

3/24/80 [1]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	Lloyd Cutler to the President. Re: Olympics. (5 pp.)	3/20/80	C
cable	U.S. Mission Geneva to Secretary of State. Re: Olympic Steering Committee meeting. (9 pp.)	3/18/80	A
cable	American Embassy London to the Secretary of State. Re: Meeting with Lord Carrington on Olympics. (2 pp.)	3/20/80	A
memo w/att	Henry Owen to the President. Re: Invoking the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). (4 pp.)	3/20/80	A
cable w/att	Hadley Donovan to the President. Re: Names for Madrid post. (2 pp.) <i>Opened per RAC NLC-126-21-5-1-3 " " " NLC-126-21-5-2-1 12/17/13</i>	3/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-
Pres. Handwriting File, "3/24/80 [1]." Box 177

RESTRICTION CODES

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Revised:
3/24/80
8 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday - March 24, 1980

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

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

~~11:40~~
(5 min.) Mr. Ruben Bonilla, President, League of United
Latin American Citizens, and Mr. Lupe Saldana,
Chairman, G.I. Forum. (Amb. Esteban Torres).

~~11:45~~
(3 min.) Greet Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark Gray.
(Mr. Scott Burnett) - The Oval Office.

~~11:50~~
(3 min.) Greet Presidents of Circle K and Key Clubs
International. (Ms. Anne Wexler) - Oval Office.

~~11:55~~
(3 min.) Presentation of the National Space Club's
Goddard Memorial Trophy to Dr. Robert Frosch,
NASA Administrator. (Dr. Frank Press).
The Oval Office.

+ 2:00 Meeting with the Chairman of the Senate
(30 min.) Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee
Chairmen. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Cabinet Room.

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NASA Administrator. (Dr. Frank Press).
The Oval Office.

original in files

March 17, 1980

Mrs. Lillian Carter
Plains, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Carter:

Enclosed are copies of five letters which I have written to the President since he took office in January, 1977. As of this date, I have not received a reply to either of the letters.

Since the President and I have been personal friends for many years, and my support in 1976 was nationwide, I feel that he would have replied to each letter if he had received them.

Please accept my apology for imposing upon your kindness and time by asking that you deliver these copies to him.

With my very best wishes and thanks, I am

Sincerely,

Mike Y. Hendrix

Mike Y. Hendrix

2434 Country Club Drive,

Conyers, Ga. 30208

cc sent
3/24/80
K

cc Mike Hendrix -
We are moving now
to revitalize the Selective
Service, but have a lot of
obstacles to overcome. I appreciate
your willingness to help with
this effort.

Jimmy @

Jimmy - This is the 3rd letter

I've received -

Also phone calls -

I loved last night & Sat up
until 1:30 AM - wallowing in
the great news -

Jimmy ma

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STATE HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

730 PEACHTREE ST. N. E. ROOM 900

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

28 December 1977

IN REPLY REFER TO: MYH: bgb

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On May 6, 1977 I wrote a letter to Frank Moore offering some suggestions and requesting assistance in getting a Director appointed without delay. On June 24, 1977 I wrote another letter to Frank and mailed it to his home offering additional suggested actions. Also, I had previously written to Hamilton. As of this date I have not received a reply.

Following our meeting at the home of De Jongh Franklin I set about to do everything possible to bring about your election. My efforts in your behalf were made only because I had and still have absolute confidence that you would be a great President and that this country needed the kind of leadership which you could and would provide. Then, too, our friendship over a number of years produced a strong desire to see you in the White House. I assure you that my efforts were not geared in any way to the hope that I would be awarded a job--only an opportunity.

Since 1970 I have observed a gradual planned dismantling and desecration of the Selective Service System, even to the extent of violation of the Military Selective Service Act, to a status which renders it incapable of performing the mission required of it. Having worked with the System for a quarter century I came to realize without a doubt that it plays an extremely vital role in the security of this Nation. Its capability to furnish manpower immediately to the Armed Forces when required provides the necessary insurance as well as a strong deterrent to would be enemies. With you as President I was certain that the situation would be corrected by bringing the System into compliance with the law and by so doing my hopes and prayers would be fulfilled.

From time to time during the campaign I stated to Frank and Hamilton that I was interested in seeing the Selective Service System in a viable functioning status as required by the Act and that I was not interested in being appointed Director, however, I was interested in having something to do with the selection of a suitable Director who had operational experience, who supported you for President, and who believed in strict compliance with the Law. The response to my expressed position was "I can assure you that nothing will be done about Selective Service without consulting you". This position was expressed to my friends and colleagues throughout the Country.

Subsequent to the election I received telephone calls and letters from all sections of the Country saying, "No more of this nonsense about you helping to find a suitable Director, you are the best qualified and we want you as Director, will you serve?" Because the question, "Will you serve?" was posed to me by

so many I agreed to serve if appointed. As a result, I became a candidate. I have been informed that hundreds of telegrams, letters and personal contacts from Nationwide friends, colleagues and members of Congress, have expressed total support of my appointment.

I have been informed on several occasions that some members of the White House staff state that I have two obstacles which block the appointment, namely, "I am from Georgia and I am not under 45". Such rationale is difficult for me to accept since many Georgians and others who are over 45 have been appointed to responsible positions in your administration. However, if such rationale is true, I would like to be so informed by the President. At that time I will promptly submit the name or names of those non-Georgians who are in the 45 bracket and who are experience qualified. I feel strongly that a Director with leadership qualities and operational experience should be appointed without further delay and that he be instructed to bring the Selective Service System into compliance with the law as soon as possible. Knowing and associating with you for many years, I am sure that you are never satisfied with any function which is not in strict compliance with the law.

With every good wish for continued success in the most difficult job the people of this Nation has to offer, I am

Sincerely,



MIKE Y. HENDRIX
Provisional State Director
State of Georgia

11:45 AM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1980

Photo Opportunity for
Georgia Neese Gray and Andy Gray
Monday, March 24
11:45 a.m.
(3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Scott Burnett

I. PURPOSE

To greet and thank Georgia Neese Gray for her support over the years and for her help with the Kansas Carter/Mondale campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

- A. Background: Georgia Neese (Clark) Gray was appointed the first woman Treasurer of the United States by Harry Truman. She and India Edwards were two of the closest women advisors to Harry Truman during his Administration.

She has continued to be a community, business and political leader throughout the United States and particularly in Kansas. She owns and operates a bank in Topeka, Kansas with her husband Andy and is very active in politics.

She and John Montgomery, the Democratic National Committeeman from Junction City are the honorary co-chairmen of the Carter/Mondale Campaign in Kansas. Her husband Andy has been very helpful during the campaign and is very excited about the prospects for the April 1 contest.

- B. Participants: The President
Georgia Neese (Clark) Gray
Andy Gray
- C. Press Plans: White House photographer, AP and UPI photographers.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Lloyd Cutler
Hedley Donovan
Al McDonald
Jack Watson
Phil Wise

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Anne
J

March 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *AW*
AL MCDONALD *AM*
HEDLEY DONOVAN
LLOYD CUTLER *LC/gad*

SUBJECT: Anti-inflation Program Follow Through

In the weeks and months ahead, we will face two particularly formidable challenges in the anti-inflation effort:

1. to convince the American people that the fight against inflation is so important that it must override the interest of every individual program and constituency. In short, we must reverse one of the most fundamental rules of our American political scene - that in the battle between the whole and the parts, the parts always win. In this case, inflation is the whole and individual programs the parts, and whole must win.
2. to convince the American people that our policies are right two, three, and four months from now when there is little or no discernible improvement in the Consumer Price Index. Our failure to accomplish that last year, more than any other factor, contributed to the demise of the anti-inflation program you announced in October 1978.

During the next two months, while Congress debates the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal 1981, the debate is most likely to be on our terms. The budget process is the one time that the Congress places more focus on the whole than on the parts.

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But come the appropriations season in the summer, we will find it much harder to maintain our momentum -- as popular spending programs come up one by one.

During the appropriations process, when the special interest lobbies swarm the Hill and our Congressional allies begin searching for cover, we will need outside help. For that reason, an important part of this effort must be to encourage the formation of an outside citizen's committee. The committee would lobby for the whole against the special interests who are the lobby for the parts. In short, this committee should fill the role of organized constituency for reducing inflation -- something we have never really had before.

The committee should highlight the problems of governance in a Congress dominated by special interests. This theme would make it attractive to leaders like John Gardner and prominent business people and community leaders who have long supported research and discussion in the governance field. We will also include those groups and individuals who have already expressed their support.

We agree that John Gardner would be the first choice to head this committee. The motto for Common Cause was "Everyone's Organized but the people". He's spent his life working on questions centering around governance and the dominance of special interest politics. He knows the Congress and he knows how to organize a lobby.

He's been reluctant to get involved in too many activities. He might do this, if you asked him. If you're willing to do so, we'll prepare some talking points for you.

If you concur, we will schedule a meeting (or phone call) with you and John Gardner as soon as possible.

Approve
 Disapprove

*Let Fritz do it - Don't put
all your bets on Gardner.
Probe 4 or 5 possibilities from
the beginning - Include Jack
in process - J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 Mar 80

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim McIntyre

pr1

NAME Rep. Robert Giaimo

1133

TITLE Chairman, House Budget Committee

Requested by Herky Harris
Frank Moore

F.M./m

CITY/STATE _____

Date of Request 3-17-80

Phone Number--Home () WH Operator

Work () 225-3661

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

It is important that you call Chairman Giaimo of the House Budget Committee to urge him to resist the proposed business and social security tax cuts utilizing the \$11 billion reserve created by the energy conservation tax. The call should be made today or tonight because markup will begin right away. You should emphasize how strongly you object to such a tax cut, hinting at disapproval.

-----OVER

NOTES: (Date of Call 3-23)

*Hard prospects re budget resolution
Hwy trust fund - \$400 mil deferral - must have soon
Check to Mc Intyre*

He supports our position and the call would be helpful to him in leading the effort to stop a tax cut.

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for Preservation Purposes**

NAME Congressman Jim Jones

1134

TITLE D-Okla.

CITY/STATE _____

Phone Number--Home () WH Operator

Work () 225-2211

Other () _____

Requested by Herky Harris
Frank Moore

Date of Request 3-17-80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Congressman Jones has been leading the tax cut effort in the House in conjunction with a number of Republicans. We suggest you mention to Jones how strongly you oppose any tax cuts at this time, but that you would be willing to consider tax reduction measures as part of the 1982 budget.

NOTES: (Date of Call 3-23) *Bud. Com. off to good start. May propose tax cut contingent on bel. bud. (I told him my only priority for now would be to bel bud - not work for tax cut)*

Back

1146

NAME Al Ullman
 Congressman
 TITLE U.S. House of Representatives
 CITY/STATE Washington, D.C.
 Phone Number--Home () 684-8346
 Work () 225-5711
 Other () _____

Requested by Frank Moore *F.M./m.*
 Date of Request 3-20-80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

On March 17, Congressman Al Ullman announced his endorsement of your reelection at a Portland new conference. Among his comments, Ullman said: "The President has made some hard and necessary decisions for the country that deserve the support of the American people." "The President was courageous in making those decisions in an election year." "I am supporting the President not only in those decisions, but in his reelection effort."

NOTES: (Date of Call 3-23)

*Rough days ahead re budget -
 Budget Comm. plan impossible
 Will get it balanced*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 Mar 80

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

KU NAME Irving Shapiro

1087

TITLE Chairman of Board, Dupont

CITY/STATE Wilmington, Delaware

Phone Number--Home (302) 774-9664

Work (302) 774-4918

Other () _____

Requested by Anne Wexler *Anne*

Date of Request 3/6/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Irv has participated in the discussions with Miller, Schultze, McIntyre, Eisenstat and Kahn on inflation strategy. His advice has been specific and wise. He is a strong supporter. Reason for the call is to ask his advice on how to present your program (he knows the options) and for his lead in the business community for support when it is announced. Our success depends on sustained leadership by business to support government steps, but also in wage & price restraints. He is most highly respected among his peers. Your call would soon would be common knowledge in the business community and his support will make our

NOTES: (Date of Call 3-24) *his statement last week was supportive -*

ANNE WEXLER CALL IRVING LATE THIS AFTERNOON
RE MTG AT W.H. E BUS/FIN LEADERS

job a lot easier. Tell him I will be following up with him.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

24 Mar 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson



*Stu -
I agree
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
STEVE SIMMONS *Steve*
SUBJECT: Rail Deregulation Status and Long Amendment

The rail deregulation bill (S. 1946) is tentatively scheduled for Senate floor action March 25. The purpose of this memorandum is to review for you the Senate status of the Administration's rail deregulation initiative, including a proposed amendment by Senator Russell Long which we have opposed.

BACKGROUND

In a 1979 decision memo and Message to Congress you proposed sweeping rail deregulation legislation. Among the key provisions you approved was one allowing freedom for the railroads to raise their rates 12% per year over 5 years without ICC interference, and after 5 years ICC supervision of ratemaking would end altogether. The Administration proposal was drafted in response to studies by the Department of Transportation and others that showed:

- The railroad industry is in terrible financial shape. The average railroad rate of return last year was only 2.5% as compared with the overall average of 10.6% for comparable manufacturing industries and 11% for utilities. Recent industry profits have fallen to the lowest point since the 1930s. Railroad plant, equipment and service have been deteriorating steadily, and we are facing major bankruptcies.
- The most important barrier to increased railroad earnings and service is the very tight ICC economic regulation of the carriers which stifles management initiative, makes innovation in service and pricing difficult if not impossible, and puts railroads at a significant disadvantage compared to their less regulated competitors.

The Senate Commerce Committee completed lengthy hearings on our bill last summer. In December the Committee reported out 14 to 0 a compromise railroad regulatory reform bill (S. 1946), sponsored by Senators Cannon, Long and Packwood. S. 1946 responds to the consistent criticisms made of the Administration bill which many interests claimed went "too far" in deregulating the industry and would hurt shippers, many of whom said they were "captive" to the railroads for their transportation needs. As a compromise, S. 1946 is reasonable

and does propose significant rate deregulation at the same time it provides adequate safeguards for captive shippers. In addition, the bill includes other highly important deregulatory measures. It would allow railroads and shippers much greater freedom to enter into contracts where terms of service, price and other conditions which will help both shippers and railroads alike can be specified. Where contracts are not entered into, the bill frees railroads from the present requirement of setting flat rates that include services set by the ICC but which a shipper does not want to pay for. The bill streamlines the processes by which a railroad can abandon track on which it is losing money every day as well as enter new markets and serve new cities. In light of the deregulation provided by the bill, and the political difficulties in getting further deregulation, S. 1946 was supported by DOT, OMB, the railroads and the ICC, and Secretary Goldschmidt testified in basic support of the compromise measure (we are working for even more deregulation on the House side, where a draft bill is moving in subcommittee).

Just before S. 1946 was to be brought to the Senate floor where it would easily have passed, Senator Long proposed an amendment which has held the bill up since it goes to the heart of the rail deregulation effort, i.e., providing limited freedom to the railroads to raise rates without ICC regulation. Chairman Cannon, believing with many others that the Long amendment would provide harmful over-regulation, has offered a compromise substitute, and these two provisions will be the focus of floor debate on March 25.

RATE REGULATION UNDER S. 1946, THE LONG AMENDMENT, AND THE CANNON SUBSTITUTE

At present any railroad rate increase is subject to discretionary review and approval by the ICC, and may be immediately suspended and investigated. The Administration had proposed sweeping rate deregulation on the grounds that competition would hold rail rates to economic levels, which brought the intense protest from shippers who asserted they were captive to railroads. S. 1946 solves this problem by allowing a limited free zone of rate increases that would not unduly injure any shipper. In addition to allowing rate increases for inflation, rates under S. 1946 could also be increased an additional 4% per year, to a 12% maximum over 5 years, without ICC investigation or suspension (shipper complaints would be allowed, with the burden of proof on the shipper). Above the 4% free zone the ICC would have full power to suspend and investigate the reasonableness of a rate, as under existing law. Although this compromise does not give the railroads as much price freedom as they would like, it provides the needed protection for captive shippers, and was acceptable to shippers and carriers alike.

Senator Long's last minute amendment was pushed by the utilities. Long feels that railroads may charge exorbitant prices for coal transportation which might deter utilities from converting to coal, or may force increased electricity charges to consumers. His amendment would create a new revenue to variable cost threshold

to be established by the ICC based upon statutory standards. If a railroad set a rate for any commodity, including coal, which exceeded this threshold it would have the burden of justifying the rate increase if any shipper complained and there would be a mandatory ICC investigation. This burden shift and mandatory ICC investigation would occur even if the rate increase was within the 4% rate freedom zone. With regard to rate increases above the 4% zone, the amendment would also shift the burden to the railroad and require mandatory ICC investigation upon shipper complaint if the rate exceeded the threshold, and thus change existing law and S. 1946. In discussing his amendment, Long has talked about the threshold not only as requiring ICC investigation and burden shifting, but also as a "presumptive cap" on coal rates. The Long amendment is far more restrictive than what you approved in your 1979 decision memo.

The Cannon substitute is an attempt at compromise between Long's concerns and the railroads' concerns. In deference to Long, it would allow the ICC to set up a revenue to variable cost threshold based upon statutory standards. However, if a rate was set by a railroad above this threshold within the price freedom zone, ICC investigation would be discretionary, not mandatory (if it did investigate cases, the railroad would have the burden). The potential for an optional ICC investigation if the threshold were passed within the rate freedom zone is the major change from S. 1946. Unlike the Long amendment, however, a complaint from any shipper for a rate over the threshold would not automatically require ICC investigation and the burden shifting to the railroad to justify its increase. And, outside the price freedom zone, the substitute would have no impact. Since the utilities and other shippers do gain the advantage that if the threshold is passed within the 4% rate freedom zone ICC investigation is possible, in return the Cannon substitute offers the railroads a slight increase in the 4% zone to 6%, with a maximum of 17% over a 5-year period.

OUR POSITION

DOT, OMB, the ICC, the railroads, a diverse array of Senators, and the Commerce Committee majority and minority staffs, all strongly oppose the Long amendment and support the Cannon substitute. DOE has had some concerns about the issue of coal rates, but we have talked to Secretary Duncan and he has agreed that DOT has the lead on this bill and will defer to Secretary Goldschmidt. We approved a letter Secretary Goldschmidt wrote Cannon stating our support for his substitute and opposition to Long. Long obviously has an important point: we do not want to deter utilities from using coal nor increase utility bills. We strongly share these concerns. However:

- Under the Cannon substitute there would be only a limited rate freedom zone allowing increases without ICC interference. Even within this zone, under the Cannon substitute the ICC

would have the power to investigate any rate increase above a certain threshold and roll it back, and outside the zone it could investigate and suspend them as at present. These provisions provide adequate safeguards against any unreasonable price increases for utilities and other shippers.

