

4/22/80 [1]

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letter w/att	Joan Baez to President Carter. Re: Hunanitas International (Human Rights Committee). (11 pp.)	4/17/80	C

FILE LOCATION
Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-
Pres. Handwriting File, "4/22/80 [1]." Box 182

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

- 4/22/80

Miss Lillian --

Susan Clough asked me to
send you the enclosed
copies of a letter from
Phil Berman and accompanying
news clippings -- along
with her best.

AB

-- Suzanne Brooke

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID # 069911

O - OUTGOING
 H - INTERNAL
 I - INCOMING
 Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 80104 118

Name of Correspondent: Phil Serman

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Personal Friend

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>PR Clou</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>80104121</u>	<u>MC3</u>	<u>A 80104123</u>
			<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:
 A - Appropriate Action I - Info Copy
 C - Comments R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 D - Draft Response S - For Signature
 F - Fact Sheet X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:
 A - Answered C - Completed
 B - Non-Special Referral S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

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PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence
n - 1 - James Earl Carter
n - 2 - Jimmy Carter
n - 3 - Jimmy
n - 4 - JC
n - 5 - J

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
n - 1 - Rosalynn Carter
n - 2 - Rosalynn
n - 3 - R

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
n - 1 - Jimmy Carter - Rosalynn Carter
n - 2 - Jimmy - Rosalynn

MEDIA CODES:

B - Box/package
C - Copy
D - Official document
G - Message
H - Handcarried
L - Letter
M - Mailgram
O - Memo
P - Photo
R - Report
S - Sealed
T - Telegram
V - Telephone
X - Miscellaneous
Y - Study

Hess's

069911

PHILIP I. BERMAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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

*✓ cc Phil, 069911
Thanks!
They're great!
Jimmy*

Dear Jimmy:

As you may know, Muriel and I hosted your mother at a breakfast during her recent visit to the Lehigh Valley area where she charmed every one of the hundreds who saw and met her. I have enclosed some of the releases that appeared in the local papers to give you an idea of how she delighted all of them, young and old alike.

I am also enclosing a photograph that was taken at Hess's while you were here on the campaign trail in '76. The man pictured with you is Wayne Barto, Assistant Vice President/Director of Food Services, who also oversees our world famous Patio restaurant, where we held our reception for Miss Lillian.

What brings me to this letter is that Wayne has an impressive collection of photos of celebrities who have visited the Patio and would be delighted if you and/or Miss Lillian could autograph it for him.

I am including a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in returning it to me, and would appreciate this kind favor very much.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature]
Muriel and Phil Berman

April 14, 1980
PIB:blm
Enclosures



celebration of the passion of Christ. The service includes Scripture readings and Holy Communion, culminated by the gradual uncovering of a veiled cross. At 7 p.m., the crucifixion again will be remembered during the Stations of the Cross.

The significance of the first Good Friday embraces an ecumenical spirit that will draw many local churches to combined services today.

In Easton, clergy representing three Lutheran churches will participate in a service based on the last seven words of Christ from noon to 2 p.m. at St. John's Lutheran Church. At 7:30 p.m., the congregations of the Easton and Finesville, N.J., Bible

walkers, president of Pinebrook Junior College, Coopersburg.

At the Trachsville Union Church, members of the Lutheran and United Church of Christ congregations will join with members of Salem United Church of Christ, Gilbertsville, and Salem-St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Kresgeville, in a joint worship service at 7:30 p.m.

The congregations of five Allentown churches of the United Church of Christ will join in services featuring a union choir at 7:45 p.m. at Faith United Church of Christ. Clergy representing St. Andrew's, St. James, Salem United and Trinity United will participate. Beginning at midnight,

The Rev. John Davis, pastor of the Open Baptist Church, Doylestown, will speak during services of the Lehigh Valley Baptist Church at 7:30 p.m. in the Swain Country Day School.

In the Weissport area, clergy representing Jacob's United Church of Christ, People's Evangelical Congregational, St. Matthew's Lutheran, St. Paul's Lutheran and St. Peter's Evangelical Congregational churches will meet for the sixth annual union service at 2 p.m. in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. The hour-long service will include scripture readings, meditation and sacred music.

Please See RITES Page B7 ▶



Crowd jams Richland Mall during appearance by President's mother

to her son's campaign.

"I'm here for Jimmy, you know," she said. "I ask you for his sake to go to the polls. The primary is so important."

But that was about it for politics. She called Pennsylvania "one of the important states" in the campaign, then acknowledged the many children around and insisted they ask questions.

"Is Amy a Girl Scout?" someone asked.

"She's the other thing — a Brownie."

"Do you wear glasses?"

"No, I had cataracts. Now I wear contacts."

Mrs. Carter spotted the Quakertown High School Jazz Band which had entertained the crowd waiting her arrival.

"I want to hear you play something for me," she insisted. Moments later she got a good, solid

disco beat.

"We're just delighted with the crowd turnout," said Ann Hadfield, an Upper Bucks coordinator for the Carter-Mondale campaign. "We've been told it's bigger than the turnout at Plymouth Meeting Wednesday."

