

4/15/80

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note w/att	James McIntyre and Frank Moore to the President. Re: Telephone call to Rep. Jamie Whitten. (4 pp.)	4/10/80	C

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4/23
3 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

MEETING: White House appointment for the farm state Democratic Members of Congress (House & Senate)

LENGTH: 30 minutes

DATE: As soon as possible

PURPOSE: To discuss the effects of the current economic situation on farmers.

BACKGROUND: We are anticipating individual requests for meetings from each member from the farm states. We believe that one meeting would be a better use of the President's time.

EVENT DETAILS: Location: State Dining Room

Other Participants: Secretary Bergland, Frank Moore

Press Coverage: White House photographer only.

INITIAL REQUESTER: Bill Cable *Bill*

APPROVED BY FRANK MOORE: F. M. /m *ok*
J

DATE OF SUBMISSION: April 15, 1980

cc: Phil Wise

15 Apr 80

Jim McIntyre
Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 11 1980

*Jim -
 Inform Jody
 for PR
 J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
 FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jim*
 SUBJECT: Seventh 1980 Special Message Under the
 Impoundment Control Act of 1974

The seventh 1980 special message to the Congress under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is attached for your signature.

This special message contains 53 rescission proposals totalling \$1,472.7 million in budget authority. Also included are 21 deferrals totalling \$6,916.4 million. These actions are consistent with your recently announced budget revisions and are required to report funds withheld to meet your goal of a balanced budget.

Analysis of Budget Costs

If accepted by the Congress, these actions would have the effect of reducing outlays as follows:

	(in millions of dollars)			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Outlay reduction....	<u>686.4</u>	<u>1,493.2</u>	<u>130.5</u>	<u>30.4</u>

Agency and White House Views

The affected agencies have no objections to these items. The Congressional Liaison and Domestic Policy staffs have not reported any objection to these proposals.

Recommendation

I recommend that this message be transmitted to the Congress as soon as possible.

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Good
J*

April 15, 1980
3:40 P.M.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Senate has just voted to uphold the broadening of the agricultural exemption in the trucking deregulation bill by a vote of 39 to 47.

FRANK MOORE

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Bill Cable

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

Rick Hutcheson

KV

NAME Rep. Tom Harkin

1278

TITLE U.S. Congressman

Frank Moore

CITY/STATE D-Iowa

Requested by _____

Phone Number--Home () WH Operator

Date of Request 4-15-80

Work () 225-3806

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Although it has been reported that Tom Harkin has decided to run as a favorite son candidate from Iowa, he told me today that he has decided not to do so. He also expressed a desperate need to meet with you immediately on the farm situation in Iowa. Harkin has endorsed and it is very important that we keep his support. It is very important that you call him as soon as possible. Tell him you met with Berkley

OVER

NOTES: (Date of Call 4-15)

*Sat. Concursos - will be bad - Berglund needs to act or speak in helpful way.
CABLE set up mtg i me/Harkin This week*

yesterday and you have asked your staff to prepare a memo for you on the situation. Tell him Frank Moore and others who have been out traveling have told you how bad things are and you are getting materials from the Agriculture Department and the Domestic Policy Staff to assess the matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Rex Scouten

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rex - Thanks
J

April 15, 1980

Mr. President,

The tennis court will be swept hourly through the "petal dropping" period and three times each afternoon for the remainder of the tennis season. It is, of course, cleaned each morning.

daily is adequate

The carpets in the Cabana have been shampooed and all rooms have been thoroughly cleaned. It will be cleaned each forenoon for the remainder of the season.

As soon as we have consistent 70° temperatures, the canvas cover will be removed from the pool and the solar blanket will be installed.

I am very sorry and apologize for the poor condition of these two areas. We will certainly be more attentive in the future.


Rex Scouten

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Fran Voorde
Phil Wise

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

Stu felt strongly you should see this scheduling request. I have regretted this invitation already.

I have been asked to plan your schedule with your public involvement including foreign affairs and anti-inflation actions. While you do have good things to say to the handicapped, I think it confuses the public on your focus right now. I suggest a high Administration official represent you at this May 1 event. May 1 is also the day of your working lunch with Ohira.

PHIL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1980

Prefer
Ray,
Rosalynn,
or Fritz

J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Message on the Handicapped

You have been invited to address the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped this May 1. The meeting will be attended by nearly 5,000 handicapped community leaders from every state. No President since Lyndon Johnson fifteen years ago has addressed the Committee.

Members of my staff have been working for some time on a number of initiatives which we had hoped to package into a Congressional message on the handicapped. However, I believe your personal appearance at the Committee announcing these initiatives and highlighting your outstanding record on behalf of handicapped people would be extremely effective and well received.

Major Administration accomplishments for handicapped people include:

- o Signing the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1978
- o Hosting the first White House Conference on the Handicapped in 1977
- o Dramatically increasing funding for education of handicapped children
- o Signing the Education of the Handicapped Amendments of 1977
- o Proposing National Health Insurance and the Mental Health Systems Act
- o Increasing job opportunities for the handicapped through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the Revenue Act of 1978, and the 1977 Tax Reduction and Simplification Act.

New initiatives which could be announced include:

- o A spinal cord injury research and services program
- o An independent living interagency demonstration
- o The designation of a new lead agency to enforce section 504 regulations
- o The finalizing of all section 504 regulations by the end of the year
- o The adoption of government accessibility standards, and the designation of an agency to monitor compliance with those standards
- o The first post-Census disability survey
- o Submission of the Florence Agreement for ratification by the Senate (the Florence Agreement allows duty-free importation of items for the handicapped).

A strong statement on your commitment to handicapped civil rights should also be included in this address. A recent Supreme Court decision on 504 has concerned and confused many as to future enforcement and progress of handicapped civil rights.

I have suggested to Jody as a possible additional initiative, having your public speeches interpreted for the deaf. This idea has been suggested by a number of individuals and organizations and appears to be logistically feasible. With your approval, we will pursue this initiative.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

F.Y.I.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *F.M.*

RE: Registration

C

Herky Harris and I went up and spent two hours with Jamie Whitten, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, this morning. I had Jack Murtha come in while I was there and also had Jim Wright call while I was present.

Jamie has many complaints, which I listened to, but he will move registration this week. He is talking to his subcommittee chairmen this afternoon. I have arranged for the Speaker to talk with him this afternoon to push him some more. The Leadership is aware of our tight timetable. We will monitor it very closely.

To summarize, Jamie said that I could tell you that he would move registration (he denied ever having delayed it) this week.

When I originally called Willie and Connie Nelson to ask for the concert, Willie said one of the conditions of his doing it was my attendance. I will go to Atlanta tonight and return tomorrow.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

*See note
on 4/14
memo
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ARNIE MILLER *AM*
SUBJECT: National Council on the Arts

Peggy Rainwater and Bess Abel, of Mrs. Mondale's staff, worked with Livingston Biddle to develop a list of recommendations to you. That list was submitted for your approval on March 21, 1979.

Later that day, Peggy called Rick Hutcheson's office to find out if the list had been approved. Karen Veck, a new person in Rick's office told Peggy that you had approved the memorandum. Peggy then informed Mrs. Mondale's staff that the list had been approved. Mrs. Mondale notified each candidate.

There were two errors:

- (1) The first one was one of communications. The assistant in Rick Hutcheson's office incorrectly told Peggy that the memo had been approved. Based on that, Peggy then told Mrs. Mondale to go ahead.
- (2) The second error was more important. The geographic distribution of people is wrong and we should not have recommended that list to you in the first place.

While neither Jack nor I were here when these things developed, we are satisfied that this was an honest mistake and that no one knew of your decision, when Mrs. Mondale was asked to call the candidates.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1980

Jack - Arnie
I asked you
for a better
explanation of
what happened
before. Get it
to me today
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT: National Council on the Arts

The Vice President has indicated that you will approve the list of Arts Council nominees as originally submitted. In order to keep the records complete, I submit the list for your approval.

4/15

- I. M. Pei
- Robert Joffrey
- Erich Leinsdorf
- Toni Morrison
- Max Roach
- Kurt Herbert Adler
- Lida Rogers
- Margo Albert

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the slate as listed above to be nominated for the National Council on the Arts.

✓ approve _____ disapprove

Approved only to
save Joan embarrassment.
On any subsequent appointment(s)
Correct gross geographic
imbalance
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON

SUBJECT: National Council on the Arts

*Take -
This failure of
your people to
carry out my
decision is not
adequately explained
here -
J*

On Friday, March 21 we submitted a list for your approval for appointment to the National Council on the Arts. Mrs. Mondale had worked closely with our staff in compiling the names, and she strongly recommended each person on the list.

Since Mrs. Mondale was planning to attend a reception in New York on Sunday, she wanted to have the list approved last week, so that she would be able to talk about some of the names. She felt that the quality of artists on the list would be impressive.