- Statistics indicate that the railroads are not the main reason that the price of coal for utilities has been increasing: rather it is an increase in cost at the mine head. In fact, over the past 10 years railroad costs have actually decreased as a percentage of the increasing price of delivered coal. Also, railroads are energy efficient. To the extent we rely on them we depend less on foreign oil sources.
- As the railroads correctly point out, the Long amendment would cause even more regulation than now exists since ICC investigation and burden of proof shift would occur on all complaints over the threshold, and they point to Senator Long's statement about this threshold being a "presumptive cap". Since a good 25% of their existing shipments are over the threshold that would probably be set by the ICC, they rightly fear that much of their existing traffic would be subject to rate roll-backs, in addition to a very large number of future rate increases. The railroads have pledged to strongly fight to kill this bill if the Long amendment is adopted.
- The Long amendment would lead to costly and extensive litigation, red tape, and uncertainty. The ICC would become involved in significantly more cases than at present.
- If something is not done to restore the railroads to financial health, the government will undoubtedly have to step in and help pay the bills. Over the past 5 years the government has already provided over \$11 billion to the railroads. It will be far more expensive to fix their further deteriorated capital plant and operating machinery at a later date, and will ultimately cost the consumer much more. Government expenditures will increase budgetary pressures and thereby hurt our anti-inflation fight.
- A fundamental purpose of railroad deregulation is to cause more economic competition between railroads and other modes of transportation and among the railroads themselves. Such competition should help lead to more productivity and efficiency which should help fight inflation.
- The whole purpose of this legislation is to give the railroads more pricing flexibility. By placing an unreasonable regulatory burden on the railroads, the Long amendment would result in less funds being available for rehabilitation of its railroad physical plant, a reduction in the railroads ability to service shipper demands, and an inability of the railroads to physically and

economically meet the coal needs of the country in the future. A sound railroad transportation system is essential to our national energy goals.

It is possible that over the next few days you may be asked your opinion on the Long amendment, perhaps by Senator Long himself. We strongly recommend that you state that as already expressed by DOT, the Administration opposes the Long amendment and supports the Cannon substitute. You might indicate that we strongly share Long's concerns, but with all due respect we believe that his amendment would cause too much regulation and would be counter-productive. We support the Cannon substitute. DOT, OMB, and Frank Moore strongly concur with this recommendation.

ok
J

~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

Q

TZCZCCDS380
OO WTE3
DE WTE #2255 0812334
O 212341Z MAR 80
FM THE SITUATION ROOM
TO CAMP DAVID
ZEM
SECRET EYES ONLY WH80345
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO PHIL WISE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HEDLEY DONOVAN ABOARD AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ'S AIRCRAFT
FOR: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: NAMES FOR THE MADRID JOB

1. (SECRET - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SOME NAMES THAT OCCUR TO ME FOR THE MADRID JOB:

FRANKLIN THOMAS
ANNE ARMSTRONG
TED HESBURGH
BARBARA JORDAN
BILL FRIDAY
ABE RIBICOFF
ALEXANDER HEARD
IRWIN MILLER
ED LEVI
HDNNAH RLAY
MRS. REPEAT MRS. BRZEZINSKI
BILL RUCKELSHAUS
LINOWITZ
0104
#2255

NNNN

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~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-126-21-5-2-1
BY: KS NARA DATE 12/6/13



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 17, 1980

*Please forward
to Pres. Carter
Eyes only
PRE*

MEMORANDUM TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: NAVMUR
OMEGA SEVEN

The following two items from the attached reports may be of interest to the President:

NAVMUR. Cartridge casings located at the crime scene of the March 12, 1980, attempted shooting of Army personnel in San Juan bear the same head stamp utilized on ammunition recovered from the Sabana Seca shooting December 3, 1979. These were manufactured during the same time as the NAVMUR casings and appear to be from the same 30,000 round batch manufactured in Singapore.

Good progress to date on other aspects of investigation.

OMEGA SEVEN. Investigation continues to focus on two groups in New York-New Jersey area. Efforts are being made through contacts with other more conservative elements of Cuban nationalist movement to emphasize counter-productive aspects of Omega Seven activities with a view to isolating Omega Seven from funding and improving efforts to identify participants in this faction. Contacts to date are encouraging.

W.H.W.

William H. Webster
Director

Enclosures

~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~ ← *none*

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DECLASSIFIED
Per. Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-126-21-5-1-3
BY *KS* NARA DATE *12/16/13*

THE WHITE HOUSE

memos from - Attorney General
& Hedley Donovan

file in safe

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2008
NARA KBS Date 12/16/13

the
CEN

the christian CENTURY

MARCH 26, 1980

JAMES M. WALL
EDITOR

407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60605
312 - 427-5380
HOME 312 - 279-7166



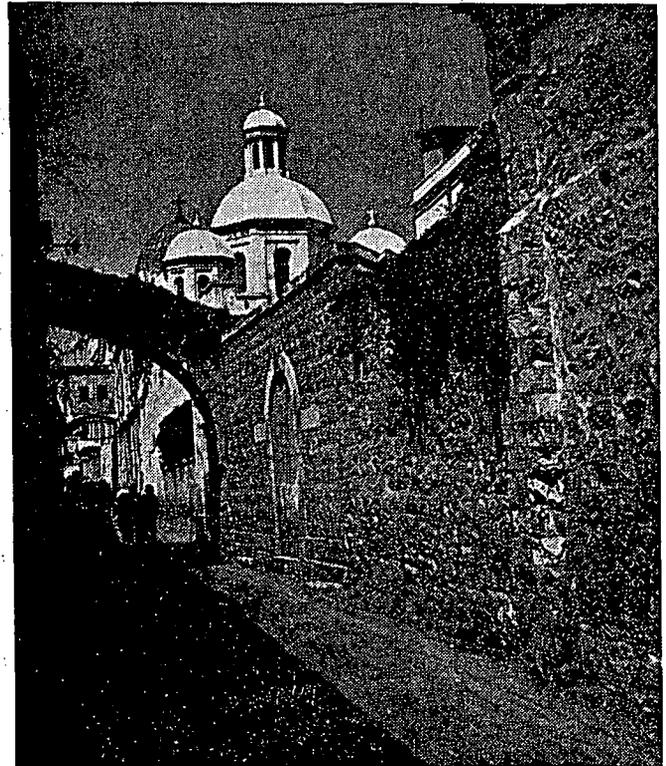
The Pain and Promise of Pluralism

Donald W. Shriver, Jr.

Portrait of a Chinese Buddhist Leader

Philip and Janice Wickeri

- The U.S., the U.N. and the Israeli Settlements
- Confidentiality and Letters of Recommendation
- The Other Ayatollahs



A view of the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem.

11:55 Am

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH NASA VOYAGER TEAM

Monday, March 24, 1980

11:55 a.m. (3 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Press *FP*

I. PURPOSE

To present the National Space Club's Goddard Memorial Trophy to the NASA Voyager Team.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: You will meet with NASA's Voyager Team to present the National Space Club's Goddard Memorial Trophy to NASA Administrator Robert Frosch. He will accept the trophy on behalf of the Voyager Team for the astonishing planetary missions to Jupiter. Established in 1958, the award is given annually for outstanding achievement to advance space flight programs contributing to U.S. leadership in space. It is America's most prestigious space achievement award; some previous recipients have included Werner von Braun, John Glenn, Lyndon Johnson, and the Apollo 11 and Skylab astronauts. The National Space Club was founded in 1957. The award is named for Dr. Robert H. Goddard (1882-1945), the father of modern rocketry. Your presentation of the award commemorates Goddard's contributions to the development of the space program and symbolizes your intentions of maintaining American leadership in space. The Trophy is a bronze, sculptured half-life size bust of Dr. Goddard.

In late summer of 1977, the United States launched two unmanned Voyager spacecraft on an extensive reconnaissance of the outer planets, a decade-long odyssey that would take them to three planets. In March 1979 Voyager 1 swept past Jupiter, photographing both the giant planet and five of its moons. Four months later, the companion spacecraft, Voyager 2, made a similar encounter. Now, both spacecraft are headed toward the outer reaches of our solar system. In November 1980, Voyager 1 will fly past Saturn. Voyager 2, traveling at slower speeds, will reach the same way station in August 1981. In January 1986, eight years after its departure from Earth, Voyager 2 will sail within range of Uranus, taking close-up picture of that distant planet for the first time.

The NASA Voyager Team conceived and carried out the most prolific planetary mission ever accomplished. We have learned more about our solar system's largest planet in a few months than in all time that has gone before.

(See attached photos.) In commemorating this feat you may also wish to use this opportunity to indicate your personal support for planetary exploration of this nature and your intentions to maintain United States leadership in space.

- B. Participants: Robert Frosch (Administrator, NASA), Alan Lovelace (Deputy Administrator, NASA), John Lent (President, National Space Club), Tim Mutch (Associate Administrator for Space Sciences, NASA), Bruce Murray (Director, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, NASA) Robert Parks (Voyager Project Director), Edward Stone (Voyager Project Scientists), Bo Cutter and Frank Press.
- C. Press Plan: Press opportunity, press photographers and White House photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. It is a pleasure to present the National Space Club's Goddard Memorial Trophy to the NASA Voyager Team. I fully recognize that Voyager is the most prolific planetary mission ever accomplished. We have learned more about our solar system's largest planet in a few months than in all the time that has gone before.
2. With fascination I watched the first encounter of Voyager with Jupiter last March from the White House over a period of several hours. Next November I look forward to Voyager's first encounter with Saturn.
3. The information and data collected by Voyager may prove to be a keystone in understanding the nature of the solar system we inhabit. I have shared the extraordinary photographs with leaders of other nations.
4. Historians will look on the latter part of the twentieth century as a turning point in civilization as we explore the outermost planets -- the very fringes of the solar system. As President it is my intention to continue this quest and maintain American leadership in space so symbolized by the National Space Club's Goddard Trophy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH NASA VOYAGER TEAM

Monday, March 24, 1980

11:55 a.m. (3 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Press *FP*

ADDENDUM

Participants:

In addition invitations have been extended to:

Senator Adlai E. Stevenson
Senator Howard W. Cannon
Congressman Edward P. Boland
Congressman Don Fuqua

Attachment





National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

**Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California**

**Voyager 1-17
P-20993
February 15, 1979**

Voyager 1 took this photo of Jupiter on February 1, 1979, at a range of 32.7 million kilometers (20 million miles). Scientists can now see different colors in clouds around the Great Red Spot which imply that the clouds swirl around the spot at varying altitudes. Scientists also observe apparently regular spacing between the small white spots in the southern hemisphere and similar positioning of dark spots in the northern hemisphere. A major activity will be to understand the form and structure of the spots and how they may relate to interactions between the atmospheric composition and its motions. When scientists compare this image with the 6,000 others already taken, they see many changes. The bright cloud in the equatorial region north of the Great Red Spot, for example, appears to be where bright clouds originate, then stream westward. On the other hand, the bright ovals south of the Great Red Spot were seen to form about 40 years ago and have remained much the same ever since. The Great Red Spot itself has been observed for hundreds of years, though never in the detail seen here. Objects as small as 600 kilometers (375 miles) across can be seen in this image, the best resolution achieved of Jupiter. This photo was produced from three black-and-white images taken from blue, green, and orange filters and assembled by the Image Processing Lab at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The Voyager Project is managed for NASA's Office of Space Science by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The Voyager Project

Two unmanned spacecraft, Voyagers 1 and 2, are now on their way to study our giant outer planets, Jupiter and Saturn, and 11 of their major satellites, several of which are larger than our own Moon.

The Voyager Project was assigned to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory as part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration program of planetary exploration. JPL communicates with the spacecraft through a worldwide network of deep space tracking stations located in California, Australia, and Spain.

Voyager 2 was launched from Florida on August 20, 1977; Voyager 1, which flies a faster trajectory to reach the planets first, was launched on September 5, 1977.

At Jupiter, Voyager 1 made its closest approach on March 5, 1979. Voyager 2, whose more cautious trajectory will avoid much of Jupiter's intense radiation, will make its closest approach on July 9, 1979. Satellites being studied are Amalthea, Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. Jupiter's Great Red Spot will be photographed and studied intensively by both spacecraft.





National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

**Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California**

**Voyager 2-16
P-21742
July 7, 1979**

This Voyager 2 image shows the region of Jupiter extending from the equator to the southern polar latitudes in the neighborhood of the Great Red Spot. The white oval south of the Great Red Spot is not the same one observed in a similar position at the time of the Voyager 1 encounter. The region of white clouds east of the Great Red Spot has expanded, preventing westward-moving small cloud vortices from circling the Great Red Spot. In addition, the turbulent region west of the Great Red Spot has changed, with more small-scale structure and cloud vortices being formed out of the wave structure. This picture was taken on July 3, 1979, from 6 million kilometers (3.72 million miles).

The Voyager Project

Two unmanned spacecraft, Voyager 1 and 2, completed highly successful fly-through encounters of the Jovian system on March 5 and July 9, 1979, respectively. The twin spacecraft, now millions of miles beyond Jupiter, are en route to rendezvous with Saturn in November 1980 and August 1981. Voyager 2 may be placed on a trajectory passing Saturn that permits a Uranus encounter in early 1986. Both spacecraft eventually will escape the solar system into interstellar space.

Each spacecraft weighed 820 kg (1,800 lb) at launch and is equipped with eleven scientific instruments that perform a wide range of planetary observations. Voyager 2 was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on August 20, 1977. Voyager 1, flying a shorter, faster trajectory, was launched on September 5, 1977. Communication with each spacecraft is achieved through a worldwide network of deep space tracking stations located in California, Australia, and Spain.

The more significant Jovian findings were the discovery of a ring system encircling Jupiter, erupting volcanos on the Galilean satellite Io, the large differences in appearance and evolution of the surfaces of Jupiter's four planet-size moons, superbolts of lightning and immense auroras in the planet's violently churning atmosphere, and the complex interactions of Jupiter's magnetosphere with the solar wind and Jupiter's satellites.

The Voyager Project was assigned to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Office of Space Science as part of NASA's planetary exploration program.





National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

**Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California**

**Voyager 1-149
P-21828**

Jupiter and its four planet-size moons, called the Galilean satellites, were photographed in early March 1979 by Voyager 1 and assembled into this composite picture. The satellites are not to scale but are in their relative positions. Io, orange in color (upper left), is nearest Jupiter; next are Europa (center), Ganymede, and Callisto (lower right). Nine other much smaller satellites circle Jupiter; one (Amalthea) is inside Io's orbit, and the others have orbits millions of miles from the planet. Not visible is Jupiter's faint ring of particles, seen for the first time by Voyager 1. Startling discoveries on the Galilean moons and the planet Jupiter made by Voyager 1 were factored into a modified mission design for Voyager 2, which flew through the Jovian system on July 9, 1979.

The Voyager Project

Two unmanned spacecraft, Voyager 1 and 2, completed highly successful fly-through encounters of the Jovian system on March 5 and July 9, 1979, respectively. The twin spacecraft, now millions of miles beyond Jupiter, are en route to rendezvous with Saturn in November 1980 and August 1981. Voyager 2 may be placed on a trajectory passing Saturn that permits a Uranus encounter in early 1986. Both spacecraft eventually will escape the solar system into interstellar space.

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The Voyager Project was assigned to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Office of Space Science as part of NASA's planetary exploration program.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 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 13, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee

In your response to the Kemeny Commission report, you agreed to establish a small committee of experts to advise you on the progress of Federal and State authorities and the nuclear power industry in improving the safety of nuclear power and in implementing other approved Commission recommendations.

In developing the following recommendations, we worked closely with Frank Press, Gus Speth, Harrison Wellford and John White, and we were able to agree on four individuals to recommend as members.

Members:

- 1) Bruce Babbitt - Governor of Arizona - Member of the Kemeny Commission.
- 2) Patrick Haggerty - former President and Chief Executive Officer, Texas Instruments Inc. - Member of the Kemeny Commission.
- 3) Harold Lewis - Nuclear Engineer, University of California - Member of Advisory Committee on Reactor Safety.
- 4) Marvin Goldberger - President, California Institute of Technology.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint Bruce Babbitt, Patrick Haggerty, Harold Lewis and Marvin Goldberger as Members of the Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

Chairman:

We were not able to agree on a single recommendation for chairman.

Our debate centered around two candidates -- John Deutch, Undersecretary of DOE, who has resigned effective April, 1980, and Jerome Weisner, President of M.I.T. Both have strong scientific backgrounds and records that indicate an ability to deal effectively with complicated issues.

For this committee to succeed, its chairman must be perceived as being independent of the Administration and not identified as a proponent of either side of the nuclear debate. Deutch is perceived as being strongly pro-nuclear and we believe his appointment as chairman would pose a serious political problem. Weisner is not identified with either side.

Stu, Frank Press, and Charles Duncan recommend that you appoint Deutch. Frank Moore and Gus Speth join us in recommending that you appoint Weisner.

_____ Weisner

_____ Deutch



11:50 Am

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1980

MEETING WITH MARK MUSSO, PRESIDENT, CIRCLE K INTERNATIONAL
AND WAYNE SHARP, PRESIDENT, KEY CLUB INTERNATIONAL

March 24, 1980
11:50 a.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *AW*

I. PURPOSE

Brief meeting and photo with Mark Musso, President of Circle K International and Wayne Sharp, President of Key Club International.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Circle K International (college) and Key Club International (high school) are service organizations for young men and women, sponsored by Kiwanis International. Circle K's theme, "Caring ... Life's Magic" directed specifically toward children, has involved its members in service activities related to three main areas; the lonely child, abused child, and the child in crisis. Key Club's theme of "Share Togetherness" aims their activities toward fighting loneliness.

Mark Musso is the 1979-80 president of Circle K International which has 12,000 members in nearly 750 clubs throughout the United States, Canada, Jamaica, the Bahamas and Surinam, South America. Mark serves as Circle K's principle spokesman with responsibility for directing the International Board of Governors and governing body. He was an active Key Club member in high school, and has received several awards for his outstanding service. In 1979 Mark received his Bachelor of Arts degree (cum laude) from Wichita State University where he is currently a business administration graduate student. In the past two years he has served on the Kansas Committee on Special Olympics and was involved in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

Wayne Sharp is the 1979-80 president of Key Club International which has 94,000 members in 3,500 active clubs in eight nations for which he is the principle spokesman. Wayne has been active in student government holding elected class offices for 2 years. He is a senior at East Jefferson High School in Metairie, Louisiana. He is active in community church organizations as a member of the Catholic Youth Organization, a Jefferson Parish Council Youth Assistant and an Associate Member of the Church at Woodmoor. He is also the Vice President of the New Orleans Youth Against Dystrophy Organization.