Mrs. Carter termed the Quakertown atmosphere "like a Saturday night at home."

Please See POLITICS Page B2 ▶

King

It doesn't really matter to me now. I've been to the mountaintop.

the noise of the traffic and the chatter of Thursday night shoppers.

"We've got some difficult days ahead, but

Please See KING Page B4 ▶

She's charming. She's 7. And she may be the new Shirley Temple. She plays The Kid in the remake of Temple's 1934 classic, 'Little Miss Marker.' Call-Chronicle film critic Dale Schneck interviews her on

B8



memorate the suffering and death nearly two thousand years ago of a man who preached forgiveness, but was not heard by the people of his time.

Today a group of Bethlehem teenagers, members of the senior youth fellowship at Christ United Church of Christ, will symbolically retrace that man's cross-bearing steps through Jerusalem as they carry a 300-pound cross through the streets of Bethlehem. The procession, a 13-year tradition at the church, will begin at 2 p.m. at the Cathedral Church of the Nativity. It will move across the Hill-to-Hill Bridge, north on Main Street east to Center Street and south to Christ church. The cross will be returned to the chancel in a solemn rite during the 7:30 p.m. communion

Politics seem to take a back seat as Miss Lillian visits Bucks mall

By BUZZ CRESSMAN
Bucks-Mont Bureau Chief

She was spry and gentle, warm and hospitable, but above all, the

kind, sharp Southern senior citizen everyone had pictured from her countless appearances on the newspaper pages and TV.

When Miss Lillian, the Presi-

dent's white-haired 81-year-old mother, swept into Richland Mall in Upper Bucks County yesterday, it was the area's first political rally where politics suddenly took a back seat.

Miss Lillian was witty, then serious with the several hundred people who waited patiently for her arrival. It was always "Jimmy," when there was reference to the President.

The crowd came to see her gracious charm and world-famous personality and Miss Lillian apparently didn't disappoint anyone.

It was all part of President Carter's "Rose Garden" campaign and his prominent mother played it like a .400-hitting baseball slugger.

Her Richland Mall visit was part of a regional swing to get the President votes in the Pennsylvania primary and she arrived looking as fresh as possible in a car driven from Bethlehem by former Bucks Commissioner Joseph F. Catania.

"You've all come to see me?" she asked in her Georgia drawl.

"You don't know how Jimmy and I appreciate it," she said inside the shopping center where business came to a halt.

The only thing absent was her acknowledged scrappy side, apparently well confined in the effort to bring warmth, charm and humor



Miss Lillian appeals for primary vote at Richland

we will accept any decision that the Revolutionary Council takes because it is the highest body in the country which is supported by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini."

- The Militants

"As far as I am concerned, the United States has now met the condition for the Revolutionary Council to take control of the hostages," Bani-Sadr said in the CBS interview.

According to published reports, the key condition was that Carter refrain from further comments on the hostages until the Parliament, or Majlis, meets. White House spokesman Jody Powell told reporters yesterday the administration will be "restrained," and urge Americans to "stay cool, at least for a while."

See Page 2, Column 1

A spokesman for the militants told Canadian Press in Tehran: "We will accept any decision that the Revolutionary Council takes because it is the highest body in the country which is supported by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini," leader of the revolution.

The militants had relied on Khomeini's support to defy an attempt by

Bani-Sadr last month to take custody of the Americans.

Bani-Sadr, speaking to CBS and NBC News, said the Revolutionary Council would decide on the timing of the transfer, and that an Iranian Parliament to meet this summer would settle the fate of the Americans. He said he had received a message from Carter yester-

Militants holding American hostages inside the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran said today they are ready to turn their captives over to the ruling Revolutionary Council, if requested. The transfer could come Saturday, two council members said.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, interviewed on American television, said President Carter had met his demands for the government to take control of the hostages, and that he would ask the council to make a decision later in the day.

Miss Lillian shows her winning form

DAVID DAWSON
Chronicle staff writer

Miss Lillian arrived in Allentown today, winning over the hearts of everyone she met.

The president's mother, full of vigor despite her 81 years, spoke at a breakfast meeting, met with the press for a few minutes and then shook hands with a crowd of about 150 before getting back into her limousine for a short ride to the next affair in Bethlehem.

The visit may have been brief, but it takes but a few words for this grand lady to win the respect and admiration of a roomful of people; to endear her to all.

She began her talk to party and government officials in the Hess's Patio Restaurant by explaining why she is called Miss Lillian. She said shortly after her son was elected president, she received all kinds of strange mail from people who gathered he was born out of wedlock.

"I had to explain in detail we have this old custom, like in 'Gone With the Wind,'" she said, "Everyone is called 'Miss'."



t 'First Mother'

Chronicle photos/DICK MANTZ



Miss Lillian charms the crowd at Hess's

See Page 2, Column 4

Beth

The Weather

Rain Likely
Tonight, Friday
(Details on Page 30) —

The Glo

In the Heart of t

Allentown

BETHLEHEM, PA., TH

VOL. CXIII—NO. 35,012

Militants Will Give Up 50, Hold Embassy

By United Press International
Two members of Iran's Revolutionary Council said today two council officials will go to the U.S. Embassy Saturday to take control of the 50 U.S. hostages. The militants said they would give up the hostages but not the embassy.