On Friday afternoon, since both Arnie and I were out of town, Peggy Rainwater called Rick Hutcheson to find out whether the list had been approved. The woman who answered Rick's telephone erroneously told Peggy that you had approved the memorandum.

Peggy then called Mrs. Mondale and told her that the potential members had been approved and could be invited to serve pending an FBI check. Mrs. Mondale then placed a call to each person on the list and informed all except Toni Morrison, a black woman from New York, that they had been approved, pending FBI clearance.

Based on Mrs. Mondale's strong feelings about the list, and the commitments that she made as a result of the erroneous report from my office, I recommend that you approve the list as submitted.

I regret the error very much and have taken steps to ensure that a similar mistake does not happen again. If standing procedures had been followed on this case, the mistake would not have occurred.

For your information, I have attached a geographic breakdown of the Council membership including these appointments.

_____ APPROVE *[Signature]* _____ DISAPPROVE *[Signature]*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1980

Jack-
I don't like the
shift to NY &
The
Mass. = "National"
name is
not "New England"
J

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

Jack

SUBJECT:

National Council on the Arts

There will be eight vacancies on the National Council on the Arts. By law, none of the members is eligible for reappointment.

We have worked closely with Joan Mondale and Livingston Biddle to assess the needs of the Council and to find the best candidates to fulfill those needs.

We believe that it is important that the majority of the new members be working artists. Since the Council is regarded as a policy-making body, the appointment of a group of artists regarded by their peers and the nation as the best in their respective fields would be an indication of the Administration's seriousness about the arts.

Currently, the Council lacks representation from several disciplines which the Endowment funds. Dance, design arts, symphonies, literature and jazz should be added. Our list includes all these as well as an Hispanic, an Asian-American and two Blacks.

The list which we recommend has also been approved by Stu Eizenstat, Esteban Torres and Louis Martin.

I. M. Pei (New York): Architect. His work is recognized nationally and internationally. He designed the East Wing of the National Gallery and is the first American hired to create major buildings in modern China.

Robert Joffrey (New York): Founder and Director, The Joffrey Ballet. He has taken his company into small cities as well as urban centers across the country.

Erich Leinsdorf (Massachusetts): Conductor. He has been guest conductor for major orchestras in this country and in Europe. He is widely recognized as an American master in the tradition of Toscanini.

Toni Morrison (New York): Author. Editor, Random House. Winner of the 1977 National Book Critics Circle award. Member, New York Council on the Humanities. Her work vividly portrays and interprets the Black experience in America.

Max Roach (Massachusetts): Jazz artist. Professor of Music, Amherst College. He adapted the use of tympani in jazz. He is seen by his colleagues as one of a few creative contemporary jazz artists.

Kurt Herbert Adler (California): Conductor. Director, San Francisco Opera, which, in addition to being a major international company, provides opportunities for young performers, tours towns and cities in the Western United States and performs one-act operas in parks, hospitals and businesses.

Lida Rogers (Mississippi): Executive Director, Mississippi, Arts Commission. Chairman, Southern Arts Federation. Immediate Past Chairman, National Assembly of State Arts Agencies.

Margo Albert (California): Actress. Madrina and Member of the Board, Plaza de la Raza Educational and Cultural Center. Director and teacher, Plaza de la Raza Players. A leading organizer and fund raiser for Arts and cultural projects for Hispanics.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate the slate as listed to be members of the National Council on the Arts.

_____ approve

_____ disapprove

Mr. President:

Attached is a list of the other Council members, indicating their places of residence

JW

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
ON THE ARTSLivingston L. Biddle, Jr.
ChairmanMEMBERS WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1980:Van Cliburn - Louisiana
Concert PianistJames Barnett (Georgia)
Arts PatronSandra Hale (Minn.)
State Arts Council ChairpersonGunther Schuller - Ohio
Composer, Educator, ConductorGeorge C. Seybolt - Massachusetts
Corporate Executive
Museum OfficialHarry M. Weese - Illinois
ArchitectDolores Wharton - Michigan
Arts Patron/TrusteeLeonard Farber (Fla.)
Art CollectorMEMBERS WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1982:Martina Arroyo (N.Y.)
Concert and Opera SingerTheodore Bikel (Conn.)
Actor/SingerWillard L. Boyd (Iowa)
University PresidentJ. C. Dickinson, Jr. (Fla.)
Museum DirectorWilliam H. Eells (Ohio)
Arts Patron/TrusteeHarold Prince (N.Y.)
Director-ProducerFranklin J. Schaffner (Calif.)
Film DirectorGeraldine Stutz (N.Y.)
Corporate Executive
Fashion LeaderMEMBERS WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1984:Thomas P. Bergin (Ind.)
EducatorNorman B. Champ, Jr. (Mo.)
Arts Patron/TrusteeMaureene Dees (Ala.)
Community TheaterMartin Friedman (Minn.)
Museum DirectorJacob Lawrence (Wash.)
PainterBernard Blas Lopez (N.Mex.)
Arts AdministratorJames Rosenquist (Fla.)
PainterRobert Shaw (Ga.)
ConductorJessie A. Woods (Ill.)
Arts AdministratorRosalind Wiener Wyman (Calif.)
Arts Patron/Administrator

I. M. PEI
ARCHITECT

Born: April 26, 1917 Canton, China
1935 Came to United States
1954 Naturalized

Residence: New York City

Education: 1940 MIT B. Arch.
1946 Harvard University M. Arch.
1970 University of Pa. D.F.A.
1970 Chinese University LL. D.
Hong Kong

Career: 1945-48 Asst. Professor, Harvard Graduate
School of Design
1948-55 Director, Architectural Division,
Webb & Knapp, Inc.
1955-present I.M. Pei & Partners
Numerous projects receiving
national and international acclaim

Activities and Honors: 1943-45 Member, National Defense Research
Commission, Princeton, N.J.
1966-70 Member, National Council on the
Humanities
1940 Alpha Rho Psi Medal, MIT
" AIA Medal
" MIT Travelling Fellowship
1951 Wheelwright Fellow, Harvard Univ.
" Honorary Fellow, A.I.D.
" Member, National Institute Arts
and Letters (Arnold Brunner Award
1961)
" American Academy, Arts and Sciences
Urban Design Council

Business Address: 600 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022

ROBERT JOFFREY
BALLET COMPANY DIRECTOR, DANCER, CHOREOGRAPHER

Born: December 24, 1930 Seattle, Washington

Residence: New York City

Education: 1944-48 Mary Ann Wells School of Dance, Seattle
1945-48 Cornish School of Music, Seattle
1948 School of American Ballet, New York
1949-52 Pupil Alexandra Fedorova
Studied modern dance with May O'Donnell and Gertrude Schurr

Career: 1949-50 Debut, Roland Petit's Ballet de Paris
1950-53 May O'Donnell's Company
1950-55 Faculty member, New York High School of Performing Arts
1953-65 Founder, Director of Faculty, American Ballet Center
1955-61 Resident Choreographer, New York City Center Opera
1956-now Founder and Artistic Director, City Center Joffrey Ballet (Formerly Robert Joffrey Ballet Co.)
1956-64 Annual tours of U. S.
1962-63 State Dept. Near East Tour
1963 Russian Tour
1955, 57, 58 Choreographer, NBC-TV Opera

Activities & Honors: President, Ballet America Foundation
Board of Directors, Foundation American Dance
Former Chairman, Dance Panel, National Endowment for the Arts
1964 Dance Magazine Award
1965 Dance Masters of America Award
1964 Ford Foundation Grant
1962 Annual Award, National Academy of Dance Masters, Chicago

Business Address: 130 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

**ERICH LEINSDORF
CONDUCTOR**

Born: February 4, 1912 Vienna, Austria
1937 Came to United States
1942 Naturalized U. S. citizen

Residence: Falmouth, Massachusetts

Education: State Academy of Music, Vienna
Mozarteum, Salzburg

Career: 1934-37 Assistant Conductor, Salzburg
Festival
1938-43 Conductor, Metropolitan Opera
New York
1947-56 Music Director, Philharmonic
Orchestra, Rochester
1956 Director, New York City Center
Opera
1957-62 Director, Metropolitan Opera
1962-69 Music Director, Boston Symphony
Orchestra
Guest appearances with major
orchestras in U. S. and Europe
Numerous recordings including
19 full-length operas

Activities and Honors: 1945 Mus. D. (Hon), Baldwin-Wallace
College
1952 Mus. D. (Hon), Rutgers University
1967 Mus. D. (Hon), Columbia University
Past Member, Corporation for Public Broad-
casting
Past Member, Executive Committee, J.F.K.
Center for the Performing Arts
Fellow, American Academy Arts & Sciences