Participants: Mr. Mark Musso, President, Circle K International
Mr. Wayne Sharp, President, Key Club International

Mr. Richard Reiman, Staff

Press Plan: White House photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. You should thank them for coming to see you.
2. Jody Powell and Hamilton Jordan were both Key Club members so you may want to mention that they started their political careers in the Key Club organization. (Wayne is bringing Key Club jerseys for them, and an additional one for Amy.)
3. Wayne Sharp will be staying with Moon Landrieu and you might make a remark about that.
4. Mark will be presenting you with an honorary membership to Circle K.
5. Wayne will be presenting you with an honorary membership to Key Club.
6. You should congratulate both Wayne and Mark on their public efforts.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 Mar 80

Reubin Askew

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Zbig Brzezinski
Jim McIntyre
Charlie Schultze
Landon Butler
Alfred Kahn

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506



ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: AMBASSADOR REUBIN O'D. ASKEW
SUBJECT: Leather Wearing Apparel

I. PROBLEM

On January 24 the USITC reported to you under section 201 of the Trade Act its finding by a four-to-zero vote that the domestic leather wearing apparel industry (specifically, that part producing men's, boys', women's, and girls' coats and jackets of leather) is being seriously injured by increased imports. Imports have increased about 71 percent by quantity and 99 percent by value since 1975 (to a level of \$238 million in 1979), with much of this growth resulting from an increased demand for the stylish coats and jackets provided mainly by imports. During the same period, domestic shipments fell by 24 percent, with an important part of the decline occurring in 1979 in response to a fallen demand resulting from high leather prices. With over 50 percent of U.S. production occurring in the New York City metropolitan area, employment in the industry has declined from about 5,000 production workers in 1975 to about 3,700 in 1979. (Attachment 1 provides additional background on the economic situation.) As a remedy, the USITC recommended the imposition for 3 years of the following additional duties (the current duty is 6 percent ad valorem) on articles valued not over \$150 each: 25 percent for the first year, 20 percent for the second year, and 15 percent for the third year.

There is significant congressional interest in this case. To date, 25 Senators and 67 Congressmen have written or called in support of relief, while 1 Senator has called to oppose relief (see Attachment 2).

By March 24 you must announce whether import relief for the domestic leather wearing apparel industry is in the national economic interest. If you determine that import relief is appropriate, you must also announce what relief will be provided. Relief must then be proclaimed within 15 days after the determination date. If you decide to provide no relief or relief different from that recommended by the USITC, your action would be subject to congressional override. In such a case, the recommendation of the USITC would take effect.

II. OPTIONS

Option 1: Tariff Increases

Commerce and Labor recommend that you impose for 5 years an additional tariff of 14 percent to the current 6 percent duty on imports of men's and women's coats and jackets of leather valued not over \$150 each. USTR is willing to support this tariff increase for 3 years but prefers Option 2 for reasons stated therein. These agencies feel that when the USITC unanimously recommends relief you should grant it (as you have in all such prior cases) unless there are extraordinary circumstances. They feel the tariff increase would help reduce but not eliminate the price differential in favor of foreign producers, and would probably have a small impact on U.S. domestic prices. Without import relief there will continue to be an erosion of jobs in this industry and little prospect that it will make an effort to become more competitive. Commerce would like to combine this relief with a positive program of technical and capital assistance to help the industry adjust and become more competitive, with a review procedure after the first and third years. Such a program would be undertaken within existing authorities and funding.

APPROVE: _____ (THREE SIGNATURES)

DISAPPROVE: _____

DISCUSS WITH ME: _____

Option 2: Tariff-Rate Quota

USTR recommends a 3-year global tariff-rate quota (i.e., a higher tariff on imports above a certain quota level). The quota level for men's leather coats and jackets would be based on an average of 1977-1979 imports, while the quota level for women's would be based on an average of 1975-1979 imports and would represent a slight reduction in the former category and slight increase in the latter, from 1979 levels (see Attachment 3). If necessary, agreements could be negotiated to establish country-specific levels within these totals and reallocations between categories would be permitted. An additional tariff of 25 percent on items valued at or below \$125 each would be charged only on imports above these levels. I would also include the type of positive assistance program referred to in Option 1.

Stu Eizenstat and Landon Butler also support Option 2. (memo attached).

I believe this remedy is less inflationary than Option 1, and would be better received by our trading partners. I am concerned about the significant congressional interest in this case, although I think we could defeat an override attempt should you decide against relief. Commerce and Labor prefer Option 1 because it would be more effective and easier to administer but will support Option 2.

APPROVE: _____ (THREE SIGNATURES)

DISAPPROVE: _____

DISCUSS WITH ME: _____

Option 3: No relief but direct the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor to give expeditious consideration to petitions for adjustment assistance

State, Treasury, Agriculture, Justice, CEA, NSC, IDCA, OMB, and COWPS support this Option. These agencies believe that there is no case for import relief. The U.S. industry did not lose significant employment until 1979, when both imports and domestic production fell because of increased raw material prices. Because the industry is highly labor intensive, they do not believe that relief would help the domestic industry adjust to import competition, the legal objective of relief. They are also concerned that raising new trade barriers would hurt our economic and political relations with major LDC's, including Mexico, Israel, Argentina, and particularly Korea. Moreover, they believe a decision to increase leather apparel prices by granting relief immediately after announcement of your anti-inflation program would undermine that program and draw heavy criticism.

APPROVE: _____ ✓ (FIVE SIGNATURES)

DISAPPROVE: _____

DISCUSS WITH ME: _____



Attached are the Trade Policy Staff Committee paper on this case (Attachment 4) and draft Federal Register notices and letters to Congress required to announce your decision (Attachments 5, 6, and 7). Should you decide to grant import relief, I will prepare the appropriate proclamation for your signature within 15 days of your decision.

24 Mar 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim McIntyre

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/22/80

Mr. President:

OMB has no objection but points out that proclamations generally are issued only in response to congressional resolution.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: ORT 100th Anniversary Proclamation

On April 10th of this year, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), will celebrate its one-hundredth anniversary of service to people all over the world. I would like to urge your approval of the attached proclamation acknowledging this significant milestone.

ORT, which began in Israel, has worked with more than two million people over four continents to provide skills training, self-help programs, and technical assistance. ORT is acknowledged as one of the most esteemed organizations by this nation's Jewish community, which supports its programs through 1,000 American ORT chapters.

The request for this proclamation comes through Representative Steve Solarz. Although he has introduced a resolution in the House calling for such a proclamation, he has determined that there is not enough time to get the resolution through both Houses before the centennial anniversary date. I want to strongly recommend that you independently approve and issue the ORT Centennial Day Proclamation. If issued, the proclamation will be read at the Centennial Day Celebration at Avery Fisher Hall in New York City on April 10, and then published in the special edition of the ORT yearbook, a widely read publication in the Jewish community.

The Speechwriters Office has approved the proclamation text.

*also clear
- Justice
J*

ID 801644

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 20 MAR 80

FOR ACTION: JAMES MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: L. CUTLER

SUBJECT: MEMO FROM STU EIZENSTAT RE: ORT 100TH ANNIVERSARY
PROCLAMATION

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (455-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 22 MAR 80 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

Ed Sanders' son is getting married Sunday in Los Angeles; therefore, Ed cannot attend the First Anniversary Israel-Egypt Treaty Reception here at the White House.

PHIL

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR CELEBRATION OF THE
FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING
OF THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PEACE
TREATY, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1980,
2:00 PM.

1:00 PM Guests arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to
State Floor via Diplomatic Reception Room.

Reception begins.

Program begins.

1:45 PM Guests are escorted to East Room to be seated.

1:50 PM The Ambassador of Egypt and Mrs. Ghorbal and
the Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Evron
arrive Northwest Gate and proceed to Red
Room via North Portico.

2:00 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER arrive State
Floor and proceed to Red Room.

Mrs. Ghorbal, Mrs. Evron and MRS. CARTER are
escorted to reserved seating in East Room.

Ambassador Evron is announced into East Room.

Ambassador Ghorbal is announced into East Room.

THE PRESIDENT is announced into East Room.

All proceed to platform.

THE PRESIDENT makes welcoming remarks.

Ambassador Ghorbal makes remarks.

Ambassador Evron makes remarks.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

2:30 Pm

PRINCIPALS depart State Floor.

Reception continues.

1. AMBASSADOR GHORBAL, AMBASSADOR EVRON, FRIENDS:
2. { A YEAR AGO MANY OF YOU JOINED US HERE AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR A THRILLING MOMENT,
3. { THE SIGNING OF THE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY.
4. { WE STOOD IN THE BRIGHT SPRING SUNSHINE,
5. { FILLED WITH THE HOPE OF A NEW BEGINNING FOR A REGION TOO LONG AT WAR. /
6. { KNOWING THE DIFFICULTIES AHEAD,
7. { YET EXHILARATED BY THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE,
8. { WE WATCHED THE LEADERS OF TWO PEOPLES WHO HAD LONG BEEN ENEMIES, ↘
9. { EMBRACE & EMBARK ON A NEW & PROMISING RELATIONSHIP.
10. { TWO MEN OF COURAGE, PRESIDENT SADAT & PRIME MINISTER BEGIN, ↘
11. { HAD ASTONISHED THE WORLD.
12. THEY HAD SILENCED, FOR A WHILE, THE VOICES OF CYNICISM & DESPAIR.
13. { THEY HAD DONE THE IMPOSSIBLE --
14. { THEY HAD ACHIEVED PEACE. //

1. { THAT DAY CULMINATED A YEAR AND A HALF OF PATIENT & OFTEN DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS,
2. { FOLLOWING PRESIDENT SADAT'S HISTORIC TRIP TO JERUSALEM. /
3. { I REMEMBER THE MOMENT AT CAMP DAVID ↴
4. { WHEN WE SUDDENLY KNEW THAT PEACE WAS POSSIBLE --
5. { AND THE MOMENT IN CAIRO ↴
6. { WHEN WE WERE ABLE TO PROCLAIM TO THE WORLD
7. { THAT A TREATY BETWEEN THESE 2 GREAT NATIONS WAS AT LAST WITHIN REACH.
8. { AND THEN THE CEREMONY HERE --
9. { BRINGING TO AN END 30 YEARS OF WAR. /
10. { PRIME MINISTER BEGIN SPOKE FOR US ALL THAT DAY:
11. { "PEACE UNTO YOU. SHALOM, SALAAM...FOREVER." //
12. { MANY THINGS HAVE HAPPENED IN THE YEAR SINCE THEN,
13. { THINGS WHICH ONCE SEEMED BEYOND DREAMING.
14. BORDERS HAVE BEEN OPENED.
15. AMBASSADORS HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.
16. ORDINARY CITIZENS HAVE BECOME SIGHTSEERS IN LANDS ONCE FORBIDDEN TO THEM.
17. { IT IS NO LONGER HARDER TO TRAVEL BETWEEN CAIRO & TEL AVIV ↴
18. { THAN TO TRAVEL FROM EITHER OF THOSE CITIES TO NEW YORK. //

1. { ISRAELIS & EGYPTIANS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE ↘
2. { HAVE CLASPED EACH OTHER'S HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP.
3. { ISRAEL HAS RETURNED A LARGE PART OF THE SINAI TO EGYPT,
4. { AND EGYPT HAS ACCELERATED THE NORMALIZATION PROCESS
EVEN MORE RAPIDLY THAN WE HAD HOPED.
5. { THE DOUBTERS HAD HISTORY ON THEIR SIDE,
6. { FOR THESE THINGS HAD NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE.
7. { YET THE PRACTICAL DREAMERS HAD HISTORY ON THEIR SIDE AS WELL,
8. { FOR NOW IT HAS BEEN PROVEN THAT ~~HISTORY~~^{WE} NEED NOT REPEAT OLD PATTERNS ↘
9. { OF HATRED & DEATH, OF SUFFERING & MISTRUST. //
10. ~~THERE ARE STILL DIFFICULT ISSUES TO BE DECIDED BETWEEN EGYPT & ISRAEL.~~
11. ~~SUCCESS IS NOT GUARANTEED, BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL.~~
12. { BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ↘
13. { WHO NEGOTIATED OUR TREATY WITH ENGLAND AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ↘
14. { SAID THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN A PEACE MADE, HOWEVER ADVANTAGEOUS, ↘
15. { THAT WAS NOT CENSURED AS INADEQUATE. /
16. NO TREATY CAN EMBODY EVERY AIM OF ANY OF THE PARTIES.
17. WHAT A TREATY CAN DO IS TO PROTECT THE VITAL INTERESTS OF BOTH.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

1. WE ALL KNOW THAT OUR WORK IS INCOMPLETE ↴
2. UNTIL THE PEACE CAN BE EXTENDED ↴
3. TO INCLUDE ALL WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT.
4. ~~BUT IT REMAINS VITAL THAT THIS PEACE SUCCEED.~~
5. ~~WE MUST BUILD ON THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE.~~
6. WE MUST PROVE TO ALL PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST ↴
7. THAT THIS PEACE BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL IS NOT A THREAT,
8. BUT A PRECIOUS OPPORTUNITY. /
9. WHEN I STOOD BEFORE THE KNESSET ↴
10. AT A MOMENT WHEN IT SEEMED ↴
11. THAT THE PEACE TALKS HAD REACHED AN IMPASSE,
12. PRIME MINISTER BEGIN REMINDED US ↴
13. THAT THIS MUST BE A PEACE NOT OF MONTHS OR YEARS,
14. BUT FOREVER. /
15. WE HAVE COME THE FIRST YEAR. /
16. WE MUST NOW LOOK AT THE WORLD AS IT IS ↴
17. AND FIND WAYS TO CONTINUE LIVING IN PEACE WITH ONE ANOTHER.

1. { THIS TREATY BETWEEN EGYPT & ISRAEL IS ONLY ONE STEP ON THE WAY ↘
2. { TO A COMPREHENSIVE PEACE THROUGHOUT THIS TROUBLED REGION.
3. { AT CAMP DAVID, ↘
4. { PRESIDENT SADAT, PRIME MINISTER BEGIN AND I AGREED ON A SECOND STEP:
5. { NEGOTIATIONS TO PROVIDE FULL AUTONOMY ↘
6. { TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE WEST BANK & GAZA.
7. { THAT CONCEPT OFFERS THE FIRST REAL HOPE ↘
8. { FOR KEEPING OUR COMMON PLEDGE ↘
9. { TO RESOLVE THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM IN ALL ITS ASPECTS ↘
10. { WHILE FULLY PROTECTING THE SECURITY & THE FUTURE OF ISRAEL.
11. { THE AUTONOMY TALKS WILL LEAD TO A TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT.
12. { FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED ↘
13. { TO DETERMINE THE FINAL STATUS OF THE WEST BANK & GAZA.

1. { EGYPT, ISRAEL, THE UNITED STATES -- ↘
2. { ALL ARE COMMITTED TO THE SUCCESS OF THE COURSE ↘
3. { WE SET FOR OURSELVES AT CAMP DAVID --
4. { A COURSE BASED ON THOSE ACCORDS ↘
5. { AND ON "UN" RESOLUTIONS 242 & 338.
6. { AS WE THREE PLEDGED AT CAMP DAVID,
7. { THROUGH THESE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS ISRAEL CAN GAIN INCREASED SECURITY,
8. { AND THE PALESTINIANS CAN PARTICIPATE IN DETERMINING THEIR OWN FUTURE ↘
9. { AND ACHIEVE A SOLUTION WHICH RECOGNIZES THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHTS. /
10. FOR THE PAST 10 MONTHS OUR NEGOTIATORS HAVE DONE THE PATIENT WORK ↘
OF DEFINING THE ISSUES.
11. { AS WE MEET TODAY ↘
12. { AMBASSADOR SOL LINOWITZ IS IN ISRAEL AS OUR NEGOTIATOR, ↘
13. { AND LATER THIS WEEK HE WILL BE IN EGYPT TO HELP MOVE THE TALKS FORWARD.

1. NEXT MONTH I WILL MEET WITH PRESIDENT SADAT & PRIME MINISTER BEGIN ↘
HERE IN WASHINGTON.
2. { IT IS TIME FOR US TO REVIEW THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE,
3. { AND TO DISCUSS THE BEST WAY TO MOVE FORWARD.
4. { THESE TWO SUMMIT MEETINGS ↘
5. { ARE NOT MEANT TO REPLACE THE NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE ALREADY COME SO FAR,
6. { BUT TO HELP THE NEGOTIATORS EXPEDITE THEIR VITAL WORK. /
7. I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING THESE TWO MEN ONCE AGAIN.
8. { IN THOSE 13 DAYS AT CAMP DAVID ↘
9. { AND AT OUR MEETINGS BEFORE & SINCE, ↘
10. { I HAVE COME TO KNOW THEM WELL.
11. BOTH ARE MEN OF DEEP RELIGIOUS CONVICTION.
12. { BOTH ARE MEN WHOSE PERSONAL SENSE OF THE HISTORY OF THEIR OWN NATIONS ↘
13. { HAS SHAPED THEIR LIVES SINCE CHILDHOOD. //

1. IT SHOULD NEVER BE FORGOTTEN ↴
2. THAT AFTER A GENERATION OF UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS
3. -- ENGAGING THE TALENTS OF A LEGION OF STATESMEN --
4. IT TOOK COURAGE & VISION TO CREATE THIS FIRST MAJOR STEP TOWARD PEACE.
5. IT WILL ALSO REQUIRE COURAGE & VISION --
6. AND A COMMITMENT TO FULFILL THE LETTER & SPIRIT OF CAMP DAVID --
7. TO REALIZE OUR DREAMS OF A PERMANENT PEACE. /
8. THE PERIOD BETWEEN NOW & THE COMPLETION OF THE TALKS WILL NOT BE EASY,
9. AS WE WORK TO RESOLVE SOME OF THE MOST COMPLEX & EMOTIONAL ISSUES ↴
IN THE WORLD TODAY.
10. BOTH EGYPT & ISRAEL WILL BE FACING DIFFICULT QUESTIONS,
11. AND WILL NEED PATIENCE & UNDERSTANDING.
12. YET IN THE RESOLUTION OF THOSE QUESTIONS ↴
13. LIES THE GREAT PROMISE FOR ACHIEVING THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE ↴
14. WHICH IS COVETED BY EGYPT, ISRAEL, THE UNITED STATES, ↴
15. AND OTHER PEOPLE OF GOODWILL EVERYWHERE. /
16. THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO WORK PATIENTLY & CONSTRUCTIVELY ↴
17. WITH BOTH EGYPT AND ISRAEL, ↴
18. AS A FULL PARTNER IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. /

