and Education.

M.A. from New Mexico State University in English Literature.

Ph.D. from Indiana University in English Literature: Renaissance, Twentieth Century.

Dissertation Topic: "Variations in Festive Revel in Four English Comedies by Chapman, Dekker, Jonson, and Middleton." Directed by Profs. Roy Battenhouse, Hubert Heffner, George Edelen, and Walter Meserve.

Second Doctoral Major: Higher Education      Minor: Theatre

ATTACHMENTS

1. Professional Experience and Fellowships and Awards.
2. Current and Past Public Service.
3. Professional Activities.
4. Scholarly Papers Presented for Professional Groups and Contracted Writings.
5. Workshop/Conference Participation and Consultancies: Workshops.
6. Publications and Writings Submitted for Publication and Speeches.

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Director, University Affirmative Action, Office of the President, Indiana University, 1975 - present  
Title IX Coordinator for Indiana University System, 1975 - present  
Coordinator, Programs for the Handicapped, 1977 - present  
Associate Professor of English, Indiana University, teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in Shakespeare and Elizabethan Literature since 1959. Tenured  
Assistant Professor of English, 1969 - 1972  
Sub-editor, Twayne Publications; free-lance reader, Bobbs-Merrill and Houghton-Mifflin Associates, 1972 - 1976  
Special Assistant to the Chancellor in Charge of Affirmative Action Affairs at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, 1973 - 1975  
College Counselor and Student Personnel Administrator, 1965 - 1959;  
Head Counselor, Graduate Residence Center, Indiana University, 1500 students, 15 staff; seminar instructor; Dean of Students, staff 1968-69.  
Head Counselor, Undergraduate Center, 1500 students, 25 staff, Indiana University, 1965-68 (seminar instructor).  
Associate Head Counselor, Undergraduate Center, 1500 students, 25 staff, Workshop Director, 1965-67.  
Secondary School Teacher, Las Cruces High School, New Mexico. Honors English, Debate, Drama, Speech, 1958-65.  
Director of City Summer Theatre Programs, college and high school, 1960-65.  
Visiting Drama Director, New Mexico State University, 1965.  
Secretary in U.S. Army Offices, 1961-65.  
Manager, Chamber of Commerce, La Crescenta, California, 1957.  
Newspaper Editor, Montrose Herald-Tribune, California, 1954 - 1956.  
Feature Writer, Los Angeles Times, 1956.  
Contributing Writer, The Westerner (annual publication), 1955-58.  
Feature Writer, Valley Correspondent, Glendale News-Press, California, 1956.  
Assistant Editor, Life at Camp Breckenridge, annual book, U.S. Army, 1955.  
Editor, California Club Woman, 1955.

## FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Dictionary of International Biography, 1977, 1978  
Notable American of the Bicentennial Era, 1976.  
Who's Who in American Women, 1976, 1977, 1978  
Outstanding Educator of America award, 1973, 1975.  
Community Leader and Noteworthy American award, 1973, 1974, 1975.  
Teaching Scholarship, Indiana University, 1965.  
Fellowship, New Mexico Highlands University, 1965.  
National Award for Outstanding Dramatics Program in Secondary Schools, National Thespian Recognition, 1963.  
VFW, Recognition of Outstanding Civic Contribution community award, 1963.  
American Legion, Teacher of the Year community award, 1962.

## CURRENT PUBLIC SERVICE

Advisory Committee, Indiana Vocational Education Commission.  
Member, National Board of Federation of Professional Women's Organizations.  
National Committee Chairperson, National Women's Political Caucus, 1973-75, 1977-78.  
Board of Directors, Indiana Health Careers, Inc. (Operation MEDIHC), 1977, 1978.  
Delegate, International Women's Year, Houston, 1977.  
Advisory Council, Indiana Civil Rights Commission, 1976 - present.  
Board of Directors, Big Sisters of Marion County, Indiana, 1973 - present.  
State Platform and Affirmative Action Committees, Democratic Party, 1972 - present.  
Member, St. Martha's Guild, Trinity Episcopal Church, 1968 - present.

## PAST PUBLIC SERVICE

Chair, Indiana Coordinating Committee for National Observance of International Women's Year, 1977.  
Member, Upward Mobility Project Advisory Committee, Midwest Intergovernmental Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, 1977.  
President, Indiana Women's Political Caucus, 1975 - 1977.  
Vice-Chairperson, Indiana Governor's Commission on Women, 1973 - 1977.  
Elected Delegate, District #9, Indiana Democratic State Convention, 1976.  
State Coordinator, Committee of 51.3%, Carter for President, 1976.  
Chief Speech Writer, Virginia Dill McCarty Campaign for Attorney General, State of Indiana, 1976.  
Finance Committees, Monroe and Marion Counties, State of Indiana, Democratic Party, 1975, 1976.  
U.S. Delegate, World Congress, Berlin, International Women's Year, 1975.  
Chairperson, Consortium of Indiana City Commissions on Women, 1973 - 1975.  
Vice-President, Indiana Women's Political Caucus, 1973 - 1975.  
Vice-President, Indianapolis American Association of University Women, 1972 - 1975.  
Executive Vice-President, Metropolitan Office of Women's Programs, Indianapolis, 1972 - 1975.  
Advisory Committee, Indianapolis Skills Center, 1974.  
State Convenor, Indiana Women's Equity Action League, 1974.  
Chair, Series of Public Hearings in Ten Major Cities, Governor's Commission on Women, 1974.  
Advisory Committee, Operation MEDIHC (A Health Manpower Development Program), 1974.  
Committee "W" Member, IUPUI, American Association of University Professors, 1972 - 1974.  
Judge, State Contestants, National Oratorical Contest, 1972, 1973.  
Vice-Chairperson, Mayor's Task Force on Status of Women, 1972.  
Judge, City Public Speaking Contest, Spring, 1971.  
Judge, IUPUI Fall Debate/Speech Contest, 1970.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Serve currently on:

Faculty Council  
Women's Advisory Board  
Faculty Affairs Committee  
Liberal Arts faculty representative  
Advisory Committee on the Humanities  
Administrator's Committee for the President

Member, "Working It Out" television series for Women Returning to Work Force, Extended Degree Program, 1978.

Member, College English Association Commission on Racist and Sexist Abuses in Language, 1974 - 1977.