Publications: Cadenza (autobiography)
Numerous magazine articles

Business Address: EMI Office
c/o Nancy Dodds
209 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022

TONI (CHLOE ANTHONY) MORRISON
AUTHOR, EDITOR

Born: Lorain, Ohio February 18, 1931

Residence: Spring Valley, New York

Education: BA Howard University 1953
MA Cornell University 1955

Author: 1970 The Bluest Eye
1974 Sula
1977 Song of Solomon

Positions: 1955-57 Teacher, English and Humanities
Texas Southern University
1957-64 Teacher, Howard University
1965-present: Editor, Random House
(now part-time)

Awards and Activities: 1977 National Book Critics Circle Award
for Song of Solomon
Author's Guild (Council)
New York State Council on Humanities
Former Member, Literature Panel, Arts
Endowment

Business Address: Random House, Inc.
201 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022

Telephone: (212) PL 1-2600

MAXWELL LEMUEL ROACH
Massachusetts

PROFESSIONAL:

- 1972 - Musician. Presently with M'Boom Re
Appeared at the Paris Jazz Festival
in 1949, Newport Jazz Festival
- 1972 - Professor of Music - Amherst College
- 1956 - Producer, Director and Choreographer
of Mercury Records

EDUCATION:

Manhattan School of Music
New York City, New York

PERSONAL:

MALE
BLACK

KURT HERBERT ADLER
CONDUCTOR

Born: April 2, 1905 Vienna, Austria
1938 Came to United States
1941 Naturalized U. S. citizen

Residence: San Francisco, California

Education: 1922-26 Vienna State Academy of Music
1923-27 University of Vienna

Career: 1925-28 Coach, chorus Director, Max Reinhardt's Theaters, Vienna
1928-34 Coach, Chorus Director, various German opera houses
1934-36 Conductor, Vienna Volksoper and Vienna Concert Orchestra
" Assistant conductor to Toscanini at Salzburg Festival
1936-37 Instructor, Salzburg Mozarteum
1938-43 Conductor, Chicago Opera Company
1943-52 Chorus Master & Conductor, San Francisco Opera
1952-53 Assistant to General Director San Francisco Opera
1953-56 Artistic Director, San Francisco Opera
1956-now General Director, San Francisco Opera
Founder, Artistic Supervisor of Western Opera Theater, Spring Opera of San Francisco, Brown Bag Opera

Activities: Member, Opera-Musical Theater Panel, Arts Endowment
Prof. Committee, Central Opera Service Board of Directors, National Opera Institute
Vice President, Board of Directors, Opera America

Awards and Honors: 1956 Mus. D. (hon), College of Pacific
1957 Decorated Star of Solidarity (Italy)

KURT HERBERT ADLER (continued)

2

1959	Officer's Cross (Germany)
1965	Cavaliere Italian Republic
1961	Great Medal of Honor (Austria)
1961	Medal Teatro Fenice, Venice
1972	1st American recipient, Bolshoi Theater Medal (USSR)
1973	St. Francis of Assisi Award (San Francisco)
1976	Highest honor citation (Univ. California at Berkeley)
1976	Mus. D. (hon), University of San Francisco

Business Address:

War Memorial Opera House
San Francisco, California 94102

LIDA ROGERS
ARTS ADMINISTRATOR

Born: Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Residence: Jackson, Mississippi

Education: BA University of Southern Mississippi
Graduate work, University of Mississippi

Career: 1966-now Original and only Executive
Director, Mississippi Arts
Commission

Activities: Chairman, Southern Arts Federation
Immediate Past Chairman, National Assembly
of State Arts Agencies
Member of the Board, Affiliate Artists
Former Member, Planning Section of the
Music Panel, Arts Endowment

Business Address: 301 North Lamar Street
Post Office Box 1341
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

T

M A R G O A L B E R T

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

1975/78

Member of the Board of Directors, The Music Center, Los Angeles.

Madrina and Member of the Board of Directors of Plaza de la Raza, East Los Angeles Chicano Educational and Cultural Center.

President, Plaza de la Raza's Westside Board of Directors.

Mayor Bradley's Advisory Committee on Cultural Affairs - Member (Appointee)

Member of the Board of Directors of Sister Cities - Los Angeles/Mexico City.

Commissioner of Department of Public Social Services and Bureau of Consumer Affairs - Appointed by Mayor Bradley.

Director/Teacher of the "Plaza de la Raza" Players Group.

1971/75

Steering Committee Member and Moderator on Mayor Bradley's Seminar at Sports Arena for Children, Youth and Senior Citizens.

"Amiga of the Year Award" from Cleland House, 1974.

On Mayor Bradley's Committee for "September 16th" Celebration, 1974.

"Outstanding Woman of the Year" PRISMS Award from Southern California Press Club - PRSA, 1974.

"Outstanding Community Worker of the Year and Actress", Award from Lincoln-Wilson Community Adult School, Lincoln High School, 1974.

1971/75
Cont...

On the Board of Mayor Bradley's "Cinco de Mayo" Celebration at Dorothy Chandler Pavillion.

Involved with Committee to honor Max Reinhardt on "Luncheon at the Music Center" - live, KFAC.

Margo and Eddie, Master & Mistress of Ceremonies at Mayor Bradley's Inaugural Reception.

Recipient of "Mother of the Year Award" from the Helping Hand, a volunteer organization working on behalf of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

Presented the "Mexican-American Woman of the Year" Award by the Mexican-American Agency representative of Metropolitan Los Angeles (Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation).

Margo and Eddie Albert were presented the "Human Rights Award" by the Bahai Faith for the Unity of Mankind - "In recognition of your distinguished efforts on behalf of your fellowman", in commemoration of Human Rights Day as designed by the United States.

"International California Woman" Award, presented by the Germaine Monteil Cosmetics Corporation - 1971. Nominations are based on "Unusual and worthy contributions to individual communities and cultural organizations...to the betterment of the California's way of life...and to outstanding accomplishments in business, education or government".

Margo & Eddie Albert and two children were the "Christmas Seal Family" for the State of California - 1971 on behalf of the Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association for the promotion of Christmas Seal

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTSNational Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
(National Endowment for the Arts)

- AUTHORITY: P. L. 88-579, September 3, 1964
P. L. 89-209, September 29, 1965, Sec. 6
P. L. 91-346, July 20, 1970
P. L. 94-462, Sec. 103, 10/8/76
- METHOD: Ex-officio & appointed by the President
nominated
- MEMBERS: Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts
and
TWENTY-SIX members appointed by the President
who shall be selected:
- (1) from among private citizens of the United States who are widely recognized for their broad knowledge of, or expertise in, or for their profound interest in, the arts;
 - (2) so as to include practicing artists, civic cultural leaders, members of the museum profession, and others who are professionally engaged in the arts; and
 - (3) so as collectively to provide an appropriate distribution of membership among the major art fields.
- CHAIRMAN: Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts
- TERM: SIX YEARS - terms of office shall be staggered. No member shall be eligible for reappointment during the two-year period following the expiration of his term. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was appointed. (NOT HOLDOVERS)

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

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

SALARY:

Fixed by the Chairman but not to exceed the per diem equivalent of the rate authorized for grade GS-18. Members shall be allowed travel expenses including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

PURPOSE:

Advise the Chairman with respect to policies, programs, and procedures for carrying out his functions, duties, or responsibilities and review applications for financial assistance and make recommendations thereon to the Chairman. May submit an annual report to the President for transmittal to the Congress on or before the 15th day of January of each year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Landon Butler

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

Rick Hutcheson

BR

NAME Marty Connors

1251

TITLE International Executive Board Member
District 5, United Mine Workers of America

LB

CITY/STATE Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Requested by Landon Butler

Phone Number--Home (412) 245-2263

Date of Request 4/10/80

Work (412) 281-9300

Call should be made before
Sunday, April 13.

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

The UMWA is one of the largest unions (70,000 members) in the state. District 5 has 19,500 members.

- Advise that you have been working with Sam Church, President of the UMWA, on coal issues and look forward to continue working with the union on health and safety issues.
- Ask for his support. (OVER)

NOTES: (Date of Call 4-14)

*In W Va at mine - In charge of safety -
Will help you*

2 - Marty Connors

If asked about black lung benefits, say that the Administration budget includes adequate funding for the benefits and Secretary Marshall will be working with Sam Church in insuring that the program continues.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ *RJL*
SUBJECT: Autonomy Negotiations

Leon Charney has been in Israel for approximately ten days and has communicated with me frequently, including a lengthy discussion on a secure line from our Embassy this morning. Following is a summary of the recommendations relative to the impending meetings with Prime Minister Begin.

Apparently the Israelis and Egyptians have agreed upon 70-80 percent of the details relating to a transfer of authority from the Israeli military government to the proposed civilian authority. Ambassador Linowitz presumably is fully aware of these items.