1. THESE NEGOTIATIONS ARE THE ROAD TO PEACE.
2. THEY CAN SUCCEED.
3. THEY MUST SUCCEED.
4. LET ME MAKE ONE THING CLEAR:
5. DOMESTIC POLITICS CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO CREATE TIMIDITY, ↴
TO SUBVERT THE SPIRIT OF CAMP DAVID, ↴
NOR TO IMPLY A LACK OF COMMITMENT, ↴
TO REACH OUR COMMON GOAL. ↴
6. { THIS IS A TIME WHEN WE MUST CONTINUE THE POLITICAL VISION ↴
7. { THAT MADE POSSIBLE THE TREATY WE CELEBRATE TODAY.
8. AS PRIME MINISTER BEGIN SAID HERE LAST YEAR:
9. { "NOW IT IS TIME FOR ALL OF US TO SHOW CIVIL COURAGE ↴
10. { IN ORDER TO PROCLAIM TO OUR PEOPLES & TO OTHERS: ↴
11. { NO MORE WAR, NO MORE BLOODSHED, NO MORE BEREAVEMENT." //

1. AT CAMP DAVID, WE INVITED OTHERS ↘
2. TO ADHERE TO THE FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE ↘
3. AND TO JOIN THE NEGOTIATIONS.
4. THE NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE BASED ON A COMMONLY-ACCEPTED FOUNDATION.
5. AS THESE TALKS MOVE FORWARD, LET ME REAFFIRM TWO POINTS.
6. WE WILL NOT NEGOTIATE WITH THE PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION ↘
7. NOR WILL WE RECOGNIZE THE "PLO" ↘
8. UNLESS IT ACCEPTS RESOLUTIONS 242 & 338 ↘
9. AND RECOGNIZES ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST. /
10. WE OPPOSE THE CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN STATE. /
11. THE UNITED STATES HAS A WARM & UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ISRAEL.
12. THIS IS MORALLY RIGHT, ↘
COMPATIBLE WITH OUR RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS, ↘
AND RIGHT IN TERMS OF AMERICA'S STRATEGIC INTERESTS.
13. WE ARE COMMITTED TO ISRAEL'S SECURITY, PROSPERITY, AND FUTURE ↘
14. AS A LAND THAT HAS SO MUCH TO OFFER TO THE WORLD.
15. A STRONG ISRAEL -- AND A STRONG EGYPT -- SERVE OUR ^{overall} SECURITY INTERESTS. /

1. { WE ARE COMMITTED TO ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO LIVE AT PEACE WITH ALL ITS NEIGHBORS, ↘
2. { WITHIN SECURE & RECOGNIZED BORDERS, FREE FROM TERRORISM.
3. { WE ARE COMMITTED TO A JERUSALEM THAT WILL FOREVER REMAIN UNDIVIDED, ↘
4. { WITH FREE ACCESS FOR ALL FAITHS TO THE HOLY PLACES.
5. { NOTHING CAN DEFLECT US FROM THESE FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENTS. //
6. { THE UNITED STATES HAS BROADENED & DEEPENED ITS FRIENDSHIP WITH EGYPT, ↘
7. { THE LARGEST & MOST POWERFUL ARAB NATION.
8. { PRESIDENT SADAT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT PROFOUND CHANGES IN EGYPT'S INTERNAL LIFE, ↘
9. { AND MADE IT A LEADER AMONG NATIONS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE.
10. { WE SUPPORT EGYPT'S SECURITY & WELL-BEING,
11. { AND WE WILL WORK WITH EGYPT, ↘
12. { TO ENSURE A MORE PROSPEROUS & PEACEFUL LIFE FOR THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE.
13. AS PRESIDENT SADAT SAID AT THIS HOUSE A YEAR AGO:
14. "LET THERE BE NO MORE WARS OR BLOODSHED BETWEEN ARABS & ISRAELIS.
15. LET THERE BE NO MORE SUFFERING OR DENIAL OF RIGHTS.
16. LET THERE BE NO MORE DESPAIR OR LOSS OF FAITH.
17. LET NO MOTHER LAMENT THE LOSS OF HER CHILD.
18. LET NO YOUNG MAN WASTE HIS LIFE ON A CONFLICT FROM WHICH NO ONE BENEFITS.
19. { LET US WORK TOGETHER UNTIL THE DAY COMES, ↘
20. { WHEN THEY BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES, ↘
21. { AND THEIR SPEARS INTO PRUNINGHOOKS." //

1. ISAIAH SAYS OF A GREAT SERVANT OF GOD:
2. "A BRUISED REED HE WILL NOT BREAK,
3. A DIMLY BURNING WICK HE WILL NOT QUENCH, . . .
4. I HAVE GIVEN YOU AS A COVENANT TO THE PEOPLE,
5. A LIGHT TO THE NATIONS, TO OPEN THE EYES THAT ARE BLIND, . . ." ((Isaiah 42)
6. { TODAY, AS THE EARTH IS AGAIN REBORN AFTER THE LONG WINTER, ↴
7. { WE LIFT HIGH THAT DIMLY BURNING WICK OF PEACE BEFORE THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
8. { IN ITS LIGHT ALL CAN SEE THAT AMID THE DISAPPOINTMENT & DANGERS, ↴
9. { MANKIND CAN STILL PREVAIL AGAINST ITS OWN EVILS, ↴
AGAINST ITS OWN PAST, ↴
AGAINST ALL THE FORCES, ↴
THAT WOULD SEPARATE US ONE FROM ANOTHER, ↴
AND MAKE US ENEMIES.
10. WE MUST NOT BE MEAN, NOR STINGY, NOR LACKING IN COURAGE.
11. WE MUST NOT BETRAY THE TRUST OF THOSE WHOSE FAITH IS IN US.

1. { DOWN THROUGH THE CENTURIES THE CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM } ↘
2. { HAVE SPOKEN DAILY OF THEIR LONGING FOR PEACE IN THEIR GREETINGS } ↘
"SHALOM", "SALAAM".
3. { PRESIDENT SADAT AND PRIME MINISTER BEGIN } ↘
4. { ARE CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM AND MEN OF PEACE. } ↘
5. I ASK YOUR PRAYERS THAT FULL PEACE MAY YET BE OURS.
6. { I PRAY THAT THE DIMLY BURNING WICK WE HAVE LIT } ↘
7. { MAY YET IGNITE A BLAZING FLAME OF PEACE THAT WILL LIGHT THE WORLD. } ↘

#

PEACE !
SALAAM !
SHALOM !

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[Salutations will be confirmed by 10 a.m. Sunday by Allison Thomas x2800]

Achsah Nesmith
Draft A-1 3/21/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Sun., Mar. 23, 2 p.m.
Residence

Peace treaty signing anniversary

Ambassador Evron, Ambassador Ghorbal, friends:

A year ago many of you joined ^{us} ~~me~~ here at the White House for a ^{thrilling} ~~historic~~ moment, the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. We stood in the bright spring sunshine, filled with the hope of a new beginning for a region too long at war. Knowing the difficulties ahead, yet exhilarated by the prospects for peace, we watched the leaders of two peoples who had long been enemies embrace and embark on a new and promising relationship. Two men of courage, ^{and} Prime Minister Begin ~~and~~ President Sadat, had astonished the world. They had silenced, for a ^{while} ~~moment~~, the voices of cynicism and despair. They had done the impossible -- they had achieved peace.

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That day culminated a year and a half of patient and often difficult negotiations, following President Sadat's *historic* ~~courageous~~ trip to Jerusalem. I remember the moment at Camp David when we suddenly knew that peace was possible -- and the moment in Cairo when we were able to proclaim to the world that a treaty between these two great nations was at last within reach. And then the ceremony here -- bringing *of war.* to an end thirty years ~~in which the reborn nation of Israel had known hardly a moment of peace, in which young Israelis and young Egyptians had fought and died, again and again.~~ *many had* again and again. Prime Minister Begin spoke for us all that day: "Peace unto you. Shalom, salaam...forever."

Many things have happened in the year since then, things which once seemed beyond dreaming. Borders have been opened. Ambassadors have been exchanged. Ordinary citizens have become sightseers in lands once forbidden to them. It is no longer harder to travel between Cairo and Tel Aviv than to travel from

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either of those cities to New York. Israelis and Egyptians in all walks of life have clasped each other's hands in friendship. Israel has returned ^{a large part of} the Sinai ~~oil fields -- an~~ ^{to Egypt, and} ~~act of statesmanship too little recognized in this oil-starved~~ ^{world} } Egypt has accelerated the normalization process ^{even more} ~~in a~~ ^{rapidly than} ~~number of areas.~~ ^{we had hoped.}

The doubters had history on their side, for these things had never happened before. Yet the practical dreamers had history on their side as well, for ^{now it has been proven that history} ~~history is made~~ each day. It need not forever repeat old patterns of hatred and death, of suffering and mistrust.

~~We managed to overcome seemingly impossible obstacles at Camp David and in the weeks before the signing of the treaty which we celebrate here today.~~ There are still difficult issues to be decided between Israel and Egypt. Success is

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not guaranteed, but it is essential. Benjamin Franklin, who negotiated our treaty with England after the ^{American} Revolution, said that he had never seen a peace made, however advantageous, that was not censured as inadequate. No treaty can embody every aim of any ~~one~~ of the parties. What a treaty can do is to protect the vital interests of both.

We all know that our work is incomplete until the peace can be extended to include all who have been involved in the conflict. But it remains vital that this peace succeed. We must build on the progress we have made. We must prove to *all people in the Middle East* ~~[the surrounding nations]~~ that this peace between Israel and Egypt is not a threat, but a precious opportunity.

~~That is the great hope that the peace treaty signed here one year ago brought, not only to the nations of Israel and Egypt, but to all the world: the hope that people of goodwill can break the mold of mistrust and misery, that mankind need~~

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not be ruled by revenge, that we can build new bridges of friendship and understanding and peace.

When I stood before the Knesset at a moment when it seemed that the peace talks ^{had reached} ~~[would reach]~~ an impasse, Prime Minister Begin reminded us that this must be a peace not of months or years, but forever.

We have come the first year.

~~[We cannot forget the past. We must not forget its lessons.]~~

One of those lessons is that there are no real victors in war.

To cut down the bright hope of youth -- generation after

generation -- does not right ancient wrongs, does not restore

life to the innocent who have died, cannot of itself secure

safety for those yet unborn. History teaches us that at some

point we must put aside the pain of the past and realize that

~~revenge is not sweet but bitter.]~~ We must ^{now} look ~~out~~ at the world

as it is and find ways to ^{continue living} ~~live~~ in peace with one another.

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[If we cannot do that -- if no enemy can ever become a friend, if where there has been anger and mistrust there can never be friendship and trust -- then the world is not merely dangerous, but utterly desolate. The message of this anniversary is that we need not despair. Tyrants and terrorists still do their cruel work in our world, but despite the terrible dangers and disappointments of our times, ancient enemies can still learn to trust. The dangers only quicken our sense of urgency. The disappointments only strengthen our resolve.]

This treaty between Egypt and Israel is only one step on the way to a comprehensive peace throughout this troubled region. At Camp David, President Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and I agreed on a second step: negotiations to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. That concept offers the first real hope for ^{keeping our common pledge to resolve} ~~making progress toward~~ ^{in all its aspects} ~~resolving~~ the Palestinian problem, while ~~also~~ fully protecting the security and the future of Israel.

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The autonomy talks will lead to a

~~This will be only a transitional arrangement.~~ Further negotiations will be required to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

Egypt, Israel, the United States -- all are committed to

the success of the course we set for ourselves at Camp David, *a course* based on those accords and on ~~the present language of~~ UN Resolutions 242 and 338. *70*

As we three pledged at Camp David,
1 Through these ^{current} negotiations *at* Israel can gain increased security,

and the Palestinians can participate in determining their own future, and achieve a solution which recognizes their legitimate rights.

For the past ten months, our negotiators have done the patient work of defining the issues. As we meet today,

Ambassador Sol Linowitz is in Israel as our negotiator, and later this week he will ^{be in Egypt} ~~meet with his Israeli and Egyptian counterparts~~ to help move the talks forward.

Next month, I will meet with President Sadat and Prime

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Minister Begin here in Washington. It is time ^{for us} to review the progress that has been made, and to discuss the best way to move forward. These two summit meetings are not meant to replace the negotiations that have already come so far, but to help the negotiators ^{expedite} get on with their vital work.

I [~~very much~~] look forward to seeing these two [extraordinary] men once again. In those thirteen [~~remarkable~~] days at Camp David and at our meetings before and since, I have come to know them well. Both are men of deep religious conviction. Both are men whose personal sense of the history of their ^{own} nations has ^{shaped} imbedded their lives since childhood. It should never be forgotten that after a generation of unsuccessful efforts -- engaging the talents of a legion of statesmen -- it ^{took} [~~was~~] these two men who had ~~the~~ courage and ~~the~~ vision to create this ^{first major step toward} peace. It will also require courage and vision and a commitment to fulfill ^{a permanent} the letter and spirit of Camp David -- to ^{realize} fulfill our dream of peace.

The period between now and the completion of the talks ^{will not be easy,} as we work to resolve some of the most complex and demanding ^{emotional} and demanding

issues in the world today, ~~will require no less courage and~~
vision. Both Israel and Egypt will be facing difficult questions,
and will need ~~our~~ patience and ~~our~~ understanding. Yet in the

resolution of those questions lies the great promise for achieving
the competence
the ~~dream~~ of peace ~~shared~~ *which is coveted* by Israel, Egypt, the United States, and
other
people of goodwill everywhere. ~~For its part,~~ the United States
will continue to work patiently and constructively with both

Israel and Egypt, as a full partner in the negotiations. These

negotiations are the road to peace. They can succeed. They must
succeed. *Let me make one thing clear: domestic politics cannot be*
allowed to not create timidity, nor a lack of commitment to
reach our great common goal. *to subvert the spirit of Camp David.* *Election year politics*
to imply

from p 10

At Camp David, we invited others to adhere to the Framework
for Peace and to join the negotiations. The negotiations must be
based on a commonly-accepted foundation.

As these talks move forward, let me reaffirm two points.
We will not negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization
nor will we recognize the PLO unless it accepts Resolutions 242

and 338 and recognizes Israel's right to exist. We ~~do not favor~~ *Oppose* the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

when we must continue
This is a time ^{when we must continue} ~~for a continuation of~~ the political vision that made possible the treaty we celebrate today. As Prime Minister Begin said here last year: "Now it is time for all of us to show civil courage in order to proclaim to our peoples and to others: No more war, no more bloodshed, no more bereavement."

The United States has a warm and unique relationship of friendship with Israel. This is morally right, ^{compatible with our religious convictions,} and right in terms of America's strategic interests. We are committed to

Israel's security, prosperity, and future as a land that has *A strong Israel - and a strong Egypt - serves our Security interests.* so much to offer to the world. We are committed to Israel's ^{interests}

right to live at peace with all its neighbors, within secure and recognized borders, free from terrorism. We are committed to a Jerusalem that will forever remain undivided, with free access for all faiths to the Holy Places. Nothing can deflect us from these fundamental commitments.

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The United States has broadened and deepened its friendship with Egypt, the largest and most powerful Arab nation. President Sadat has brought about profound changes in Egypt's internal life and made it a leader among nations in the pursuit of peace. We support Egypt's security and well-being, and we will work with Egypt to insure a more prosperous and peaceful life for the Egyptian people.

As President Sadat said at this House a year ago:

"Let there be no more wars or bloodshed between Arabs and Israelis. Let there be no more suffering or denial of rights. Let there be no more despair or loss of faith. Let no mother lament the loss of her child. Let no young man waste his life on a conflict from which no one benefits. Let us work together until the day comes when they beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks."

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a great servant of

Isaiah says of ~~the~~ God of Abraham: "A bruised reed ~~he~~ ^{he} will not break, a dimly burning wick ~~he~~ ^{he} will not quench," ~~but~~ ---
 "I have given you as a covenant to the people,
 will ~~turn into~~ a light ^{to} for the nations, ~~to~~ ^{to} open the eyes
 that are blind, ---" (Isaiah 42) ~~---~~

Today, as the earth is again reborn after the long winter,
 we lift high that dimly burning wick of peace before the nations
 of the world. In its light, all ~~must~~ ^{can} see that amid the
 disappointment and dangers, mankind can still prevail against
 its own evils, against its own past, against all the forces
 that would separate us one from another and make us enemies. ~~the~~

*We must not be mean, nor stingy, ~~or~~ nor lacking in
 courage. We must not betray the trust of those whose faith is in us.*

Down through the centuries the children of Abraham have
 spoken daily of their longing for peace in their greetings
 "Shalom", "Salaam". Prime Minister Begin ~~and~~ President Sadat ~~and~~
 are children of Abraham and men of peace. I ask your prayers
 that ~~the~~ full peace [we all long for] may yet be ours. I pray
 that the dimly burning wick we have lit may yet ignite a
 blazing flame of peace that will light the world.

###

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR RICK HUTCHESON

FROM: ALLISON THOMAS *at*

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS IN PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH AT
PEACE TREATY SIGNING CEREMONY, MARCH 22, 1980

The order of the acknowledgements should be reversed for protocol reasons to read;

Ambassador Ghorbal, Ambassador Evron, friends:

Also, every time the text reads Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat, the order should be reversed. I have attached the speech with these changes marked in green.

[Salutations will be confirmed by 10 a.m. Sunday by Allison Thomas x2800]

Achsah Nesmith
Draft A-1 3/21/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Sun., Mar. 23, 2 p.m.
Residence

Peace treaty signing anniversary

↳ Ambassador Evron, Ambassador Ghorbal friends:

A year ago many of you joined me here at the White House for a historic moment, the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. We stood in the bright spring sunshine, filled with the hope of a new beginning for a region too long at war. Knowing the difficulties ahead, yet exhilarated by the prospects for peace, we watched the leaders of two peoples who had long been enemies embrace and embark on a new and promising relationship. Two men of courage, ^{and} Prime Minister Begin, and President Sadat, had astonished the world. They had silenced, for a moment, the voices of cynicism and despair. They had done the impossible -- they had achieved peace.

That day culminated a year and a half of patient and often difficult negotiations, following President Sadat's courageous trip to Jerusalem. I remember the moment at Camp David when we suddenly knew that peace was possible -- and the moment in Cairo when we were able to proclaim to the world that a treaty between these two great nations was at last within reach. And then the ceremony here -- bringing to an end thirty years in which the reborn nation of Israel had known hardly a moment of peace, in which young Israelis and young Egyptians had fought and died again and again. Prime Minister Begin spoke for us all that day: "Peace unto you. Shalom, salaam...forever."

Many things have happened in the year since then, things which once seemed beyond dreaming. Borders have been opened. Ambassadors have been exchanged. Ordinary citizens have become sightseers in lands once forbidden to them. It is no longer harder to travel between Cairo and Tel Aviv than to travel from

either of those cities to New York. Israelis and Egyptians in all walks of life have clasped each other's hands in friendship. Israel has returned the Sinai oil fields -- an act of statesmanship too little recognized in this oil-starved world. Egypt has accelerated the normalization process in a number of areas.

The doubters had history on their side, for these things had never happened before. Yet the practical dreamers had history on their side as well, for history is made each day. It need not forever repeat old patterns of hatred and death, of suffering and mistrust.