Memberships: NCTE  
NAWDC  
APGA  
ICTE  
American Association of University Professors  
National Shakespeare Association  
International Shakespeare Association  
National Committee Member, College English Teachers Association, 1973-76.

Director of theses and dissertations.

Participant: Modern Language Association, 1970 - 1977.  
International Shakespeare Conference, Washington, D.C., 1976.  
Midwest Modern Language Association, 1970 - 1976  
American Shakespeare Association, 1972 - 1974, 1976.  
Central Renaissance Society, 1970 - 1972, 1974 - 1975.  
Shakespeare Institute, Stafford-Upon-Avon, England, 1974.

Training Program, "Report Writing," PAC of Title I, November, 1972.

Chairperson, Conference All-State, "Women, Higher Education, and the Law," 1972.

Workshop Consultant, McNutt Quadrangle of Student Leaders, Indiana University, 1970.

SCHOLARLY PAPERS PRESENTED FOR PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

- "Shakespeare's Histories As We See Them Today," Oxford University Shakespeare Scholars Conference, July 1977.
- "Federal Regulations: Impact on Higher Education," CIC Conference of Big Ten Schools, Bloomington, Indiana, November 1976.
- "Affirmative Action: Negative Reaction," Indiana State Teachers Association, 1976
- "Continuing Education for Women," National Meeting of Federally Employed Women, Indianapolis, 1975.
- "Management Techniques for Women," National Association of Social Services, Washington, D.C., 1976.
- "The Supply Issues of Equal Employment Opportunity," National Personnel Association, 1976.
- "Shakespeare Predicted It," American Association of University Women, September 1974
- "Racial and Sexist Abuses in the Language," College English Association Commission, 1974.
- "Changes in English Departments," Indiana College English Teachers Association, February 1973.
- "Manglish: What's it all About?" Midwest Modern Language Association, St. Louis, 1972.
- "Counseling for Foreign Students," Indiana University Meeting of Foreign Student Advisors, 1967.
- "The Graduate," Indiana University Workshop in Student Personnel, 1966.
- "Counseling Through Creative Dramatics," New Mexico State Workshop of Teachers, 1956.
- "A Three-Year Course of Study in Speech and Theatre," New Mexico State Division Meeting of Speech and Theatre Teachers, 1957.

CONTRACTED WRITINGS

- The City: Past and Present, a Rhetoric Reader and literary anthology, co-author, Cummings Publishing Company, manuscript completed.
- In Other Words, a vocabulary study, Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company, manuscript completed.
- Shakespeare's History Plays, a critical study, Twayne Publications, manuscript completed.
- Ben Jonson en Academe Edmund Spenser en Academe (2 vols)  
Bibliographical Thesis Series, commissioned by Pierson Press, 1972-73, in conjunction with 100 other editors for total of 100 volumes.
- "A Study of Edmund Spenser and his Lament Literature," a monograph study partially funded by Indiana University.
- The Growth of a Model City, literary anthology of Indiana writers partially funded by Indiana University.
- "A Mad World, My Masters--A Critical Look at Festivity," submitted to the Renaissance Society of America.

## WORKSHOP/CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

- Planning Director, Wife Abuse Conference, Anderson, Indiana, 1977.
- Keynoter, "Minority Women in Employment," Seminar, National Association of Social Studies, Washington, D.C., November 1976.
- Keynoter, "Advancing Women's Educational Programs," Federally Employed Women Annual Conference, Indianapolis, November 1976.
- Leader, Big Ten Athletic Meeting on Title IX, Chicago, October 1976.
- Project Director, State "Disadvantaged Homemaker" Conference, Indianapolis, October, 1976.
- Conference Chair: "AA and Management," Indianapolis, March 1976.
- Presiding Conference Chair: "Indiana and Human Rights," State Meeting, Indianapolis, March 1976.
- "Administration of Affirmative Action," three one-day conferences for instruction and non-instructional personnel at IUPUI (2-27-75, 3-13-75, & 3-27-75).
- "Women in Government," National Women's Political Caucus, Denver, 1974.
- "Development of Talent Banks," National Women's Political Caucus Convention, Wichita, June 1974.
- "The Work of City Commissions," National Interstate Association of Governor's Commissions on the Status of Women, Panelist, Chair, Boulder, June 1974.
- Convenor and Chairperson, Joint State Conference of Women's and Human Rights Commissions, May 1974.
- "Women in Management," Women College Presidents' Conference, resource person, May 1974.
- Indiana American Association of University Professors Conference, Terre Haute, 1973.
- "Trends in Legislation," Indiana Women's Conference, South Bend, 1972.
- "Legislation for Women in Higher Education," National Women's Political Caucus Convention, Houston, 1972.
- "All Campus Dialogue on Athletics," sponsor, IUPUI, February 1971.
- "All Campus Dialogue on Academic Affairs," sponsor, two-day conference for students, faculty, staff, IUPUI, 1970.

## CONSULTANT: WORKSHOPS

- Seminar: "Protection of Our Human Resource," IUPUI, May 1977.
- Seminar: "Protection of the Handicapped," IUPUI, November 1976.
- Workshop: "Affirmative Action and the Private College," DePauw, February 1976.
- Workshop: "How Affirmative Action Affects Women," Department of Education, IU Bloomington, February 1976.
- Workshop: Title IX, Indiana School Teachers Association, Indianapolis, March 1976.
- Title IX, University Professors and Public Schools, New Albany, 1976.
- Title IX, Indiana University South Bend, March 1976.
- Seminar: "Affirmative Action," State Department of Public Instruction Conference, Indianapolis, April 1976.
- Workshop: "Affirmative Action Compliance in Public Schools," South Indiana District of Public Schools, Paoli, June 1976.
- Seminar: "Affirmative Action in State Colleges," Vincennes, August 1976.