This recommendation is as follows:

1. Recalling the psychological approach which was used in handling "Article Six," it is important to put in writing at this time everything that can be agreed upon. This should be clearly identified as a new agreement.
2. Such new written agreement at this time should include a preamble which confirms that all negotiations shall be strictly within the framework of the Camp David agreements and that this is the entire basis for negotiations.
3. All of the items which had been agreed upon relating to the transfer of authority should be specified.
4. Since the date of May 26 has important psychological meaning to the parties, this new agreement clearly should be concluded by May 26, in order to show progress, momentum, and the good faith of the parties. The object of this new written agreement is to trigger immediately the beginning of the autonomy process. At the same time a new and specific date for elections for the civilian authority should be set, and if possible, a definite date should be set for resolving the unresolved 20-30 percent of the details relating to the transfer of authority from the Israeli military government to the new civilian authority.

5. Since it is an established fact that the Egyptians have solid influence in Gaza, it is proposed that the agreement authorize implementation of the autonomy process separately in Gaza and the West Bank. It is believed that because of the Egyptian influence in Gaza, there will be sufficient inhabitants of the area to partake in an election. This, of course, would not preclude either simultaneous or subsequent implementation of the West Bank when the necessary parties will participate.

6. With reference to the internal security on the Gaza and West Bank, a joint military committee should be established.

7. Subject to negotiations during the autonomy period, Israel would retain all responsibility and authority relating to external security.

It is believed that the foregoing items basically have been agreed upon by the Autonomy Committee and will not create a problem with the Israeli Cabinet.

However, with reference to other proposals, Begin should be encouraged to agree to submit them in his Cabinet for approval as soon as he returns to Israel (similar to the manner in which your personal negotiations in Israel and Egypt were concluded last year):

1. Settlements - An agreement should be sought between the parties that existing settlements will remain at this time and will be legally capable of thickening. The parties could establish an agreement as to a small number of settlements that could be established within the next five years.

Most important, the Israeli citizens should have the right to purchase land on the West Bank providing the Arabs want to sell, and in like manner the citizens in Gaza and the West Bank should have the right to be able to purchase land in Israel providing the Israelis want to sell. This is important because of the strong emotional feelings of all Jews on the subject of "Judenrein."

2. Voting of Arab Citizens who Reside in Jerusalem - While it is important that, pursuant to the Camp David agreements, the subject of Jerusalem itself not be discussed, what might be accomplished is the setting up of some kind of election district in Jerusalem which in no way recognizes that Jerusalem itself is part of the autonomy. It is proposed that the Arab citizens residing in Jerusalem, who have declared or wish to declare formally, their citizenship to Jordan, be granted a dual election right. This means that they will be capable of voting in the municipal election of Jerusalem as citizens of Jerusalem, and they will be capable of voting in the autonomy process as citizens of Jordan on the West Bank. Again it is important that the parties make it quite clear that Jerusalem itself is not a part or party of the autonomy process.

Leon will be available in Israel and does not plan to return to New York until Begin has left the United States.

I will remain here in Washington through today, and if you desire, make myself available at any time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Stu Eizenstat

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 14, 1980

*Stu -
So far, it's too
lengthy & repetitive.
Also not clear what
situation was
a) before
b) after
We took over
J*

Mr. President:

I am speaking at Harvard on April 21 and thought that I might begin to sketch out, within existing policy parameters, a vision of the 1980's. Once I got into it, I decided to go into some detail on several subject matters.

I do not wish to load you down with such a lengthy document at this point, but I am concerned that you review it before I present it. Obviously, for speech purposes, I would only use portions of this but I would very much like to get the whole ball of wax out so it is clear that we do have a vision of the future and that we can effectively argue that our current policies are addressing or beginning to address those problems.

Stu Eizenstat

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DRAFT

STATEMENT OF STUART E. EIZENSTAT
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND POLICY

A DOMESTIC AGENDA FOR THE 1980's: A DECADE OF TRANSITION
AND NEW REALITIES

It has fallen to our generation to live and to govern America in an era of transition with major new realities.

- from a past era of cheap and abundant crude oil produced in the United States we live in an era of more scarce and expensive oil, much of it produced abroad;
- from a period of price stability and low unemployment we live now at a time of unacceptably high rates of inflation and unemployment;
- from decades of growth in Presidential authority, President Carter governs during a time of ever-more circumscribed Executive authority;
- from an era when a great outburst of Federal resources were available for urgent social needs and when defense expenditures steadily declined as a percentage of the Federal budget we live in a time of more limited Federal resources and *requirements for* increasing defense expenditures, yet with many unmet social needs;

This all implies negative developments attributable to our administration

-- from a time when political parties were influential arbiters of public policy and government was trusted by the citizenry we have shifted to an era in which parties are on the decline, special interests on the rise, and government at all levels is held in disrepute by significant segments of the public.

) implies
last 3
years

The decade of the 80's will be a transition decade as we begin to reverse our growing dependence on foreign oil and move to develop American energy resources on which we can depend. It will be a transition decade for our economy as it learns to adjust to soaring energy prices and as we move toward policies which give greater emphasis to the supply side -- capital and human -- than in the past. It will be a decade of transition in which we readjust our political and governmental institutions to cope with the complex problems of the balance of the century. It will be a decade during which we learn to meet unmet social concerns within new restraints.

President Carter has recognized these fundamental changes, he has identified the problems they have spawned, and he is laying the foundation for dealing with these fundamental problems during the 1980's. The President's accomplishments during the latter part of the 1970's, and his program for the 1980's will help bring this nation through the difficult era of transition in which we are passing.

To prepare this nation for the balance of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st requires a frank and thoughtful recognition of the nature of transition through which we are passing -- a clear-headed prescription of the problems of our transition era, solutions which eschew the quick fix, and the patience to recognize that our solutions will take time to show results.

Each generation of Americans can look at theirs as the most burdensome and difficult, but our burden is surely no greater than the generations that carried this nation through two world wars and a great depression. We can succeed just as they did.

But in contrast to those clearly defined challenges of the past, our challenges are diffuse, come at a time of great change, and in an environment ~~of~~ when the discretion of the Presidency to act has been limited by the Congress.

We have just left the 1970's, but we cannot turn our back on the problems which arose in that turbulent decade. It is their effects with which we must deal.

Events abroad -- the unauthorized bombing of Cambodia; the divisiveness caused by the Vietnam War and its ignominious conclusion; the first Arab oil embargo during the 1973 Arab-Israeli War; the maturity of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) -- and events at home -- the Watergate scandal and the first resignation of an American President; the public suspicion of all levels of government;

the growth of Congressional power and the fragmentation of its internal authority, despite strong House and Senate leadership; the decline of political interest among Americans, the decline of political parties as arbiters of domestic policy disputes; the rise of single-issue interest groups at the very time difficult tradeoffs and compromises must be made between goals which cannot all be fully realized at the same time; a decline in the rate of increase in productivity and historically high inflation; a declining domestic natural resource base and a growing dependence on uncertain and increasingly expensive foreign energy sources -- all of these cascading events of the 1970's are problems that must be addressed in the '80's -- and that the President ^{continues to address} ~~is addressing~~.

We cannot deal with symptoms -- and we will not. The President's domestic policies of the 1980's, like those of his first three years in office, must deal with the root causes of our problems here at home.

I believe that the solutions to these problems can best come from President Carter and the Democratic Party he represents -- for it has historically been the most innovative and flexible of our political parties, and because its basic compassionate ideals and identification with the common person make it best able to elicit the sacrifices and restructuring which will be called for in the 1980's. The President understands the complexities

of our transition era, has the vision to develop answers to its problems, and has the trust of the nation which permits him to talk the hard truth to the American people.

The inheritance of the 1970's has presented us in the 1980's with challenges in four basic domestic areas: first, energy, with a growing dependence on foreign crude oil; second, the economy, with persistent high inflation and unacceptable levels of unemployment, particularly among our young and minority populations; third, a government structure developed in a different time for the problems of another era, with a central government which had become increasingly inefficient, isolated, calcified and unresponsive; and fourth, urgent unmet social needs which were unaddressed for most of the 1970's (until President Carter took office), but which must be accommodated to an age of finite budget resources and persistent high inflation, such as has not been experienced in the past. For each of these challenges President Carter has begun programs and policies in the late 1970's which we can build on to see our nation through what will be a turbulent decade of the 1980's.

But these programs must be based on broad, basic principles, which have guided President Carter's domestic policies in the 1970's and should help guide the nation in the 1980's.

First, since we cannot spend our way out of inflation, while inflation remains high, fiscal prudence is an

imperative to avoid over-inflating our economy. But fiscal policy should not be placed in rigid Constitutional or statutory straight-jackets of balanced budgets, regardless of economic circumstances.

