

4/11/80

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Friday - April 11, 1980

7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:30
(90 min.) Breakfast with Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Secretary Harold Brown, Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher, Mr. Hedley Donovan, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Cabinet Room.

~~9:00
(10 min.)~~ The Honorable Dietrich Stobbe,
Governing Mayor of Berlin.
(Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - Oval Office.

~~10:00
(10 min.)~~ Drop-By Meeting with Representatives of
of the Chemical Industry/Inflation.
(Dr. Alfred Kahn) - The Roosevelt Room.

10:15 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

~~# 1:20
(3 min.)~~ Mayor Helen Boosalias. (Ms. Sarah Weddington).
The Oval Office.

~~# 1:25
(3 min.)~~ Mr. John Deutch. (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat).
The Oval Office.

~~1:30
(15 min.)~~ Presentation of an Honorary Degree by
The Weizmann Institute - The Cabinet Room.

~~2:00
(30 min.)~~ Meeting with Editors. (Mr. Jody Powell).
The Cabinet Room.

~~2:55
(3 min.)~~ Col. Lester C. McClelland. (Mr. Hugh Carter).
The Oval Office.

~~3:00
(15 min.)~~ White House Ethnics Conference. (Dr. Stephen
Aiello) - The State Floor.

Regular Foreign Affairs Breakfast
Friday, April 11, 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Aff

4-11-80

OSCE

Lebanon / UN = Tell Begin

Persian Gulf command

Zambia / UK / UN

Olympics

Havana / Peru - 10,000 350 max

Marcos → Hawaii / D Rusk

Oman / Kenya - no publicity
(++)

Somalia - (-)

Jordan property / Algeria

NSC 11:30 am

Students - already married

Shah's family

United States of America
**Office of
Personnel Management**

Washington, D.C. 20415
April 8, 1980

In Reply Refer To:

Your Reference:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alan K. Campbell
Director

SUBJECT: Implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act

The implementation of civil service reform has been in progress for a bit more than a year. Although most of the improvements resulting from the reforms will be long term in impact, already there are favorable signs of the correctness of what we are trying to accomplish. As is to be expected with any undertaking of this magnitude, there have been frustrations, but overall everything is going smoothly.

A number of Departments and agencies have done especially well in their implementation efforts. To honor them, we have created two awards; the Ribicoff-Percy Award and the Udall-Derwinski Award, named in recognition of the chief legislative sponsors of the Reform Act. We have presented these awards to the two Departments which we believe have done the best work in implementing particular aspects of the legislation. The Ribicoff-Percy Award was given to the Department of Justice for the creation of an exemplary merit pay system. The Udall-Derwinski Award went to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for its fine work in establishing its Senior Executive Service. These awards were presented personally to Attorney General Civiletti and Dr. Frosch by the four members of Congress for whom the awards are named.

In addition to these awards, I have selected the Departments of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, and the Small Business Administration to receive letters of commendation for their accomplishments in implementing one or more specific aspects of Civil Service Reform.

Enclosed are drafts of letters which I believe you may want to send to the heads of these Departments and agencies to recognize their efforts in making this new legislation work.

I also enclose a copy of my first annual report on implementation of Civil Service Reform. I have attempted to keep it short and to emphasize the most important aspects of the legislation. If you can find the time to read it, I believe you will find it of interest.

Enclosures

Five signatures requested

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

*Nothing here
for Agriculture
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Vernon Weaver

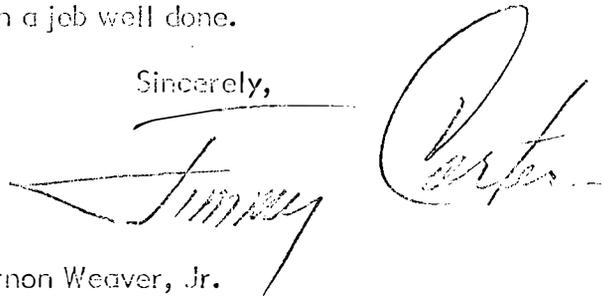
I want to commend you and the Small Business Administration for your special success in implementing the Civil Service Reform Act.

Civil service reform is the key to bringing better management and increased productivity to the Federal Government, and my sincere thanks go to the men and women of your agency for the exemplary role they have played in making that reform a reality.

The leadership and innovation demonstrated by the Small Business Administration in creating its Merit Appraisal and Compensation System set a high standard for other agencies to emulate as they initiate their own merit pay programs.

My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable A. Vernon Weaver, Jr.
Administrator
Small Business Administration
Washington, D.C. 20416

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

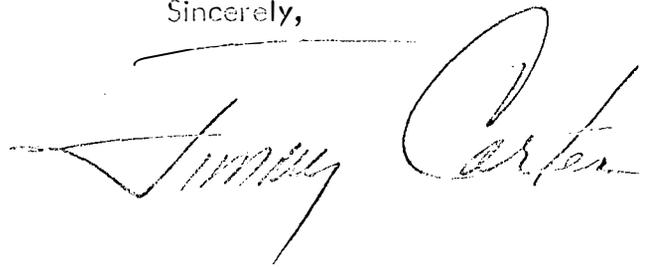
To Dick Atkinson

I want to commend you and the National Science Foundation for your special success in implementing the Civil Service Reform Act.

Civil service reform is the key to bringing better management and increased productivity to the Federal Government, and my sincere thanks go to the men and women of your agency for the exemplary role they have played in making that reform a reality. The leadership, speed, and quality shown by the National Science Foundation in establishing its Senior Executive Service set a high standard for other agencies to follow throughout the Government.

My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Richard C. Atkinson
Director
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Bob Frosch

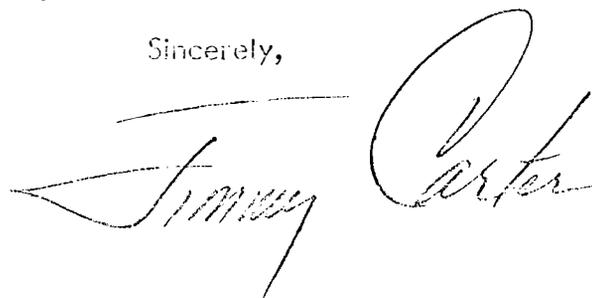
I want to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on receiving the first Udall/Derwinski Award for excellence in civil service reform implementation.

Civil service reform is the most effective method we have for bringing better management and increased productivity to the Federal Government, and my sincere thanks go to the men and women of your agency for the exemplary role they have played in making that reform a reality.

The leadership and professionalism demonstrated by NASA in establishing its Senior Executive Service and in designing and administering performance appraisal systems are helping to ensure the success of such programs throughout Government.

My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Robert A. Frosch
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Moon Landrieu

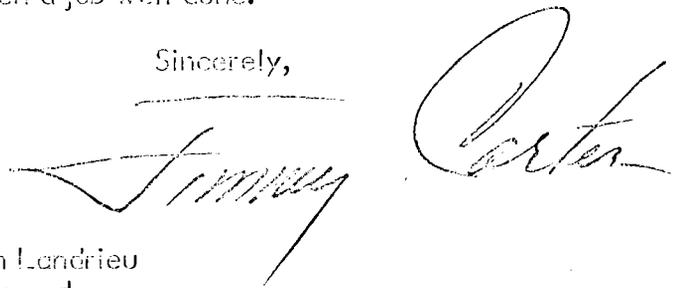
I want to commend you and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for your special success in implementing the Civil Service Reform Act.

Civil service reform is the key to bringing better management and increased productivity to the Federal Government, and my sincere thanks go to the men and women of your Department for the exemplary role they have played in making that reform a reality.

The leadership and innovation demonstrated by HUD in creating an outstanding performance appraisal system, together with a training program to ensure that the system is properly established, have added to the effectiveness of performance appraisal implementation throughout Government.

My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Moon Landrieu
Secretary of Housing and
Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Ben Civiletti

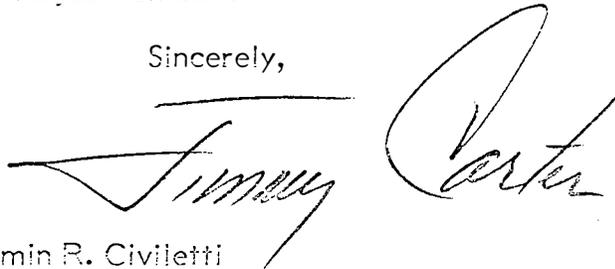
I want to congratulate you and the Department of Justice on receiving the first Ribicoff/Percy Award for excellence in implementing the Civil Service Reform Act.

Civil service reform is the key to bringing better management and increased productivity to the Federal Government, and my sincere thanks go to the men and women of your Department for the exemplary role they have played in making that reform a reality.

The leadership and professionalism demonstrated by the Justice Department in designing and administering merit pay programs are helping to ensure the success of such programs throughout Government.

My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Ben Civiletti

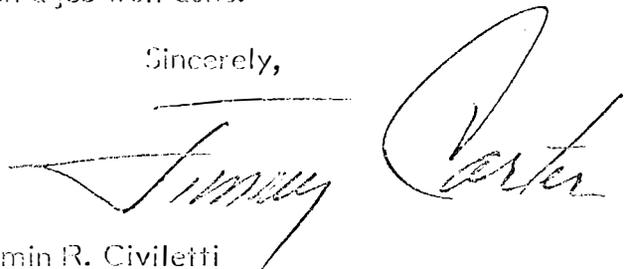
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My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti
Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Bob Bergland

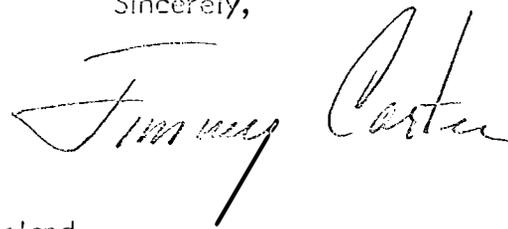
I want to commend you and the Department of Agriculture for your special success in implementing the Civil Service Reform Act.

Civil service reform is the key to bringing better management and increased productivity to the Federal Government, and my sincere thanks go to the men and women of your Department for the exemplary role they have played in making that reform a reality.

The leadership and innovation demonstrated by the Agriculture Department in creating a Senior Executive Service performance appraisal system that recognizes job complexity as well as individual achievement have added to the effectiveness of the SES throughout Government.

My congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

11 Apr 80

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Al McDonald
Jody Powell
Fran Voorde
Phil Wise

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

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1980

Anne
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
AL MCDONALD *Al*

SUBJECT: ANTI-INFLATION EFFORTS

We believe that you need to have greater sustained visibility in the anti-inflation effort. The EPG, COWPS, OMB, the Task Force and others are doing a good deal to implement the program, coordinate it and to give it visibility. A list of assignments of the Task Force is attached to give you an idea of some of these activities and others of course can be seen in Bill Miller's weekly EPG Report.

However, we are headed for the classical trap -- although significant activity is going on and people are working, public perception often seems to be that nothing is happening if you are not visibly involved. Without a different public perception, our efforts will not have much substantive or political impact. The average person does not expect you to turn around the inflation rate overnight, but at least feels you are fighting for them if your involvement in the issue is constant and visible.

To give the public that feeling, we recommend that you do visible anti-inflation activities two to three times a week. These activities would spring from one of four kinds of opportunities.

- o Holding special anti-inflation events, such as the proposed speech to the U.S. Chamber on April 28 to cover your regulatory reform efforts and the energy conservation kickoff, tentatively planned for the end of April.
- o Jawboning leaders of industries which have particular inflation problems. Fred Kahn has put together an agenda for a series of such meetings (attached), which we understand you will be doing.
- o Holding community leader briefings. Although they do not get much Washington press, these briefings get extensive local press coverage through interviews with attendees and their follow up.

They are your best mechanism for educating grass roots leaders around the country about what you are doing and letting them take away a sense of your determination and strength in this effort. Only one of these has been scheduled for April, but we would urge more during May.

- o Giving a series of and explaining your program for instance, separate as Regulatory Reform, restraints, etc.

A possible scenario of suggested

Proceed with attached scenario

Do not proceed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/11/80

Mr. President:

No comment from Phil or Jody.