We managed to overcome seemingly impossible obstacles at Camp David and in the weeks before the signing of the treaty which we celebrate here today. There are still difficult issues to be decided between Israel and Egypt. Success is

not guaranteed, but it is essential. Benjamin Franklin, who negotiated our treaty with England after the Revolution, said that he had never seen a peace made, however advantageous, that was not censured as inadequate. No treaty can embody every aim of any one of the parties. What a treaty can do is to protect the vital interests of both.

We all know that our work is incomplete until the peace can be extended to include all who have been involved in the conflict. But it remains vital that this peace succeed. We must build on the progress we have made. We must prove to the surrounding nations that this peace between Israel and Egypt is not a threat, but a precious opportunity.

That is the great hope that the peace treaty signed here one year ago brought, not only to the nations of Israel and Egypt, but to all the world: the hope that people of goodwill can break the mold of mistrust and misery, that mankind need

not be ruled by revenge, that we can build new bridges of friendship and understanding and peace.

When I stood before the Knesset at a moment when it seemed that the peace talks would reach an impasse, Prime Minister Begin reminded us that this must be a peace not of months or years, but forever.

We have come the first year.

We cannot forget the past. We must not forget its lessons. One of those lessons is that there are no real victors in war. To cut down the bright hope of youth -- generation after generation -- does not right ancient wrongs, does not restore life to the innocent who have died, cannot of itself secure safety for those yet unborn. History teaches us that at some point we must put aside the pain of the past and realize that revenge is not sweet but bitter. We must look out at the world as it is and find ways to live in peace with one another.

If we cannot do that -- if no enemy can ever become a friend, if where there has been anger and mistrust there can never be friendship and trust -- then the world is not merely dangerous, but utterly desolate. The message of this anniversary is that we need not despair. Tyrants and terrorists still do their cruel work in our world, but despite the terrible dangers and disappointments of our times, ancient enemies can still learn to trust. The dangers only quicken our sense of urgency. The disappointments only strengthen our resolve.

This treaty between Egypt and Israel is only one step on the way to a comprehensive peace throughout this troubled region. At Camp David, President Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and I agreed on a second step: negotiations to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. That concept offers the first real hope for making progress toward resolving the Palestinian problem while also fully protecting the security and the future of Israel.

This will be only a transitional arrangement. Further negotiations will be required to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

Egypt, Israel, the United States -- all are committed to the success of the course we set for ourselves at Camp David, based on those accords and on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Through these negotiations, Israel can gain increased security, and the Palestinians can participate in determining their own future, and achieve a solution which recognizes their legitimate rights.

For the past ten months, our negotiators have done the patient work of defining the issues. As we meet today, Ambassador Sol Linowitz is in Israel as our negotiator; later this week he will meet with his Israeli and Egyptian counterparts to help move the talks forward.

Next month, I will meet with President Sadat and Prime

Minister Begin here in Washington. It is time to review the progress that has been made, and to discuss the best way to move forward. These two summit meetings are not meant to replace the negotiations that have already come so far, but to help the negotiators get on with their vital work.

I very much look forward to seeing these two extraordinary men once again. In those thirteen remarkable days at Camp David and at our meetings before and since, I have come to know them well. Both are men of deep religious conviction. Both are men whose personal sense of the history of their nations has imbued their lives since childhood. It should never be forgotten that after a generation of unsuccessful efforts -- engaging the talents of a legion of statesmen -- it was these two men who had the courage and the vision to create this peace.

The period between now and the completion of the talks -- as we work to resolve some of the most complex and demanding

issues in the world today -- will require no less courage and vision. Both Israel and Egypt will be facing difficult questions, and will need our patience and our understanding. Yet in the resolution of those questions lies the great promise for achieving the dream of peace shared by Israel, Egypt, the United States, and people of goodwill everywhere. For its part, the United States will continue to work patiently and constructively with both Israel and Egypt, as a full partner in the negotiations. These negotiations are the road to peace. They can succeed. They must succeed.

At Camp David, we invited others to adhere to the Framework for Peace and to join the negotiations. The negotiations must be based on a commonly-accepted foundation.

As these talks move forward, let me reaffirm two points. We will not negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization nor will we recognize the PLO unless it accepts Resolutions 242

and 338 and recognizes Israel's right to exist. We do not favor the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

This is a time for a continuation of the political vision that made possible the treaty we celebrate today. As Prime Minister Begin said here last year: "Now it is time for all of us to show civil courage in order to proclaim to our peoples and to others: No more war, no more bloodshed, no more bereavement."

The United States has a warm and unique relationship of friendship with Israel. This is morally right, and right in terms of America's strategic interests. We are committed to Israel's security, prosperity, and future as a land that has so much to offer to the world. We are committed to Israel's right to live at peace with all its neighbors, within secure and recognized borders, free from terrorism. We are committed to a Jerusalem that will forever remain undivided, with free access for all faiths to the Holy Places. Nothing can deflect us from these fundamental commitments.

The United States has broadened and deepened its friendship with Egypt, the largest and most powerful Arab nation. President Sadat has brought about profound changes in Egypt's internal life and made it a leader among nations in the pursuit of peace. We support Egypt's security and well-being, and we will work with Egypt to insure a more prosperous and peaceful life for the Egyptian people.

As President Sadat said at this House a year ago:

"Let there be no more wars or bloodshed between Arabs and Israelis. Let there be no more suffering or denial of rights. Let there be no more despair or loss of faith. Let no mother lament the loss of her child. Let no young man waste his life on a conflict from which no one benefits. Let us work together until the day comes when they beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks."

Isaiah says of the God of Abraham: "A bruised reed He will not break, a dimly burning wick He will not quench," but will turn into "a light for the nations."

Today, as the earth is again reborn after the long winter, we lift high that dimly burning wick of peace before the nations of the world. In its light, all must see that amid the disappointment and dangers, mankind can still prevail against its own evils, against its own past, against all the forces that would separate us one from another and make us enemies.

Down through the centuries the children of Abraham have spoken daily of their longing for peace in their greetings "Shalom", "Salaam". Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat are children of Abraham and men of peace. I ask your prayers that the full peace we all long for may yet be ours. I pray that the dimly burning wick we have lit may yet ignite a blazing flame of peace that will light the world.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 Mar 80

Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jody Powell
Zbig Brzezinski

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER *LNC*

SUBJECT: Use of IEEPA as an additional enforcement tool to carry out economic and cultural exchange responses to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

*Lloyd -
ok - proceed -
You & AG decide
between "extending" or
"new" not emergency -
Work out PR & Today,
State, Treasury, Com
& Justice to
assure
consistency
J*

Attached is a memorandum on my March 17-19 trip to Geneva and London concerning the Olympics. While we are making progress, there is still a high risk of failure both on achieving a widespread boycott and on putting together the alternative games. To improve our chances of success it is essential in my judgment to exercise all of the authority, as well as persuasion, within our command.

I am therefore recommending, on an urgent basis, that you invoke your powers under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) to bar various commercial transactions and payments relating to the Olympics, such as the payment of the additional \$20 million which NBC owes to the Moscow Organizing Committee, IOC and the international sports federations for the U. S. television rights, and to block various transactions between the international federations and the U. S. national federations in each sport if the international federations persist in refusing approval for the alternative games.

When we raised this question within the SCC the need to take action was recognized, but we were asked to explore first the possibilities of obtaining specific Olympics-related legislation that would not require invoking IEEPA. We were advised by SFRC and HIRC that legislation would be virtually impossible, especially in time to block the payment due April 1, in view of expected jurisdictional disputes among committees, the possible interest of athletes, travel agents, spectators and business firms to testify and seek some sort of indemnity for their losses, etc. They had no objection to using IEEPA and, indeed, Chairman Zablocki thought he could pass a committee resolution supporting such use.

SECRET ATTACHMENTS

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for Preservation Purposes**

*In PR.
maximize
non-olympic
items*

If we invoke IEEPA, we should do so not merely for the Olympics, but in aid of all our economic and cultural exchange responses. We are also having considerable difficulty in dealing with Soviet efforts to circumvent the grain embargo, and the same may soon be true of the high technology and industrial embargoes. By invoking the IEEPA power to block transactions and requiring reporting by U. S.-owned grain trading firms and other U. S. firms involving their dealings from third countries with the Soviet Union, we could enhance our enforcement efforts.

If you decide to invoke IEEPA, your own action would be limited to:

*you & AG
decide on
option*

- a) extending the existing emergency arising out of the situation in Iran to cover the invasion of Afghanistan, or declaring a new national emergency because of that invasion; and
- b) directing the Secretary of the Treasury (and Commerce as to exports) to use the IEEPA powers to enforce the economic and cultural exchange policies you have adopted.

Using their delegated powers, the Secretaries would then block the NBC payments and take other appropriate actions. A draft Executive Order is attached.

Mrs. Thatcher's government may shortly suffer the embarrassment of being defied by the British Olympic Committee - which may vote next week to go to Moscow - because she is unwilling to invoke the government's powers. We have an even greater investment in the success of the Olympic boycott. The risks of failure are significant, particularly if the British Olympic Committee defects. Our main weapons must continue to be persuasion and moral authority, but in my judgment we must not shirk from showing the IOC, the international federations, and the governments and peoples of Europe - not to mention the Soviets - that we also have legal authority and are willing to use it judiciously when necessary.

Treasury and State have raised legitimate concerns which need to be heard and resolved. I believe these concerns

can be accommodated. I hope this can be done at the Friday A. M. breakfast, so that we can take action immediately thereafter. As the calendar at the end of the attached memo shows, important meetings are being held virtually every day from Friday the 21st. News of a firm U. S. action can have an influence on the outcome of these meetings.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

On November 14, 1979, pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C.A. sec. 1701 et seq., the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. sec. 1601 et seq., and 3 U.S.C. sec. 301, I issued Executive Order No. 12170. In that Order, I found that the situation in Iran constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States, and I declared a national emergency to deal with that threat.

Since December 25, 1979, that threat has been aggravated by the continuing invasion and occupation of Iran's neighbor Afghanistan by armed forces of the Soviet Union. [This invasion constitutes a second unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States, and I hereby declare a separate national emergency to deal with that threat.]

In response to this development, I have taken certain national defense measures, and I have also imposed a number of restraints on normal economic, cultural and political exchanges with the Soviet Union,

including an embargo on grain shipments and other agricultural products, more rigorous restrictions on the export of high technology, industrial goods and commodities, and my decision that no United States athletic team or business entity should participate in or contribute to the holding of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow.

In addition to the authorities currently being employed under other statutes, I hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce as to export transactions, to employ any and all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to effectuate the above restraints, and such other restraints as I may order from time to time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
March , 1980

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	Lloyd Cutler to the President. Re: Olympics. (5 pp.)	3/20/80	C
cable	U.S. Mission Geneva to Secretary of State. Re: Olympic Steering Committee meeting. (9 pp.)	3/18/80	A
cable	American Embassy London to the Secretary of State. Re: Meeting with Lord Carrington on Olympics. (2 pp.)	3/20/80	A
memo w/att	Henry Owen to the President. Re: Invoking the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). (4 pp.)	3/20/80	A
cable w/att	Hedley Donovan to the President. Re: Names for Madrid post. (2 pp.)	3/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-
Pres. Handwriting File, "3/24/80 [1]." Box 177

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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March 18, 1980

Talking Points for Press

1. This is not a meeting to discuss whether or not the nations represented will send teams to participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympics. That question is the subject of other bilateral and multilateral discussions among governments and national Olympic committees. Speaking for my own Government, which has already made its decision on this question, we are satisfied with the progress being made.

2. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss whether it is desirable and feasible to assure opportunities of post-Olympics world class competitions for the athletes of the considerable number of important nations which have decided or may decide not to send teams to Moscow. The nations represented here include some who have decided and others who may decide not to send teams to Moscow. In turn, they are in touch with many other nations in similar positions.

3. The consensus of the group is that it is feasible to assure such opportunities for athletes of nations which do not send teams to Moscow. In some sports, such

opportunities are already on the post-Olympic schedule of international sporting events for the latter half of August and the first half of September, and in other sports suitable opportunities can be arranged. It is also feasible to link a number of such events into a post-Olympics international sports festival televised throughout the world, and financed by the sale of television rights. During the course of this meeting, we have identified a number of suitable sites and events for further consideration. We have also had the benefit of expert professional advice on the technical and financial aspects of the television linkups, and on the required arrangements with the sports authorities and promoters who would conduct such events, which would of course not be conducted by governments. We can report that there have been many serious expressions of interest in offering sites and in acquiring the television rights.

5. Such a plan would not be competitive with the Moscow Olympics, and it would pose no threat to the future of the unitary Olympic movement. It would not in any sense be a counter-Olympics. The events would be open to athletes of nations who send teams to Moscow as well as those who do not. As already noted, many such events are already scheduled as part of the normal post-Olympic sports calendar, and could be included in the plan.

6. To move forward with such a plan, some of the Governments represented here are prepared to contribute to underwriting the cost of the necessary preliminary investigations, so that as others make their final decisions not to send teams to the Moscow games, the necessary preparations will have been made to assure other opportunities to their athletes should they wish to take advantage of them.

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SUBJECT: OLYMPIC STEERING GROUP: HURD/CUTLER PRESS
- CONFERENCE

FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE HELD AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE OLYMPIC STEERING GROUP AT THE UK MISSION ON MARCH 17. UK MINISTER OF STATE, DOUGLAS HURD, WAS CHAIRMAN OF PRESS BRIEFING AND GAVE OPENING REMARKS.

BEGIN TRANSCRIPT:
MAY I WELCOME EVERYBODY HERE TO THE BRITISH MISSION. I AM STARTING THIS OFF BECAUSE I HAVE CHAIRED TODAY'S SESSION. MY NAME IS DOUGLAS HURD. I AM THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTING BRITAIN ON THIS OCCASION, AND I HAVE TAKEN THE CHAIR AT TODAY'S SESSION. TOMORROW'S SESSION WILL BE AT THE UNITED STATES MISSION, AND MR. LLOYD CUTLER HERE ON MY RIGHT WILL TAKE THE CHAIR ON THAT OCCASION AND I THINK WE WILL GIVE ANOTHER BRIEFING TOMORROW, WHICH WILL, OF COURSE, BE THE DEFINITIVE BRIEFING. I AM FLATTERED THAT THERE IS SO MUCH INTEREST HALFWAY THROUGH THE MEETING, AND WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO COPE WITH YOUR QUESTIONS, BUT YOU ARE QUESTIONING US AT THE HALFWAY POINT.

IF I COULD SAY AT THE BEGINNING ABOUT HOW THIS MEETING CAME ABOUT, THIS IS THE MEETING OF A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE HAD CONTACT TOGETHER ON THIS SUBJECT FOR SOME TIME NOW AT AN OFFICIAL LEVEL, AND WE THOUGHT THAT THE TIME HAD COME TO MEET AT A SLIGHTLY HIGHER LEVEL TO COM- PARE OUR INFORMATION AND TO MAKE PROGRESS IF WE CAN. I WAS ASKED YESTERDAY ON THE BBC HOW MANY COUNTRIES I THOUGHT WOULD BE HERE TODAY, AND I SAID I THOUGHT ABOUT TWELVE, AND WHEN I LOOKED AROUND THE TABLE AND COUNTED THIS AFTERNOON, IT WAS TWELVE. THERE HAS BEEN NO QUESTION OF SPECIFIC INVITATIONS TO THIS MEETING. IT HAS EVOLVED OUT OF CONTACTS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING ON QUIETLY FOR SOME TIME.

YOU WILL SEE FROM THE LIST THAT YOU HAVE THAT THERE ARE REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH CONTINENT, AND EACH OF US IS IN TOUCH WITH A GOOD MANY OTHER GOVERNMENTS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR HERE AND I REPRESENT TWO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH WILL BE GOING ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK TO A MEETING OF EUROPEAN MINISTERS OF SPORT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE; SO THERE WILL BE ANOTHER TWELVE EUROPEAN MINISTERS MEETING TOWARDS THE END OF THIS WEEK.

NOW WHAT HAVE WE DONE TODAY. WE HAVE BEGUN BY REVIEWING THE STATE OF PROGRESS ON THE PROPOSAL FOR A BOYCOTT OF

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THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS, AND IT BECAME CLEAR THAT THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL LIKELIHOOD, I USE THE WORDS CAREFULLY, SUBSTANTIAL LIKELIHOOD OF A BOYCOTT BY UNITED STATES ATHLETES IN MOSCOW. MR. LLOYD CUTLER WILL ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU HAVE ON THAT. IT ALSO BECAME CLEAR THAT THIS MAY WELL BE FOLLOWED BY A BOYCOTT BY OTHER MAJOR SPORTING COUNTRIES. THIS CLEARLY WILL AFFECT THE QUALITY OF THE COMPETITION IN MOSCOW. JUST TO TAKE AN EXAMPLE OUT OF SEVERAL, ON THE QUESTION OF SWIMMING AND WHAT KIND OF SWIMMING CONTEST WOULD BE HELD IF THE AMERICANS WERE NOT PRESENT. WE BELIEVE THAT THERE IS LIKELY TO BE A GROWING INTEREST AS THIS FACT SINKS IN, WHICH PERHAPS IT HASN'T DONE TO NOW. A GROWING INTEREST IN THE POSSIBILITY ABOUT A HIGH LEVEL COMPETITION. THEN WE WENT ON TO EXAMINE THE PRINCIPLE OF THIS, AND THERE ARE CERTAIN POINTS WHICH SHOULD PERHAPS BE MADE CLEAR. WE ALL ACCEPT THAT GOVERNMENTS DON'T ORGANIZE GAMES. GAMES ARE ORGANIZED, IT VARIES A BIT FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY. THEY ARE ORGANIZED AT THE INITIATIVE OF CITIES OR SPONSORS, AND THEY ARE ORGANIZED ALSO AT THE INITIATIVE OF AND THROUGH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS. WHAT GOVERNMENTS CAN DO IS TO SUGGEST AND MAKE PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AND FACILITIES AND THAT IS THE AIM OF OUR MEETING. PART OF IT COULD BE BUILDING ON EXISTING COMPETITIONS; PART OF IT COULD BE SUGGESTING NEW COMPETITIONS AT A HIGH LEVEL.

WE ARE NOT CONSIDERING, AND THIS HAS NEVER BEEN THE PURPOSE OF THE OPERATION, RIVAL OLYMPICS TAKING PLACE AT THE SAME TIME AS THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS. IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT ANY COMPETITIONS WHICH RESULT AS A RESULT OF OUR SUGGESTIONS, WILL TAKE PLACE AT A DIFFERENT TIME, PROBABLY RATHER LATER, BUT NOT TOO MUCH LATER THAN THE OLYMPICS. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT ANY COMPETITIONS THAT RESULT FROM THE APPROACH I HAVE BEEN DESCRIBING SHOULD BE OPEN TO EVERYBODY WHETHER OR NOT THEY COMPETED IN THE OLYMPICS OR NOT. NOW THESE ARE VERY COMPLICATED ISSUES. WE ARE HALFWAY THROUGH OUR CONSIDERATION OF THEM.