## PUBLICATIONS

- "Basics of Title IX," A Quest for Equality, School of Education Publication, January, 1977.
- "Joe College is a Women," Indiana Alumni Magazine, May, 1977.
- "Affirmative Action: Negative Reactions," Article for CIC Conference as published in Anthology of Papers, October, 1976.
- "Viewpoint," Indiana Alumni Magazine, October, 1975.
- "New Careers for the Older Women," Modern Maturity, 1975.
- Hearings--Not Hearsay, Indiana State House Publication, 1975.
- "Language Change: Forced or Attritional," Penn School Journal, 1974.
- "An Approach to Equality," Indiana Alumni Magazine, 1973.
- How to Lobby booklet, 1972.
- Regular Contributor, Second City Newspaper, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1973.
- "Manlish: What's it all about?" Educational Research in Communication, 1972. (cited as "Outstanding Contribution" to language study)
- "The Single Graduate Student--A Social Phenomenon?" Journal of College Student Personnel, Spring, 1971.
- "A Critical Look at Jean Giraudoux" and "A Study of Edward Albee," Everett Publications, 1971.
- "The Use of Headgear as Imagery in Joseph Conrad's Novels," Conradiana, August, 1970.
- "German Culture," feature article series, Montrose Herald-Tribune, 1957.
- "Use of Marijuana Among Los Angeles Youth," Los Angeles Times, 1956.
- "Valley Residents and Their Interesting Pursuits," Glendale News-Press, series of six feature articles, 1957.
- "Western Cattleman--Billy Dodson," The Westerner, 1958, also syndicated in Southern California.
- "American Women's Philanthropy Projects in Occupied Countries," contributing editor, McCall's Magazine, 1956.
- Weekly book, drama, and theatre reviews, Montrose Herald-Tribune, 1954-56.
- The Valley Clubwoman, editor, Monthly GFMC, Southern California, 1955.

## SPEECHES

- "The Women's Movement--What's it all About?" Keynote Speech, State Convention Federally Employed Women, Indianapolis, 1977.
- "Affect of AA Legislation on the Student," School of Nursing Conference, IUPUI, 1978.
- "History of Women in Government," Continuing Education State Conference, Indiana State University, Evansville, 1978.
- "Title IX--The Third Year," IUPUI General Assistance Center Conference for Secondary Principals, Indianapolis, 1978.
- "What is Affirmative Action?" Keynoter, IU Northwest (Affirmative Action Day), Fort Wayne, 1978.
- "AA Matters in Higher Education," American Association of University Women, (workshop participant) Regional Conference for 8 states, Toledo, 1978.
- "A Look Towards the Future" (Honors Day), Honored Speaker, IU East, Richmond, 1978.
- "Older Working Women," State Training Day, Federal Women's Program, Indianapolis, 1978.
- Distinguished Citizens Panel, Federal Employee of the Year Awards, Indy Council of Federal Employees, Indianapolis, 1978.
- "The Displaced Homemaker," Mini University '78, IU Bloomington, 1978.

SPEECHES (Continued)

Keynote, "To Enter Management, Begin Managing Your Skills," Fort Benjamin Harrison Personnel Association, 1977.

Dinner Speech: "Legal Entanglement for Higher Education," Indianapolis Businessmen's Association, 1977.

Keynote, "Techniques of Management," Indiana State Personnel Regional Conference, 1977.

Panelists, "Mainstreaming the Handicapped," Governor's Conference on Civil Rights, 1977.

Dinner Speech: "The Humanist Views Human Rights," Pi Lambda Theta Conference, 1977.

Keynote, "Gentlewomen, Start Your Engines," Indiana Women's Political Caucus State Convention, 1977.

Panelist, "The History of Women's Rights Movement," Madison County Conference, 1977.

Panelist, "Political Implications of Education Amendments Act," National Conference, National Women's Political Caucus, Des Moines, 1977.

ANITA SILVERS  
California

EXPERIENCE:

Present

Professor of Philosophy at  
San Francisco State University

Serving as Executive Secretary  
for the Council on Philosophical  
Studies of the American Philosophical  
Association

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. from John Hopkins University

PERSONAL:

White Female

VOL. XII, p. 127

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities  
(National Endowment for the Humanities)

- AUTHORITY: P. L. 89-209, September 29, 1965, Sec. 8 (a) (b)\*  
P. L. 91-346, July 20, 1970  
P. L. 94-462, Sec. 103, 10/8/76
- METHOD: nominated  
Ex-officio & ~~appointed~~ by the President
- MEMBERS: Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities  
and  
TWENTY-SIX other members appointed by the President  
from private life.
- CHAIRMAN: Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- TERM: SIX YEARS, except (1) the members first taking office  
shall serve as designated by the President,  
nine for terms of two years; nine for terms of four  
years, and eight for terms of six years;  
(2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve  
for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor  
was appointed. No member shall be eligible for reappoint-  
ment during the two-year period following the expiration  
of his term. (NOT HOLDOVERS)
- SALARY: Fixed by the Chairman but not to exceed the per diem  
equivalent of the rate authorized for grade GS-18.  
Members shall be allowed travel expenses including  
per diem in lieu of subsistence.
- PURPOSE: Advise the Chairman with respect to policies, programs,  
and procedures for carrying out his functions; review  
applications for financial support and make recommenda-  
tions thereon to the Chairman. May submit an annual  
report to the President for transmittal to the Congress  
on or before the 15th day of January of each year.

\* Sec. 8(b) reads National Endowment on the Humanities ... should read  
National Endowment for the Humanities.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3/10/80

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 6, 1980

C  
/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Deputy Director of the National  
Science Foundation (NSF)

We join with Frank Press, Richard Atkinson, Director of NSF, and the Board of NSF in recommending that you nominate Donald N. Langenberg as Deputy Director of NSF.

Dr. Langenberg is currently Professor of Electrical Engineering and Science, and Professor of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania. He is well known for his research in solid state physics, and he has written extensively on the subjects of engineering and materials science. Dr. Langenberg most recently chaired the NSF Advisory Council, which reports to the Director on issues of NSF concern. In this capacity, Dr. Langenberg gained a broad knowledge of NSF programs and policies.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Donald N. Langenberg as Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation.

✓ APPROVE                      \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE

Donald N. Langenberg  
Pennsylvania

EXPERIENCE:

1976 - Present Professor of Electrical Engineering,  
Professor of Physics,  
University of Pennsylvania.

1974 - 1979 Vice Provost for Graduate Studies and  
Research, University of Pennsylvania.

1972 - 1974 Director, Laboratory for Research on  
the Structure of Matter,  
University of Pennsylvania.