Second, we must pursue policies which give less emphasis to consumption and more to savings, productivity, basic and applied research, and capital investment.

Third, we must continue to make social progress for our disadvantaged and for the poor in a time of fiscal restraint and rapidly rising defense expenditures, by carefully phasing-in new programs, by leveraging private sector resources for socially useful purposes, and by targeting our finite Federal resources to geographic areas and to people in greatest need and most distress.

Fourth, we must dismantle much of the economic regulation which has stifled innovation and competition, and deregulate major sectors of our economy. From airline, rail, and trucking to banking and communications.

Fifth, we must not dismantle the protections built in over the last decade, which provide fundamental protection to America's workers and consumers and which provide us with clean air and water. But we should regulate only where necessary and then only sensibly and sensitively -- with full recognition of the cost being imposed and by choosing the least costly and burdensome way to regulate.

Sixth, we must reverse our three decade-long growing

dependence on foreign oil by an energy policy based on deregulated prices, maximum production of fossil fuels, strong incentives for conservation, continued use of nuclear energy, and a vastly expanded emphasis on renewable and synthetic energy.

Seventh, we must revamp our political structures so they are more responsive to the complex problems of the 1980's, and provide the Presidency with sufficient latitude to carry out its responsibilities.

Having briefly sketched in broad brush strokes our four major problems and potential solutions, let us turn to them in more detail.

A. THE PROBLEM OF ENERGY

Energy will be the predominate^{nt} domestic issue of the 1980's. Our success in dealing with the energy crisis will test our fiber as people, will determine our ability to maintain an independent foreign policy, and will be a critical measure of our success or failure in dealing with inflation, growth and unemployment in America in the decade ahead.

For two hundred years our country was blessed with cheap and abundant energy. Early in our nation's history we relied on wood for more than 90% of our energy. Then, we tapped our large coal and iron resources which made our industrialization possible. For over one hundred years coal was our main energy source. During this century,

however, our use of oil and natural gas began to grow. These fuels were cheaper and more convenient than coal and given their central role of our transportation system have made possible modern life as we now know it. Our crude oil era began in earnest around the first decade of the Twentieth Century, with the advent of the motor car.

Prior to 1973, America's producers effectively set the price of crude oil worldwide. Import quotas were imposed in the late 1950's to limit competition from cheap foreign oil. Within the lifetime of everyone in this room the United States was a net energy exporter -- sending more energy abroad than we imported.

We built our entire culture and economic system around cheap and abundant energy. The suburbanization of America in the post-World War II years reflected this recognition. It is not simply a coincidence that the beginning of the massive interstate highway program, which helped make suburbanization possible, occurred during the same Presidency -- Eisenhower -- as did import quotas to reduce the depressing impact of cheap foreign oil. Over the last thirty years we have fundamentally changed our lifestyle so that dependence on energy [?]inefficient automobiles became no longer a luxury but an imperative. No longer was it possible for many people to walk to the corner grocery to shop or to take a bus to work. Sprawl became a fact of American life and the commuter a standard word in the

language. So, too, industry moved away from coal and since oil was cheaper, it was increasingly used under industrial and utility boilers for the generation of power and electricity. One of the reasons the energy issue will be such a stark challenge is precisely because we changed our lifestyles in a fundamental way before the recognition of an energy crisis struck us.

As late as 1970, we spent only \$3 billion for all the energy we imported.

The decade of the 1970's changed this forever. We are the transition generation from a 200-year-era of energy abundance at bargain basement prices, relying almost solely on our domestic resources, to an era of energy supply crisis at exceedingly high prices, relying increasingly on uncertain foreign supplies. not
now

Although OPEC was formed in 1960, it was only in the 1970's that it became effective in setting prices. As American crude oil production was peaking, the concerted action taken by OPEC to embargo its oil during the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and its ability to quadruple prices almost overnight, dramatically changed the energy world. Yet as a people we only briefly took to heart the lessons OPEC tried to teach us in 1973-1974. We lulled ourselves into a false sense that the run-up in prices was only a one-time aberration. Congress did take some action -- such as the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1974 and

Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 -- but the Nation did not really come to grips with the full gravity of the problem. Indeed, after the embargo ended, supply exceeded demand. While the price was high a country could purchase all of the energy it desired. Crude oil prices remained constant or declined in real terms from 1973 through 1978.

This rate?

Rather than use the shock of the 1973 embargo as an occasion to reduce our dependency on uncertain foreign oil, we permitted our dependency to grow. We imported one-third of our crude oil needs in 1973, but almost fifty percent four years later. Only President Carter's energy policy began to arrest this dangerous increase. This profoundly impacts on our national security due to the instability in the oil-producing region of the Persian Gulf.

What?

The Iranian revolution in late 1978 and early 1979 ^{again} profoundly changed the energy world. If the embargo of 1973 demonstrated to OPEC its ability to keep prices high, the willingness of consuming nations to purchase oil in a mad scramble at any price when Iranian production was shut down led producing nations to understand ^{that} revenues to them could be maintained even while reducing production. They found they could earn as much with less output as they had previously with more, by keeping the market tight. The energy lesson of the Iranian revolution was

that more ^{could} meant less. The Western world's actions were as much responsible for the results as were OPEC.

These changes coincided with other events to present even greater energy problems for the United States in the 1980's. First, domestic crude oil production in this country peaked in 1970 and declined steadily since then. Second, multinational oil companies which had controlled most foreign production gradually lost much of their control, through nationalization by foreign countries and by production limits set by producing nations. Third, the spot market expanded dramatically, decreasing the volume in oil sold through long-term contracts at stable prices. Extraordinarily high prices for oil prevailed and the prices countries were willing to pay for oil skyrocketed so high that it served to justify ever increasing prices in the base price for long-term contracts. The OPEC price became only the floor for leapfrogging price increases. The Western world was prepared to play. Fourth, the moderate and friendly OPEC countries with a stake in world economic stability and growth, such as Saudi Arabia, UAE and others, while continuing to help by keeping production high, lost some of their ability to control events when, after Iran, they lost their position as the marginal suppliers of oil.

In 1973 we imported a third of the crude oil we use in our economy -- today that figure approaches fifty percent. Our bill in 1979 for foreign oil was over \$60 billion.

*Now turned
down*

These are dollars from American consumers which should be invested at home to generate growth, additional productive capacity and jobs -- which instead flow abroad, ballooning into deficit what would otherwise be a balance of payments surplus, creating an excess of dollars in the world market, putting continuing pressure on our dollar. We continue to export jobs and investment and import inflation as your foreign oil bill grows.

The amount which we pay to OPEC producers acts in the same way as a giant tax on the American consumer of energy. In 1980 the size of that tax will likely be over \$80 billion. This foreign oil tax depresses the growth of our economy, creates joblessness and unemployment, and adds to our already high base of inflation.

In 1979, increasing energy prices added 2-1/2% directly to inflation, depressed our rate of growth by 1-1/2%, and swelled unemployment by about a quarter of a million. Even assuming no further price increases, in 1980, energy prices will add 3% directly to our overall rate of inflation, reduce our rate of growth by about 2%, and add up to 1.3 million to unemployment.

We must face the fact that while decontrol of crude oil, courageously begun by President Carter, will have a significant impact on increasing domestic crude oil production -- by roughly 1 million barrels per day by 1985 -- and will arrest the decline in production we have seen, the

at best

1980's at best will simply see domestic production remaining constant at roughly today's levels.

Crude oil dependency is not our only energy problem. A major study which President Carter directed us to undertake on non-fuels minerals, shows that we are increasingly dependent on foreign suppliers for much of our hard metals -- such as cobalt from Zambia and Zaire; chromium from South Africa, Rhodesia, and the USSR; manganese from Gabon and South Africa; and platonium from South Africa; and platonium from South Africa and the USSR.

*platinum
plutonium*

?

The 1970's made us begin to recognize that we may not be able to achieve both our maximum energy production and our maximum environmental goals.

It is ironic that the full recognition of the severity of our energy problem came just as we were beginning to enjoy the fruits of the marvelous environmental gains made during the 1970's.

The last ten years were truly this Nation's Environmental Decade. We realized we were not independent from the environment and the delicate ecological balance that supports our life and the life of everything on our small planet. We began to come to terms with the actions a modern industrial culture can have on the air we breathe, the water we drink, the lakes and rivers we look to for enjoyment and nourishment, the farmland we depend on for sustenance, the wildlife and scenic resources which were being reduced or

destroyed. Earth Day 1970 was the historic awakening to the need for preserving and enhancing the quality of our environment.

An explosion of necessary legislation followed to reverse generations of neglect -- the Natural Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, numerous national park and wilderness acts, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and many others. The intelligent stewardship of the environment became a major responsibility of the government.