"We have many, many more documents to examine to prove U.S. crimes against my country," a spokesman for the militants said in explaining why they refused to vacate the embassy they seized Nov. 4.

Interior Minister Mahdavi Kani and presidential adviser Ezatollah Sahabi were quoted in the Persian-language newspaper Kayhan as saying the Revolutionary Council "is prepared to take over the hostages" in 48 hours.

Actually taking custody of the hostages, as Sahabi and Kani suggested, assumes that the militants would immediately relinquish the captives as they have recently pledged to do if so directed by the government.

A militant spokesman identified only as Shahpour said that if the Revolutionary Council asked for custody of the hostages, "we would agree to that."

Asked whether the militants would insist, as they have in the past, on a direct order from Ayatollah Khomeini, Shahpour said, "If the Revolutionary Council asks us to hand over the embassy, we will not do it."

"We never said that we would hand over the embassy," Shahpour said. "We said that if the Revolutionary Council requests it we hand over the hostages to them, not the embassy."

"We will not give up the house of spies," Shahpour said.

In Washington, White House press secretary Jody Powell said today transfer of the hostages to government control this weekend "would be a step in the right direction." He also said President Carter and Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr have been keeping up a "government-to-government" stream of messages.

Bani-Sadr said that if the Revolutionary Council agrees, the transfer of the Americans to government control "may not take too long."

"As president, I would not want to speak for the Revolutionary Council. It is up to the Revolutionary Council to decide," Bani-Sadr told the NBC "Today" television program.

Asked if the handover of the hostages could come quickly after negotiations with the militants at the U.S. Embassy, Bani-Sadr said, "If the Revolutionary Council asks us to hand over the embassy, we will not do it."



Miss Lillian with Allentown Mayor Frank Fisch

THURSDAY

lehem

Lehigh Valley Times

The Lehigh Valley

Easton



THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1980

20¢ SINGLE COPY—\$1.20

Home Delivered Weekly

Lillian Carter Leads Invasion For LV Vote

By DORIS BINGHAM
Accent on Living Editor

"Sit down now. Don't get up for me," she said as she came into the Patio Restaurant at Hess's in a dusty pink pant suit with her grayish white hair trimmed in a boyish cut.

Two hundred invited guests stood up nevertheless and greeted Lillian Carter ("Miss Lillian") at a brunch in the Patio Restaurant at Hess's and several hundred more crowded on Hess's lower floor to get a glimpse of the President's mother this morning.

And so began the invasion of prominent figures bidding for the Lehigh Valley vote in the crucial Pennsylvania presidential primary election on April 22.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, who hopes to thwart Carter's renomination, was scheduled to arrive late this afternoon for a fast stop and a rally at United Steelworkers Union headquarters in Bethlehem.



(Globe-Times Photo)

at Brunch

Carter

King

...and every night shoppers.
"We've got some difficult days ahead, but it doesn't really matter to me now. I've been to the mountaintop."

Please See KING Page B4 ▶

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B8



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Miz Lillian campaigns for son and



Lillian Carter received a warm welcome during her visit yesterday at Hess's in Allentown

Photogr

Joseph McShea of the Allentown Catholic Diocese will officiate at a celebration of the passion of Christ. The service includes Scripture readings and Holy Communion, culminated by the gradual uncovering of a veiled cross. At 7 p.m., the crucifixion again will be remembered during the Stations of the Cross.

The significance of the first Good Friday embraces an ecumenical spirit that will draw many local churches to combined services today.

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discussion by the Rev. David J. Watkins, president of Pinebrook Junior College, Coopersburg.

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Please See RITES Page B7

... makes a few friends for herself



...phy by JOHN SIMITZ

By JANE SEIGENDALL
Of The Morning Call

"She's plain. She's just like us. She's just plain Lillian," said a Hess's shopper yesterday after seeing Miz Lillian for the first time as she greeted a crowd on Hess's main floor in Allentown.

Another man called out, "We love you Miss Lillian," as the small, white-haired woman made her way through the crowd that had assembled to greet the First Mother shortly after Hess's opened for business.

Shoppers were peering around displays and ducking through clothes racks to get a glimpse of her as several women fumbled their way through an umbrella display so they could shake Miz Lillian's hand.

The reception she received was warm, hearty and went smoothly, with the exception of microphone trouble ("The mikes always seem to give out on me," she said) and one long-haired heckler wearing a T-shirt that stated "Draft Little Amy" on it.

She spoke to many people and shook many hands, although she noted several times her hands often get sore from all the contact.

Earlier in the morning, Hess's held a scrambled eggs and ham breakfast for about 150 community business and civic leaders in the store's Patio restaurant as the reception for Mrs. Carter's Allentown visit.