1971 Visiting Professor, California Institute  
of Technology.

1967 - 1971 Associate Chairman for Undergraduate  
Affairs, Department of Physics,  
University of Pennsylvania.

1966 - 1967 Associate Professor, Ecole Normale  
Superieure, France.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

1977 - 1979 Member and Chairman, National Science  
Foundation Advisory Council.

1978 - 1979 Chairman, Division of Condensed Matter,  
American Physical Society.

EDUCATION:

1959 Ph.D., University of California,  
Berkeley, California.

1955 M.S., University of California,  
Los Angeles, California.

1953 B.S., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

PERSONAL:

White Male  
Age 47  
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3/10/80

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  
February 29, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON  
ARNIE MILLER



SUBJECT: Assistant Administrator for Latin America,  
Agency for International Development (AID)

We join with Doug Bennet, Administrator of AID, in recommending you nominate Jack H. Vaughn, of Florida, as Assistant Administrator of AID for Latin America. Cy Vance, Zbig and Tom Ehrlich, IDCA Director, concur.

Vaughn is a knowledgeable and experienced authority concerning Latin American affairs. He has served as U.S. Ambassador to Colombia and Panama, and in various senior positions in AID missions throughout Europe, Africa and Latin America. He is also a former Peace Corps Director, and former Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America.

Vaughn's appointment would be a clear statement of the importance this Administration attaches to a strong AID program for this area.

This post was formerly held by Abelardo Valdez, presently Chief of Protocol. Bennet has agreed to cooperate with us in seeking out and appointing several Hispanics to high level positions at AID.

The Vice President strongly supports this nomination.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Jack H. Vaughn, of Florida, as Assistant Administrator for Latin America for the Agency for International Development.

APPROVE  DISAPPROVE

JACK H. VAUGHN  
Florida

EXPERIENCE:

1977 - 1979 Vice President and Iran Representative,  
Development and Resources Corporation.

1971 - 1977 Chairman, Inter-American Literacy Foundation  
(now Inter-American Development Institute).

1972 - 1975 Director for International Development,  
Children's Television Workshop.

1970 - 1971 President, National Urban Coalition.

1969 - 1970 U. S. Ambassador to Colombia.

1966 - 1969 Director, Peace Corps.

1965 - 1966 Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America.

1964 - 1965 U. S. Ambassador to Panama.

1961 - 1964 Regional Director for Latin America,  
Peace Corps.

1960 - 1961 Mission Director, Senegal and Mauritania,  
Agency for International Development.

1959 - 1960 Acting Mission Director, Senegal and Mauritania,  
Agency for International Development.

1959 Program Officer for Europe and Africa,  
Agency for International Development.

EDUCATION:

1947 M.A., University of Michigan.

1943 A.B., University of Michigan.

PERSONAL:

White Male  
Age 60  
Democrat

~~11:30 am~~

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1980

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HENRY OWEN *HO*

SUBJECT: STEEL TPM

1. Attached (Tab A) is a memo from Cy Vance, Phil Klutznick, and Reuben Askew about the Steel TPM. They urge you to retain the TPM, despite the US Steel suits, and attach a press release that can be used to announce this decision. Bill Miller sent you a memo on the same subject earlier, outlining the choice between suspending and not suspending TPM, reminding you of your earlier decision on suspension, and indicating the line-up of agencies (State, STR, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and DPS) in favor of not suspending, and indicating that he feels strongly that this course would be inconsistent with your fight on inflation, as do CEA and OMB.

2. Also attached (Tab B) is a letter to you from Roy Jenkins, which EC Ambassador Spaak gave me Saturday, asking that you not make any decision on the TPM issue until we have consulted further with the EC.

3. A meeting will be held with you Monday at 11:30 to discuss this matter.

4. The first question to be addressed at that meeting is the Jenkins request. All those with whom I have talked, (Bill Miller, Stu Eizenstat, Dick Cooper, and Reuben Askew) believe that we have no choice but to defer our decision until after consultation with the EC, which will probably take place here Tuesday with Commissioner Davignon. This would mean coming back to you on Wednesday with a decision memo.

5. If asked by the media when US Steel files its suit, we would say that we are deferring a decision on TPM until after consultation with the EC. An answer would be sent to Jenkins after this consultation. (State concurs.)

HENRY OWEN MEMO (incl Vance/Klutznick/Askew memo; Jenkins letter)

6. The second question to address at tomorrow's meeting is the substance of the matter. Even without making a decision you may want to hear arguments pro and con. Treasury, CEA, and OMB believe, as do I, that inflation should be the dominant concern in making this decision. Other agencies don't disagree with this as a matter of principle, but they don't think that keeping TMP is more inflationary than suspending it. You may want to focus the discussion on this key point of difference.

7. Feelings run high on this issue. You may want to stress the need:

(a) to keep this strong difference of opinion out of the public domain, and for all to support your decision publicly once it is made;

(b) to involve Treasury and CEA, as well as Commerce, State, and STR, in U.S.-EC consultation so that all concerned take part in the process at every stage.

8. Some of the main actors, notably Bill Miller, may be absent from tomorrow's meeting because of the need to consult with the Hill about your anti-inflation program; tomorrow's meeting was set up at short notice. You may want to indicate that you will seek an opportunity to hear their views before making a decision.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8005175

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Secretary Vance *ew*  
Secretary Klutznick *RM for*  
Ambassador Askew *DR for*  
SUBJECT: Steel Policy

We are facing a potential crisis in U.S.-EC relations. The question before us arises from the decision of U.S. Steel to file anti-dumping cases against steel imports from France and Germany on Monday. We need to decide how to prevent this filing from disrupting trade and political relations with Europe. Secretary Miller is sending you a memo on the situation.

We strongly recommend that you support the option in his memo to temporarily retain the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM).

On Monday we expect U.S. Steel to file dumping complaints against steel imports from West Germany and France. U.S. Steel has prepared cases against seven EC member states and is preparing cases against Japan and other steel producers. U.S. Steel is filing only two cases at this point because it -- and the rest of the industry -- is hoping that a negotiated resolution to the steel problem can be arrived at over the next 60-75 days. This limited filing gives us better prospects for managing the problem.