President Carter has built on this record with passage of the Stripmining Act, strengthening of the Clean Air and Clean Waters bills, major expansions of our wilderness and park land, including his historic action to declare 56 million acres in Alaska protected as national monuments, and a sound water resource policy.

But like all gains, these advances during the 1970's did not come without cost. Additional regulations and restrictions imposed significant costs on the economy and some constraints on our production of energy.

The 1980's pose the challenge President Carter has recognized of balancing the challenge of reducing inflation and the burden of regulation, together with increasing production of our fossil fuels on the one hand, with continued protection of the environment on the other.

We cannot return to the days when the environmental

impact of our actions were ignored, but neither can we ignore the tough compromises and tradeoffs which will need to be made in this new decade to meet these sometimes contradictory challenges.

Our challenge in energy in the 1980's is to move through the transition era from cheap and abundant to expensive and scarce energy sources with minimum dislocations to our domestic economy and to our hard fought environmental gains, to the time when we achieve energy security toward the beginning of the next decade.

The President's energy policy for the 1980's will help minimize these dislocations, will reduce our dependency on foreign sources of energy, and will achieve energy security for America by the beginning of the 1990's.

ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Conservation

We can solve our energy dependency during the 1980's. President Carter clearly pointed the way in a prophetic policy speech to the Nation in April, 1977. Actions taken by the President and the Congress since that time, resulting in the National Energy Act of 1978, a major solar energy initiative, and administrative decontrol of crude oil, will themselves save 2.5 million barrels of imported oil per day by the end of this decade.

The President worked with Congress to provide a legislated schedule to decontrol natural gas, which will provide strong incentives for its production and a national market

for the produce; reformed utility rate-making; provided tax incentives for conservation; and provided procedures for converting coal capable utility plants from oil to coal-burning. These steps, together with the President's solar initiative in 1979 and his decision to decontrol crude oil, provide a foundation for a sound energy policy for the 1980's.

The fundamental requirement for a sound energy policy is to recognize the energy world as it is now and not as it was in the 1970's -- to deal with realities and not with wishes.

Thus, the first critical element to a sound energy policy is our willingness to have a rational pricing policy based on world prices. I believe majorities in both Houses of Congress recognize this. We cannot continue to hide behind the artificial and ineffective shield of crude oil controls. Whatever temporary sense of protection they seem to afford, maintenance of crude oil controls throughout the 1980's would be disastrous. It would continue to signal to the world that we will continue to consciously subsidize the importation of foreign oil through the pernicious entitlement system, which is an essential ingredient in the control scheme to equalize prices paid by refiners who use more expensive foreign oil and those who use cheaper domestic oil. Controls deter production and signal a willingness to pay producers more for oil produced abroad

than we pay those producing it within our country. Controls perpetuate a large bureaucracy required to manage a complex set of regulations. Controls are a direct disincentive to conservation, since they price energy below its true value. We cannot seriously urge conservation on the American people as a central tenet of our energy policy while desiring to cling to a system which subsidizes consumption by pricing energy at unrealistic levels. A continuation of controls on crude oil significantly deters the development of alternatives to this dwindling resource -- which are not as attractive and competitive when compared to artificially depressed prices for crude oil. Yet it is just the development of these alternatives which must be expedited. Controls signal to our own Allies (who live in a world price environment) and to OPEC our inability to come to grips with our energy problem. Their maintenance throughout the 80's would have a devastating impact on the already troubled dollar.

The President has begun the process which will reach fruition in the 1980's of ending the controls on both natural gas and crude oil. The former is on a legislated path to deregulation by 1985 and the latter will be de-

controlled through Presidential directive by October 1981. Having come this far under President Carter, it would be disastrous to attempt to turn the clock back.

The gradual but certain direction of decontrol in which

the President has sent the country will provide additional incentives for production and conservation, with less bureaucracy and the only minimal additional inflation. It will strengthen our economy by requiring it to live in the real world.

A second ingredient to a sound energy policy for the 1980's is a commitment to increase production of all sources. Decontrol of crude oil will add 1 million barrels of additional domestic production by 1985 above what would be produced with continuation of controls. So too natural gas production will increase due to the certainty of its price path. Moreover, unconventional natural gas offers reason for optimism -- the deregulated environment and tax credit for it proposed by the President will stimulate up to 1 million barrels per day equivalency for oil imports to be produced.

But there is no one panacea to our energy production dilemma. We cannot ignore any of the production responses -- all will be necessary and all must be pushed. By decontrolling heavy oil last August we will increase production in 1990 by 500,000 barrels per day. To assure that incentives exist to produce all forms of energy, it is important that the major oil companies not dominate the production of other forms of energy. Passage of the President's oil company conglomerate merger legislation is an important part of insuring diversification in the production of coal, solar

and synthetic energy.

We must also encourage more production by non-OPEC countries both through bilateral efforts and those of multilateral institutions like the World Bank.

We must be prepared to enter a cooperative dialogue with those OPEC producers interested in achieving a more certain and established world oil market. This must ultimately include the non-producing developing countries who are laboring under an enormous debt load simply to pay their oil bills. This is a dialogue from which all parties can benefit. A stable, predictable oil market is in everyone's interest. Producing nations want an assured, inflation-proof return for producing a dwindling resource, and many want the technology which will prepare their economies for the post-oil era, when their initial natural resource will be depleted. Developing countries (together with producing ones) want greater access to Western markets, and some relief from the crushing burden of their oil payments. Their debt is a staggering \$_____. Consuming nations want stability and predictability in world oil production and prices. Each set of nations has something it needs and that it can benefit from, while each set has something to provide. Such a dialogue would lead to mutually beneficial results in which the world gains.

We must rapidly increase coal production for direct use. We have a 200-year supply of coal at current rates

and consumption and it should be the short- and primary medium-term response to our energy problems. It must be our centerpiece for conventional production.

On the supply side of coal, now that the strip-mining regulations are in place we have a stable regulatory environment for coal. I believe coal can be cleanly produced[?] in massive quantities without the need for basic surgery in the Clean Air Act. Under Doug Costle, the EPA has made significant strides to make the energy-environment trade-off we will increasingly face in the 1980's with the least pain to each consideration. The "new source" performance standards issued by EPA last year are an excellent example of sensible regulation regarding coal fired plants. EPA has granted 95 applications since 1977 to permit construction of new coal fired plants, and denied only 2, which have since been submitted and approved. The Department of Energy under existing authority has identified _____ plants which could convert to coal and has led _____ to do so, with _____

more expected this year.

We must create additional demand for coal in the 1980's and develop adequate means to ship it. Coal capacity now (850 million tons) outstrips demand (740 million tons).

We have forwarded to Congress the Utility Oil Reduction bill of 1980, which will shift utilities from oil to coal, with specific interim benchmarks of progress, saving up to 1 million barrels of imported oil per day. Coal exports will also grow to Europe and Asia, thereby further stimulating demand.

With this legislation passed, we anticipate coal production increasing substantially during the decade of the 80's.

For all our conventional sources of energy we must continue to accelerate the development on Federal lands -- where consistent with other interests -- of coal and oil exploration and development -- and build on the reforms in the leasing program for the Outer Continental Shelf to optimize bidding by small firms.

In our production arsenal, this country cannot afford to ignore any means at its disposal to reduce dependence on foreign oil -- including nuclear energy.

The President's Commission on the Three Mile Island accident strongly indicated both the nuclear industry and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for their lack of concern for safety. The President has endorsed virtually every

recommendation of the Commission and has introduced several of his own to make nuclear energy safer. These measures must be expeditiously implemented. But when these measures are implemented we must continue to license and build nuclear plants. They now supply up to 50% of our nation's energy in some cities and 12% of our nation's electricity. By 1990, our use of nuclear energy should triple. New plants should generally be located in sparsely populated areas, should have more standardized equipment and stronger safety controls. More efficient licensing procedures are essential.

During the 1980's continued research work in the breeder reactor and on nuclear fusion, where there has been substantial forward movement in the last 18 months, should continue, but no commercialization in the case of the breeder is needed during this decade. By the turn of the century it is hoped that a commercial fusion plant could be operational.

We must spend the next few years in an intensive effort to deal with the problem of nuclear waste disposal. The President has recently proposed a comprehensive program which in the short-term will encourage utilities to store their own waste near their site, and where they cannot, will provide away-from-reactor storage by the Federal Government; and for the long-run will lead to permanent disposal in deep-mined repositories -- the first one of which we hope to have available by 1990.

The 1980's will be the decade when renewable sources of energy become a significant factor in energy production -- as they were during our nation's past. We will build on the President's already vastly expanded solar program, in which spending has tripled and a new solar bank has been proposed and is near passage. We continue to strive to reach a goal of providing 20% of our nation's energy from the diverse forms of solar and renewable resources by 2000.