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WE CERTAINLY SHALL NOT BE ANNOUNCING DETAILED DECISION SPORT BY SPORT TOMORROW BECAUSE I THINK IT FLOWS FROM WHAT I HAVE SAID THAT IT IS NOT GOVERNMENTS WHICH TAKE DECISIONS. WE ARE IN THE BUSINESS OF EXAMINING THE SITUATION SPORT BY SPORT, RULE BOOK BY RULE BOOK, SITUATION BY SITUATION. OF COURSE, IT GOES WELL BEYOND TRACK AND FIELD, LOOKING AT THIS WHOLE COMPLICATED SITUATION AND SEEING IF WE CAN, OVER THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, MAKE PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS WHICH WILL BE HELPFUL TO ATHLETES WHOM WE ARE ASKING TO DO A VERY DIFFICULT THING, NAMELY, TO BOYCOTT IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS. THAT IS ALL I WANTED TO SAY BY WAY OF PRELIMINARY.

NOW I AM OPEN TO YOUR QUESTIONS. ANY QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE OR PRESIDENT CARTER'S ATTITUDE, MR. LEYD CUTLER HAS KINDLY AGREED TO ANSWER.

QUESTION: MR. MINISTER, ITN LONDON: AREN'T YOU DISAPPOINTED IN THE FACT THAT ALL THESE COUNTRIES WHICH ONE HEARS ABOUT INVOLVED IN A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT--THAT THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVES WHO CAME HERE TODAY ARE PEOPLE LIKE FROM PORTUGAL, KENYA, COSTA RICA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND SO ON WHO, WITH ALL RESPECT TO THEM, ARE NOT EXACTLY IN THE FOREFRONT OF OLYMPIC PRIZE?

ANSWER: I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT KENYA, THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA, THE NETHERLANDS, CANADA, AND THE UK REPRESENT QUITE A SUBSTANTIAL SLICE OF ATHLETIC PRIZE TO USE YOUR --

Q. I WAS REFERRING TO THE OTHERS.

A. YES, YOU WERE REFERRING TO THE OTHERS, AND YOU LEFT OUT THE ONES WHOM I'VE MENTIONED SO I THOUGHT IT RIGHT TO MENTION THEM. I'M NOT DISAPPOINTED. I SAID TWELVE. THERE ARE TWELVE. THIS, AS I SAY, FLOWS FROM WORK WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN IN HAND BY THIS PARTICULAR GROUP, AND WE ARE IN TOUCH WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS. OF COURSE, THERE ARE GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE DETERMINED TO BOYCOTT AND ARE NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN OTHER KINDS OF COMPETITION, AND WE RESPECT THEIR POSITION.

Q. EEC TELEVISION: DOES IT CONCERN YOU THAT NO ATHLETES HAVE SHOWN ANY ENTHUSIASM AS YET FOR THE ALTERNATIVE GAMES, AND, INDEED, EVERY AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION HAS CONDEMNED THE VERY IDEA OF ONE?

A. NO, I THINK YOU EXAGGERATE IN THAT STATEMENT. WE KNOW THAT SOME SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED AT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN, IF, FOR EXAMPLE, THERE WERE NO AMERICANS IN MOSCOW, ARE NOW BEGINNING TO THINK IN TERMS OF OTHER PLANS. OUR AIM IS SIMPLY TO HELP THEM IN THAT CONSIDERATION IF THAT'S THE WAY THEIR THOUGHTS TURN. WE BELIEVE THAT AS IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY REALIZED THAT THE ABSENCES OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN MOSCOW AND CERTAIN ATHLETES, THEN WE THINK THAT SPORT BY SPORT THERE WILL BE INTEREST IN OTHER KINDS OF COMPETITION. ANYWAY, WE THINK WE OWE IT

TO ATHLETES AND SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO SUGGEST AND TO FACILITATE. IF THEY TURN IT DOWN, TURN THEIR BACKS ON THIS WHOLE APPROACH, THEN WE HAVE TRIED.

Q. SIR, ALAN MCGREGGOR OF THE TIMES: TO WHAT DO YOU ATTRIBUTE THAT MORE OF THE COUNTRIES WITH WHICH YOU HAVE REGULAR CONTACT HAVE NOT THOUGHT FIT TO BE REPRESENTED AT THESE MEETINGS TODAY AND TOMORROW?

A. I HAVE TRIED TO EXPLAIN, THIS MEETING HAS EVOLVED OUT OF WORK WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON QUITE A LONG TIME, QUIETLY AT AN OFFICIAL LEVEL BETWEEN CERTAIN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE REPRESENTED HERE. THE OTHER COUNTRIES THAT YOU MENTIONED ARE BEING KEPT CLEARLY IN THE PICTURE. THEY KNOW ALL ABOUT IT. I IMAGINE SOME COUNTRIES WHICH HAVEN'T FORMALLY DECIDED WHETHER THEY ARE GOING TO BOYCOTT OR NOT DIDN'T WANT TO BE REPRESENTED HERE OFFICIALLY, BUT WE ARE KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH, AND OTHERS AROUND THE TABLE AT THIS MEETING ARE KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH A WIDE RANGE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Q. STOCKHOLM. IN WHAT EUROPEAN GROUP DO YOU DISCUSS AT THE END OF THE WEEK SIR, IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, IN STRASBOURG OR IN BRUSSELS?

A. IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE MINISTER OF SPORTS MEETING IN STRASBOURG. IT SHOULD BE ATTENDED BY MY COLLEAGUE HECTOR MONRO.

Q. MR. MINISTER, YOU SAID THERE WOULD BE NO CONCRETE DECISIONS ANNOUNCED AFTER THIS PARTICULAR MEETING. CAN

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TELL US WHAT WILL COME OUT OF TODAY AND TOMORROW.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT WILL COME OUT, WHAT WE HOPE TO
HAVE IS A SERIES OF SUGGESTIONS WHICH WE COULD PUT--
WE'RE IN THE BUSINESS OF MAKING SUGGESTIONS AND OFFERING
FACILITATE.

WHAT KIND OF SUGGESTIONS.

WELL, SUGGESTIONS OBVIOUSLY PLACES WHERE PARTICULAR
EVENTS MIGHT BE HELD. NOW WE WON'T BE ANNOUNCING
THEM TOMORROW. I SHOULD BE VERY SURPRISED IF WE DID
USE WE ARE NOT IN THE BUSINESS OF MAKING ANNOUNCE-
MENTS OR TAKING DECISIONS. WE ARE IN A BUSINESS OF TRYING
TO MAKE HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS WHICH WE HOPE ATHLETES AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WILL FIND HELPFUL, AND IF THEY DON'T
FIND THEM HELPFUL, THAT'S THAT.

FROM WHOM DO WE MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOWING THIS MEET-
ING AND IF IT IS THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTING FEDERATIONS,
WILL YOU RECONCILE THEIR SUGGESTIONS WITH THE FACT
THAT SO FAR NO OR FEW INTERNATIONAL SPORTING FEDERATIONS
COME OUT IN FAVOR OF BOYCOTTING THE GAMES?

WE KNOW THAT THERE ARE A LOT OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS
WHO WOULD LIKE TO GO TO MOSCOW, BUT WHO ARE INCREAS-
INGLY WORRIED BY THE FACT THAT THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN
MOSCOW MAY BE NO GREAT SHAKES BECAUSE THE QUALITY OF
THE COMPETITION WILL BE WEAK AND THEREFORE WE THINK IT IS
IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS. THESE SUGGESTIONS MAY
BE TURNED DOWN. IT IS POSSIBLE, OF COURSE, AND THIS IS
THE RULE BOOKS COME IN, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT
EVENTS MIGHT BE ORGANIZED WITHIN THE RULE BOOKS THAT
DON'T ACTUALLY NEED THE CONSENT OF SPORTING FEDERATIONS.
THAT'S WHY YOU NEED TO LOOK AT THE SITUATION SPORT BY
SPORT AND FEDERATION BY FEDERATION.

WHO WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHOSE INITIATIVE WAS THIS
MEETING, AND WHEN WAS IT DECIDED TO HOLD IT?

WELL, I THINK IT'S THE ONLY PRACTICAL PHRASE IS THE
ONE I'VE ALREADY USED THAT IT HAS EVOLVED FROM A SERIES
OF CONTACTS WHICH HAVE ALREADY TAKEN PLACE.

BUT SOMEBODY MUST HAVE SPECIFICALLY SAID "LET'S
MEET AT SUCH AND SUCH A TIME AND SUCH AND SUCH A DAY."

WELL, PEOPLE GATHERED AROUND A TABLE AND SAID "LET'S
MEET."

HOW WAS IT SUGGESTED BY OSMOSIS?

IT WAS SUGGESTED BY OSMOSIS. WHAT A VERY GOOD
DEFINITION. YES, IT WAS SUGGESTED BY OSMOSIS, AND SO IT
EVOLVED. NO THIS IS THE WAY INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS ARE
USUALLY HELD. YOU HAVE A DISCUSSION, AND THEN IT LEADS
TO FURTHER DISCUSSION.

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Q. (INAUDIBLE) MY SECOND QUESTION IS COULD YOU GIVE US
A LIST OF NAMES?

A. YES, I THINK WE COULD PROBABLY PROVIDE A LIST OF NAMES
TOMORROW. I THINK YOU HAVE THE COUNTRIES. IF YOU KEEP
IN TOUCH WITH THE PRESS ATTACHE, I'M SURE WE CAN DO THAT.
I'LL ASK MR. CUTLER TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTION ABOUT JAPAN.
MR. CUTLER - A. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, SOME TIME AGO,
ANNOUNCED THAT ITS VIEW, GIVEN THE SOVIET INVASION OF
AFGHANISTAN, THAT IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR JAPAN
TO TAKE PART IN THE GAMES. THE JAPANESE ARE IN CONSULTA-
TION WITH THEIR OWN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE. I DON'T BELIEVE
THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE YET INDICATED THAT IN THE EVENT
OF A WIDESPREAD DECISION AMONG MANY COUNTRIES NOT TO
ATTEND THE GAMES IN MOSCOW THAT THEY WOULD OFFER ANY SITE
OF THEIR OWN.

IT IS CERTAINLY TRUE THAT THERE HAS BEEN DISCUSSION OF THE
AVAILABILITY OF SITES IN TOKYO, AND CERTAINLY TOKYO IS
ONE OF THE GREAT SPORTING CENTERS OF THE WORLD. I MIGHT
ALSO ADD, WITH RESPECT TO THE QUESTION OF WHO IS NOT
GOING TO MOSCOW, THAT WHEN CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT WAS RECENTLY
IN WASHINGTON, IN ADDITION TO THE HIGH LEVEL DISCUSSIONS
HE HAD WITH PRESIDENT CARTER, HE STATED EXPLICITLY ON
AMERICAN TELEVISION, THAT IT WAS HIS VIEW OR THE GERMAN
GOVERNMENT'S VIEW THAT UNLESS THE SOVIET UNION TOOK STEPS
TO CREATE THE APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS WHICH OBVIOUSLY HAD
NOT BEEN DONE, HE SAID, IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE, IN
HIS GOVERNMENT'S VIEW, FOR A GERMAN TEAM TO GO TO THE
GAMES, AND HE FURTHER PREDICTED THAT IN THE END THAT ALL
OF WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA WOULD BE TOGETHER
ON THIS ISSUE.

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Q. IN THE WHOLE FIELD OF WESTERN EUROPE'S RESPONSE TO THE AFGHANISTAN CRISIS, I THINK IT IS TRUE TO SAY THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN, PERHAPS, A LITTLE IMPATIENT WITH THE WAY SOME OTHER COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY IN WESTERN EUROPE, HAVE REACTED. DO YOU THINK THAT, KNOWING PRESIDENT CARTER AS YOU DO, HE WOULD BE VERY HAPPY ABOUT THE KIND OF ATTENDANCE HERE TODAY DISCUSSING WHAT YOU PLAN TO DISCUSS?

A. HE IS WELL AWARE OF THE ATTENDANCE HERE TODAY, AND HE IS NOT AT ALL UNHAPPY ABOUT IT, AND I DON'T THINK IT'S CORRECT TO SAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS UNHAPPY WITH DEGREE OF SHARED VIEWS WITH OUR EUROPEAN ALLIES ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN. WE ALL TAKE THE SAME VIEW OF THE MATTER BEING ALLIES AND HAVING VARIOUS INTERESTS OF OUR OWN AND VARIOUS POLICIES OF YOUR OWN. IT TAKES TIME AND CONSULTATION TO AGREE ON METHODS, BUT I WOULD NOT SAY THERE IS ANYTHING APPROACHING THE KIND OF DISSATISFACTION THAT YOU INDICATE.
BRITISH MINISTER -- SORRY, I SHOULD HAVE SAID IN THE BEGINNING, I'M PERFECTLY WILLING TO TAKE QUESTIONS IN FRENCH. IF THEY ARE DIFFICULT, I SHALL ANSWER THEM IN ENGLISH.

NBC - MR. CUTLER, WHAT CITIES HAS PRESIDENT CARTER GIVEN YOU THE GO-AHEAD TO SUGGEST FOR THE ALTERNATE SITES?

A. WE HAVE CERTAINLY NOT REACHED THAT STAGE. WE HAVE HAD SUGGESTIONS OF INTEREST, AS YOU PROBABLY KNOW, FROM MANY OF THE LARGER AMERICAN CITIES. WE HAVE FELT, AND I THINK IT HAS BEEN THE FEELING OF THIS GROUP, THAT IF POSSIBLE IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO CONDUCT WORLD CLASS COMPETITIONS IN A VARIETY OF CITIES AROUND THE WORLD. IF THAT WERE POSSIBLE, OF WHICH ONE OR MORE AMERICAN CITIES MIGHT BE IN THE GROUP. SOME OF THOSE CITIES ARE ALREADY HOLDING POST OLYMPIC WORLD CLASS COMPETITIONS.

Q. ABC NEWS - WHETHER THERE WERE ANY DISCUSSIONS IN TODAY'S SESSION OTHER THAN THE OLYMPICS, WHETHER YOU GOT INTO POLITICS OF THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN, AND WHETHER OR NOT IN THE LIGHT OF GOVERNMENTS LIKE WEST GERMANY, WHICH YOU MENTIONED BEFORE HOLDING UP A DECISION UNTIL MID-MAY, WHETHER OR NOT THE ALTERNATIVE TO THE OLYMPICS MIGHT ACTUALLY BE A LITTLE LATE?

A. WE ARE HERE GUESTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, I AM GOING TO LEAVE ANYTHING ABOUT TODAY'S MEETING TO MR. HURD. I'LL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE AMERICAN POSITION.

A. NO, WE HAVEN'T RANGED FAR INTO THE POLITICAL FIELD TODAY. WE WERE SENT HERE TO DISCUSS THE BOYCOTT AND THE POSSIBILITY OF OTHER HIGH LEVEL GAMES, AND WE HAVE CONFINED OURSELVES TO THAT. AS REGARDS THE GERMAN ATTITUDE, I HAVEN'T REALLY MUCH TO ADD TO WHAT LLOYD CUTLER HAS ALREADY SAID. IT CHIMES WITH OUR OWN UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR POSITION. THERE IS A PROBLEM HERE WHICH YOUR QUESTION ILLUSTRATES AND THAT IS IF THERE IS TO BE SERIOUS EXAMINATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF OTHER HIGH LEVEL GAMES

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THEN THAT EXAMINATION NEEDS TO START NOW. IT DOES NOT NEED TO BE CONCLUDED NOW, BUT IT NEEDS TO START NOW BECAUSE OF THE TIME FACTOR WHICH YOU MENTIONED. AND THAT'S REALLY WHY WE ARE HERE TODAY.

MR. CUTLER -- A. I MIGHT JUST ADD ONE MORE THING, AND

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THAT IS, THERE IS VERY LIKELY TO BE A WIDE-SPREAD ABSENCE AND NON-PARTICIPATION OF THE MAJOR FREE WORLD SPORTING NATIONS FROM THE OLYMPICS IN MOSCOW. ALL OF US REALIZE THAT THAT WOULD IMPOSE A BURDEN AND A SACRIFICE ON THE ATHLETES WHO HAVE TRAINED SO HARD AS THEY DO FOR ONCE IN AN EVERY-FOUR-YEARS EVENT. WE ARE THEREFORE ANXIOUS TO DO WHAT WE CAN TO MITIGATE THIS BURDEN ON THOSE ATHLETES BY PROVIDING FOR THEM, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, OR ENCOURAGING SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS AND PROMOTERS AND TELEVISION NETWORKS TO PROVIDE SOME ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE ATHLETES FOR WORLD CLASS COMPETITION AGAINST ANYONE IN THE WORLD, AND THE KIND OF WORLD RECOGNITION THAT GOES WITH AN EVENT TELEVISED ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND WE HOPE, SINCE THIS IS FOR THE SAKE OF THE ATHLETES, THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL TAKE PART IN PROVIDING THAT OPPORTUNITY. THE U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, AS SOME OF YOU MAY NOT KNOW, IN THE COURSE OF ITS VARIOUS PRESS ANNOUNCEMENTS OVER THE WEEKEND, MADE CLEAR THAT IF THERE WAS TO BE NO AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND THERE WAS TO BE A WIDE-SPREAD ABSENCE OF FROM THE GAMES, THEY WERE INTERESTED IN SPONSORING NOT ONLY WHAT THEY CALL A NATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL FOR AMERICAN ATHLETES DURING THE TIME OF THE OLYMPICS, BUT ALSO AN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL AFTER THE OLYMPICS THAT WOULD PROVIDE THIS TYPE OF WORLD CLASS COMPETITION AND RECOGNITION. IN SOME SPORTS IT ALREADY EXISTS.

Q. FRANCE-SOIR: WOULD SPORTSMEN FROM NON-ORGANIZING NATIONS BE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART? I HAVE IN MIND THE RUSSIANS, PARTICULARLY.

A. - MINISTER HURD: WE HAVEN'T GOT THAT FAR. I THINK THE ANSWER IS PROBABLY YES.

Q. MR. CUTLER, I HAVE A QUESTION FOR YOU. YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN INDICATING THAT 25 NATIONS HAVE INDICATED TO YOUR GOVERNMENT THAT THEY WILL NOT TAKE PART IN THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS. HAVE ALL THE 25 INDICATED TO YOU PRIVATELY THAT THEY WOULD NOT TAKE PART AND OTHER NATIONS HAVE SAID THAT THEY ARE THINKING THE MATTER OVER. IF YOU HAVE HAD CONTACT WITH THOSE PARTICULAR COUNTRIES, WHY IS IT THAT THE COUNTRIES THAT ARE ATTENDING THIS MEETING ARE RESTRICTED (?) TO ONLY TWELVE?