Rick

POSSIBLE
ANTI-INFLATION SCENARIO

- April 11 - Out-of-town Editors - a spirited summary of your attack on inflation throughout your Administration covering not just March 14, but also previous activities with a news statement that you've instructed COWPS to identify industrial sectors where inflation is a greater problem in order that you can meet with leaders of those industries to work out ways to reduce inflation -- pointing out that you already had two such meetings -- with the health industry and with industrial chemicals.
- April 11 - Meeting with leaders of industrial chemical industry - part of a continuing series to jawbone problem sectors of the economy.
- April 14 - Possible Press Conference
- April 17 - Remarks to 4H members on the South Lawn - respond to farmers problems because of high interest and inflation, as well as criticisms about implementation of relief from grain embargo; announce that Mondale and Bergland will meet with agricultural representatives to determine policies to assure that your intention of protecting agriculture is carried out.
- April 18 - Announcement that you have asked Miller, Weaver and Schultze to work with small business leaders to assure availability of credit and viability of small business, repeating the endorsement of your program by small business leaders.
- April 22 - ERA Issues Briefing - attack wage and price controls with personal examples of what Nixon freezes and controls did on issues women are concerned about (NOTE: the CPI comes out this day).
- April 23 - Out-of-town Editors - summary of your anti-inflation efforts with a news item to be determined.
- April 24 - Meeting with metals and metal products industry - part of the continuing series.
- April 28 - Speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, announcing your regulatory reform accomplishments (including the release of Fact Sheet detailing 160 regulatory reform accomplishments) and calling for passage of regulatory reform legislation, trucking and railroad deregulation.
- April 29 - Community Leaders Briefing

During the month of April there will be additional opportunities:

- Possible meeting with Mobil executives
- An Energy Conservation Event on transportation; you kickoff a national energy conservation program and a specialized program aimed at drivers for the summer (tentatively April 29).
- Esther Peterson has begun work on food processors as the next step in her voluntary price freezes. By the end of April we might have identified a few phone calls for you to key food processors who will be prepared, after your call, to announce a freezing of their prices.
- As Jim McIntyre, Frank Moore and others work with the Budget Committees, opportunities will develop for statements on our budget strategy and the \$500 million urban package.

INDUSTRY MEETINGS

April 11 Chemicals
April 24 Metal and Metal Products (industry film)
May 8 Construction Materials
May 21 Agricultural Inputs (fertilizer, machinery)
June 5 Manufactured Consumer Goods
June 17 Paper and Allied Products

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER 

SUBJECT: STATUS OF THE NATIONAL ACCORD

Yesterday, the Vice President told me that you had expressed concern about Lane Kirkland's recent statements; the Vice President asked me if I thought that he and Kirkland should meet soon. I told the Vice President that Lane is leaving today on a two-week trip to the West and Mexico, and that he should call Lane and arrange a meeting when Lane returns. The Vice President spoke with Lane yesterday, and they will meet on April 25th.

I also told the Vice President the following:

--The budget cuts strain the Accord to the limit--many of the cuts were in areas that are most important to labor, and the reduction in funding was a severe disappointment.

--However, the economy has not really begun to pinch Lane's members. The housing sector is predominantly non-union, and the auto industry is represented by a union--the UAW--which is not affiliated with the AFL-CIO (relations between the AFL-CIO and the UAW are correct, but not warm).

--The unions that are most affected by the budget cuts are the public employee unions, particularly AFSCME. Lane's current rhetoric is mostly for the benefit of the public employee unions.

--Lane fully expects to throw every resource at the AFL-CIO's disposal behind your candidacy as soon as it is obvious that Kennedy is no longer a viable candidate.

For all these reasons, Lane does not want a break in the Accord. He has stated repeatedly in his speeches that he does not

expect a break, and that he is remaining carefully "perpendicular" regarding 1980 politics.

I don't mean to imply that Lane is not deeply disappointed in the budget cuts, or that there is not a serious strain in the National Accord relationship. The Accord is on very thin ice. But unless some development occurs, I don't expect a break.

cc: Vice President Mondale
Hamilton Jordan

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze

Subject: Retail Sales in March ^{CLS}

This afternoon the Department of Commerce released the advance report on March retail sales.

Sales fell in March (-1.3 percent) after a similar decline (-1.6 percent) in February. Most of the decline, in both months, was in autos, but other sales also fell. From January to March retail sales excluding autos declined by 1 percent.

Prices were rising steeply over the period, so the real volume of retail sales fell more than these numbers suggest. After making a guess at the March retail price increase (not yet available) it looks as if total retail sales, adjusted for inflation, dropped by 5 percent between January and March. I would also guess that, outside of autos, the real drop was about 3 to 3-1/2 percent over the two months.

The evidence continues to mount -- although it is still not fully conclusive -- that the economy is now in a decline.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
RICK NEUSTADT

SUBJECT: Trucking Bill -- Status Report

This bill will go to the Senate floor immediately after the recess. The Commerce Committee's bill is very good. It would open up entry, cut away wasteful route and commodity restrictions, and exempt processed food, meat, and fertilizer for regulation. The main area where the bill falls short of our original proposal is antitrust immunity. The bill eliminates price-fixing for single line routes as of 1983, but it retains immunity for routes where interconnecting carriers provide end-to-end service. This is not a major problem because single line routes predominate and because competitive pressure from eased entry will force most carriers away from fixed prices.

The Congressional Budget Office just released a study showing that the bill would save \$5-8 billion and cut over a third of a point from the CPI by 1985.

The biggest fight on the Senate floor will be over an amendment to delete the broadened agricultural exemption. In addition, the Teamsters will seek to restrict entry and Sen. Kennedy will offer an amendment to delete all antitrust immunity. We are working with Frank Moore's staff and DOT to mount an all-out fight for the key floor vote.

In the House, Public Works Subcommittee Chairman Jim Howard had bowed to the truckers' pressure and introduced a bill that would freeze most restrictive regulations into place. Several weeks ago he announced he was considering total, immediate de-regulation. More recently, he has said he will go with whatever bill the Senate passes. In any case, no movement is likely in the House until the Senate acts.

11 Apr 80

Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Charlie Schultze

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980

cc Charlie
Stu
Tody
J

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

~ 70% / 3 years

FROM: Rex Granum *Rex*

SUBJECT: Growth of revolving credit

You asked for a review to determine where you heard or saw the figure of 225 percent growth in revolving credit.

The Saturday, March 15, CBS Evening News carried a report by correspondent Ray Brady during which Brady said:

"In just the past four years, total installment debt has gone up more than 60 percent and automobile loans have nearly doubled. But, though the dollar figures are smaller, revolving credit -- mostly bank and other credit cards -- has more than tripled."

At the same time you hear Brady say that, you see a chart on the screen that shows:

1976 - 1979

Installment debt	↑60.5%
Auto loans	↑69.5%
Revolving credit	↑225%

* * *

You said in the Meg Greenfield interview:

"People are not going to have as much free credit -- revolving credit has more than tripled in the last two years -- and therefore sales of consumer goods may go down somewhat ..."

The CBS 225 percent figure deals with a four year period, not the two years you cited.

However, the CBS figure is wrong.

At my request, Charlie Schultze checked the CBS figure. I will spare you the considerable detail, but CBS overlooked a 1977 change in the way national credit records are kept and compared figures that are not comparable.

Charlie says that, using figures that can be correctly compared, the overall use of revolving credit has increased 69 percent over the past three years.

This, or "about 70 percent", is the figure we suggest you use in the future if you care to use a figure. (A three-year period is used because the 1977 change in the manner of keeping credit records makes it impossible to arrive at a valid four-year figure.)

A chart of the January 1977-January 1980 increase in outstanding consumer installment credit, furnished by Charlie, follows:

	<u>January</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>January</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>change</u>
	(millions of dollars)		
<u>Total installment credit</u>	194,571	308,984	58.8%
Auto loans	67,625	114,761	69.7
Revolving credit	32,211	54,420	68.9
Commercial banks	14,328	28,841	101.3
Retailers	15,073	21,146	40.3
Gas cards	2,810	4,433	57.8
Mobile home loans	14,498	17,387	19.9
Other	80,417	122,416	52.2
Of which: retailers	4,892	5,839	19.4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1980

*Stu - Fritz
Have Jody see
& Rosalynn we
& publicize in
Ag states*
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
LYNN DAFT *Lynn*
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 2427 - Farmer-
Held Grain Reserve Amendments

THE BILL

S. 2427 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit corn and wheat producers who did not participate in the 1979 set-aside programs to enter their grain in the farmer-held grain reserve; permits stocks of corn held by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be sold for conversion into alcohol fuel at a lower price than when it is to be used for other purposes; and, increases the limit on individual farm storage facility loans.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

This bill passed both Houses by voice vote.

STAFF AND AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

All responding agencies and staff recommend approval or have no objection. We have attached a signing statement which we recommend you release on signing the bill. The statement has been approved by the Speechwriter's office.

DECISION

- Sign S. 2427 and release statement (recommended)
- Sign S. 2427
- Veto S. 2427

(TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 8 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 2427 - Farmer-Held Grain Reserve
Amendments
Sponsor - Sen. Talmadge (D) Georgia

Last Day for Action

April 14, 1980 - Monday

Purpose

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to re-open the 1979 farmer-held reserve program for corn and wheat; lowers the minimum price at which corn may be sold from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks for the production of fuel alcohol; and modifies certain restrictions on farm storage facility loans.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval (Signing statement attached)
Council on Wage and Price Stability	No objection
Council of Economic Advisers	No objection
Department of Energy	No objection (Informally)
Department of the Treasury	No objection (Informally)

Discussion

The enrolled bill modifies certain restrictions on existing farm commodity storage programs to encourage greater participation by producers. It also seeks to encourage additional diversion of corn to fuel alcohol production by reducing the minimum price at which Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks may be sold for such purposes.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to re-open the farmer-held grain reserve to producers of 1979 corn and wheat who did not comply with the set-aside program for that crop year. Such producers are not eligible to participate in the reserve under existing law. This would permit the Secretary to make interest-bearing loans (\$2.10 per bushel for corn and \$2.50 per bushel for wheat) to producers who agree to store their crops for a period of at least 3 years.

We currently expect to use this authority only as necessary to achieve established reserve stock objectives, primarily for corn (as specified in the March 1980 budget update). It is expected that this will reduce the need for direct market purchases by the CCC. This should also reduce Government costs of achieving a given market price objective insofar as grain can be brought into the farmer-held reserve at the loan rate (currently \$2.10 per bushel for corn) rather than being purchased by the CCC at the normally higher market price. Also, once brought into the reserve, corn can be released to the market at a price equal to 125 percent of the loan rate, while corn purchased by the CCC can be sold only at 150 percent of the loan rate.

Agriculture informally advises, however, that market prices for corn are currently lower than expected (\$2.00-\$2.10 per bushel at the farm level--central Iowa--versus the \$2.40 per bushel season average price objective assumed in the revised 1981 budget). This is due in part to factors other than the market effects of the Soviet grain embargo. If prices fail to improve consistent with earlier trend projections, the Department may propose to modify current reserve stock objectives to place additional corn in the farmer-held reserve. This would increase outlays during 1980 and 1981.

S. 2427 also authorizes the Secretary to sell corn from CCC stocks for the production of fuel alcohol at not less than the release price for the farmer-held reserve program (currently \$2.63 per bushel or 125 percent of the loan rate). Under existing law, such sales may not be made at less than 150 percent of the loan rate (currently \$3.15). Sales will be limited to facilities which began, or will begin, operation after January 4, 1980 and are able to produce alcohol from other agricultural or forestry products in addition to corn. Given current corn and gasoline price projections, however, Agriculture does not expect this authority to be utilized over the near term.

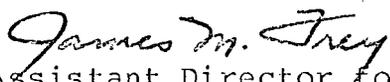
Finally, the bill increases from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the maximum amount of CCC loans which may be made to producers of grains and certain other crops to enable them to construct on-farm storage facilities. In addition, the requirement that the capacity of such facilities be based on the amount of space necessary to store not more than 2 years' production is eliminated. Consistent with your revised budget, Agriculture estimates that increased loan activity under the program as a result of these changes will entail \$15 million in outlays in 1981.

Agency Views

In its attached enrolled bill letter, Agriculture recommends that you approve S. 2427. The Department believes that the authorities provided by the enrolled bill (1) will facilitate Administration efforts to mitigate the effects of the Soviet grain embargo on farmers and (2) should reduce the cost of such efforts by increasing the amount of grain that can be attracted into the farmer-held reserve in lieu of direct CCC market purchases. All other agencies either recommend, or cite no objection to, approval of the enrolled bill.

S. 2427 passed both Houses of the Congress by voice vote.

We will work informally with the Domestic Policy Staff to prepare a suitable signing statement.


Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I am pleased to sign into law S. 2427, a bill to give the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to help ensure that America's farmers do not bear an unfair share of the economic burden associated with the suspension of grain exports to the Soviet Union.