The spry, 81-year-old great-grandmother dressed in a pastel yellow pantsuit arrived near the end of the breakfast and was presented to the crowd by Bob Sugarman, Carter's campaign manager and by Dr. Muriel Berman, Hess's assistant chairwoman.

Lillian began by telling the crowd she had to clear up the "damn Yankees'" confusion concerning her name, Miz Lillian.

"You wouldn't believe the letters I got when Jimmy was elected President," she said. "I guess they all thought Jimmy was



born out of wedlock. I had to explain about this old custom we have, like in "Gone with the Wind," — Miz Scarlet, you know. Besides, our little town of 600 had five Mrs. Carters, so I became Miz Lillian."

She quipped mostly about her family, but steered clear of real issues. "I never discuss issues with Jimmy, with the exception of the Peace Corps one time. I really try not to get info that," she said.

She did say one of her prime concerns is that the hostages in Iran be released. She noted, however, it was a delicate situation

Please See LILLIAN Page B3

(Lyj)

Critical files - Files, Jim
cc suit 4/22/80

Received 4/21/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Robert M. Gates, Jr.
Deputy Secretary

Mr. President,

Susan suggested I let you know that Ann and I are getting married here in Washington on June 7. Ann's parents are from South Carolina and are now very interested in your re election, so they will not have an unemployed son in law. Like in days of old I thought I should get the approval of the King.

Jim

cc Jim - cc ^{secret} 4/22/80

You have my approval, my congratulations & my best wishes! Rosalynn's mother doesn't want an unemployed son-in-law, either. Jimmy

Critical files copy -

HOWLETT & PERKINS ASSOCIATES

Object to Perkins

4/22/80

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, JR.

MICHAEL J. HOWLETT

April 18, 1980

*cc Bill Perkins -
I'll stick with
a qualified running
mate, Fritz Mondale*

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

Dear Mr. President:

J.C.

In talking to Susan Clough this past Monday and telling her of my great concern regarding the election this fall, she suggested that I write to you of some of my ideas for the nomination and election.

I sincerely believe that the year 1980 can be the most important in our nation's 200 year history, and that it is of utmost importance that you be nominated and elected. If ever concern should be voiced for our great country, it is the possibility of the nomination and election of Ronald Reagan. In my opinion, never in the annals of our history have we been faced with a more ominous prospect if he were to succeed you in the Presidency. Thinking of the former Governor sitting across the conference table from a Brezhnev, or his statements with regard to the blockade of Cuba should send cold chills up the spine of any level-headed thinking American.

With a campaign this fall between you and former Governor Reagan, I believe it would be a very close contest, and with Congressman John Anderson in the race as a third party candidate, I am most fearful of the election of Ronald Reagan.

I would like to respectfully suggest that you give serious consideration in offering the Vice Presidential nomination to Congressman John Anderson. Needless to say, there is past precedence for this. But, the two most vivid that come to mind in the 20th Century were perhaps two of our greatest Presidents, namely Theodore Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Although I am not smart enough or qualified to know how you could gracefully replace as your running mate, Vice President Mondale, whom I personally and greatly admire, and whom I would like to some day see in the White HOuse; now is not the time to let personal emotions dictate a winning ticket which is necessary for the salvation of our country.

With the Congressman's apparent great popularity, I believe it would bring great strength to the Democratic ticket and that it would insure your election this fall which is so necessary. Having known the Congressman for the last 20 years, I believe that he would put personal considerations aside in running as a third party candidate and would accept the Vice Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. I further believe that Congressman Anderson's ideas are more in tune with our party than with his own, and consequently, would be more comfortable running on the Democratic ticket.

If you feel that any of the above has any merit whatsoever, I would respectfully suggest that feelers or a close confidant should be sent to discuss this possibility with the Congressman.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Perkins". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

William H. Perkins, Jr.

WHP/sk

HOWLETT & PERKINS ASSOCIATES

MICHAEL J. HOWLETT

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, JR.

April 18, 1980

Ms. Susan Clough
Personal Assistant/Secretary
to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Susan:

It was nice talking to you this week and I am glad after seeing the headlines of this morning's Chicago Sun-Times "Anderson Will Run As Independent" that I mentioned my ideas on Monday. I appreciate very much your suggestion that I bring my idea to the attention of the President, if you will be so kind as to give it to him.

Sorry to learn of your accident and I am glad that you are now fully recovered. Hope to see you on my next visit to Washington.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



William H. Perkins, Jr.

WHP/sk

Out Box, Tuesday, April 22, 1980
(Phil Wise's handwriting)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	C	k	Uncomm
Pa	92	93	
Mo	60	10	7
Vt	4	6	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	156	109	9

C	k	uncom	Brown
1161	599	51	1

Kennedy needs 70.2% of delegates left
you have 70% of delegates needed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22 Apr 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Any interest in
marginal notation?

If not, I'll send
to Jack Watson or
Stu for ack.

--SSC

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS**

Date:

To: Susan Clough

From: SUSAN J. IRVING

This was handed to Charlie Schultze at a recent speaking engagement. He was asked to give it to the President--not through normal correspondence channels. We are complying with the request in this manner.