A. I WOULD LET MR. HURD COMMENT ON THAT. HE SAID EARLIER THAT THERE ARE MANY COUNTRIES WHICH ARE LEANING BUT HAVE NOT YET TAKEN THEIR POSITION. AND THERE ARE OTHER COUNTRIES THAT SIMPLY HAVE NO INTEREST IN PROVIDING THAT KIND OF ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR ATHLETES.

A. MR. HURD: THERE ARE SOME COUNTRIES, AND THEIR VIEWS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED AROUND THE TABLE TODAY, THERE ARE SOME COUNTRIES WHICH ARE VERY STRONG FOR A BOYCOTT, BUT DON'T SEE ANY OTHER KIND OF HIGH LEVEL GAMES. THERE ARE OTHERS WHICH DO SEE THEM. I THINK THIS SITUATION WILL EVOLVE AND CHANGE QUITE A BIT IN THE COMING WEEKS. THE

GROUP WHICH IS HERE TODAY IS A GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN DISCUSSING THIS PARTICULAR ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM FOR SOME TIME NOW. WE HAVEN'T BEEN OUT TRYING TO DRAG IN NEW RECRUITS BECAUSE WE ARE ALREADY IN TOUCH THROUGH DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS. I'VE MENTIONED THE EUROPEAN ONES, WITH A WIDE NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Q. WOULD IT BE YOUR EXPECTATIONS, MR. MINISTER, THAT COUNTRIES LIKE WEST GERMANY, FRANCE AND ITALY, WOULD JOIN THE NATIONS WHICH ARE REPRESENTED HERE TODAY?

A. THAT WOULD BE FOR THEM TO SAY. I CAN'T ANSWER FOR THEM. WE HAVE EXAMINED THE QUESTION ABOUT THE WEST GERMAN ATTITUDE. I THINK THAT IS CLEARLY STILL EVOLVING, BUT I WOULDN'T LIKE TO...

Q. I ASKED THAT QUESTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE OTHER QUESTION. IF YOU HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

A. YES WE HAVE, AND THESE CONTACTS WILL CONTINUE. AND I CAN'T SAY WHAT THEIR ATTITUDES WILL BE AT THE END OF THE DAY.

Q. ROUGHLY, HOW MANY COUNTRIES DO YOU EXPECT. GIVE US A NUMBER.

A. NO I COULDN'T SAY AT THIS STAGE.

Q. BUT WOULD IT BE MORE THAN TWELVE?

A. YES, I THINK. WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IT APPROACHES TO SUGGESTIONS WHICH WE WOULD PUT TO NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS, AND WE WOULD HAVE TO SEE

HOW WE WOULD GO ALONG.

Q. MR. HURD, YOU SAID YOU WOULD BE MAKING PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO THE ATHLETES OVER THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, DOES THAT MEAN WE WILL HAVE OTHER MEETINGS SUCH AS THE ONE IN GENEVA TODAY AND TOMORROW? BETWEEN YOURSELF AND THE OTHER NINE?

A. ONE OF THE THINGS WE'VE GOT TO DECIDE IS HOW SUCH APPROACHES ARE MADE. I DOUBT THEY WILL BE MADE AT HIGHLY PUBLICIZED MEETINGS. THAT'S SOMETHING WE STILL HAVE TO THRASH OUT.

Q. MR. HURD, YOU SAID AT THE BEGINNING THAT ATHLETES THAT COMPETE AT THE MOSCOW GAMES WILL ALSO COMPETE AT ALTERNATIVE GAMES. WILL THIS INCLUDE THE SOVIET ATHLETES?

A. I SAID THIS IN ONE SUGGESTION WHICH HAD BEEN MADE. BUT NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED ON THAT.

A. ANY OTHER QUESTIONS?

Q. NEW YORK TIMES. IS THERE STILL A POSSIBILITY THAT IF THERE IS SOME ACTION ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UNION THAT THIS MAY ALL GO DOWN THE DRAIN AND EVERYBODY WILL GO TO MOSCOW?

A. IF WE WERE ALL TO WAKE UP TOMORROW MORNING AND FIND THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD DECIDED...IF THERE WERE A COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN, AND I CAN ONLY SPEAK FOR THE BRITISH, THEN THAT WOULD BE A COMPLETELY NEW SUGGESTION. WE'RE TRYING VERY HARD, THROUGH THE DIPLOMATIC CHANNEL, TO IMPRESS UPON THE SOVIET UNION THE MERITS OF OUR PROPOSAL, ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FOR THE NEUTRALITY OF AFGHANISTAN, AND WE SHALL GO ON TRYING. WE THINK IT'S A GOOD IDEA AND WORTH PRESSING WITH ANY MODIFICATIONS THAT OUR FRIENDS MAY SUGGEST. BUT NOTHING IN THE RESPONSE SO FAR WHICH WE HAVE HAD FROM THE SOVIET UNION LEAVES US TO SUPPOSE THAT THEY ARE CONTEMPLATING IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND MONTHS, THE COMPLETE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN.

A. MR CUTLER: MAY I JUST ADD TO THAT. I DO WANT TO MAKE CLEAR THAT SO FAR AS THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNITED STATES ARE CONCERNED, THE PRESIDENT BELIEVES THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT SEND A TEAM UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. THE SOVIET HAVING FAILED TO WITHDRAW FULLY BY FEBRUARY 20TH, AND THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, THROUGH ITS OFFICERS, HAS STATED THAT IT WILL ACCEPT THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION. I THINK THERE IS NO ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO POSITIONS, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE TIME IS RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING WITHIN WHICH IT WOULD BE EVEN PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE FOR THE SOVIETS TO COMPLETE THE KIND OF WITHDRAWAL AND RETURN TO THE STATUS QUO OR SOME OTHER ARRANGEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN THAT WOULD MEET WHAT CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT WAS REFERRING TO AS AS CREATING THE CONDITIONS THAT WOULD MAKE IT APPROPRIATE FOR THE WEST TO SEND TEAMS TO MOSCOW.

Q. LOS ANGELES TIMES: MR. CUTLER, IN VIEW OF THE DECISION THAT WAS MADE ON THE FEBRUARY 20TH DEADLINE, WHY HAS NOT THE U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE COMMITTED ITSELF AT THIS STAGE?

A. IT IS IN THE PROCESS OF DOING THAT, BUT IN EVERY SINGLE STATEMENT THEY SAY THAT THEY WILL ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID THAT HE HAS MADE HIS DECISION. THEY MAY STILL BE HOPING THAT THE PRESIDENT MAY CHANGE HIS DECISION, BUT HE WILL NOT.

Q. IT WAS MENTIONED BEFORE ABOUT POSSIBLE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH MIGHT PLAY HOST TO AT LEAST A PART OF THE ALTERNATIVE GAMES, HOW CAN A CITY BE GIVEN THOSE GAMES, OR ACCEPT THOSE GAMES, WHEN THERE IS STILL A POSSIBILITY, AS RAISED BEFORE, THAT WITHIN TWO OR THREE MONTHS THE RUSSIANS MIGHT PULL OUT AND THE WHOLE THING MIGHT GO BACK ON IN MOSCOW?

A. AFTER THE OLYMPICS EVERY FOUR YEARS THERE ARE A GREAT MANY WORLD CLASS INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS SCHEDULED IN VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR SPORT. THERE ARE INTERNATIONAL WORLD CLASS COMPETITIONS IN TRACK AND FIELD, IN SWIMMING, IN ALMOST ANY SPORT YOU CAN MENTION. THIS WOULD SIMPLY BE ONE MORE SUCH COMPETITION. AS I INDICATED EARLIER, IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO BUILD ON SOME ALREADY SCHEDULED WORLD CLASS COMPETITION, AND INCLUDE THAT IN A... WORLD TELEVISED...THROUGH WORLD TELEVISION...A SERIES OF EVENTS THAT WOULD GIVE THE KIND OF WORLD RECOGNITION FOR THE ATHLETES WHO DO NOT GO TO MOSCOW. THE EQUIVALENT TO THE

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SORT OF RECOGNITION THAT COMES FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE OLYMPICS. WE WOULD EXPECT THAT WORLD CLASS ATHLETES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND NOT JUST COUNTRIES WHICH HOST SOME OF THESE ADDITIONAL GAMES WOULD TAKE PART.

Q. BUT PRESUMABLY NOT THE RUSSIANS.

A. THAT REMAINS TO BE SEEN. THE RUSSIANS CAME TO LAKE PLACID AND THEY SAY THEY INTEND TO COME TO LOS ANGELES. THEY MIGHT VERY WELL COME TO THESE.

Q. HAS THERE BEEN ANY DISCUSSION WHATSOEVER OF A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE OLYMPICS?

A. MINISTER HURD: NO, WE HAVE NOT DISCUSSED THAT TODAY. I DOUBT THAT WE WILL TOMORROW. MY PERSONAL VIEW IS THAT THERE IS GROWING A WIDE-SPREAD INTEREST IN THIS SUBJECT AND I THINK WE WILL. I IMAGINE THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE WILL WANT TO CONSIDER IT. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THEY HAVE ALREADY INDICATED THAT, BUT THAT'S NOT ON OUR AGENDA AT THIS MEETING.

Q. HAVE YOU ANY IDEA OF THE COST OF WHAT YOU ARE PLANNING IF YOU DO GO AHEAD WITH IT?

A. NO, WE ARE STILL IN THE STAGE OF WORKING OUT SUGGESTIONS, BUT YOU ARE QUITE RIGHT THIS ASPECT OF IT WILL HAVE TO BE LOOKED AT AS PART OF IT. IT'S NOT POSSIBLE TO GIVE A TOTAL YET ON OF THE MONEY WHICH WILL BE SAVED IN MOSCOW OR OF WHERE EXACTLY THE FINANCING WOULD COME FROM. WE ARE NOT TALKING OF HUGE SUMS, BUT YOU ARE QUITE RIGHT THIS IS AN ASPECT WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED.

MR. CUTLER. A. IF THEY ARE PROPERLY LINKED TOGETHER BY TELEVISION, THEY COULD VERY WELL BE SELF-FINANCING AND THEN SOME.

Q. MR. HURD, TWO MORE QUESTIONS, CAN YOU NAME THE COUNTRIES - YOU SAID THERE WEREN'T ANY SPECIFIC INVITATIONS SENT OUT - THIS CONFLICTS WITH WHAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE PUT OUT BEFORE THE WEEKEND - CAN YOU TELL US WHICH COUNTRIES YOU ASKED DIDN'T COME?

A. NO. THIS HAS EVOLVED, AS I SAID, FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS. I WASN'T SURE DOWN STAIRS WHO WOULD BE UP HERE BECAUSE THERE HAS BEEN A SERIES OF CONTACTS, AND THEY HAVE SIMPLY CONTINUED IN THIS MEETING HERE TODAY. THERE HAS BEEN NO PARTICULAR COUNTRY WHICH HAS SENT OUT SPECIFIC INVITATIONS TO THIS MEETING.

Q. WHICH COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN THOSE MEETINGS PREVIOUSLY DIDN'T SHOW UP TODAY?

A. WELL THERE HAVE BEEN ONE OR TWO WHICH HAVE SHOWED UP FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND ONE OR TWO WHICH HAVE SHOWN AN INTEREST, AND WE SHALL KEEP THEM INFORMED THAT AREN'T REPRESENTED HERE TODAY.

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Q. (INAUDIBLE) HAVE YOU HAD ANY CONTACTS AT ALL?

A. WE HAVE CONTACTS WITH INTERNATIONAL SPORTING FEDERATIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED THAT THEY WOULD GO TO MOSCOW. THAT'S THEIR DECISION AND WE DISAGREE WITH IT. BUT THEY HAVE TAKEN THAT DECISION. WHAT WE DO HAVE IS INCREASING CONTACTS WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS.

A. ANY OTHERS?

Q. WILL YOUR SUGGESTIONS TO SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDE THE NAMES OF SPECIFIC SITES?

A. THE QUESTION IS WILL OUR SUGGESTIONS TO SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS CONSIST OF NAMES FOR SPECIFIC SITES? YES, MAYBE.

Q. ARE YOU GOING TO SET UP A NEW COMMITTEE OF SOME KIND TO RUN THIS WHOLE SHOW?

A. NO. I THINK NOT AT THIS STAGE ANYWAY. ANY OTHERS?

Q. WHAT WOULD BE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GAMES YOU ARE TRYING TO ORGANIZE AND THE NORMAL HIGH LEVEL COMPETITION WHICH ARE USUALLY HELD AFTER THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND IF THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE WHAT IS THE USE OF ALL THIS?

A. WE ARE NOT TRYING TO ORGANIZE GAMES HERE. WE ARE TRYING TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT HIGH LEVEL GAMES AND, AS I ALSO MADE CLEAR, THIS COULD COME IN TWO PHASES, ONE IS BUILDING UP EVENTS IN THE EXISTING SPORTING..... WHERE THERE ARE EVENTS ALREADY SCHEDULED IT WOULD BE

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POSSIBLE, IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE, TO OPEN THEM UP TO OTHER COMPETITORS TO INCREASE THE SCOPE OF THEM, TO MAKE THEM MORE ATTRACTIVE. SO THAT IS ONE POSSIBILITY. ANOTHER POSSIBILITY IS TO SUGGEST PLACES AND CONDITIONS IN WHICH EVENTS NOT NOW IN THE SPORTING CALENDAR MIGHT BE HELD. I THINK THAT WILL VARY SPORT BY SPORT AND RULE BOOK BY RULE BOOK.

Q. MR. HURD, DO YOU HAVE ANY WORKING NAME FOR THE GAMES?

A. NO THAT IS ONE OF OUR PROBLEMS. I WOULD LOVE SUGGESTIONS.

I SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR THAT COSTA RICA AND PORTUGAL ARE HERE AT THIS MEETING AS OBSERVERS. NO ONE AT THIS MEETING IS COMMITTED AT THIS STAGE...THIS IS AN EXPLORATORY MEETING IN WHICH, AS I SAY, WE HOPE PRACTICAL AND USEFUL SUGGESTIONS CAN BE MADE.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH INDEED.

END TRANSCRIPT. HELMAN

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	Lloyd Cutler to the President. Re: Olympics. (5 pp.)	3/20/80	C
cable	U.S. Mission Geneva to Secretary of State. Re: Olympic Steering Committee meeting. (9 pp.)	3/18/80	A
cable	American Embassy London to the Secretary of State. Re: Meeting with Lord Carrington on Olympics. (2 pp.)	3/20/80	A
memo w/att	Henry Owen to the President. Re: Invoking the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). (4 pp.)	3/20/80	A
cable w/att	Hedley Donovan to the President. Re: Names for Madrid post. (2 pp.)	3/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-
Pres. Handwriting File, "3/24/80 [1]." Box 177

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FOR PGM/PPE COHEN, PGM/P CARL
SECSTATE PASS RESTON, PA AND S/DCFOLLOWING TEXT LLOYD CUTLER PRESS CONFERENCE RE OLYMPICS,
GENEVA, MARCH 18.

1. BEFORE I BEGIN, GENTLEMEN, LET ME INTRODUCE THE OTHERS WHO ARE SITTING HERE WITH ME. ON MY RIGHT IS MR. DOUGLAS HURD, SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT, MR. ELLICOTT BOME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA AND JOHN TAYLOR, THE ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. AND AMBASSADOR VAN BARNEVELD ROOY OF THE NETHERLANDS I THINK WILL BE WITH US; BUT, HE HAD A URGENT PHONE CALL TO MAKE AND I THINK HE IS NOW DISCHARGED OF THAT.

2. I HOPE WE ANSWERED MOST OF YOUR QUESTIONS YESTERDAY - YOU CAN TRY SOME OF THEM TODAY AGAIN IF YOU WISH; BUT LET ME FIRST SAY THAT WE HAVE CONCLUDED THESE MEETINGS. THESE MEETINGS HAVE, AS I SAID YESTERDAY, NOT BEEN HELD TO DISCUSS WHETHER OR NOT THE NATIONS REPRESENTED HERE WILL SEND TEAMS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 1988 OLYMPICS. THAT QUESTION IS THE SUBJECT OF OTHER BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DISCUSSIONS AMONG GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES. AND SPEAKING FOR MY OWN GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS ALREADY MADE ITS DECISION ON THE QUESTION, WE ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS BEING MADE.

3. THE PURPOSE OF THESE MEETINGS IS TO DISCUSS WHETHER IT'S DESIRABLE AND FEASIBLE TO ASSURE OPPORTUNITIES OF POST-OLYMPICS WORLD-CLASS COMPETITIONS FOR THE ATHLETES OF THE CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT NATIONS WHICH EITHER HAVE DECIDED OR MAY DECIDE NOT TO SEND TEAMS TO MOSCOW. THE NATIONS REPRESENTED HERE INCLUDE SOME IN EACH OF THOSE CATEGORIES, SOME WHO HAVE ALREADY DECIDED AND SOME WHO MAY DECIDE NOT TO SEND TEAMS TO MOSCOW. AND IN TURN THEY ARE IN TOUCH WITH MANY OTHER NATIONS IN SIMILAR POSITIONS.

4. THE CONSENSUS OF OUR GROUP IS THAT IT IS FEASIBLE TO ASSURE SUCH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ATHLETES OF NATIONS WHICH DO NOT SEND TEAMS TO MOSCOW. IN SOME SPORTS, AS MANY OF YOU KNOW, SUCH OPPORTUNITIES ARE ALREADY ON THE POST-OLYMPIC SCHEDULE OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS FOR THE LATTER HALF OF AUGUST AND THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER. AND IN OTHER SPORTS, WE THINK IT IS FEASIBLE FOR SUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES TO BE ARRANGED. WE THINK IT IS ALSO FEASIBLE TO LINK A NUMBER OF SUCH EVENTS INTO WHAT YOU MIGHT CALL A POST-OLYMPIC INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL TELEVIEWED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND FINANCED SUCCESSFULLY BY THE SALE OF TELEVISION RIGHTS. DURING THE COURSE OF THESE MEETINGS WE HAVE IDENTIFIED A NUMBER OF SUITABLE SITES AND EVENTS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION. WE'VE ALSO HAD THE BENEFIT OF EXPERT PROFESSIONAL ADVICE ON THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF TELEVISION LIVELIHOODS AND ON THE REQUIRED ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE SPORTS AUTHORITIES AND THE PRO-

NOTERS WHO WOULD ACTUALLY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING SUCH EVENTS, WHICH OF COURSE WOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENTS.