Under current law, farmers who do not participate in our voluntary acreage set-aside programs, when such programs are in effect, are not eligible to place their wheat and corn in the farmer-owned grain reserve. A set-aside program was in effect for 1979 crops of both wheat and corn. But the outlook for corn prices was favorable enough in late 1978 and early 1979 so that participation was low. Less than one-fourth of the crop acreage was entered in the program. As a result, much of the corn now in farmers' bins is not eligible for the farmer-owned reserve.

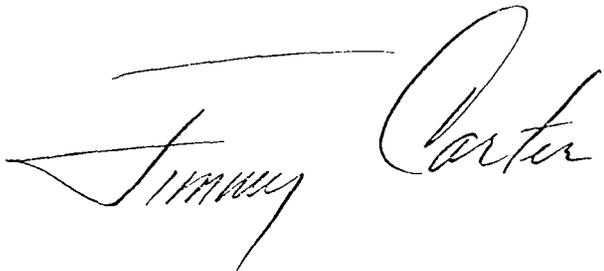
Some of that grain was previously destined for export to the Soviet Union. From the point of view of the nation's interest, it is better for farmers to enter this grain in the reserve, than to dump it on the market or sell it to the Commodity Credit Corporation. This law would permit a limited amount of that grain to move into the farmer-owned reserve.

Farmers who participated in the voluntary 1979 program will retain a very significant advantage. They will continue to have unlimited access to the reserve throughout the period of eligibility of their grain, and they will not be required to pay interest on the price support loans they receive for grain in the reserve. The special entrants under this law will pay one year's interest, and only a limited amount of special entry grain will be permitted, on a first-come, first-served basis.

I believe this action will benefit all farmers, both those who participated in the 1979 programs and those who did not. It will help the Secretary maintain market prices and thus fulfill my pledge that the economic conditions grain producers face in 1980 will be unchanged by the Soviet grain suspension. Furthermore, this additional authority will permit us to fulfill that pledge at lowest cost to the government.

The bill has two other important features. It permits corn to be sold for alcohol fuel production at the reserve release price, rather than the higher price required by current law, and it relaxes the restriction on the size of individual loans that can be made for farm storage facilities. The latter feature complements the other actions we have taken to expand and improve the farmer-owned grain reserve.

I want to compliment the Congress on its speed. This measure was first discussed with Senator Talmadge on March 6. The House completed work on the Senate-passed bill on April 1. Without the strong and effective support of Chairman Talmadge and Chairman Foley, such quick action would not have been possible.

X  Jimmy Carter

11 Apr 80

Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jack Watson
Fran Voorde
Phil Wise

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/8/80

Mr. President:

Watson concurs.

No comments from Eizenstat,
Schultze or Wise.

Rick

Administratively Confidential



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Jim
J

APR 3 1980

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jim*

SUBJECT: Spring Budget Review: Laying the Plans for the Second Term

Each spring OMB conducts a budget review that leads to your initial guidance to agencies in forming their budget requests. During this review, unlike during the fall review process, it is not necessary to resolve the thousands of details that make up the budget. The spring process presents an opportunity to look with more care at broad issues and trends. Now that we have completed the 1981 budget revisions, we would like to suggest that we use the forthcoming spring review process as a means to identify the broad goals and policies of a second Carter administration.

The opportunity for molding new policies and for redirecting government programs will be greatly enhanced during a second term. Short-range political considerations can give way to longer-term efforts toward educating and convincing the Congress and the public. There can be a full four years to guide policy in new directions. The Administration can benefit from experience instead of learning the political culture of Washington. Indeed, this opportunity is so rare as to be almost unique in modern American history. Since World War II, only President Eisenhower has served two full terms, and only two others have done so in this century (FDR and Wilson).

During the last three years there have been successes and disappointments in our budget and economic policy and in our efforts at governmental reform. There have also been important lessons.

-- Under the Constitution, the ultimate power over the budget and over tax policy rests with the Congress. It is delegated to the President to the degree that the Congress can be convinced that it is important and necessary to do so. One of the many unfortunate legacies of the Nixon administration was the loss of faith in the Federal Government, especially the executive branch. This permitted the always shifting

balance of power between the Congress and the executive branch to tilt heavily toward the Congress. You have restored faith in the Presidency and, in doing so, have restored a healthier balance between the Congress and the Executive. As a result, you are now in an excellent position to move forward on a carefully prepared plan of governmental reform over the next five years.

- To accomplish these changes, great effort is required over a period of several years.
- Interest groups have become well organized, well financed, and influential. It is extraordinarily difficult to mobilize the general electorate to counter the persuasive influence of these groups, although it is still possible to rouse the American people on dramatic issues, such as Iran and Afghanistan.
- A great deal of education is necessary for the Congress to accept the inevitable relationship between the control of specific programs and policies, and the objectives of limiting the growth of Government and preventing a rise in tax burdens.

In particular, I believe, it is essential that we obtain recognition that the way entitlement programs are now indexed may not be justified, and that controlling adequately the growth of the budget may require comprehensive legislative changes in those and other open-ended programs.

We have achieved considerable success in improving the mechanisms of budgeting and managing Government. Most notable are zero-base budgeting, our 3-year budget planning and tracking system, more systematic efforts at relating tax policy to other means of achieving policy goals, the establishment of a credit control system, and government reorganization. Developing these tools has been difficult but important. The tools of policy formulation are now in place.

I believe, however, that these tools have been only partly used. Policies sometimes lack clear direction and consistency. Problems have been identified, but solutions have yet to be proposed. We can explain why the budget has been so difficult to balance, why it is almost 22% of GNP, why budget outlays for entitlement and other uncontrollable programs are increasing so rapidly, why it is necessary to hold down programs that many would like to see grow, and why tax burdens are at an all-time high. However, it is much more difficult to do something about these problems, although we made major progress this spring.

During the spring review process OMB would like to develop for you the broad policy choices that would form the basis for your

second term. Because change is so difficult, we must start now if we are to get major changes by the end of the term. We would like to focus on where the Nation, the Federal Government, and individual programs should be in 1985, and to do so in the context of our most realistic assessment of the Nation's economic potential. We would plan to assess the degree to which there will be continued, often legitimate, pressures for program increases due to such factors as:

- the need to strengthen national defense;
- demographic changes as our population matures (e.g., social security rolls will expand by 3.4 million people or 10% between now and 1985, and the number of veterans eligible for benefits will increase by 2 million or 68% in the same period);
- the pressures on the so-called uncontrollable programs due to the method of indexing benefits, as well as the effect of demographic changes;
- the continued clamor for increased public services; and
- the need for major public programs in energy, research and development, and other areas of national concern.

A broad review of tax policy would also be a part of the spring planning review. The highest tax burdens in history -- except for the peak World War II year of 1944 -- are already projected for 1981, when receipts are estimated to exceed 21% of GNP. Under current policy, receipts would rise to 24% of GNP by 1985. Rising individual income tax burdens and scheduled increases in social security taxes are the major causes of this projected rise. We need to develop a long-range strategy for reducing tax burdens -- or at least stopping further increases. This strategy should be based on a complete review of our current tax structure, including such issues as:

- indexation of the individual income tax;
- imposition of a value-added tax as a replacement for other taxes;
- general fund financing of part of social security benefits;
- increases in investment incentives; and
- increases in gasoline or other energy taxes (offset by other tax decreases).

We need to examine these issues to see whether they are consistent with reducing or stabilizing the size of Government and would support economic growth at politically realistic levels. We would then draw up a step-by-step plan that reconciles policy goals in individual programs with broad goals of economic performance, reduced tax burdens, and the role of Government. In this way we can better grasp the direction and size of government and future Federal budgets.

If you agree with this scope of work, we would like to plan an initial meeting with you in May to lay out the implications of current Administration policy for future budgets through 1985, and to raise some of the major dilemmas we face. After completing our spring review process we would then like to plan four sessions in the first two weeks in July, at which we would ask you to review our recommended program. These sessions would cover economic policy, tax policy, and the overall size of Government; our international defense posture; the future path of social programs; and the development of our physical resources.

If you agree, we will proceed along these lines.

Agree
 Disagree
 Let's discuss



10:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ALFRED E. KAHN *Fred*
ANNE WEXLER *AW*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Representatives of Industrial
Chemicals Sector

Friday, April 11, 1980
Roosevelt Room
10:00 to 10:10

I. PURPOSE

After a three year period of comparative stability, the wholesale prices of industrial chemicals exploded in the last nine months. Annual rates of increase in the last three quarters have been 38.3 percent, 19.1 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively. The purpose of this meeting is to examine the reasons for this explosion, and explore ways we and the industry can work together to damp it down. Your brief remarks should attempt to encourage such efforts, and, specifically, pricing restraint by the companies assembled.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

A. Background

This is the second in our current series of meetings with leaders of important industries where inflation is running high. We have selected industrial chemicals for three main reasons:

- o It is a basic industry, whose products go into the production of practically everything else we produce. Price fluctuations in chemicals ripple throughout the entire economy.

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- o In part, of course, the recent sharp increases in prices reflect sharp increases in the costs of oil and refined petroleum products. But during the last three months the prices of chemicals not heavily dependent on oil have increased sharply as well. And net (after tax) profits for the industry were up substantially in 1979 over 1978.
- o We see at least suggestive evidence of a growing problem of non-compliance with our price guidelines. Six of the 25 companies represented at the meeting either have received or will shortly receive notices of probable non-compliance; as you know, these are sometimes ultimately resolved in favor of the companies, on the basis of the additional information or arguments they submit. A seventh -- American Hoechst Corporation -- has been publicly listed as non-compliant for months.

We will not discuss questions of individual company compliance. The tone of this meeting -- just as the previous meeting with the health industry -- should be one of cooperation, not confrontation. Both the profit and the compliance record of the industry, however, suggest there is room for greater price restraint, and we intend to let the industry know that we will be watching it closely.

B. Agenda

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 10:00-10:05: | Welcoming remarks by Fred Kahn |
| 10:05-10:15: | <u>Presidential stop-by</u> |
| 10:15-10:30: | Remarks on the Economy by Secretary Miller |
| 10:30-10:40: | Questions and Answers |
| 10:40-10:55: | Remarks on the record in industrial chemicals by Fred Kahn |
| 10:55-11:30: | Discussion |

C. Participants

Top executives of chemicals companies; a list is attached.

D. Press

White House photo and press pool for your statement. If you decide to remain for questions, press will be removed.

E. Talking Points

Talking points are attached.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

PARTICIPANTS

Richard C. Ashley - President, Chemicals Companies/Allied
Chemical Corp.

Harry R. Benz - Vice President and Chief Financial Officer,
American Hoechst Corp.

Lawrence E. Blanchard, Jr. - Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer, Ethyl Corporation

Richard Bond - Executive Vice President for Finance,
Stauffer Chemical Co.

Werner C. Brown - Chairman of the Board, Hercules, Inc.

Kenneth E. Davis - Director of Government and Regulatory
Affairs, D.C. Office/Rohm and Haas

Peter Fass - President, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Robert W. Gerwig - Executive Vice President, Conoco, Inc.

Ben C. Hayton - President, Texaco, Inc.

John M. Henske - President and Chief Executive Officer,
Olin Corp.

Robert M. Keil - Executive Vice President for Marketing,
Dow Chemical Company

James W. Kent - President and Chief Executive Officer,
Chevron Chemical Division/Standard Oil

John J. Klocko, III - Director of Federal Affairs,
Dupont

Duncan J. MacLennan - Group Vice President-Chemicals,
U.S. Steel Corporation

Fred Montanari - President, N.L. Industries, Inc.

E. Lynn Mote - Manager of Government Affairs, Internorth, Inc.
(formerly Northern Natural Gas)

Borden R. Putnam - Senior Vice President, American Cyanamid

William C. Roher - President, Gulf Oil Chemicals

James Roland - Vice President-Federal Government Relations,
Union Carbide

Robert Roland - President, American Chemical Manufacturers
Association

Thomas Sleeman - President Moly Corp. Division/Union Oil

Harold A. Sorgenti - President, ARCO Chemicals

William Teeple - Assistant Treasurer-International Financial
Planning and Analysis, Monsanto Company

Allan J. Tomlinson - Executive Vice President, Diamond
Shamrock Corp.