Solar hot water heating is already competitive in many areas. But this goal is ambitious and will require scientific breakthroughs in technologies such as photovoltaics. The risks are more that the goal will fail to be achieved than that it will be exceeded.

Gasohol will be a significant contributor to our energy production during this decade. Eighteen months ago virtually none was produced; now we have the capacity to produce 80 million gallons of ethanol. That capacity will be quadrupled by the end of this year and by the end of 1981, production capacity should reach 500 million gallons -- using 5 million tons of biomass products, much of it corn. By the mid-1980's ethanol production capacity could reach 1.8 billion gallons, without a negative impact on food production or food prices.

As a result of the President's initiative and likely Congressional action, we will make the 1980's a decade when we finally develop synthetics on a significant scale -- by 1.5 million to 2 million barrels per day by 1990.

The technology for some of the synthetic processes -- particularly the coal based technologies -- have existed since World War II when Nazi Germany ran much of its Air Force on liquified coal. Coal-based gases and liquids will form the bulk of our synthetic production, but by the end of this decade we should be making 400,000 barrels per day of crude oil from oil shale. We have more oil in the shale of several Western States than two Saudi Arabias.

We are asking the Congress for \$20 billion of budget authority over the next three years to provide incentives to the private sector to develop synthetic energy. Tax credits, loan and price guarantees, take-and-pay contracts will all be used, under the guidance of a Congressionally-chartered Energy Security Corporation -- if the President's legislation is passed -- in an exciting, high-technology adventure to energy security. I believe this can be an enterprise as rewarding in its manifold offshoots as the effort to send a man to the moon.

Thus, in summary, on the production side, in the short-run over the next decade, we must maximize production of our conventional sources of energy -- oil, coal, natural gas -- and build the capacity for substantial amounts of renewable sources of energy and synthetics -- recognizing they will become significant factors only toward the latter part of the decade, due to the neglect by previous Administrations. Nuclear energy will continue to play essentially the role

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 it does today. During this next ten years we will gradually but clearly reduce our dependence on foreign oil -- importing only around 5 million barrels per day by 1990.

no way
 In the medium range, immediately beyond 1990, as our conventional sources (except coal) rapidly decline, renewables and synthetics will start to take over. At the turn of the century, we may have the first commercial-sized nuclear fusion facility on line.

In the long-range, thereafter, renewables, synthetics and nuclear fusion -- all of which will be produced here in the United States -- will supply the bulk of our energy needs.

The third facet to America's energy policy for the 80's must be based on conservation. It is the cheapest form of energy production, since a barrel of foreign oil saved by conservation is ^{for} cheaper than one saved by additional production here.

The Department of Energy anticipates U.S. energy demand to increase from 80 _____ this year to _____ in 1990, due to the growth in the economy and more automobiles. To avoid this increase being satisfied from foreign sources, conservation is an imperative.

Conservation need not mean a radical change in America's lifestyle. It can be both an exciting enterprise for the nation and a profitable one personally.

True conservation cannot come solely from massive govern-

mental subsidies -- as important as they are. It can only come when consumers of energy recognize that they can save money through better conservation practices. All of the subsidies in the world, in an environment of continued controls throughout the 1980's, would miss the conservation mark.

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P
We often fail to recognize the progress which has been made. Since 1973, industrial production has increased by 12% but industrial use of energy [↑] increased by 10% per unit of output. Where ten years ago it took a 1% increase in energy consumption to raise the G.N.P. by 1%, today the ratio is half that -- because industry recognized that conservation was necessary to maintain profit margins in the face of rising energy costs. But an enormous amount of fat remains in our economy. We can save 500,000 to 750,000 barrels per day in residential conservation alone over the next decade. We are encouraging the Congress to pass a new \$6 billion program to provide consumers with low interest loans to weatherize their homes, in order to help bring about this conservation.

The President's energy policies already offer incentives for conservation at every level -- for state utility commissions by encouragement for rates based on use and time of day; for consumers and industry by tax credits and loan subsidies for insulation and installation of energy saving devices; and by tax penalties like the gas guzzler tax.

We must build on the President's strong commitment to mass transportation, which will be reenforced by an infusion of an additional \$13 billion in the next decade from the windfall tax -- to give people an alternative to the automobile. This commitment means not only additional fixed rail systems, an acceleration of those now being built, and the refurbishing of existing ones, it also means thousands of new energy efficient buses for small and medium size towns and counties as well as for large cities.

So too, every President needs more discretion to impose rationing than that recently given to the President.

We will urge the Congress to pass the standby rationing plan which the President will shortly send to the Congress, so that it can be implemented if a supply interruption or severe shortage arises in the years ahead -- as may well occur.

But rationing is not a good device to use as a permanent or semi-permanent conservation tool. Its express purpose is to be used in a time of supply interruptions or emergencies, not as a matter of course.

Rationing requires an army of Federal, State, and local employees to manage -- from 35,000 to 50,000 if it is to operate over any period of time. It leads to considerable inequities among rural and urban States and within States, among people who make vastly different uses of their

automobiles. It leads to widespread exemptions and efforts at avoidance. The white market sale of coupons which accompanies rationing is itself inflationary, as those who need greater allotments bid up the price of the coupons.

In 1979, gasoline consumption was more than 5% less than in 1978 and gasoline conservation continued even after long lines limited availability.

To further encourage conservation, the President recently imposed an energy conservation fee on imported oil, to be used against gasoline only. This will save an additional 100,000 barrels per day of imported oil and 250,000 barrels per day within three years. He is asking Congress to replace the fee with an ad valorem tax.

With this action, the President also announced a gasoline consumption goal of 7 million barrels per day for 1980 -- 400 million barrels less than the U.S. consumed in 1979.

The President has laid down a clear benchmark. Through the use of his authority to set import quotas he has stated that the nation should never import more foreign oil than it did in 1977 -- 8.5 million barrels per day. In 1980 the President's quota is set initially at 8.2 million barrels per day.

We are seeking major agreements with our Allies within the International Energy Agency to adjust our imports to anticipated world production on a regular basis, with an equitable sharing of any shortfall. None of the industrialized

now trying to factor

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE *FM*

SUBJECT:

LETTERS IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION
TO DEREGULATE TRUCKING

It now appears likely that the trucking deregulation bill will be on the floor of the Senate as early as tomorrow. We had previously anticipated that it would follow consideration of the Senate Budget resolution.

Attached are letters to Senators Byrd and Baker in support of this legislation, for your signature. Given the controversy surrounding this bill, we feel that these letters will help ensure passage. The majority and minority counsels of the Senate Commerce Committee agree with this assessment. If possible, we need to have these letters delivered by mid-day.

Attachments

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

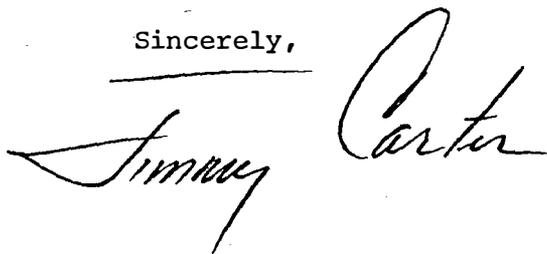
Dear Senator Baker:

The Senate is expected to vote shortly on the trucking regulatory reform legislation recently reported by the Commerce Committee. This legislation will increase competition, conserve energy, improve service to small communities, and eliminate arbitrary restrictions on the routes truckers can take and the goods they can carry.

The Congress has already passed and I have signed far-reaching deregulation laws covering airlines and banking. In addition, legislation covering railroads, communications, paperwork reduction, and the regulatory process itself continues to move forward. This is the broadest regulatory reform program in our history, and trucking deregulation is a vital element.

The Cannon-Packwood bill also provides an opportunity for the Congress to reduce inflation. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this legislation will save \$5-8 billion per year -- an average of \$70 to \$100 for every household in America. This represents a reduction in the Consumer Price Index of almost one-half a point. I therefore urge the Senate to resist any amendments to weaken this bill. In particular, the broad exemption for agricultural products should be retained. This provision will have a direct, beneficial impact on the price of food. Our economy needs these savings now, and I urge the Senate to approve this legislation.

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 Howard H. Baker
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

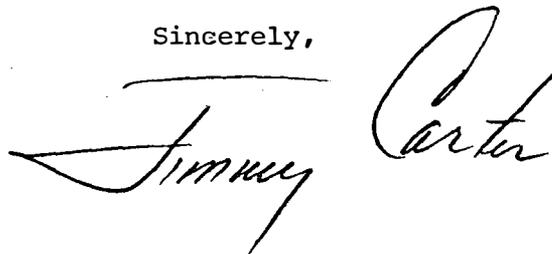
Dear Senator Byrd:

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The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Lloyd Cutler
Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Frank Moore
Phil Wise

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/14/80

Mr. President:

CL comments that from a tactical standpoint, the Brzezinski position is correct. However, if there is even a remote chance to get better language than the Senate version, the opportunity should be pursued.