Township of Springfield

DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

50 POWELL ROAD, SPRINGFIELD, PA. 19064

OFFICES 544-1300

POLICE 544-1100

HIGHWAY 543-2837

April 16, 1980

HARRY A. BORNMAN
Secretary

JOSEPH C. HARRITY
Treasurer

HARRY J. BRADLEY, Esq.
DONALD H. PUGH, Esq.
Solicitors

JOHN A. MEARKLE
Engineering Dept.

Commissioners

FRANK L. MUSTARO
President

ALBERT C. YOUNG
Vice President

W. STEVEN JOACHIM
MARY ANN ARTY
LEE J. JANICZEK
ROBERT M. DIORIO
BERNARD E. STEIN

The Honorable James E. Carter,
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

*Jack
Answer
J*

Dear Mr. President:

For seven and a half years, the Township has been in receipt of General Revenue Sharing payments. The payments were in an amount equivalent to five mills of real estate tax. That has varied over the years from \$156,000 to \$200,000 annually.

In Pennsylvania, the Township is limited by law to thirty mills for general operations with another five mills available with Court approval. This year, for the first time in our history, inflation has caused the Commissioners to obtain Court approval for an additional 4.14 mills. Now we have exhausted the real estate tax possibility. We also levied six other forms of taxation, mainly on business operations (as well as service charges), in an attempt to provide and maintain the minimum municipal services for our 29,500 residents who are housed in 8200 dwelling units.

The funds which the Township has received from the Revenue Sharing have been appropriated to the Protection of Persons and Property with public approval. They are pertinent to maintaining our 35 member police force. We are not without our share of crime, unfortunately. We rely on Revenue Sharing even more heavily now during this period of inflation when every thing purchased by local government rises in cost faster than budget adjustments can be accomplished.

Revenue Sharing is recognized by our residents as one of the most successful Federal programs. The average person is aware that this is one area of Federal programming that reaches and aids them directly and they support its continuance. Over the years, Revenue Sharing has become a building block in our budgeting. The revenue it

The Honorable James E. Carter

April 16, 1980

Sheet #2 of 2

provides does not contribute to inflation as do so many temporary, short-lived Federal grant programs. To remove the Revenue Sharing program would cause considerable dislocation.

If, in your judgment you find it necessary to take this drastic step, it is respectfully suggested that it be done slowly over a period of years to allow an orderly adjustment by the 36,000 eligible recipient governments. We Commissioners know something of your own budget problems and we realize that you must make adjustments but, from our local observation, Revenue Sharing is working well and should be one of the last areas to be trimmed out of the Federal budget.

We thank you for your consideration of our viewpoint.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank L. Mustaro". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Respectfully,".

Frank L. Mustaro,
President

FLM:tg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22 Apr 80

Alfred Kahn

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Al McDonald
Jody Powell
Charlie Schultze

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1980

*Fred -
No progress
on pricing?
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ALFRED E. KAHN *Fred*

SUBJECT:

Our Meeting with Leaders of the Chemical Industry,
April 11, 1980

I think this meeting was worthwhile, for several reasons.

First, it must have helped convince these people that we really do not want mandatory controls.

Second, it certainly demonstrated that we -- and that prominently includes you -- are serious about the voluntary program; it can't help but make them think an additional time before lightly violating the standards.

Third, I think it gave added credibility, however slightly, to our professions of determination to make the regulations that affect them as cost-effective as possible.

And fourth, it ended up initiating a promising process of collaborative regulatory review.

Most of the meeting was devoted to their violent complaints against environmental and safety regulation.

- o Several of them observed that because a company faces prosecution if it fails to meet the standards, the way in which the regulations are administered actually discourages experimentation with possibly more effective and economical technology.
- o Their unanimous view -- at least the only one expressed -- is that the regulatory authorities have an attitude that is "prosecutorial," "vindictive" and "propagandistic." They accused EPA of "doing everything in its power to stir up public hysteria" on the subject of dangerous chemical wastes.

Bill Drayton, Assistant Administrator for Planning and Evaluation at EPA, whom I asked to attend the meeting, handled these hostile comments magnificently -- firmly, with understanding, reasonably, and soliciting constructive criticism and cooperation.

At length, I proposed that they name a small group to meet with me and other people in the Administration -- whether deputies like Ron Lewis, Si Lazarus, George Eads, Bill Drayton, or their respective principals -- to explore their complaints and attempt to find constructive solutions. The quickness with which they accepted my suggestion -- along with their grudging admission that EPA's bubble concept is an important step forward -- leads me to think such an effort could do some real good, without in any way abandoning or even diluting the statutory goals.

Then, I suggested and they agreed, the big group might be reconvened in three to four months to see whether we had in fact made progress, on both the regulatory and the pricing front: I attempted consistently to tie these two goals together -- pricing restraint on their part, regulatory reform, on ours.