Alvin C. Welling - D.C. Representative for BASF

Chemical Industry Meeting Talking Points

1. (salutations.) THANK YOU FOR COMING HERE. THIS IS ONE OF SEVERAL MEETINGS WE ARE HOLDING WITH THE LEADERS OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES TO HELP FIGHT INFLATION. I NEED NOT TELL YOU HOW SERIOUS THIS PROBLEM IS, OR HOW IMPORTANT VOLUNTARY EFFORTS WILL BE IN TURNING IT AROUND, ESPECIALLY IN THE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD.
2. THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING IS NOT TO CAST BLAME, OR TO DISCUSS COMPLIANCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES WITH WAGE-PRICE GUIDELINES. MOST COMPANIES REPRESENTED HERE ARE COMPLYING -- SO FAR AS WE KNOW --- AND I APPRECIATE THAT. --- RATHER WE WANT TO EXPLORE WAYS OF OUR WORKING TOGETHER TO REDUCE INFLATIONARY PRESSURES IN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.
3. YOUR INDUSTRY IS ENORMOUSLY IMPORTANT BECAUSE YOUR PRODUCTS ARE BASIC INPUTS THROUGHOUT OUR WHOLE ECONOMY, AND YOUR PRICE INCREASES WORK THEIR WAY INTO PRICES OF VIRTUALLY EVERY OTHER PRODUCT WE PRODUCE. DURING THE PAST NINE MONTHS WE HAVE SEEN DRAMATIC INCREASES, AFTER THREE YEARS OF RELATIVE STABILITY. IN THE THREE MOST RECENT QUARTERS, WHOLESALE PRICES FOR INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS HAVE INCREASED AT ANNUAL RATES OF 38.3 PERCENT, 19.1 PERCENT, AND 28.3 PERCENT. IN THE MOST RECENT QUARTER, ESPECIALLY, THESE DRAMATIC INCREASES HAVE NOT BEEN CONFINED TO ORGANIC CHEMICALS, WHICH ARE HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON PETROLEUM; INORGANIC CHEMICALS PRICES, AS WELL, HAVE ESCALATED CONSIDERABLY.

4. I AM WELL AWARE THAT YOUR INDUSTRY IS UNDER VERY INTENSE COST PRESSURES. YOU ARE VERY DEPENDENT ON PETROLEUM FOR ENERGY, AS A BASIC MATERIAL, AND FOR TRANSPORTATION. SO I AM SURE THAT MUCH OF YOUR RECENT PRICE INCREASES HAS BEEN TO COVER PAST AND ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES. NONETHELESS, I URGE YOU THIS MORNING TO EXERCISE UNCOMMON RESTRAINT.

5. RESTRAINT, AFTER ALL, IS WHAT FIGHTING INFLATION IS ALL ABOUT. IF EVERY COMPANY IN ITS PRICES AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPTED TO RECOVER ALL OF THEIR COST INCREASES, WE WOULD NEVER REDUCE INFLATION. AND THIS INJUNCTION APPLIES, PARTICULARLY, TO THE EXTENT YOU MAY HAVE BEEN RAISING YOUR PRICES NOT TO RECOVER CURRENT COSTS, BUT IN ANTICIPATION OF MANDATORY CONTROLS -- WHICH I EMPHATICALLY AM NOT GOING TO IMPOSE. SO ALL OF US IN WAGE AND PRICE ACTIONS MUST SHOW DISCIPLINE AND RESTRAINT -- CUTTING COSTS WHERE POSSIBLE AND ABSORBING SOME COSTS WHERE WE CAN.

6. BUT AS I SAID EARLIER, OUR PURPOSE THIS MORNING IS NOT TO CAST BLAME, BUT TO EXPLORE WAYS WE CAN COOPERATE. YOUR INDUSTRY MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS DURING THE 1970s IN REDUCING ITS USE OF ENERGY. THAT HAS HELPED REDUCE YOUR COSTS. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STANDS READY TO WORK WITH YOU TO REDUCE COSTS FURTHER. EPA'S BUBBLE POLICY HAS REDUCED THE COST OF COMPLYING WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT FOR MANY OF YOUR COMPANIES, AND THAT IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF OUR EFFORT.

7. I HAVE MADE SURE THAT GOVERNMENT ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITIES TO REDUCE INFLATION. WE ARE BALANCING THE BUDGET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 12 YEARS. WE ARE STEPPING UP OUR WAGE-PRICE PROGRAM, RESTRAINING INFLATIONARY CREDIT, CONSERVING OUR USE OF IMPORTED OIL, AND MAKING STRUCTURAL CHANGES THAT PROMOTE COMPETITION AND REDUCE UNNECESSARY REGULATORY COSTS.

NONE OF THIS, HOWEVER, WILL HELP UNLESS WE PULL TOGETHER A NATIONWIDE VOLUNTARY EFFORT OF SELF-RESTRAINT. GOVERNMENT MUST LEAD AND COORDINATE, BUT THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS LIES WITH PEOPLE LIKE YOU AND IN YOUR COMMITMENT TO ENDING INFLATION. I HOPE THAT THIS MORNING'S MEETING WILL PROVE FRUITFUL --
~~AND I WILL NOW TURN THIS MEETING BACK TO FRED TO CONTINUE~~
THE DISCUSSION.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM ^{FOR} ~~TO~~ THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Subject: Procurement Sanctions

Inflation continues to be one of our most pressing national problems. It is a problem which we must all fight together, and with every weapon at our disposal.

In the fall of 1978, the Council on Wage and Price Stability developed wage and price guidelines and we asked for voluntary compliance with those guidelines. We went a step further with respect to Government purchasing, and stated that firms which did not comply with these guidelines would not be eligible to receive Federal Government contracts worth more than \$5 million.

It is critical that the Government continue to make prudent buying decisions as a purchaser and consumer of goods and services. Accordingly, I ask that each of you personally take responsibility for approval of all requests to waive either certification of compliance with CWPS standards or ineligibility for contract awards to assure scrutiny at the highest level of all such requests. Specifically, waivers should not be granted unless approved by the Head of the Agency or a Cabinet-level official, whichever is higher, after prior consultation with the Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. Waivers should only be considered for the most essential national security requirements and then only when there are no alternative sources available.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability's

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/10/80

Mr. President:

Since Rosalynn is not
going to CD this weekend
and relatives are coming
from Ga. Do you want to
go to CD or remain in DC?

go remain

Phil

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1:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

AL MOSES *AM*
FRANK PRESS *FP*

SUBJECT:

Presentation by The Weizmann Institute of Science, Friday, April 11, 1980, 1:30 p.m. Cabinet Room.

I. PURPOSE

To receive an honorary Ph.D. degree from The Weizmann Institute of Science. This world renown Institute is located in Rehovot, Israel, and was named for Chaim Weizmann, the famous scientist and, first President of Israel.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS

A. Background: A group headed by Dr. Michael Sela, President of the Weizmann Institute, and Lord Marcus Sieff of England, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute, will come to the White House to present the degree. Their letter states: "It will be a source of deep pride and gratification if you would agree to link your name to the Weizmann Institute of Science and through it to the State of Israel which owes so much to your unswerving commitment and effort." Previous recipients have been Presidents Truman and Kennedy; Vice-President Humphrey; Konrad Adenauer; Lester Pearson; Jonas Salk.

The Weizmann Institute bears the name of Chaim Weizmann, a distinguished British chemist who became the first President of Israel. His applications of science and technology for the Allied effort in WWI were so important that the Balfour Declaration establishing a home for the Jews in Palestine was attributed directly to the appreciation of the British for Weizmann's contribution to the Allies victory. Since its founding in 1946, the Institute has grown into a truly world class operation with many research leaders who come regularly to the United States and who draw research support from this country on the basis of the uniqueness of their studies. Their basic science is especially strong and has been complemented with aggressive application to agriculture, health, energy, and other national needs.

The immediate past President of Israel, Ephraim Katzir, also spent his professional life as a leading scientist at the Weizmann Institute. Michael Sela was one of Katzir's early graduate students, and Gil Omenn (on Frank Press' staff) worked with Katzir and Sela in Israel as a visiting young scientist in 1962. Many other American scientists have spent important valuable time on sabbaticals at the Weizmann Institute, including American Nobel Prize-winner Christian B. Anfinsen of NIH, who has long been a member of the Institute Board.

- B. Participants: Michael Sela (President, WIS); Lord Marcus Sieff (Chairman, Board of Governors, WIS); Christian B. Anfinsen (NIH scientist, members, Board, WIS); of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute (names attached).

White House Staff: Al Moses, Frank Press, Gil Omenn and Marvin Feuerwerger.

Press: Open press.

List of persons attending Presentation by The Weizmann Institute
of Science - April 11, 1980 - 1:30 p.m. - Cabinet Room

Ambassador Ephraim Evron
Ambassador Sam Lewis (Lily)
The Rt. Hon Lord and Lady Marcus Sieff of Brimpton, O.E.S.-London, U.K.
ANFINSSEN, Christian B. Professor - Nobel Prize Winner in the field of
Chemistry.
BERNSTEIN, Stuart A.
BILDNER, Albert
BLUMBERG, Gerald
COHEN, Norman D.
DIKER, Charles
DOSTROVSKY, Israel - Rehovot, Israel - Professor
EGGLESTON, Steve
EBIN, David
FITERMAN, Morlan E.
GINSBURG, David, Esq.
GRIZIM, Tanchum - Israel
HILL, Harold
KLEEMAN, Derrick - London, U.K.
KOFFLER, Murray - Willowdale, Ont. Canada
LEVINE, William
LEVINSON, Morris L.
LINDNER, Hans Professor - Rehovot, Israel
LITTAUER, Uriel Professor - Rehovot, Israel
LUBIN, Charles W.
PERLMAN, Harold L.
POLLACK, Isidore C.
PORATH, Moshe - Tel Aviv, Israel
SCHOENFELD, Walter
SELA, Michael Professor - Rehovot, Israel
SIEGEL, Edward
SIEGEL, Jerome
WEISSMAN, K. B.

At a Glance

The Weizmann Institute of Science, located on seventy-five acres of lawns and gardens in the town of Rehovot, is a center of scientific research and graduate study on Israel's coastal plain, 14 miles south of Tel Aviv and 35 miles west of Jerusalem. Its scientific staff now numbers some 1,500—researchers, engineers and technicians—among them 500 scientists-in-training pursuing M.Sc. and Ph.D. programs at its Feinberg Graduate School.

Today's campus of 35 buildings—including research, administration and auxiliary facilities—grew out of the modest Daniel Sieff Research Institute, founded in 1934 by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the famous scientist and Zionist leader, in the then small agricultural community of Rehovot. The Sieff Institute was established in memory of Daniel Sieff by his parents, Israel and Rebecca Sieff, close friends of the Weizmann family.

An Experiment in Pioneering

Dr. Weizmann, who was later to become the first President of the State of Israel and the first President of the Weizmann Institute, organized his fledgling Institute as a unique experiment in scientific pioneering: it would subject itself to the disciplines of practical problems arising from the Land and its economy while not neglecting science for its own sake—pure science. And as its standards of performance it would take those of the best institutions, not in the Middle East but in the world.

With a staff of ten accomplished scientists, Dr. Weizmann—who by then had already made significant contributions to organic chemistry and industrial fermentation—started work on projects relating to the citrus industry, dairy farming, silk and tobacco, and to the production of chemical products of medical value.

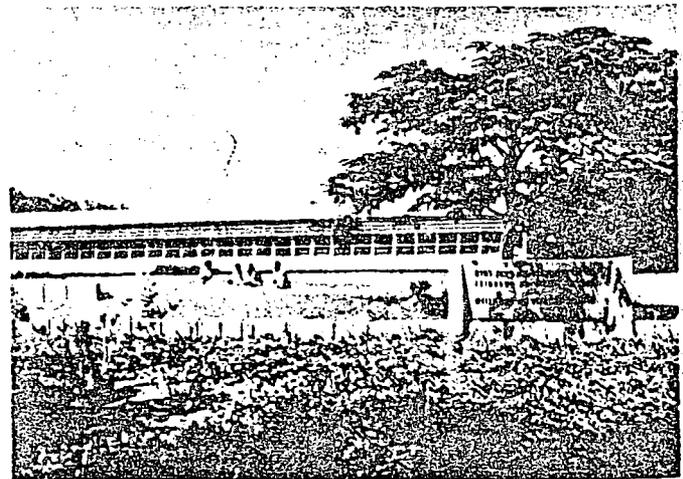
To honor Weizmann on his 70th birthday in 1944, a group of his friends, led by his close associate and disciple Meyer W. Weisgal, late President and Chancellor of the Weizmann Institute, set up a committee to plan a radical expansion of the Sieff Institute into a wide-ranging research facility bearing Weizmann's name. On November 2, 1949, when the Weizmann Institute of Science was formally dedicated, it comprised eight main buildings and some 60 laboratories.