Roy Jenkins has written you the attached letter expressing his concern over the situation and asking for consultations before you consider suspending the TPM. European leaders believe that the situation can be contained over the next two months or so if the TPM is maintained and no further cases are filed. Maintenance of the TPM would prevent steel price volatility, and would be useful in persuading other companies not to

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GDS 3/9/86

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-20-29-1-7

BY KS NARA DATE 12/5/13

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-2-

join U.S. Steel in filing cases. Should the TPM be suspended, they believe that the situation could quickly get out of control. Europe is facing a number of key trade decisions. Our Ambassador to the EC (Enders) reports that if the TPM is not maintained, the EC will probably be unable to resist pressures to impose a large tax on vegetable oils and fats, e.g., soybeans (affecting \$3 billion in U.S. exports). Pressures will also grow for restrictions on U.S. exports of textiles to Europe.

With regard to steel, Europe appears to be vulnerable to dumping complaints. From what we know at this point, the seven U.S. Steel cases could, if pushed to a successful conclusion, reduce EC steel exports to this market by about two-thirds.

This situation could have a profound impact on not only our trade but also our political relations with Europe and European support for certain of our foreign policy objectives.

We recommend the following course of action (see attached press release).

- (1) Temporarily maintain TPM at present levels.
- (2) Announce that this is being done to prevent immediate disruption of steel trade and to complete a review of the accuracy of TPM calculations.
- (3) Also announce that a future decision on continuation of TPM will take into account our assessment of cases filed, any additional cases and the impact of cases on international trade.
- (4) Continue efforts to find a solution to the problem.

The pros and cons of this course of action are:

PROS

1. Allows time to arrive at a negotiated result if that is possible. Suspension of TPM at this point could result in a filing by U.S. Steel of its other five

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

cases and probably a filing of petitions by other companies. European leaders, in turn, could lose control of the situation. Negotiation in this climate would be difficult at best.

2. Avoids other companies joining U.S. Steel. Other U.S. steel producers (Bethlehem, Republic, National) have said that they have prepared dumping cases but will not file them as long as we maintain TPM and continue to look for a solution.

3. Necessary to enable European leadership to manage the situation. EC Commissioner Davignon has said that price volatility resulting from suspended TPM would cause him to lose control of the situation, but that he can manage the situation as long as the dumping complaints are limited and we maintain TPM. The Europeans, like us, want to prevent the steel trade issue from spilling over into other trade and foreign policy areas.

4. Time works in our favor if the situation remains fluid. Steel imports from Europe appear to be falling, and the American steel market is strengthening. This should ease the tension.

5. Maintains TPM flexibility. If the steel industry moves in an unsatisfactory way, or if conditions otherwise warrant it, we remain free to suspend TPM.

CONS

1. Administration might appear "soft" on steel. We have said we would suspend TPM if broad antidumping cases are filed. While U.S. Steel has limited its filing to two EC producers, they are the largest EC producers and the amount of trade involved is substantial. Maintaining TPM even on a temporary basis may be seen as a reversal of our previously stated intention to suspend it.

2. Inflation costs. Our willingness to maintain TPM could open us to the charge that we have not done as much as we can to counter inflation in this market. We believe, however, that the impact of many steel dumping cases, if pursued, could be more inflationary than the alternative solution.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-4-

Efforts to achieve a satisfactory solution will be difficult. We know that some representatives of the industry have totally unrealistic expectations. But we have already made progress in reducing the number of antidumping suits, and we believe we should continue our efforts to resolve this difficult issue through discussion. It is possible that the most satisfactory outcome is simply to let the U.S. Steel cases follow their procedural course through Commerce and the ITC, retaining TPM and avoiding additional cases. The trade and foreign policy costs associated with the alternative of immediately suspending TPM, which could cause many other suits to be filed, is sufficiently high that we should do all that we reasonably can to avoid it.

Attachments:

1. Draft Commerce Press Release.
2. Letter from Roy Jenkins (at Tab B)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Draft Press Release

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION FILES ANTIDUMPING  
PETITIONS AGAINST IMPORTS FROM WEST GERMANY  
AND FRANCE

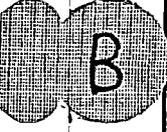
The Department of Commerce received today anti-dumping petitions filed by U.S. Steel Corporation against imports of steel products from producers in West Germany and France. The petitions are complex and cover structural shapes, plates, hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets and galvanized sheets.

Under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the Department of Commerce must determine by March 30 whether the petitions provide a sufficient basis upon which to initiate an investigation to determine whether "the class or kind of merchandise described in the petitions is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than its fair value".

The Department of Commerce had been undertaking a review of various aspects of the Trigger Price Mechanism prior to announcing trigger prices for the 2nd quarter of 1980. That review has not yet been completed. In order to avoid immediate disruption of international trade in steel products, the Department has decided to continue trigger prices into the 2nd quarter. These prices will remain at their first quarter levels.

However, the impact of the antidumping petitions filed today, and the possibility that additional cases will also be filed by U.S. Steel, raise a serious question as to the feasibility of continuing the Trigger Price Mechanism.

A decision on continuation of the TPM will take into account our assessment of the cases filed, whether such cases will be pursued, whether any additional cases will be filed and the impact of these cases on international trade.



March 7, 1980

Dear Mr. President,

I venture to address you on a matter of great importance to the health of the trading relationship between the United States and the European Community. In doing so I recall our conversation of 22 January, about the paramount need to give full effect to the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and to solve the problems in certain sectors which still face us.

Today, I write about steel. Since my visit to Washington there have been discussions between Governor Askew and Undersecretary Hodges on your side and Vice-President Haferkamp and Commissioner Davignon on our side, which have led to a high measure of mutual understanding. Unfortunately, we now face a new situation created by the anti-dumping suits decided by the U.S. Steel Corporation. These have as their target the consensus which has governed imports of steel into the United States since 1978. It is, I think, fair to say that during the last two years this consensus, worked out with much difficulty by Bob Strauss and his European and other counterparts, has given security and fair prices to American industry while allowing European industry to maintain its steel exports to the United States around or below traditional levels.

The problem of steel on each side of the Atlantic are acute. Both industries face the need for radical reorganization. On our side, the process is under way. Between 1974 and 1979, some 120,000 to 125,000 jobs in this sector were lost. Moreover, Community exports of steel to the United States have declined (from 7.5 million tons in 1978 to 5.4 million tons in 1979) while production in the United States last year reached its highest level for five years.