Lloyd Cutler's comment is attached.

Rick

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

#2347

ACTION

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1980

①

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*
SUBJECT: Intelligence Charter

We have reached a crucial juncture in the intelligence charter process, with Senate markup of its bill due to begin Friday, April 18. The congressional oversight issue still has not been resolved, however, and we need your direction on how to proceed.

Too restrictive
The current Senate bill includes an oversight provision that requires prior notification of all intelligence activities, except in extraordinary circumstances when you would exercise your constitutional prerogative -- i.e., assert executive privilege -- to delay notification. CIA and Justice believe that you should not be remitted only to your inherent constitutional authority to delay such notification, and have proposed revisions to the Senate bill that would provide for a separate, statutory withholding authority based on the need to protect sources and methods (Tab A). CIA has also proposed an even less restrictive oversight provision that would commit us only to reaching an agreement with the two intelligence committees on what would be provided (Tab B).

As you previously instructed, we have held firm on the oversight question up to this point. Now, however, there is an increasing likelihood that unacceptable language will be reported out of the Senate intelligence committee, or that the Zablocki oversight language that was tacked onto the FY 81 foreign assistance bill will pass the House in an unacceptable form. We believe that we have sufficient votes in the Senate committee to get acceptable oversight language, and we think that Zablocki will back away from his amendment if the House intelligence committee agrees to our compromise with the Senate.

Your advisers agree that the CIA and Justice formulations discussed above sufficiently protect your ability to delay or withhold notification of especially sensitive information. I understand, however, that Lloyd Cutler believes that the Senate formulation, coupled with appropriate legislative history, also is acceptable from the standpoint of your constitutional prerogatives. While I do not take issue with Lloyd on this point, I do believe it would be better first to try the more favorable provisions suggested by Justice and CIA.

We propose, therefore, that Stan Turner meet with Senators Bayh and Huddleston, and subsequently with Chairman Boland, in an effort to work out an acceptable compromise. Stan would present both of our proposals to the senators, effectively giving them a choice between our modification of their detailed reporting provision and our more generic provision. (Justice has also proposed a variant of the generic language that Stan would hold in reserve.) The senators would be told that agreement on this question would, in our opinion, provide the basis for proceeding with a shortened version of the comprehensive charter that was initially introduced; even they now concede that the full package, especially the individual agency charters, cannot pass this year.

If such an agreement is not possible, we would maintain our position of endorsing the comprehensive charter concept, but would indicate your unwillingness to sign a bill with unacceptable oversight language. This would effectively end the chances for any form of charter this year, although we might be able to secure passage of selected relief provisions. This puts the political burden on the senators, therefore, and we believe this fact could lead them to accept our compromise oversight language.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Stan Turner be authorized to pursue with Senators Bayh and Huddleston, and Congressman Boland, compromise oversight language based on the approach described above.

Approve _____ Disapprove ✓ _____

I favor the more restrictive language but believe Lloyd, David & Bill Miller should try to work it out. If necessary, let Lloyd & Ben see me together

J.

Congressional Oversight

Sec. ____ (a) The head of each entity of the intelligence community shall keep the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence fully and currently informed concerning the intelligence activities of such entity, in accordance with procedures agreed between such entity and such committee. Such procedures shall ensure that each such committee is timely furnished, and has full access to, information required to accomplish its oversight responsibilities and that all such information is conveyed, stored and used by such committee in a manner consistent with its classified status and the protection of intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to alter in any manner the respective authorities, duties and obligations conferred by the Constitution on the executive and legislative branches.

(3) report in a timely fashion to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence relating to intelligence activities that are illegal ~~or/illegal~~ and corrective actions that are taken or planned.

(b) The President may establish such procedures as the President determines may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (a) and shall establish procedures for timely informing the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence of any special activity not subject to prior notification under subsection (a).

(c) Through rule or resolution, both the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, establish procedures to protect from unauthorized disclosure information or materials provided under this section which concern intelligence sources and methods or classified information.

CUTLER COMMENT

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER *LNC/PCB*

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE CHARTER

This will set forth my reasons for disagreeing with the proposal contained in Dr. Brzezinski's memorandum to you dated April 12.

1. Up to now you have opposed the Senate version of the provisions dealing with prior notice and furnishing all requested information on the basis of advice - with which I agree - that the Senate version, taken literally, could infringe your constitutional prerogative as Chief Executive to protect secret foreign policy and national security information in certain extreme and unusual circumstances.
2. This led to an impasse in the Senate Intelligence Committee and with Senator Byrd and others, because of the Senate's own constitutional view that no information is too delicate to be denied to the Senate.
3. In discussions initiated by Senator Mathias and Bill Miller, the SSCI Executive Staff Director, David Aaron and I were able to work out language which expressly recognizes your constitutional prerogative and limits the duty to disclose by the phrase "to the extent consistent with" your constitutional authorities and duties as President. This language also expressly recognizes that you may withhold prior notice on constitutional grounds if you inform the committees of your reasons when you give timely notice.
4. You are now being advised that this language is unsatisfactory (a) because you need express statutory authority to withhold in some circumstances not covered by your constitutional prerogative, and (b) because of alleged ambiguities in the language.

Moreover, you are being asked to seek removal of the language expressly recognizing your right to withhold prior notice on constitutional grounds so long as you state the reasons when you give timely notice.

5. I believe that in the few cases where you will really want to delay or omit disclosure, your lawyers will agree you have a constitutional basis for doing so. I believe it is foolish and impractical to ask the Congress for express statutory authority to withhold notice in nonconstitutional cases where, if you have no constitutional basis, they have constitutional authority to require disclosure. I also believe it is unwise negotiating tactics to switch from David Aaron's and my talks with Bill Miller, which I believe have been productive, to talks between Stan Turner and Senators Bayh and Huddleston. By going around Miller, we will only increase his determination to oppose our revisions and point out how we are now going beyond our constitutional claim for the right not to disclose.
6. I am very much afraid that by following this tack, we will end up with no charter and with no relief from Hughes-Ryan. By continuing the talks with Miller and perhaps working out a few other minor changes with him, I think we would preserve the opportunity for a charter, fully protect your constitutional prerogative and, in my view at least, cover all of the real or hypothetical cases in which you or any future President would want to bar or delay disclosure.
7. I have spent a large part of my life negotiating statutory language. Among the worst mistakes that can be made are seeking to clarify a helpful ambiguity and insisting on perfection where something short of perfection will do.

I hope it will be possible for you to discuss the matter further with a group of your advisors before we turn down this path.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Arnie Miller

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1980

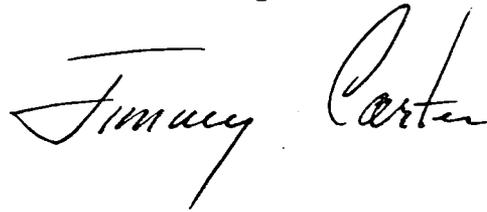
To Frank Nero

I am pleased to inform you that I am designating you as Chairperson of the Federal Regional Council for Region II. You have been recommended by Secretary Marshall and approved by the White House. The designation is effective immediately and will expire at the end of one year.

Jack Watson and Jim McIntyre will be working closely with you on my behalf. You have my full support and that of the Federal Departments to assist you in carrying out the mission of FRCs.

I look forward to hearing of your progress and wish you much success in 1980.

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,".

Mr. Frank Nero
Chairperson
Federal Regional Council
Suite 3541
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Apr 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHARLESTON 25305

April 4, 1980

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV
GOVERNOR

*See
draft standard
answer
J*

069483

Dear Mr. President,

It is my understanding that budget proposals being considered at the national level could lead to eventual elimination of LEAA funding. Should such an action occur, state and local criminal justice agencies in West Virginia would suffer a devastating blow at a time of increasing need.

During recent weeks, various agencies at the local and state level have expressed serious concern over the possibility of losing LEAA support and the far-reaching impact such action would accrue to their respective jurisdictions. To West Virginia, the provision of LEAA funds has been a godsend. The monies have been used judiciously and innovatively, upgrading law enforcement agencies to an unprecedented level and enabling the state to achieve the lowest crime rate in the nation.

I am personally concerned that LEAA might bear an inordinate proportion of FY'81 proposed budget cuts. This would be particularly regrettable at a time when LEAA leadership is stronger and more competent than ever before. I realize the need to balance the budget, but I urge that LEAA block grant funding be given priority consideration for retention.

We thank you for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely,

John D. Rockefeller IV

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

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Missouri Briefing 4/14/80

Missouri Constituents Briefing 4/15/80

Iran

Afghan

Olympics

Algeria

Inflation (Vol w/p good news)

Energy

Unity = strength