Four Hundred Research Projects

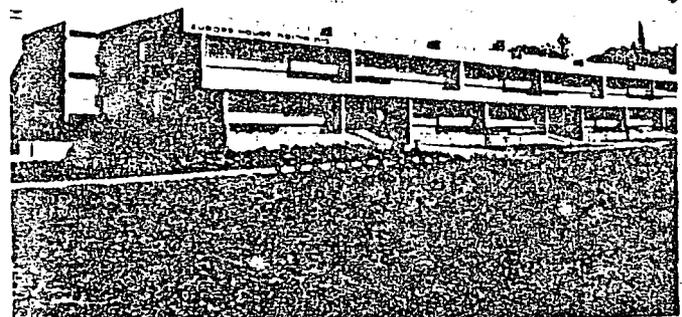
Today, 27 years after Weizmann's death, the Institute in which he worked and lived and on whose grounds he is buried, is carrying out some 400 basic and applied research projects in its 22



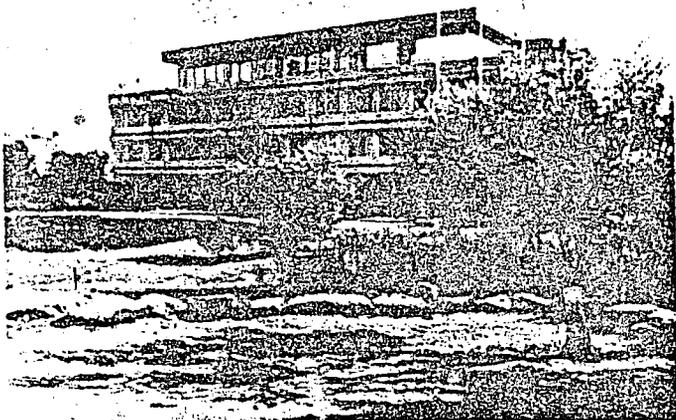
The Daniel Sieff Research Institute.



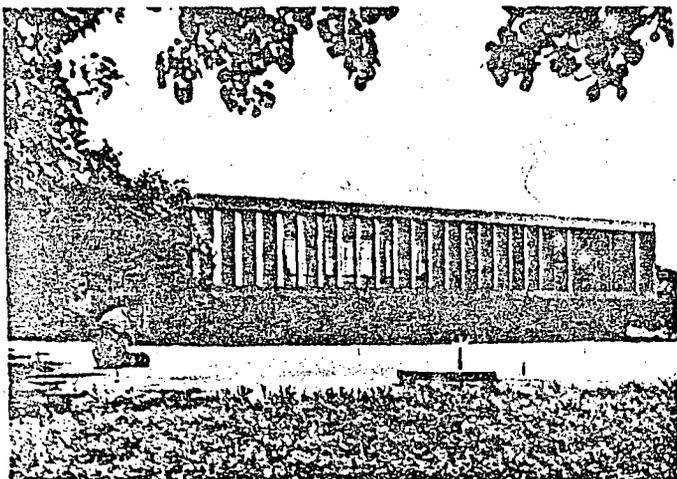
The Feinberg Graduate School.



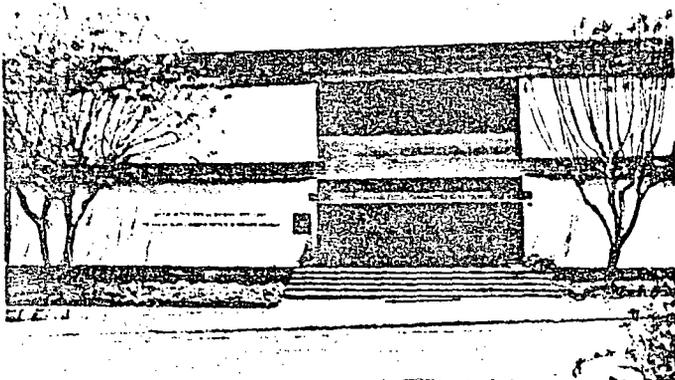
Europe House.



The Charles Clore International House.



The Edith and Abraham Wix Central Library.



The Max and Lilian Candiotti Institute of Hormone Research.

units, grouped administratively into five faculties, each headed by a Dean. The Faculty of Biology is actively tackling the problem of cancer, the functioning of the immune system, the basis of hormone operation and aging, as well as research into plant genetics and metabolism. Scientists in the Faculty of Biophysics-Biochemistry are examining the details of how cells manufacture the substances they need to live, function and develop. Nerve tissue, muscles, cell membranes, algae and bacteria are among the materials under study. Aspects of inorganic, organic, physical and polymer chemistry are all being investigated in the Faculty of Chemistry. Various materials of commercial value and processes bearing on water resource expansion have resulted from this research. The Faculty of Mathematics is engaged in both pure and applied mathematics. Computer technology and methodology, as well as theoretical geophysics, are among the interests of Institute mathematicians. In the Faculty of Physics, research ranges from probing the secrets of the nucleus, elementary particles and astrophysics, to applied physics where magnetism, lasers, and holography projects are underway and the design of electronic devices, useful in medicine and industry, is in progress.

Science Teaching

In addition, there is a Department of Science Teaching which has developed new methods and materials for teaching modern science to high school students and which organizes extra-curricular science activities for youngsters in Israel, and an International Summer Science Camp for young people from abroad.

Libraries, Computers and Laboratory Animals

Among the auxiliary facilities available at the Institute is the Edith and Abraham Wix Central Library which, together with departmental libraries, holds a total of 141,500 books and bound periodicals. The Weizmann Institute Animal Breeding Center supplies nearly all experimental animals used in research at the Institute and elsewhere in Israel—some half a million animals each year.

Virtually all the scientific and administrative computing at the Institute is carried out at its own Computer Center, which operates an IBM 370/165 computer system, and terminals for remote access to the central computer in most of the Institute's buildings. The most important Institute facility outside the campus is the Bloch Geophysical Observatory, near the Red Sea port of Eilat.

Visiting Scientists

Each year the Weizmann Institute plays host to over 100 long-term visiting scientists and their families and also serves as the venue for numerous international conferences. The Institute also sponsors a wide range of cultural and educational activities for all visitors, staff and Rehovot residents.

Administration and Finances

Responsibility for broad Institute policy and for fund-raising is borne by an international Board of Governors and its Executive Council, while the administration of the Institute is the responsibility of its President, aided by a Presidential Advisory Committee and a Scientific Council, with many of the functions of a university senate.

Much of the Institute's budget is allocated by Israel's University Grants Commission. Research grants and contracts, mostly from abroad, are an additional source of funds as are, of course, private donations.

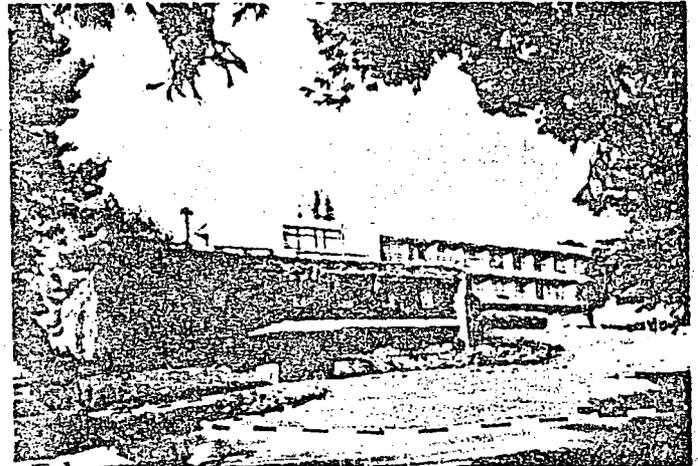
Contacts with Industry

The Yeda Research and Development Company is an affiliate of the Weizmann Institute. Its main purpose is to develop the results of research at the Institute for commercial application and to promote research contracts with commercial enterprises. More recently, a separate corporation (SIDCO—Science-based Industries Development Co.) has been set up to facilitate the establishment of science-based industries in an industrial park "over the fence" of the Weizmann Institute. A number of companies are already at work in such fields as scientific instrumentation, electro-optics, research chemicals, membrane development, medical electronics, scientific teaching aids, polymer chemistry and electronics.

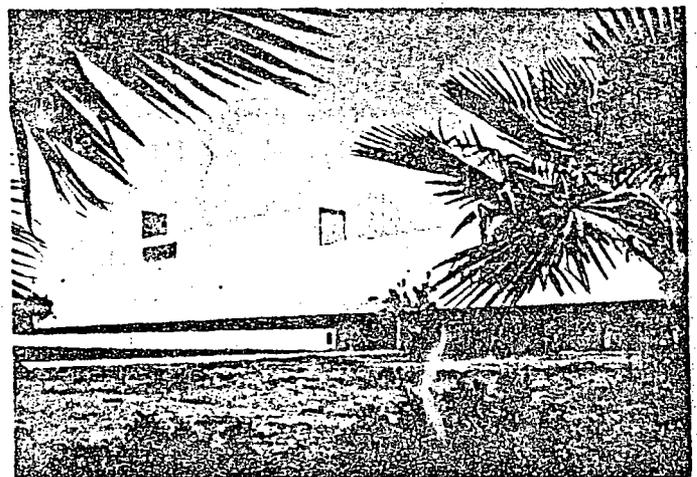
Yad Chaim Weizmann

The area of Yad Chaim Weizmann, established in memory of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, includes the stately Weizmann House, which is now open to the public, the Weizmann Archives, the Weizmann Institute, and the adjoining Agricultural Research Station.

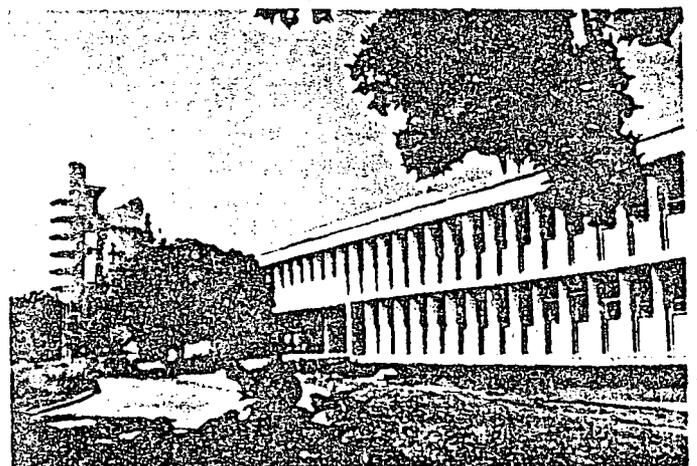
The Weizmann Archives (located in the Wix Central Library) house Dr. Weizmann's letters and papers, of which eighteen volumes have already been published in English and nine in Hebrew, while other volumes are in preparation. The Archives also contain a permanent exhibition dedicated to highlights of Dr. Weizmann's life and career.



The San Martin Faculty Clubhouse.



The Weizmann Institute Animal Breeding Center.



The Michael Institute of Nuclear Science (right).
The Koffler Accelerator (left).

Vol. 38, No. 14



Pages 889-936



April 5, 1980



Senate Re-election: The High Hurdles

(905)





CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

Pages 889-936 • Vol. 38, No. 14 • April 5, 1980

96th Congress: Second Session

Status Report 891
As members of Congress return to their districts for the Easter recess, they will have little to tout in the way of legislative accomplishments this year. But they will probably claim that by passing few bills, they have accurately reflected their constituents' concerns about limiting federal spending.

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Senate Panel Approves Balanced Budget . 892
Following in the path of President Carter and its House counterpart, the Senate Budget Committee April 3 approved a balanced budget for FY '81 that provides a \$10.1 billion cushion for a possible tax cut next year.

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The venerable American tradition of political patronage — under which a person's job depends upon his party loyalty — came under attack March 31 when the court held that the First Amendment protects a public employee from being fired solely because of his political beliefs.

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A CQ study of 17 postwar biennial elections shows that overall 91 percent of the House incumbents who sought another term were successful, while the success rate for incumbent senators seeking re-election was only 68 percent.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER



SUBJECT: LETTER TO ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Attached is a draft letter which the State Department Legal Advisor and I recommend you send to The American Society of International Law. Its Annual Meeting will be held in Washington on April 17 - 19.

I understand that in 1978 and 1979 you sent similar letters (copies attached). The attached draft takes particular note of the Society's assistance in urging Iran to perform its obligations under International Law concerning the treatment of diplomats.

I will be speaking to the Society at its luncheon on the 17th.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

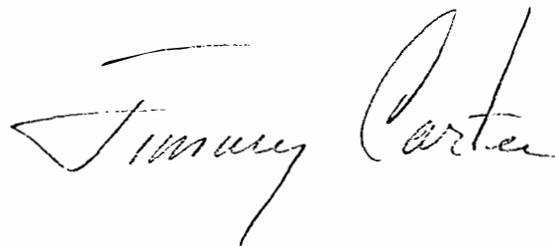
April 11, 1980

On the occasion of the Seventy-Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, I want you to know how much I appreciate your efforts to enhance the role of law in international relations. The outstanding scholarship, exemplary publications and timely activities that characterize the work of the Society are worthy of high praise.