5. WE CAN REPORT THAT THERE HAVE BEEN MANY SERIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST IN OFFERING SITES AND IN ACQUIRING TELEVISION RIGHTS. NOW THESE EVENTS WOULD BE OPEN TO ATHLETES OF NATIONS WHO SEND TEAMS TO MOSCOW, AS WE SEE IT, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO DO NOT. THEY WOULD NOT BE COMPETITIVE WITH THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS; THEY WOULD OCCUR AFTER THOSE OLYMPICS; AND THEY WOULD POSE NO THREAT TO THE FUTURE OF THE MILITARY OLYMPIC MOVEMENT - A FUTURE TO WHICH ALL THE GOVERNMENTS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING ARE AS FULLY DEDICATED AS ANY OF THE GOVERNMENTS IN THE WORLD.

6. THEY WOULD NOT IN ANY SENSE BE COUNTER-OLYMPICS. AS NOTED, MANY OF THESE EVENTS ARE ALREADY SCHEDULED AS PART OF THE NORMAL POST-OLYMPICS SPORTS CALENDAR AND COULD BE INCLUDED IN THE PLAN.

7. FINALLY, LET ME SAY THAT TO MOVE FORWARD WITH A PLAN ALONG THESE LINES, SOME OF THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED HERE ARE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO UNDERWRITING THE COST OF THE NECESSARY PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS, ALTHOUGH WE THINK GAMES LIKE THIS, A FESTIVAL LIKE THIS, COULD BE SUCCESSFULLY FINANCED IN THE END. SO THAT AS OTHERS MAKE THEIR FINAL DECISIONS, NOT TO SEND TEAMS TO THE MOSCOW GAMES, THE NECESSARY PREPARATIONS WILL HAVE BEEN MADE TO ASSURE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR ATHLETES, SHOULD THEY WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM.

8. WE'LL TRY TO TAKE A FEW QUESTIONS FROM YOU, ALTHOUGH I THINK WE HAVE ANSWERED QUESTIONS AT GREAT LENGTH YESTERDAY, BUT WE WILL TRY TO TAKE A FEW MORE.

Q - SCOTT SHUSTER, ABC: COULD YOU TELL US THE NAMES OF THESE POST-OLYMPICS COMPETITIONS YOU ARE CONSIDERING - WHERE THEY ARE AND WHETHER YOU HAVE ACTUALLY SPOKEN TO ANY OF THE MANAGING SOCIETIES?

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A - CUTLER: I DON'T THINK THAT WE ARE AT THE STAGE WHERE WE SHOULD GIVE YOU NAMES. THERE ARE VARIOUS OFFICIALS HERE, AND SOME OF OUR ADVISERS HAVE BEEN IN TOUCH WITH SOME OF THE BODIES YOU REFERRED TO AND SOME OF THE PROMOTERS. BUT ALL OF THESE DISCUSSIONS ARE VERY PRELIMINARY AND EXPLORATORY AND I DON'T THINK IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO GIVE NAMES.

Q - MR. CUTLER, THIS IS ASSOCIATED PRESS. IN VIEW OF VARIOUS POLLS INDICATING SUBSTANTIAL OPPOSITION AGAINST THE IDEA OF A BOYCOTT, AMONG THE POPULATIONS AND THE ATHLETES, DO YOU THINK THAT THIS MEETING HAS CHANGED THIS SENTIMENT, OR WILL CHANGE THIS SENTIMENT?

A - IT IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING, AS I SAID, TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF A BOYCOTT AS SUCH. WE ALL RECOGNIZE THE PROBLEM THAT DECISIONS NOT TO ATTEND THE MOSCOW GAMES WOULD CREATE FOR THE ATHLETES OF THOSE COUNTRIES. WE FEEL A DUTY, AND WE BELIEVE OTHERS IN TIME WILL FEEL A DUTY, TO SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THEM. OUR FIRST DUTY IS TO SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR THOSE ATHLETES TO PROVIDE THEM WITH EQUIVALENT WORLD-CLASS COMPETITIVE OPPORTUNITIES AND RECOGNITION. BUT WHILE WE ARE HERE TODAY, I DON'T THINK IT IS APPROPRIATE TO GO INTO THE REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS OF SOME GOVERNMENTS TO URGE THEIR NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES NOT TO GO TO MOSCOW; THEY HAVE BEEN STATED MANY TIMES; THEY ARE DEEPLY FELT. PUBLIC OPINION IN MANY COUNTRIES IS STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THAT COURSE OF ACTION; LEGISLATIVE OPINION IS IN FAVOR OF THAT COURSE OF ACTION. EACH GOVERNMENT AND EACH NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE WILL OF COURSE HAVE TO MAKE ITS OWN DECISION.

Q - HOW MANY COUNTRIES ARE NOT GOING TO MOSCOW?

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A - I THINK WE DEALT WITH THOSE QUESTIONS YESTERDAY. MANY COUNTRIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THEIR DECISIONS. I INDICATED YESTERDAY THAT IN DISCUSSIONS WE HAVE HAD, SOMETHING OF THE ORDER OF 25 COUNTRIES HAVE PUBLICLY STATED POSITIONS AS GOVERNMENTS THAT THEY WOULD RECOMMEND TO THEIR OLYMPIC COMMITTEES NOT TO GO. IN SOME CASES, AS YOU KNOW, THERE IS VERY LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AS SUCH, WHERE THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEES CONSIST LARGELY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. IN OTHERS, THERE IS A VERY CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE, OF COURSE. THERE ARE AN ADDITIONAL 25 GOVERNMENTS, APPROXIMATELY, WHO HAVE EITHER PRIVATELY INDICATED THAT THEY ARE OF A SIMILAR DISPOSITION, OR HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY ARE LEANING IN THAT DIRECTION, BUT I DON'T CARE TO ELABORATE ON THAT FURTHER.

Q - JERRY KING OF ABC NEWS: YOU TALKED ABOUT SOME OF THE GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MADE THOSE DECISIONS YET AND WILL NOT MAKE THEM FOR SOME TIME. GIVEN THE LOGISTICS INVOLVED IN EXPANDING EXISTING EVENTS OR CREATING NEW ONES, GIVEN THE LOGISTICS FOR TELEVISION COMPANIES WHICH YOU INTEND SHALL FINANCE THE GAME, ISN'T IT A LITTLE LATE TO REALLY GET ORGANIZED, AND YOU ARE NOT ORGANIZED YET?

A - THAT IS WHY WE ARE CONDUCTING MEETINGS SUCH AS THIS. THAT IS WHY WE HAVE WORKING PARTIES INVESTIGATING ALL THE DETAILS AND CARRYING ON THE DISCUSSIONS; AND THAT IS WHY SOME OF US ARE PREPARED TO UNDERWRITE ANY COSTS INCURRED IN THESE INVESTIGATIONS SO THAT WE CAN GET ON WITH THE MATTER. ALL GOVERNMENTS, AS YOU KNOW, WILL HAVE TO TAKE THEIR DECISIONS NO LATER THAN MID-MAY OR PERHAPS EARLIER THAN THAT, AND WITH THE WORK WE ARE DOING NOW WE THINK THAT THIS WILL STILL PERMIT THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE, PARTICULARLY SINCE WE HOPE TO BUILD TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT ON EVENTS ALREADY SCHEDULED.

Q - MR. CUTLER, ABC TELEVISION: CAN YOU GIVE US AN IDEA HOW MUCH YOU ESTIMATE THESE ALTERNATIVE EVENTS ARE GOING TO COST, WHAT KIND OF FIGURES YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT WHEN YOU MENTION THE INVESTIGATIONS THAT ARE GOING TO GO INTO THE VARIOUS SITES?

A - NO, I DON'T THINK I CAN GIVE YOU EITHER OF THOSE. I CAN SAY THAT AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN HERE WITH US, AS A SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, IS MR. DAVID HOLPER, WHOM MANY OF YOU WILL RECOGNIZE AS THE PRODUCER OF ROOTS. HE IS A WORLD-RENOUNDED TELEVISION PRODUCER AND EXPERT. HE IS A VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE WHO NEGOTIATED THE SALE OF THEIR TELEVISION RIGHTS, AS ABC KNOWS, FOR A VERY LARGE FIGURE. HE IS HERE, OF COURSE, IN HIS PERSONAL CAPACITY, AND NOT ON BEHALF OF THE LOS ANGELES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, BUT IN

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HIS JUDGMENT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO CARRY ON THE SORT OF PLAN WE HAVE IN MIND WITHIN THE TELEVISION REVENUES AND OTHER POTENTIAL REVENUES THAT ARE AVAILABLE. MR. WOLPER, OF COURSE, BEING A VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE LOS ANGELES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE IS FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT WE HAVE IN MIND DOING NOTHING THAT WOULD IN ANY WAY BE HARMFUL TO THE FUTURE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES. HE, OF COURSE, WOULD HAVE NO PART IN ANYTHING LIKE THAT.

Q - MR. CUTLER, DO YOU EXPECT IN YOUR MEETINGS HERE (INAUDIBLE)...?

A - WE ARE REGULARLY IN TOUCH WITH THE OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO.

Q - CAN YOU SAY WHETHER BRITAIN WILL GIVE THE SAME ASSURANCE AS AMERICA HAS DONE THAT IT WILL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ATTEND THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS?

A - MR. HURD: NO, I CAN'T GIVE THAT ASSURANCE, OBVIOUSLY. I AM VERY ENCOURAGED BY THE EXTENT OF THE MAJORITY WE HAD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT FOR OUR POLICY. I HOPE THIS WILL HAVE SOME EFFECT. I THINK WHAT WOULD ALSO HAVE AN EFFECT ON SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND COMPETITORS IN BRITAIN IS THE GROWING EVIDENCE THAT ATHLETES FROM OTHER MAJOR SPORTING COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR THE UNITED STATES AND PERHAPS OTHERS, WILL NOT IN FACT BE GOING TO MOSCOW.

Q - MR. CUTLER, RKO: THESE EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST REGARDING TV RIGHTS OR QUERIES - DO THEY COME FROM ANY OF THE THREE MAJOR NETWORKS IN THE UNITED STATES?

A - MR. CUTLER: I BELIEVE THAT I SHOULD NOT QUOTE SECOND-OR THIRD-HAND, BUT IF YOU KNOW MR. WOLPER YOU WOULD KNOW THAT HE WOULD HAVE MADE INQUIRIES BEFORE HE WOULD EXPRESS

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Q - ARE YOU CONCERNED BY PUBLIC OPINION POLLS IN BRITAIN WHICH SEEM TO SHOW AN INCREASING REJECTION OF THE IDEA OF A BOYCOTT?

A - MR. HURD: I THINK THAT'S UNDERSTADABLE AT A TIME WHEN WESTERN JOURNALISTS ARE NO LONGER IN AFGHANISTAN, WHEN THE NEWS HEADLINES ARE NO LONGER ABOUT AFGHANISTAN. IT IS QUITE EASY FOR PEOPLE TO FORGET ABOUT AFGHANISTAN. BUT IN FACT THE SOVIET UNION IS STILL COMMITTING AGGRESSIONS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN. THAT SITUATION HAS NOT CHANGED IN ANY WAY FOR THE BETTER. ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT (INAUDIBLE) IS TRYING VERY HARD TO BRING ABOUT A WITHDRAWAL AND THE NEUTRALITY OF AFGHANISTAN, WE HAVEN'T GOT TO FIRST BASE YET. THEREFORE, THE ACTUAL SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN, AND THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE TO CONSTANTLY REMIND PEOPLE ABOUT, IS NOT REALLY A MATTER FOR THIS MEETING. THE ACTUAL SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED AS IT WAS WHEN WE FIRST BEGAN TO DISCUSS THIS MAER IN JANUARY.

Q - MR. CUTLER, NBC: CAN YOU TELL US THE NEXT STEP THAT THIS COMMITTEE IS GOING TO TAKE AS FAR AS GETTING THESE SITES AND IDEAS BACK TO THE ATHLETES?

A - MR. CUTLER: THE WORKING PARTIES OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE THEIR INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS AND STAY IN CONSULTATION WITH ONE ANOTHER. I MENTIONED TO YOU YESTERDAY THAT, WITH RESPECT TO OUR COUNTRY, THE PRESIDENT HAS INVITED A QUITE LARGE REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SUMMER OLYMPIC TEAM TO COME TO THE WHITE HOUSE, I BELIEVE WITHIN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT WEEK, FOR DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT.

Q - ARE THESE GOING TO BE TELEPHONE CONTACTS, TELEGRAMS, LETTERS?

A - THEY WILL RANGE FROM THOSE AND MAY INCLUDE MEETINGS OF THOSE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS.

Q - MR. CUTLER, LA STAMPA: WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT STEP OF YOUR COMMISSION? ARE YOU GOING TO STRASBOURG AND THEN TO BRUSSELS WHERE ALL NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDENTS WILL MEET TOGETHER NEXT SUNDAY?

A - WITH RESPECT TO THIS, THIS IS ONE AD HOC MEETING THAT IS DOING SOME PLANNING ABOUT HOW ONE MIGHT PROVIDE POST-OLYMPIC WORLD-CLASS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ATHLETES, AND OUR WORKING PARTIES WILL CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS. DIFFERENT MEMBERS WILL FAN OUT TO DISCUSS WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AND IN THEIR OWN CONTINENTS. I BELIEVE MR. HURD CAN SPEAK OF PLANS SO FAR AS THE MEETING

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OF SPORTS MINISTERS OF WESTERN EUROPE IS CONCERNED. THERE WILL BE CONTACTS. THIS GROUP, AS YOU KNOW, COMES FROM EVERY CONTINENT, AND THERE WILL BE CONTACTS ON EVERY CONTINENT FOLLOWING THESE MEETINGS.

Q - MR. CUTLER, HAVE YOU ANY CONTACTS WITH THE IOC HERE IN GENEVA?

A - I'VE ALREADY ANSWERED THAT QUESTION. ALL I SAID IS THAT WE HAVE HAD CONTACTS, AND WE EXPECT TO HAVE FUTURE CONTACTS OF BOTH A SOCIAL AND A BUSINESS NATURE, AND WE WILL REGULARLY DO SO. THAT'S ALL I WILL SAY!

Q - MR. CUTLER, HAVE YOU SET YOURSELVES A DEADLINE BY WHICH TIME YOU MUST HAVE ADEQUATE SUPPORT FROM THE ATHLETIC AUTHORITIES BEFORE GIVING UP THE IDEA? IF YOU HAVE TO GIVE UP THE IDEA. (LAUGHTER)

A - I DON'T THINK WE INTEND TO GIVE UP THE IDEA! YOU WILL WATCH EVENTS UNFOLD.

Q - HOW LONG ARE YOU GOING TO GIVE THE ATHLETIC AUTHORITIES BEFORE THEY COME UP WITH A POSITIVE RESPONSE?

A - IT ISN'T EVEN THE SPRING YET.

Q - BUT YOU SAID YOU DON'T HAVE MUCH TIME.

A - IT IS QUITE TRUE THAT THE CALENDAR IS RUNNING, BUT WE HAVE TRIED TO WORK OUT A TENTATIVE PLAN THAT BUILDS ON EXISTING EVENTS AND THAT COULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT AT RELATIVELY SHORT NOTICE.

I HAVE AGREED TO MEET WITH THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AFTER THIS. I THINK WE SHOULD TAKE QUESTIONS FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

Q - MR. CUTLER, REUTERS: COULD YOU TELL US HOW MANY WORKING GROUPS YOU HAVE SET UP AND WHAT THEIR TERMS OF REFERENCE ARE?

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A - WE HAVE ONE RATHER LARGE WORKING GROUP WHICH IS GOING TO SUBDIVIDE ITSELF AS WE GO.
Q - MR. CUTLER, TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU INTEND THIS POST-OLYMPICS FESTIVAL TO RESEMBLE THE ACTUAL OLYMPICS? WILL THERE BE A FLAG AND A POST-OLYMPICS ANTHEM?
A - I DOUBT BOTH OF THOSE HYPOTHESES VERY MUCH. WHAT WE ARE INTERESTED IN IS COMPETITIVE WORLD-CLASS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ATHLETES. THE EMPHASIS WILL BE ON ATHLETES RATHER THAN NATIONS IN ANY WAY.
Q - WILL THERE BE OLYMPIC CEREMONIES?
A - WE ARE FAR FROM THAT, BUT I WOULD DOUBT IT VERY MUCH!
THANK YOU VERY MUCH.
END WILSON
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memo	Lloyd Cutler to the President. Re: Olympics. (5 pp.)	3/20/80	C
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cable	American Embassy London to the Secretary of State. Re: Meeting with Lord Carrington on Olympics. (2 pp.)	3/20/80	A
memo w/att	Henry Owen to the President. Re: Invoking the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). (4 pp.)	3/20/80	A
cable w/att	Hedley Donovan to the President. Re: Names for Madrid post. (2 pp.)	3/80	A

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Susan -

pls attach to Lloyd Cutler Olympics memo

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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

March 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: NBC Payment to USSR

The proposal to invoke the International Emergency Powers Act (IEEPA) to block NBC payments to the Soviet Union, and perhaps for broader purposes such as reinforcing the grain embargo, was discussed this morning in the SCC.

Additional steps which can effectively strengthen your initiatives toward the Soviet Union, particularly the Olympic boycott, would be highly desirable. Nevertheless, I believe that any benefits to be gained from invoking IEEPA for this purpose would be more than offset by the risks which such actions would pose for the international position of the dollar -- and thus a number of our primary economic policy objectives.

Our freeze of Iranian assets has already added a measure of nervousness and uncertainty to the international financial markets and to the position of the dollar and U.S. financial institutions. In the case of Iran, however, we have been able to persuade most major dollar holders and the markets that our action was a justifiable response to a direct attack on U.S. citizens accompanied by explicit threats to damage the dollar and the Western financial system.

In the present situation, such considerations would not seem to apply. The Soviet action which triggered the emergency is somewhat removed in time. There is no direct attack on the United States, and the implications

for our economic and financial interests are indirect at best. Use of IEEPA in these circumstances would therefore signal a clear U.S. willingness to invoke powers having enormous economic and financial scope to promote our broad foreign policy objectives.

Such action could only intensify the nervousness of foreign dollar holders that their claims or assets might be subjected to similar action if they found themselves in disagreement with the United States over important foreign policy issues. It would raise doubts about the reliability of the United States as a partner in international financial activities. Saudi Arabia, for example, would certainly worry that Middle East political developments could at some point trigger use of IEEPA against it. I believe that such reactions could have a substantial negative effect on our own economic interests and the stability of the monetary system.

The dollar is quite stable at present. Our policy is directed toward maintaining that stability, as an important element of support for our anti-inflation effort at home and our responsibility for monetary leadership abroad. I believe that it would be a mistake to risk undermining our objectives in these areas by invoking IEEPA for any very narrow purpose in the present circumstances.



G. William Miller

Copy to:
Secretary Vance
Lloyd Cutler
Henry Owen



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

March 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BRZEZINSKI

As an addendum to Secretary Miller's memorandum, attached is an analysis of the legal implications of invoking IEEPA in the current situation.



C. Fred Bergsten

Copy to:

Secretary Vance
Lloyd Cütler
Henry Owen

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