/We are

Page Two  
March 7, 1980

We are therefore greatly concerned at the prospect that the consensus might now be broken. I well understand the constraints, legal and otherwise, which are imposed on the U.S. Administration in this affair, but the abandonment of the Trigger Price System would obviously have implications which reached far beyond steel. Before considering any such course, I hope that you could agree that new high-level consultations should take place between us, in the spirit of the partnership which served us so well during the MTN, to see how the legitimate interest of all concerned may be best protected. The largest such interest we share is to maintain the equilibrium of a market with direct effect on the good management of our economies as a whole. It would be a poor outcome if after two years of stability, and hard won success in the MTN, an arrangement of vital concern to us both were to be put at risk.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Roy Jenkins

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
3/10/80

Stu Eizenstat

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

The signed original has been  
given to Tom Jones for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tom Jones

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

*Stu*

SUBJECT:

Weatherization Study/Background

*Stu*  
*J*

~~Attached~~ is the study on the Weatherization Assistance Program, required by Section 254 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, for transmittal to the Congress.

This program was originally operated by CSA and has been very poorly managed by DOE since 1977. Senator Nelson and others on the Hill have been outraged by DOE's management and are endeavoring to have the program transferred back to CSA. Senator Nelson has a weatherization bill which was approved by the Full Senate Thursday by a 75-5 vote. The bill will provide for a reformed and greatly expanded CSA-operated weatherization program, should a transfer be accomplished through the appropriation process or by your own recommendation. Language was added on the floor that says that the Congress expects only one weatherization program to be funded. The debate on location of the program will continue as the ECPA reauthorization comes up very soon. DOE is authorized to run the program through ECPA. Also, Chairman Perkins supports Nelson's bill and intends to hold hearings on it next Thursday. Although Nelson clearly favors transfer to CSA, his bill does not mandate a transfer. While CSA management was not without its problems, the program was considerably more flexible and the number of homes they weatherized greatly exceed DOE's record to date. At the beginning of this fiscal year, DOE had around \$240 million of unobligated funds from FY 1978 and 1979 as they were to receive their 1980 annual appropriation of an additional \$200 million.

Since last fall, DPS and OMB staffs have worked closely with DOE, CSA, and DOL, (which provides most of the weatherization labor force through CETA), under an Interagency Action Plan to accelerate the program. The Plan has provided for a regular reporting system of labor shortage problems from the field, (the main cause of the program's decline), along with a complex system of waivers to permit local projects with verified labor shortages to contract out the labor portion of the weatherization

work. The Action Plan has not, however, dramatically improved the program. DOE had strenuously resisted making their restrictive regulations more flexible and the local projects, already skeptical of the agency, would not make ambitious spending plans for this fiscal year. Contracting out the labor part of the projects also contradicts an important goal of the program--providing valuable training skills for underemployed or disadvantaged individuals.

I was particularly concerned over this lack of progress and met with Senator Nelson last December to discuss a possible transfer of the program back to CSA. Since then, we have received scores of letters supporting such a transfer; in part, this campaign is a result of a very critical expose of the program on ABC TV's "20/20". By late December, DOE developed one final plan to attempt to turn the program around. Beginning last January 1, DOE established a Special Projects Office for 90 days within Undersecretary John Deutch's office. The new office is being run temporarily by a top DOE regional manager who is attempting to make the appropriate program and regulation changes (published this week) which, quite frankly, should have been made over a year ago. I support this effort.

DOE agrees that, should their 90 day plan fail, their retention of the program would be impossible to defend and, in all likelihood, CSA would get the program back. Although he is skeptical, Senator Nelson has agreed to allow DOE to complete their 90 day plan before seeking transfer. We will continue to work with DOE and Senator Nelson on the resolution of these issues.

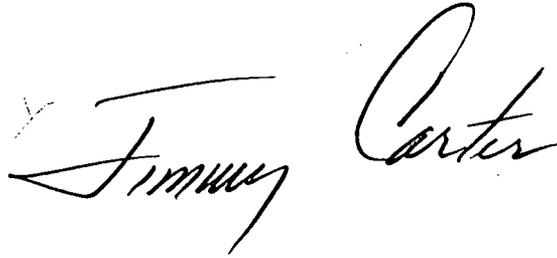
OMB and the Domestic Policy Staff have reviewed the attached report and recommend that you sign the attached letter of transmittal as soon as possible. You should be aware that this report will be justifiably used by those who desire to see the weatherization program transferred back to CSA.

(TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED)

*I presume that  
DOE, OMB approve  
J*

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to send to the Congress the first annual report on the Status of the Weatherization Assistance Program, as required by Section 254 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619; 42 U.S.C. 8233).