This year, all of us have special reason to be aware of the need for international law as a guiding influence on the conduct of nations. The Society's President Ferguson performed a welcome service in bringing this view to the attention of the Iranian authorities by gathering together the opinions of distinguished legal scholars from countries all over the world, who were in complete agreement on the absolute necessity of observing treaty obligations and international law.

My Administration will continue to ensure that the United States adheres scrupulously to its international obligations, and to urge as strongly as possible on other nations that international law and justice be the principles on which we base our mutual relations.

I congratulate the Society on its contributions to this goal.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

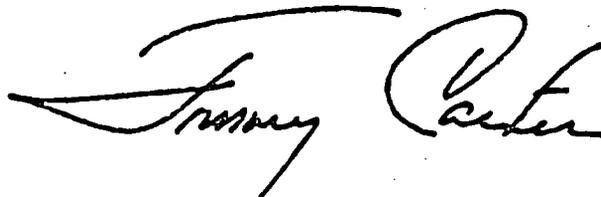
April 25, 1979

I am pleased to greet the members of the American Society of International Law on the occasion of your Seventy-Third Annual Meeting. Your Society has a distinguished tradition in strengthening international relations through the study and practice of international law.

Since 1907, your founding year, you have guided the public to a greater understanding of the need for more effective international justice. Your periodical publications in the field of international law are of exceptional value. Through those publications and the books and occasional papers published under the Society's auspices, you have made a notable contribution to the scholarship of international law.

In your meetings and study groups, you have consistently addressed the worldwide protection of human rights and other important issues affecting international law and life. By doing so, you have had a significant influence on public policy in this country and abroad.

On behalf of the American people and enlightened men and women everywhere, I congratulate you for your high standards and constructive contribution to international peace and world order. I share your goal of establishing and maintaining international relations on the basis of law and justice, and I will continue to count on your vital experience and sound advice. May this meeting be an inspiration to each of you to continue your work which is so important to the peace and progress of mankind.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom center of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

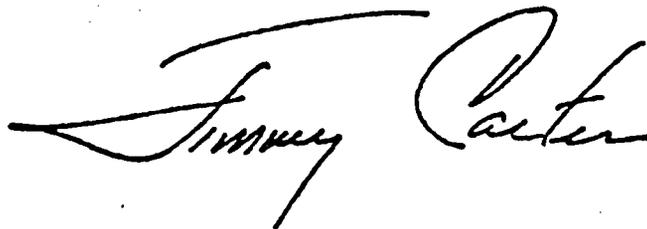
April 27, 1978

On the occasion of its Seventy-Second Annual Meeting, I congratulate the American Society of International Law on your exceptional contributions to a more effective system of worldwide justice. Your distinguished periodicals and the books you commission are of great importance to international legal scholarship and practice. Your interdisciplinary studies and timely conferences have materially advanced the understanding and resolution of problems of international law and life. You have also had a positive influence on U.S. foreign policy, and I continue to welcome and value your experienced and sound advice.

This Annual Meeting is in the same high tradition to which you have always adhered, and I am especially pleased to note that almost half of your sessions are devoted to the subject of human rights.

A year ago I assured your Society that my Administration would see to it that the United States scrupulously observed its international legal obligations and that we would expect reciprocal behavior by other States. I think that I can fairly state that the Government of the United States has carried out that pledge, and will continue to do so.

A former distinguished official of the Government of the United States -- an Ambassador, former Dean of Howard Law School, now a Professor at Harvard Law School -- is about to assume the Presidency of your Society. I wish Professor Ferguson and each of you every success in your pursuit of goals which are shared by enlightened men and women everywhere.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

[Salutations to be updated by
Marvin Feuerwerger x2960 or
x2334 by 9:30 AM Friday]

Achsah Nesmith
A-1; 4/9/80
Scheduled for Delivery:
Fri, April 11, 1:30 PM

Talking Points for Honorary Degree from Weizmann Institute

1. ✓ PRESIDENT SELA (SELL-UH), LORD SIEFF DR. ANFINSEN:

2. I AM VERY PLEASED TO RECEIVE THIS HONORARY DEGREE FROM THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE, ONE OF THE WORLD'S LEADING CENTERS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM JOINING A VERY SELECT GROUP, INCLUDING VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY AND TWO OF MY PREDECESSORS, PRESIDENTS KENNEDY AND TRUMAN. I AM TRULY HONORED.

3. CHAIM [KHY-YIM (FIRST SYLLABLE GUTTURAL)] WEIZMANN, AS YOU KNOW, VISITED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TWICE HERE AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND WAS A PARTICULARLY ELOQUENT AND MOVING SPOKESMAN FOR THE THEN-FUTURE STATE OF ISRAEL, WHICH HE DID SO MUCH TO CREATE. HE WAS ONE REASON THE UNITED STATES BECAME THE FIRST NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW NATION OF ISRAEL. SINCE THAT TIME AMERICA HAS UNFLAGGINGLY SUPPORTED ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST AND ITS LEGITIMATE SECURITY NEEDS.

4. THE SCIENTISTS AND FACILITIES BROUGHT TOGETHER AT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE ARE TESTIMONY TO WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE MIDDLE EAST. ON THE EDGE OF THE DESERT A GREAT RESEARCH INSTITUTE HAS BEEN CREATED, GENERATING NEW KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF GREAT VALUE FOR ISRAEL, ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTH, ENERGY, AND AGRICULTURE.

5. THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE SYMBOLIZES THE PROGRESS OF

TALKING POINTS

ISRAEL AND THE VERY CLOSE SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND OUR OWN COUNTRY. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.S.-ISRAEL BINATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, LEADING AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES COLLABORATE WITH THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE IN ABOUT 100 RESEARCH PROJECTS COVERING THE FULL RANGE OF PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND HEALTH SCIENCES.

6. IT IS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND HER NEIGHBORS WILL GROW AS WE MAKE PROGRESS IN THE PEACE PROCESS. THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL THAT HAS ALREADY BEGUN PROMISES IMPORTANT RESULTS IN THE AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION. THE UNITED STATES WILL DO ITS SHARE TO FOSTER SUCH COOPERATION AS WE CONTINUE TO WORK FOR PEACE.

7. AS YOU KNOW, I MET WITH PRESIDENT SADAT EARLIER THIS WEEK AND WILL MEET NEXT WEEK WITH PRIME MINISTER BEGIN. THESE MEETINGS ARE PART OF OUR CONTINUED SEARCH FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, A GOAL TO WHICH ALL OF US ARE COMMITTED. THESE MEETINGS WILL HELP MOVE FORWARD THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS TO ESTABLISH A SELF-GOVERNING AUTHORITY FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA WHILE MEETING ISRAEL'S LEGITIMATE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS, AS PROMISED IN THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS.

8. IT IS MY HOPE THAT OUR EFFORTS WILL BRING US CLOSER TO THE DAY WHEN THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION CAN BE SHARED BY ISRAEL AND ALL OF ITS NEIGHBORS IN A MIDDLE EAST AT PEACE.

9. IN CLOSING, I WOULD LIKE TO NOTE MY OWN FASCINATION IN THE FACT THAT ISRAEL HAS HAD TWO PRESIDENTS, CHAIM WEIZMANN

AND EPHRAIM KATZIR (F-RYE-M COT-TZEER), WHO HAVE COMBINED CAREERS AS EMINENT SCIENTISTS AND STATESMEN. ISRAEL, LIKE OUR OWN NATION, HOLDS SCIENTISTS IN HIGH ESTEEM. OUR TWO DEMOCRACIES SHARE A BELIEF IN FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS THAT INCLUDES A STRONG COMMITMENT TO INDIVIDUAL FULFILLMENT AND TO THE FREEDOM TO PURSUE KNOWLEDGE AND TRUTH, BOTH FOR THE PHYSICAL BETTERMENT OF MANKIND AND TO SATISFY THE HUMAN NEED TO FIND ANSWERS AND TO UNDERSTAND. I AM PROUD OF THE ATTENTION MY ADMINISTRATION HAS GIVEN TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. BASIC RESEARCH IS AN INVESTMENT IN OUR NATION'S FUTURE, AND IN THE FUTURE OF ALL PEOPLE. I AM HONORED THAT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE, WHICH HAS DONE SO MUCH TO EXPAND THE FRONTIERS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, HAS CHOSEN TO AWARD ME THIS DEGREE. THE HOLOCAUST PROVED WHAT SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT A MORAL COMPASS COULD DO TO DEGRADE AND DESTROY HUMANITY. WITH THAT MEMORY STILL FRESH, THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE WAS FOUNDED TO PURSUE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS OUT OF A DEEP MORAL COMMITMENT TO HUMANITY. TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE OUTSTANDING MEN AND WOMEN OF YOUR INSTITUTION BRINGS ME ENORMOUS SATISFACTION.

THANK YOU...

###

1:25 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAREWELL PHOTO WITH JOHN DEUTCH
Friday, April 11, 1980
Oval Office, 1:25 p.m. (3 minutes)

From: Stu Eizenstat

I. PURPOSE

Brief meeting with John Deutch, former Under Secretary of Energy. Deutch has returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he holds the Arthur C. Cope Chair of Chemistry. He has served at the Department of Energy since its inception and was named Under Secretary in June of 1979.

II. PARTICIPANTS

John M. Deutch

III. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only -- Off the Record

April 10, 1980

Photo Opportunity for
Mayor Helen Boosalis
Lincoln, Nebraska
Friday, April 11
1:20 p.m.
The Oval Office

From: Sarah Weddington

I. PURPOSE

To greet and thank Mayor Helen Boosalis for her support and her willingness to serve on the Nebraska Carter/Mondale campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

- A. Background: Helen Boosalis is the Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska. She has a popularity rating of 68 percent and is very well liked and respected throughout mid-Nebraska.
- B. Participants: The President
Mayor Helen Boosalis
Charlene Chaney (Mayor's Assistant)
- C. Press Plans: White House photographer

2:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Patricia Barrio
Deputy Press Secretary

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Non-Washington Editors and Broadcasters,
2:00 p.m., Friday, April 11, 1980, The Cabinet Room

For this 54th meeting with out-of-town media representatives 33 editors and broadcasters from 16 states and the District of Columbia are represented. Eight are broadcasters, 3 television and 5 radio. Ten of the editors have been in town for the American Society of Newspaper Editors Convention, which you addressed Thursday afternoon. Pennsylvania and Texas are heavily represented, including several political writers or editors. A regional agricultural radio network with 103 affiliates in four states is also represented. And the only black serving as an editor of a major daily newspaper, Bob Maynard from the Oakland (CA) Tribune, is also attending. (A list of the attendees and additional background is attached.)

This group will receive an extensive economic briefing in the morning from Fred Kahn and Bo Cutter. They also will meet with Bob Hunter, Jane Yarn, and Rick Neustadt and Steve Simmons (Domestic Policy - regulatory reform). After their session with you they will meet with Jody Powell, Esther Peterson and Secretary Brown. (A copy of the agenda is attached).

There will be the standard brief photo session for the White House press corps at the beginning of the meeting. I will stop questions after 25 minutes so individual photos can be taken with you.

Attachments

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

ATTENDEES

ARIZONA

Fritz Marquardt, editor, Arizona Republic, Phoenix. Largest paper in the state, it is conservative, skeptical and almost hostile toward your Administration. Recent editorials have accused you of dawdling and being ineffective on foreign policy, and called your budget cuts a political move and a smoke screen.

CALIFORNIA

Bob Maynard, editor, Oakland Tribune (Gannett newspaper chain). Only black serving as editor of a major daily newspaper. Editorial policy is generally supportive, although basically neutral. The concerns of minorities and the poor are of special interest.

Ev Bey, editor and publisher, Feather River Bulletin, Quincy. Weekly in the northern Sierras, Bey also publishes three other weekly papers in the same area.

C. K. McClatchy, president and editor, McClatchy Newspapers, Sacramento. Three large dailies in central California: Sacramento Bee, Modesto Bee, and Fresno Bee. Supportive; favor Olympic Boycott; favor SALT; favor youth initiatives; support Iran policies. McClatchy endorsed you in 1976.

Bill German, managing editor, San Francisco Chronicle. The larger of San Francisco's two daily papers.

COLORADO

Frank Hoag, publisher, Star-Journal & Chieftain, Pueblo. Hoag has an active interest in the daily operations and editorial policy of the paper. Issues include storage of chemical warfare materials in Colorado, beef and cattle prices and gasohol development.