4/22/80

TALKING POINTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL MEETING ON FARM CREDIT

1. I would like to touch briefly on general budgetary issues and then turn to some specific matters of farm policy.

Budget issues

2. I remain absolutely committed to a balanced budget in FY 1981. This is a crucial step in battling inflation.

3. But we must not try to reach this goal by destroying the social progress so many of us have worked so hard to build. We must reach it through carefully considered budget reductions where they can be made with the least disruption.

4. I want to make it unmistakably clear that I support the Obey amendment as printed in the Congressional Record of April 21. This would provide \$500 million for transitional assistance to protect local communities against the abrupt financial dislocation resulting from ending the State share of General Revenue Sharing.

5. Except for the Obey amendment, I intend to stand with Chairman Giaimo in opposing all other 1981 amendments. In particular, I will fight against gutting food stamps and other social programs to provide unnecessary increases in Defense spending. The Defense increases I have already proposed are both necessary and adequate. We must not force needy Americans to pay the price of a false choice -- a choice not between guns and butter but between guns and bread.

Farm issues

6. The farm sector is going through a rough period. I know how deeply this concerns you and the people and communities you represent. It concerns me too because a healthy farm economy is a necessary condition of a healthy general economy.

7. Nevertheless, each of us must recognize that inflation is the single most important domestic problem facing our Nation. It has reached proportions that are far larger than any one issue or any one interest. If we do not decide as a Nation to come to grips with it, then the fabric of our Nation -- economic, political, and social -- will begin to come apart. A balanced budget is fundamental to our success in controlling inflation.

8. In agriculture, the challenge for us is to devise a policy that protects farmers from undue economic hardship during this time, but does so in a way that is consistent with our long-term farm policy and recognizes that controlling inflation vital to all of us, including farmers.

9. A high degree of cooperation will be required if we are to succeed. I have been very pleased with the cooperative spirit that has marked recent legislative activity in the farm policy field -- for example, in the legislation to raise target prices, to extend and increase the Farmers Home Administration Economic Emergency loan program, and to extend the authority of the Federal Reserve.

10. There are several dimensions of the current farm economic problem. While they are interrelated, I believe it is helpful to separate them, both for purposes of description and for purposes of devising policy solutions.

A. Soviet suspension. While this action made the current problems more difficult, we are well along in taking actions to offset the price effects and to spread the cost of the action among all Americans. Some numbers help put this in perspective:

CCC purchases - wheat	4.2 mmt
- corn	1.5
Additions to farmer-owned grain reserve since 1/7/80	
- wheat	1.0
- corn	<u>5.0</u>
Subtotal of grain isolated to date	11.7
Reserve target for non-participants, by 5/15/80	7.5
Total grain being isolated	19.2

In taking these steps, we will have added over \$2 billion to the receipts of grain producers.

Furthermore, we have assumed exporter contracts for about 14 mmt of unshipped grain. Although we eventually plan to return this to the market, we have promised not to do so while corn prices are below the levels we would have expected in the absence of the suspension.

The 19.2 mmt of grain that is being isolated from the market compares to around 17 mmt of suspended shipments. Thus we have nearly satisfied our commitment to taking offsetting actions and isolating this grain from the market. I believe that any objective observer would have to conclude that the near-term market price effects of the Soviet suspension have now largely been neutralized, and that the current low prices are not a result of that action. In fact, U.S. exports of corn are now expected to exceed 2.4 billion bushels -- only 100 million less than we had expected before the suspension.

One last point on the Soviet grain suspension. This policy -- which I intend to stick by -- has had its desired effect on the Soviet Union. As a result of a 10 to 11 mmt shortfall of feed grain imports, the Soviets have had to reduce both meat production and the size of their livestock herds. And, in the process, they have reduced their grain stocks to a bare minimum.

- B. Farm Credit Squeeze. In the face of weak commodity prices in the early months of 1980 and rapidly rising interest rates, farmers have been squeezed hard in arranging their credit for spring planting. This is particularly true for credit that has normally moved through commercial banks.

In addition to our actions in connection with the Soviet suspension, which also provided needed capital, we have taken two other important steps, in cooperation with the Congress:

- ¶ One is the extension of the Economic Emergency loan program, which has provided an additional \$2 billion.
- ¶ The other is the Federal Reserve policy, implemented under the Monetary Control Act of 1980, to provide seasonal lending rights to small, nonmember banks.

While these actions have not eliminated the problem, they have helped. The fact is, most farmers have been able to secure needed credit for spring planting. This is further substantiated by the latest planting intentions report, which shows that as of April 1 farmers intended to plant more acreage of most of the major crops than last year (feed grain acreage up 2 percent; food grain acreage up 10 percent). These intentions imply a far greater degree of farmer confidence in market prospects than the doomsayers would suggest.]

C. Farm Prices. Of the problems we face with the farm economy, I believe this is the pressing. When you look at it commodity by commodity, here is what you find:

¶ Hogs and soybeans are going through a price adjustment following significant overproduction. Hog prices should strengthen the last half of this year as supply is reduced.

¶ As meat and poultry supplies are reduced, cattle prices will also strengthen.