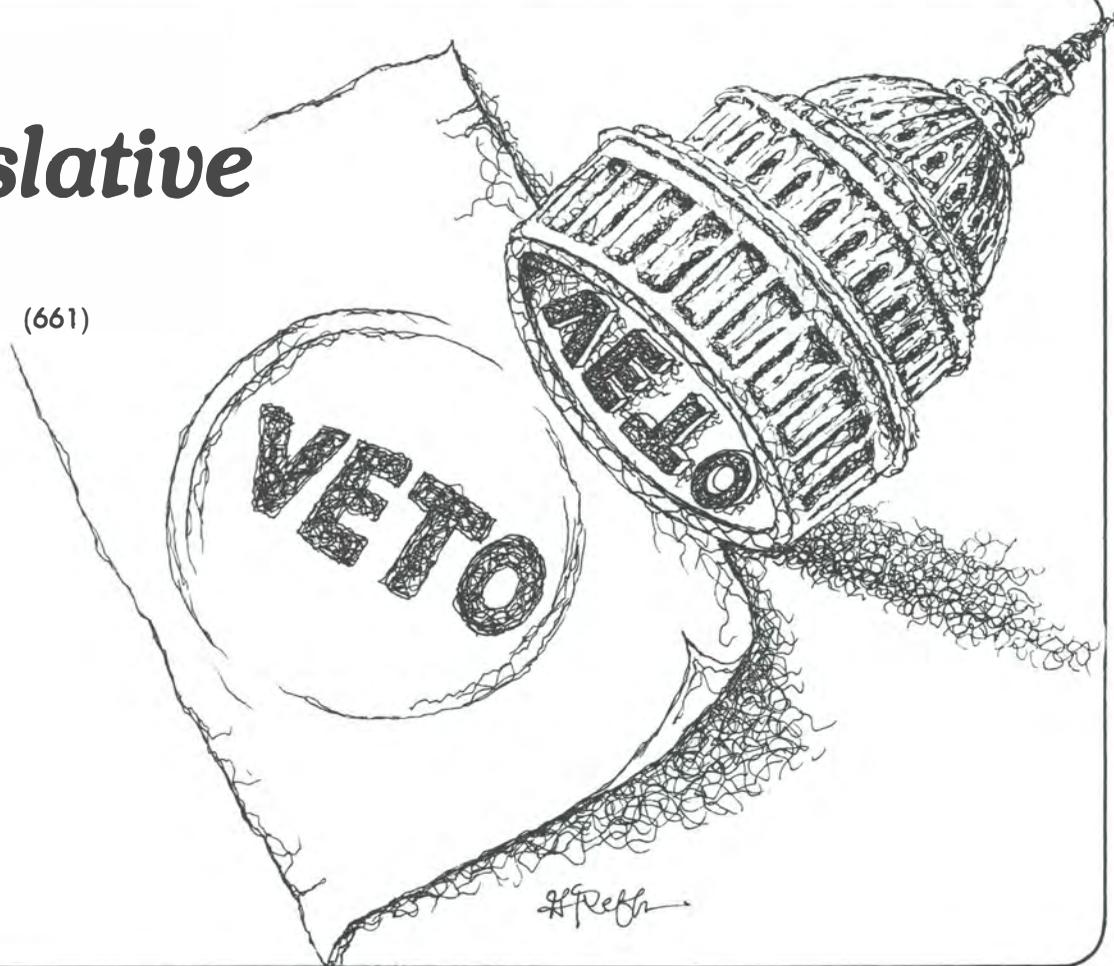
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "C" at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Vol. 38, No. 10 • Pages 633-704 • March 8, 1980



## *Legislative Veto* (661)



**Illinois Outlook** (649)

**Budget Cutting** (640)



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY  
**Weekly Report**

Pages 633-704 • Vol. 38, No. 10 • March 8, 1980

**Transportation/Commerce**

FTC Funding Threatened . . . . . 635  
 Trucking Deregulation Markup . . . . . 636  
 Omnibus Maritime Bill . . . . . 637  
 Communications Bill Bogs Down . . . . . 639

**Economic Affairs/Labor**

Budget Crisis . . . . . 640  
 Omnibus Banking Bill . . . . . 641  
 Votes on Spending Limit Planned . . . . . 642  
 Cutbacks in Jobless Benefit Program . . . . . 644

**Politics**

Massachusetts Primary Results . . . . . 645  
 Vermont Primary Results . . . . . 647  
 Baker Drops Presidential Bid . . . . . 648  
 Crossover Voting in Primaries . . . . . 648  
 Illinois Presidential Primary Outlook . . . . . 649  
 Puerto Rico Democratic Primary Outlook . . . . . 651  
 Illinois Senate, House Primary Outlook . . . . . 652  
 Challenges to Leach, Daschle Dismissed . . . . . 656  
 Campaign '80: Health Issue . . . . . 657  
 Gerald Ford on Three Primary Ballots . . . . . 660  
 Rep. Patten Retires; Candidates '80 . . . . . 660

**Inside Congress**

Legislative Vetoes: Increasing Rapidly . . . . . 661  
 Committee Funding: Ritual Roll Calls . . . . . 664  
 Congress Considers Buying More Land . . . . . 665  
 Notes: Wilson, Cannon, Committee Seats . . . . . 665

**Government Operations**

Panel Approves Paperwork Reduction Bill . . . . . 666  
 President's Reorganization Authority . . . . . 666

**Energy/Environment**

Synfuels Plan Approved, Disputes Remain . . . . . 667  
 Conferees in Stalemate on Energy Board . . . . . 667  
 Windfall Profits Bill Provisions . . . . . 668  
 Hazardous Waste Disposal . . . . . 670

**Law Enforcement/Judiciary**

Fair Housing Amendments Approved . . . . . 671  
 False Claims Act Changes Approved . . . . . 672  
 Bill Tripling Refugee Admissions Clears . . . . . 673  
 Senate Panel Rejects Judgeship Nominee . . . . . 674

**Supreme Court**

Recent Supreme Court Decisions . . . . . 675

**Health/Education/Welfare**

Budget Pressures Threaten Youth Jobs . . . . . 679  
 Military Doctor Bonus Pay Cleared . . . . . 682  
 Home 'Weatherization' for Poor . . . . . 683  
 Court to Rule on 'Hyde Amendment' . . . . . 683

**Agriculture**

Economic Loan Program Extended . . . . . 695  
 Grain Target Price Increase Cleared . . . . . 696  
 Land Diversion Program Ruled Out . . . . . 696  
 Plains Conservation Aid . . . . . 696

**Foreign Policy/National Security**

Foreign Aid Funding in Budget Crunch . . . . . 698  
 New Ambassador; Defense Budget Adds . . . . . 702  
 Carter Security Assistance Text . . . . . 678  
 Carter Statement on U.S. Vote on Israel . . . . . 703

**Votes:** House 78-111; Senate 52-56 . . . . . 684

**Corrections** . . . . . 660, 666

<b>Legislative Action</b>	
<b>Committee</b>	
Fair Housing Amendments (HR 5200) . . . . .	671
False Claims Act Changes (S 1981) . . . . .	672
Federal Paperwork Reduction (HR 6410) . . . . .	666
<b>Floor</b>	
Rural Emergency Loans (HR 6291, S 2269) . . . . .	695
Hazardous Wastes (HR 3994) . . . . .	670
Home 'Weatherization' Aid (S 1725) . . . . .	683
Jobless Benefits Cutbacks (HR 4612) . . . . .	644
Plains Conservation Aid (HR 3789) . . . . .	696
<b>Conference/Final</b>	
Banking/NOW Accounts (HR 4986) . . . . .	641
Energy Mobilization Board (S 1308) . . . . .	667
Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 4473) . . . . .	698
Grain Target Price Increases (HR 3398) . . . . .	696
Military Doctor Pay Bonus (HR 5235) . . . . .	682
Refugee Admissions (S 643) . . . . .	673
Synthetic Fuels (S 932) . . . . .	667
Windfall Profits (HR 3919) . . . . .	668

2:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING TO DISCUSS STEEL  
Monday, March 10, 1980  
2:30 p.m. (30 minutes)  
Cabinet Room

From: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*

I. PURPOSE

To review the status of the U.S. Steel dumping complaint and the status of the trigger price recommendations.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: See Secretary Miller's memo (attached).