DELAWARE

Ed Shur, editor, The State Register, Laurel. Weekly paper serving southwestern Delaware and the Maryland eastern shore.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ed Tobias, acting news director, WTOP-AM. An all news station affiliated with the CBS and Mutual radio networks.

HAWAII

George Chaplin, editor-in-chief, Honolulu Advertiser. The Smaller, morning paper in Honolulu.

Bud Smyser, editorial page editor, Honolulu Star-Bulletin (Gannett newspaper chain). The largest paper in the state. While critical of your slowness in presenting an anti-inflation program, the paper supports suspension of revenue sharing. On the "Rose Garden campaign" the paper recently noted that "when an incumbent President seeks re-election, the campaign hinges on his record in office. If he chooses to stay in Washington to try to improve that record, that is his privilege."

KANSAS

George Winters, managing editor, KTVH-TV, Wichita. CBS affiliate in the 54th largest television market in the country.

LOUISIANA

Stan Tiner, editor, Shreveport Journal. The smaller of Shreveport's two daily papers. Tiner is on the verge of endorsing you, and Jody spent time with him recently in Shreveport. They have criticized your handling of the Red River waterway project, but support a balanced budget and deregulation of oil and gas prices.

MISSOURI

Bleys Rose, political writer, Kansas City Star (Capital Cities Communications group). The smaller of Kansas City's two papers, the campaign office asked that he be invited in. Relatively new to the paper, political coverage by the Star tends to concentrate on Kansas and Missouri and not on national politics.

Bob Hardy, director of special events/news, KMOX-AM, St. Louis. CBS owned and operated all news/talk station.

MONTANA

John Sullivan, editor and publisher, Livingston Enterprise. Small daily near Yellowstone National Park. Issues include coal development, shale oil, and tourism at a time of increasing energy prices.

NEW YORK

Al Grigsby, managing editor, Hudson Register-Star. Small daily in a Republican area. Paper supports Selective Service registration, and favors some sort of universal service. Concerned about the impact of inflation and high energy prices on the elderly.

NEW YORK Cont'd

Reg Laite, news director, WOR-AM, New York (RKO General). All news/talk station. Cliff Evans is their White House correspondent.

OHIO

Ed Johnson, president, Agri Broadcasting Network of Ohio and Pennsylvania, Columbus. This farm news network has 103 affiliates in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

OREGON

Don Sterling, editor, Oregon Journal, Portland (Newhouse newspaper chain). The smaller of Portland's two daily papers. Issues include the timber industry, renewable energy sources from biomass, trade with China.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sandy Oppenheimer, editor, Bucks County Courier-Times (Calkins newspaper chain). Located in the affluent suburban area north of Philadelphia, the paper tends to be conservative but fair.

Dick Glover, news director, KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh. CBS affiliate in the 11th largest television market in the country. Station has provided a forum for many Administration spokespeople during the campaign, including Mrs. Carter.

Bill Cullen, editorial page editor, Scranton Times. While the paper tends to be conservative, its owners are close to Kennedy. The paper has given excellent coverage to campaign swings by Mrs. Carter and others.

Paul Arthur, executive editor, Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader (Capital Cities Communications group). Unemployment in the Wilkes-Barre area is close to 10%, and inflation is of particular concern. Other issues include coal conversion and abortion funding.

TEXAS

Dave McNeely, political writer, Austin American Statesman (Cox newspaper chain). Generally fair and supportive, Bob Strauss suggested that McNeely be invited in.

Rick Moore, news anchor, KBMT-TV, Beaumont. ABC affiliate in the 119th largest television market in the country.

TEXAS Cont'd

Dave Montgomery, political writer and bureau chief, Dallas Times-Herald (Austin Bureau). Reputed to be good reporter, covering state politics principally. Bob Strauss suggested he be invited in.

Carolyn Barta, political editor, Dallas Morning News. Bob Strauss suggested she be invited in. Main political issues in Texas include food stamp cut-backs because of budget cuts, coal transportation fees, and law and order issues.

Ken Davidson, news editor, KBOX-AM, Dallas.

Walt Wilson, publisher and general manager, Taylor Communications, Lewisville. Publisher of four small daily papers in Colony, Lewisville, Mesquite and Plano, all in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area.

Allan Kimball, managing editor, Pasadena Citizen. Small daily in suburban Houston. Issues include illegal aliens from Mexico, oil and gas agreements with Mexico, and inflation.

WASHINGTON

Don Pugnetti, editor, Tacoma News-Tribune. Large daily, trade from the Port of Tacoma with China and Indian fishing rights of particular interest.

Tom Koenninger, editor, The Columbian, Vancouver. Medium size daily, Vancouver is just across the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon.

WEST VIRGINIA

Richard Wesley, executive editor, Bluefield Daily Telegraph. Small daily in coal country. Inflation, school prayer and gasoline prices of local concern.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BRIEFING FOR NON-WASHINGTON EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS

April 11, 1980

AGENDA

8:30 a.m.	COFFEE	
8:50 a.m.	WELCOME	PATRICIA Y. BARIO Deputy Press Secretary Office of Media Liaison The White House
9:00 a.m.	ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM	ALFRED E. KAHN Advisor to the President on Inflation, and Chairman, Council on Wage and Price Stability
9:45 a.m.	FISCAL YEAR 1981 BUDGET REVISIONS	W. BOWMAN CUTTER Executive Associate Director for Budget Office of Management and Budget
10:15 a.m.	BREAK	
10:30 a.m.	FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES	ROBERT HUNTER Staff Member (Middle East) National Security Council The White House
11:15 a.m.	EARTH DAY 1980 AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	JANE YARN Member Council on Environmental Quality
12:00 noon	BUFFET LUNCH	

12:30 p.m. THE WHITE HOUSE JANET E. McMAHON
NEWS SUMMARY Editor of the News Summary
The White House

12:45 p.m. REGULATORY REFORM RICHARD NEUSTADT
ISSUES - THE TRUCKING Assistant Director
AND RAILROAD INDUSTRIES Domestic Policy Staff
The White House

STEVE SIMMONS
Assistant Director
Domestic Policy Staff
The White House

1:30 p.m. BREAK

1:40 p.m. EN ROUTE CABINET ROOM

2:00 p.m. Q & A WITH PRESIDENT CARTER

2:30 p.m. Q & A WITH JODY POWELL

3:00 p.m. EN ROUTE 160 OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
FILING TIME

3:30 p.m. CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND ESTHER PETERSON
FOOD PRICES Special Assistant to the
President for Consumer Affairs
The White House

4:00 p.m. DEFENSE POLICIES HAROLD BROWN
FOR THE 1980's Secretary
Department of Defense

4:30 p.m. CONCLUDE

5:30 p.m. TRANSCRIPT OF MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER AVAILABLE
- Room 160 Old Executive Office Building

From Betty Ross, Cowps

President Meets With Chemical Industry Leaders

Leaders of the chemical industry agreed today to work with the Carter Administration to explore ways to reduce the cost pressures and slow inflation in their industry.

That was the outcome of a meeting of the President and executives of the industrial chemical industry at the White House. They agreed to set up a group of four or five industry representatives to work with Alfred E. Kahn, Presidential Advisor of Inflation, and other Administration officials. Industry representatives stressed that more price restraints could be achieved if these costs could be reduced. Kahn and Treasury Secretary, G. William Miller, discussed the recent price increases in industrial chemicals and explained the intensified price monitoring of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. The group agreed to meet again in 90 days.

Overall, most of the goods produced in the United States depend directly or indirectly on chemicals. As a result, price increases have a significant ripple effect throughout the entire economy. After three years of relative stability, prices of industrial chemicals have skyrocketed during the past nine months, with price increases at annual rates of 38.3%, 19.1% and 28.3% respectively.

Sales of chemicals and allied products were up 14.3% and net profits jumped 19.1% in 1979 over 1978. During that same period, sales of industrial chemicals and synthetics increased 17.9% and net profits were up 16.3%.

Administration officials are targeting industries that seem to be experiencing excessively high price increases, in an effort to curb the inflationary trends. Today's session follows a similar meeting at the White House two weeks ago with representatives of the health care industry. Kahn and other advisors will meet with officials of the metals industry April 24.

-end-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

Contact: Dan Landa (202) 377-4901

G 80-69

For Release Friday
April 11, 1980

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT INITIATES ANTI-
DUMPING INVESTIGATION ON CARBON
STEEL PRODUCTS

The U.S. Department of Commerce announced today that it has found sufficient basis in the complaints filed by U.S. Steel Corporation on March 21 to initiate a formal antidumping investigation.

In the investigation, ordered by Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick, the Department will seek to determine whether imports of a broad range of carbon steel products from seven European countries are being dumped in the U.S. market, thereby injuring the U.S. steel producers and workers. In 1979 imports of the products subject to the upcoming investigation accounted for about 75 percent of imports of carbon steel from the European Community into the U.S.

The Secretary noted that the prompt determination of the Commerce Department followed the accelerated processes for dealing with dumping complaints as provided in the new Trade Agreements Act of 1979. These new procedures, which were developed by the Carter Administration in close cooperation with the Congress, provide faster and more effective relief from injurious dumping of imports in the U.S. market than previously available. The investigators will now examine the allegations and, if they find that the claims are valid, antidumping duties will be applied.

The Secretary commented that this marks one of the first major determinations under the new Act's procedures involving a major industry.

The Carter Administration introduced in 1978 a generalized antidumping deterrent, the Trigger Price Mechanism (TPM), which has

been in use until the filing of the suits last month. Secretary Klutznick observed that the combination of the new law's provisions and the the TPM provide alternative choices for companies to pursue vigorously their complaints. Injurious dumping of steel is an internationally recognized unfair trade practice which calls for prompt investigation and effective remedy.

The Secretary pointed out that the TPM is being held in suspension while the suits are being adjudicated. The Commerce Department will continue to collect the necessary information on foreign steel costs to maintain this system as an active alternative.

Secretary Klutznick commented that U.S. Steel chose to pursue its dumping complaints through the filing of these antidumping suits. An alternative remedy was, and remains, available under the TPM. The Administration is open to either alternative.

For its part, the industry should carefully consider which alternative best promotes its own interests and preserves steel industry jobs.

Secretary Klutznick said the Administration remains open to discuss with the domestic steel industry, labor, and our trading partners conditions under which the TPM could be reinstated.

To ensure the dumping investigation is handled as fairly and expeditiously as possible, Secretary Klutznick has established a Special Steel Task Force under his personal supervision. In addition to investigating the current dumping cases, the Steel Task Force will closely monitor developments in international steel trade, utilizing the International Steel Committee of the OECD which was instituted last year under the auspices of the Carter Administration. The Task Force will also follow developments in international steel movements that could lead to possible disruptions of trade.

Although there is no indication that imports have increased since the suspension of the TPM, this monitoring activity of imports will provide advance warning of any change in the steel situation.

The Secretary emphasized the health of the steel industry is of vital importance to this country. "There are serious problems affecting industry. The Administration remains open to pursuing any of the legal alternatives to find solutions in genuine cooperation with industry, labor and our trading partners."

The products subject to the investigation are plate, hot rolled sheet, and cold rolled and galvanized sheet (except for organic coated sheets) from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; and structural shapes (except certain I-beams from Belgium and special sections) from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

###

April 11, 1980

Q. How can you say that voluntary controls are working when your own Council on Wage and Price Stability is predicting a sharp increase in food prices in the coming months?

A. That forecast, I understand, is based on the fact that some earlier increases in the price of energy and labor costs for processors and distributors will soon be felt in the supermarkets -- where we have had a good period of relative stability in prices.

I can't say how much food prices might go up in the coming weeks, but I can say that whatever increases may come will not be nearly so great as they might have been if it hadn't been for voluntary price restraint.

Unfortunately, at times it seems that not even the government sings out of the same songbook. I noticed on the front page of the Washington Post this morning, for instance, that certain unnamed "economists" -- presumably government economists -- were quoted as saying that Esther Peterson's efforts to get voluntary price freezes or ceilings is coming to an end.

Actually, nothing could be further from the truth. Esther -- as you know, Esther is my adviser on consumer affairs -- is continuing to wage a very successful campaign to get the food and drug chains to exercise voluntary restraint. Early last month she wrote 50 food retail chains, with a total of more than 7,000 outlets, and over half of

More

them agreed to set price ceilings from periods of 30 days to several months.