¶ Prices for both wheat and corn are out of line with market fundamentals. Exports remain strong. Free stocks will be lower than we had earlier anticipated. We believe a near-term recovery of price is inevitable.

11. Finally, I want to underscore the excellent record we have jointly made in constructing an effective farm policy. It is a policy we can all be proud of.

¶ It succeeded in turning around the disastrous price/income decline this Administration inherited.

¶ It has withstood the shock of record-large crops (in the case of corn, in back-to-back years).

¶ It has started to bring the cattle industry out of the most severe herd liquidation ever seen in this country.

¶ And it will meet its current tests too.

12. Although I have an open mind regarding further steps that might be required, it is extremely important that they not violate the basic principles of our current policy. I would therefore insist that they be carefully measured against:

- ¶ first, the extent of actual need in the farm sector;
- ¶ second, consistency with our overall farm policy, which has performed very well; and
- ¶ third, consistency with our overall policy of fiscal and monetary restraint.

13. This is my view of the situation. I would like to hear yours.

3:00 p.m.
(received 4/23 - 12:30 p.m.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 23, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Farm State Democrats

I have now reviewed the talking points on the budget for your session today with Farm State Democrats. Let me suggest the following additions:

1. In indicating that we will be supporting Congressman Giaimo's positions on the FY '81 resolution (except on Obey) you should also indicate that we are supporting him on the FY '80 "Technical" Amendment. This Amendment is needed and will provide the additional budget room needed for our supplementals to such programs as food stamps and disaster assistance which increases the FY '80 outlay level by about \$2.5 billion. That is not a figure that you should probably mention. It is best to just state that the FY '80 "Technical" Amendment incorporates new information about projected outlays that have become available since the Committee's mark-up.
2. In discussing the Obey Amendment, you should indicate that this \$500 million program is truly transitional -- it will last for only two years and it is designed to help urban areas which were dependent on receiving funds from the State share of revenue sharing acclimate themselves to reduced financial resources. You should emphasize that this is not a permanent program.
3. When you discuss the Holt Amendment, I think it is important to point out how devastating its impact would be if passed. (At the outset, you might indicate the seriousness of the Amendment by stating that it failed last year by only nine votes.) Under the Holt Amendment, \$5.1 billion would be added to the defense budget. The funds for that amount would come from such things as cutting food stamp benefits by \$600 million; reducing the CETA program by \$1.7 billion; by imposing a 20% across-the-board cut for 17 regulatory agencies; and by reducing foreign and multi-lateral aid by \$1.1 billion. It should be pointed out that these cuts are unrealistic and unwarranted, as is an additional \$5 billion for defense.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

3:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1980

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC HOUSE MEMBERS FROM AGRICULTURAL CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Wednesday, April 23, 1980
3 P.M. (30 minutes)
State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore

BL

I. PURPOSE

To brief Members of Congress on Administration actions with respect to farm economy.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Attached are background information and talking points provided by DPS and Department of Agriculture CL. We have left them as is because we feel they will be more useful to you in this form.
- B. Participants: The President, Secretary Bergland, Stu Eizenstat, Jim Webster (Agriculture), Frank Moore and the Democratic House Members from agricultural districts.
- C. Press Plan: White House photo only, except for open press coverage of your first 2 minutes on Budget

III. TALKING POINTS

Attached.

Mr. President

There are 8 pages of background from DOA which you can skim or read in depth depending on your needs. Stu and Lynn Daft's talking points follow. Note the opening points on the Budget for press consumption.

TSB Thomson

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Concerns of Farm-State Members of Congress

Farm organization leaders and farm-state Members of Congress share a general perception that the agricultural economy is on the verge of collapse. They reason from that assumption that immediate Government intervention is essential to the preservation of the fabric of rural society as we have known it. Further, Democrats in this category conclude that the absence of immediate and decisive Government action guarantees a Republican landslide in farm states.

None of these assumptions, of course, can be proven. An element in the Midwest and Great Plains, especially before planting or before harvest seasons, always holds that the end of the world is near.

The perception this year, however, is more pervasive and broader than at any time in recent years because of a number of unrelated factors:

- o Large supplies of meat have driven farm prices of cattle, hogs, chicken and turkeys below cost of production.
- o Wheat, feed grains, and soybean prices suffered after the suspension of additional sales to the Soviet Union, although the quantity of soybeans involved was miniscule.
- o The Administration responded tentatively, and in some cases slowly, to implement the steps taken to offset the effects of the USSR trade restrictions on farmers.
- o The drain of capital from country banks to higher-yielding investments has caused spot credit shortages and high interest rates have created borrowing problems for many producers.
- o Spot price problems have developed in many commodities in midwestern states with difficult railroad problems.
- o Our decision late last year not to have crop set-asides in 1980, reinforced after the grain sales suspension this year by a decision not to have a voluntary paid acreage diversion.
- o Investor confidence in commodity futures trading, accented by the silver collapse, has eroded as well in agricultural commodities trading.
- o The convergence of these factors and the general economic atmosphere have chilled farmer confidence about the future -- immediate and long-term.