B. Participants: The Vice President, G. William Miller, Ray Marshall, Stu Eizenstat, Reubin Askew, Cyrus Vance, Philip Klutznick, Bob Bergland, Charles Schultze and James McIntyre.

C. Press Plan: White House photographer only.

*2 lawsuits. W & MG (cover 50% Euro steel) (13% use inputs)  
TPM not announced for 2<sup>nd</sup> qtr.*

*Proposal: Holding TPM while we assess situation  
Roderick expects higher prices for suits > TPM  
> Why do Europeans want TPM?*

*EC took limited action on US textiles*

*US Credibility*

*Seeking best of both worlds*

*Steelworkers negotiating*

*178 → 175 → 180  
7 1/2 → 5 1/2 mt → less*

*Extension of TPM at present level is 4% too high*

EE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# memorandum

Steel

DATE: February 5, 1980

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: Chuck Trozzo

SUBJECT: U.S. and EEC Steel Production Statistics

TO: Charlie Schultze

The following are data for production of raw steel in the U.S. and the EEC.

## USE OF CAPACITY

	Production		% Rate	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
	1000 net tons		percent	
U.S.	137,031	135,889	86.8	87.5
EEC	146,033	154,290	65.8*	69.6*

\*Approx. figures from State.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

# CABINET ECONOMIC POLICY GROUP



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

March 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION STEEL POLICY

SECRETARY MILLER MEMO

Last month you approved a memorandum (copy attached) setting forth the Administration steel policy. This included a decision to suspend the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM) if the U.S. Steel Corporation or other companies filed major anti-dumping petitions against foreign steel producers. In such event, TPM could be reinstated if the petitions were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of satisfactorily.

Since that time, there have been extensive discussion with U.S. steel producers and with the officials of the European Community.

U.S. Steel Corporation informs us that on Monday, March 10, it plans to file antidumping petitions against steel producers in only two countries (West Germany and France) rather than the seven they had previously targeted. It appears that other U.S. steel companies will not file additional cases for a reasonable period.

EC Commission President Jenkins and EC Commissioner Davignon (the key EC Commissioner on steel and industrial trade) urged that we retain the TPM at least temporarily, even if U.S. Steel files the petitions, and that we try to persuade other U.S. companies not to bring suits. They feel that suspension of the TPM would result in considerable pressures for EC trade actions that would be detrimental to U.S. interests.

Under these circumstances, the Vice President, Commerce, USTR, State, Agriculture, Labor, and DPS recommend that the TPM not be suspended immediately even if U.S. Steel files the two petitions. This will give Commerce time to evaluate the situation and explore the possibilities for a negotiated solution. Commerce proposes that the TPM price level be continued in the meantime without change.

March 9, 1980

You should bear in mind that continuing the TPM and processing antidumping suits at the same time will be more inflationary than either of the two alone. Also, any negotiated solution of the dumping cases is likely to be more protective and, therefore, more inflationary than the status quo. Maintaining the TPM will probably be interpreted as inconsistent with an intensified anti-inflation program.

I understand that a meeting has been arranged with you at 11:30 a.m. Monday, March 10, to review the matter and seek your decision.

*Bill*  
G. William Miller  
Chairman  
Economic Policy Group

enc.



# CABINET ECONOMIC POLICY GROUP

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

February 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Administration Steel Policy

*Bill - ok -  
Carefully orchestrate  
our PR effort - H.  
& in Europe/Japan*

*J  
1520*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Bill*

G. William Miller  
Chairman  
Economic Policy Group



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: STEEL POLICY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "WJF", written over the "FROM:" line.

I recommend that we continue the trigger price mechanism after U.S. Steel files its two anti-dumping suits.

- It seems unfair to the rest of the steel industry to punish them, in effect, by terminating the trigger price system because U.S. Steel has chosen to file anti-dumping suits.
- I'm especially concerned about the prospect of retaliation by the European Community against our exports of soy beans and petro-chemicals if we drop the trigger price mechanism.
- We also need European cooperation in other areas that could be harmed by a decision to terminate the trigger price mechanism.
- Terminating the trigger price mechanism is likely to lead to massive anti-dumping suits by the rest of the industry.
- Employment in the domestic steel industry would be harmed with the end of the trigger price mechanism if steel imports surged.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM)

I sense, from today's meeting, that you are leaning toward dropping the TPM when U.S. Steel's suit is filed. Let me briefly make three points about why I believe it would be preferable to keep TPM at least until we see how the steel labor negotiations are going:

1. I strongly disagree with Charlie's view that dropping TPM now will increase our leverage over the steel negotiations. Once TPM is dropped, our leverage over the negotiations is gone. The negotiators will have no incentive, or need, to worry about the Administration's view of the settlement.

On the other hand, they will have such an incentive if the threat of dropping TPM still remains at the time of the negotiations. If the negotiations are proceeding poorly from our perspective, we can drop TPM at that time. My belief, based on conversations with McBride, is that he does recognize the importance of TPM to the industry, and will be sensitive to the impact of it being dropped if an unsatisfactory settlement is being negotiated.

2. If TPM is dropped now, it is certain that other steel companies will file anti-dumping suits. Those suits, like U.S. Steel's, may be successful. The result may be less imported steel and more, high priced domestic steel. That may fuel the very inflationary problem we are now attempting to solve.
3. As you were told today, dropping TPM may lead to a trade war, the dimensions of which can only be surmised at present. There is never a good time for a trade war, but now seems particularly inappropriate time, for we are working very hard to get European support for our actions against the Soviet Union. Until we have greater support, particularly on items like the Olympic Boycott, it seems counterproductive to our overall interests to alienate the Europeans, who want to keep TPM.