Esther tells me now that after the promised reevaluation of the program, we still have a total of 21 chains with 5,000 outlets still maintaining the ceilings. To me, this is dramatic evidence that voluntary restraint is working exactly as it is intended to work.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING OF ETHNIC FRATERNAL LEADERS

Friday, April 11, 1980

East Room

1:30-5:30 PM

From: Stephen Aiello *SA*
Gretchen Poston *GP*I. PURPOSE:

To praise ethnic fraternal leaders and ethnic community leaders for past accomplishments and to challenge them to new initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Fraternal societies have over 10 million members in the United States and Canada with approximately 250,000 members in the greater Pittsburgh area. The western Pennsylvania area, with its center in Pittsburgh, is recognized as the "Fraternal Citadel" of the United States. Approximately half of the fraternal organizations are ethnic fraternals.

Fraternal benefit societies maintain and support orphanages and homes for the aged, and encourage charitable, educational, social, cultural and patriotic activities. They are membership, non-profit organizations whose activities are determined by charter. In the past, these organizations served as important institutions in assisting immigrants to adjust to American society.

- B. Participants: There will be approximately 275 people from all over the country attending the meeting. Participants include presidents and officers of the ethnic fraternals along with other ethnic community leaders representing Americans of Eastern European, Southern European, Arab and Asian backgrounds. There is heavy representation from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, California, New Jersey and New York. Ethnic Administration appointees have also been invited.
- C. Press Plan: White House press pool and White House photographers. will be present. After the event, press releases will be given to ethnic press and other appropriate press.

III. AGENDA (see attached)

Before your arrival, the group will have been briefed by Kahn on inflation and by Brzezinski on foreign policy. A panel on "Public/Private Partnerships: New Opportunities for Ethnic Fraternal in Neighborhood Development" chaired by HUD Assistant Secretary Geno Baroni and a reception will follow your presentation.

IV. TALKING POINTS

Your remarks have been submitted under separate cover by the speechwriters with our concurrence.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING OF ETHNIC FRATERNAL LEADERS

Friday, April 11, 1980

East Room

1:30-5:30 PM

AGENDA

- 1:30 - Opening remarks by Dr. Stephen Aiello, Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs
- 1:35 - Economic and inflation overview - Alfred Kahn, Council on Wage and Price Stability Chairman
- 1:55 - Question and answer session
- 2:15 - Foreign policy overview - Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
- 2:35 - Question and answer session
- 3:00 - Remarks - President Carter
- 3:15 - Short Break
- 3:20 - Public/Private Partnerships: New Opportunities for Ethnic Fraternalists in Neighborhood Development
Panelists: Geno Baroni, Assistant Secretary for Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Father Marino Frascati, Kay Cosgriff and Ray Planka, community leaders
- 4:25 - Concluding remarks, Dr. Stephen Aiello
- 4:30 - Reception - State Dining Room
- 5:30 - Adjournment

TALKING POINTS FRIDAY, 4/11
(2:15PM)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Achsah Nesmith *HN*

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking
Points: White House
Ethnics Conference

Scheduled Delivery:
Fri, April 11, 2:15 PM
State Floor

Your talking points for this occasion
are attached.

Clearances

Steven Aiello
Stu Eizenstat
Anne Wexler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1980

MEETING WITH COLONEL LESTER C. McCLELLAND

Friday, April 11, 1980

2:55 p.m. (3 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Marty Beaman

Hugh Carter

I. PURPOSE.

To bid farewell to Colonel Lester C. McClelland, who is retiring from the Air Force after 26 years service, and 5½ as the Air Force One Presidential Pilot.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN.

A. Background. Colonel McClelland is leaving to accept an offer from Canadair, Inc., to become Director of Flight Operations for its new Challenger aircraft. His actual retirement date is 1 July, but he will take terminal leave beginning 12 April. Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Ruddick, a co-pilot with the Presidential aircrew since 1975, has been selected to succeed Colonel McClelland.

B. Participants: Colonel Lester C. McClelland
(Note: his wife will not be in attendance since they are separated.)

Hugh Carter
Marty Beaman

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS.

- o A native of Pennsylvania, Colonel McClelland graduated from Syracuse University and subsequently played professional football with the Hamilton Tiger Cats in Canada before entering active duty with the Air Force in 1955.
- o He had been assigned as a member of the Presidential aircrew since 1969 before becoming the Presidential Pilot in August 1974. As Presidential Pilot during this Administration, Colonel McClelland flew 71 missions.

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Afghan - weapons

Olympic athletes

Energy
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APRIL 16, 1980

JAMES M. WALL
EDITOR

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HOME 312 - 279-7166



Must New Spirit Movements Lose Their Fire?

L. A. King

Equalizing Access to the Airwaves

William F. Fore

- The Enthronement of
an Archbishop
- Petty Crimes, Severe
Sentence
- The God-Language
Bind
- A Tribute to
George Buttrick

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER

Lnc

SUBJECT: OLYMPICS

Attached are proposed drafts of the exchange of letters between you and President Kane. To save time I have MAGFAXED them to Miller and Kane, making clear they are my drafts and that you have not yet approved them.

Lnc

April 11, 1980

Draft of Letter from USOC to the President,

Dear Mr. President:

At the meeting of the United States Olympic Committee House of Delegates tomorrow, the USOC Administrative Committee will propose a resolution to the effect that, in the light of the President's advice as to the national security aspects of the situation, the United States Olympic Committee will not send a team to the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow, unless on or about May 20 the President informs the Committee that the situation has changed in such a way as to make it appropriate to enter a team.

If a resolution substantially along these lines is adopted by the House of Delegates, the Committee will suffer a substantial shortfall in its fund-raising program. It will have to close its winter training facility in Squaw Valley and its office in New York, and it may come close to the edge of bankruptcy. Unless this condition is remedied, many ongoing activities and planned capital improvements will have to be curtailed.

In addition, a decision not to send a team to Moscow will, as you have recognized, be an enormous disappointment to the athletes who have trained so rigorously to prepare for this supremely important quadrennial event. Since the athletes are being asked to make this sacrifice in the interest of the nation's security, we believe it would be appropriate for their

sacrifice to be publicly recognized and honored by the nation.

For both of these reasons, we earnestly request your assistance in helping the Committee to resolve the financial crisis that results from events beyond the Committee's control, and to assure appropriate national recognition of our athletes who do not compete in Moscow.

We have in mind a program such as the following:

1. The Committee would launch a private fund-raising drive to restore its finances and enable it to continue and expand its many contributions to amateur sports. We would invite you to become Honorary Chairman or Co-Chairman of the drive and we would request the support of your office in helping to make the drive a success.
2. A major step in assuring the success of the drive would be a government commitment of matching funds under an appropriate formula. We would appreciate your commitment to request Congress to appropriate such a matching fund.
3. To honor the athletes who will not be going to Moscow, we plan to proceed with the Olympic trials late in June and to select an Olympic team. We hope that you, Mrs. Carter and Vice President Mondale will be able to attend some of the trials.
4. Part of the fund-drive proceeds would be advanced to the National Governing Boards of the various sports for

use in arranging world-class post-Olympics competitive opportunities for the U. S. Olympic team, either in events already schedule or in other events. We would appreciate the Administration's cooperation in the efforts of the Committee and the National Governing Boards to work out such opportunities.

We respectfully request an early response so that we may advise the House of Delegates of your reaction.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Kane

orig to Cutler
4-11-80

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Robert Kane

I appreciate your letter of today's date and the proposed action of the Administrative Committee.

As you know, I am fully committed to the support of the Olympic movement and the United States Olympic Committee, and I am sure this is equally true of Congress. I am in agreement with the program you propose. In the event that the House of Delegates adopts a resolution substantially as presented by the Administrative Committee and as a result no United States team takes part in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, I would intend to do the following:

1. I would assist in recovering the substantial financial losses sustained by the United States Olympic Committee because of the uncertainty surrounding recent events. I would accept an invitation to become an Honorary Chairman of the Committee's fund-drive, and my staff and I would lend appropriate support to the success of this effort.

2. In accordance with the amounts and terms outlined to you by Lloyd Cutler, I would request that the Congress appropriate additional matching funds to help defray the costs of our Amateur Sports Program.

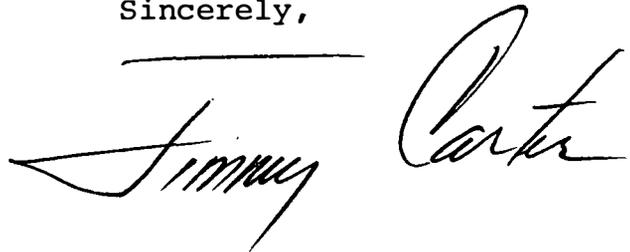
3. The Vice President, Rosalynn or I will be pleased to attend some of the Olympic trials. When the team members are selected they will be invited to Washington for an appropriate ceremony in honor of their selection and in recognition of the sacrifice they will be making for their country.

4. I fully support all efforts to provide post-Olympics world-class competitive opportunities for our athletes, and we will cooperate with the Committee and the National Governing Bodies in all appropriate efforts to provide such opportunities.

I appreciate the cooperation and the patriotism of the leadership of the United States Olympic Committee in response to the critical situation we face. As you know, the Government's proper role is to provide appropriate support as requested, and, except when the most grave matters of national security are concerned, to leave the direction of amateur sports to the capable private organizations now responsible for these activities.

I look forward to hearing the results of your deliberations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of a horizontal line.

Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Colorado Springs, Colorado

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1980

To Robert Kane

I appreciate your letter of today's date and the proposed action of the Administrative Committee.

As you know, I am fully committed to the support of the Olympic movement and the United States Olympic Committee, and I am sure this is equally true of Congress. I am in full agreement with the program you ~~propose~~ ^{propose}. In the event that the House of Delegates adopts a resolution substantially as ~~proposed~~ ^{presented} by the Administrative Committee and as a result no United States team takes part in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. ~~In this event~~, I would intend to do the following:

1. I would assist in recovering the substantial financial losses sustained by the U.S. Olympic Committee because of the uncertainty of the uncertainty surrounding recent events.
 1. I would accept an invitation to become an Honorary Chairman of the Committee's fund-drive, and my staff and I would lend ~~an~~ appropriate support to the success of the drive. ~~this effort.~~
 2. I would urge the Congress to appropriate up to \$10 million, in the proportion of one appropriated dollar to two privately-donated dollars, to match private contributions to the fund-drive. This \$10 million figure would be inclusive of the \$4 million appropriation I have already requested for fiscal year 1980 and,

U.S. Olympic Committee because of the uncertainty of the uncertainty surrounding recent events.

I don't want this much detail in my letter - (This is ok for you to commit)

2. In accordance with the amounts and terms outlined to you by Lloyd Cutler, I would request that the Congress appropriate additional matching funds to help defray the costs of our Amateur Sports Program.

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to save time, would come out of
the \$16 million authorized by the
Amateur Sports Act of 1978. }

3. The Vice President, ^{Rosalynn or I} ~~and Mrs. Carter~~
will be pleased to attend some of the
Olympic trials. When the team members
are selected they will be invited to
Washington for an appropriate ceremony
in honor of their selection and in
recognition of the sacrifice they will
be making for their country.

4. I fully support all efforts to
provide post-Olympics world-class com-
petitive opportunities for our athletes,
and we will cooperate with the Committee
and the National Governing Boards in all
appropriate efforts to provide such
opportunities. ^{I believe,}

I appreciate the cooperation and the patriotism
of the leadership of the United States Olympic
Committee in response to the critical situation
we face. ~~I believe the President and the
Congress will be equally supportive of the
Committee, the athletes and the future develop-
ment of national and international amateur sports.~~
As you know, ~~I believe~~ the Government's proper
role is to provide appropriate support as
requested, and, except when the gravest matters
of national security are concerned, to leave the
direction of amateur sports to the capable private
organizations now responsible for these activities.

I look forward to hearing the results of your
deliberations.

Sincerely, ^{msf}

Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Colorado Springs, Colorado

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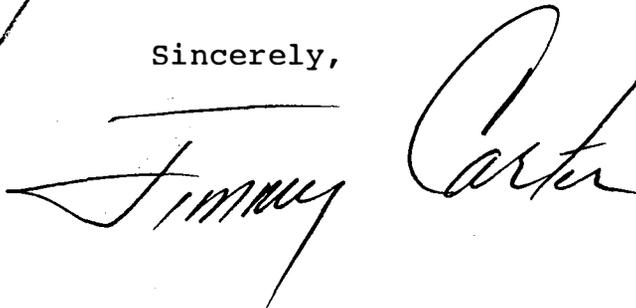
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Boards

I appreciate the cooperation and the patriotism of the leadership of the United States Olympic Committee in response to the critical situation we face. As you know, the Government's proper role is to provide appropriate support as requested, and, except when the most grave matters of national security are concerned, to leave the direction of amateur sports to the capable private organizations now responsible for these activities.

I look forward to hearing the results of your deliberations.

Sincerely,



Mr. Robert Kane
President
United States Olympic Committee
Colorado Springs, Colorado