Reaction to Farmer Pressure

House and Senate Agriculture Committees scheduled hearings immediately after the January 4 decision to prohibit the Soviets from buying beyond the 8 million tons of grain committed in the five-year agreement.

For about six weeks, farm prices gained from suspension lows to pre-suspension levels and held for a short time. However, steady erosion set in and with it came increased pressure from

and on Members and from farm leaders for administrative or legislative solutions.

These solutions took the form of substantially higher price support loan rates in most cases, and substantially easier credit availability and interest rates in many others.

Both Committees have reported various bills which would substantially increase price support loans and incur substantial budget outlays. Neither Chairman Talmadge nor Chairman Foley have been willing or eager to take these bills to the floor out of the likelihood that the mood of budget restraint would make them extremely difficult to enact.

The Congress quickly enacted two bills with our support. Both have been signed. One extended the Economic Emergency Loan Program and authorized an additional \$2 billion in loan guarantees; the other provided eligibility in the grain reserve for producers who did not participate in last year's set-aside programs, an authority which the Secretary has made available only for corn producers.

Our renewed request for the Food Security Reserve -- 4 million tons of suspended wheat, which we have purchased, earmarked only for overseas food assistance in tight supply and natural

disaster situations -- has been approved by the Senate Committee and by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It must still be approved by the House Agriculture Committee and needs floor action in both houses.

An approach, originally introduced by Senator J.J. Exon of Nebraska, which would provide an additional price support loan solely for wheat and feed grain in the farmer-owned reserve, appears to be gaining support from more responsible Members. The version of this approach, which has been reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee, would provide \$2.25 per bushel for corn and \$3.30 for wheat, compared with the basic loan rate of \$2.10 for corn and \$2.50 for wheat. USDA budget estimates vary sharply; we are seeking to reconcile these differences.

Over the past 90 days, there appears to have developed among farm-state Democrats a concensus which can be described briefly:

- o They want to pass something which will quickly increase grain prices and hold them through the 1980 crop season.
- o They feel frustrated by the Administration's perceived unwillingness to consider any additional budget outlay.
- o They are completely frustrated by their own silent conclusion that the Congress itself will not pass any legislation with substantial budget outlays.

Administration's Response to Date

Although we have not acted with the certainty and dispatch which would be desirable if we were perfect people with superhuman judgment and foresight, the Administration nevertheless has taken numerous steps and invested substantial budget outlays in an effort to restore farm prices to reasonable levels.

Summing them up:

- o We announced our intention to isolate from the market a quantity of grain and soybeans equal to ~~that~~ which will not be shipped to the USSR.
- o The wheat purchase is complete, the full 4.2 million tons barred from shipment to the USSR has been purchased, much of it directly from farmers at country locations.
- o Corn purchases now total nearly 2 million tons, with purchases to continue every two weeks. We will buy more corn next Monday. Additional corn placed in the reserve will bring the total quantity isolated to the 10 million tons suspended.
- o We have allocated to state offices of Farmers Home Administration half of the \$2 billion of Economic Emergency Loan authority. As of today, the allocation has been used up in Alabama, Mississippi, and Iowa; it will be exhausted by Friday in South Dakota and California.
- o Additional incentives for feed grain program participants brought an additional 202.7 million bushels of corn into the farmer-owned reserve.
- o Producers who did not participate in the 1979 set-aside have been eligible to place corn directly into the reserve since last week. It is too early to say how much corn will be entered by the May 15 deadline.

o You signed into law a bill which increased the 1980 crop target prices to \$3.63 a bushel for wheat (up from \$3.20) and to \$2.35 a bushel for corn (up from \$2.20).

W +43
C +15

Other Issues Which May Arise

Although grain and livestock prices are the most depressed and most of the Members invited will express these concerns, it is possible that other commodity issues may surface at the meeting. These include:

Tobacco. Secretary Bergland was quoted a week ago in The Washington Post as saying if he had the authority, he would ban smoking. The newspaper did not include the several qualifications the Secretary expressed. We have continued to tell tobacco state members that you and the Secretary believe the economic and health issues should be considered separately and that we continue our strong support of the tobacco price support program.

Tobacco Exports. USDA is asking for public comment on a proposal to allow the Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation to undertake a two-year experiment to sell directly to export markets. Historically the Corporation, a grower cooperative financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, has been limited to sales to private exporting companies who in turn sell in the export market. USDA's decision was requested by all Senators from North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Exporters, of course, were opposed.

Reclamation Law. Rural California Members continue opposed to the Administration's efforts to enforce the acreage limitation and residency requirements of the Reclamation Act of 1902.

Consumerism. Some Democratic Members, led by House Appropriations Chairman Jamie Whitten, are highly critical of USDA efforts to accommodate the interests of consumers. Whitten and others were highly critical of the 1979 USDA Yearbook of Agriculture, written for urban children, and of efforts to enforce the Wholesome Meat Act.

Dairy Issues. Dairy interests are generally pleased with the Administration's continued support of 80 percent of parity for manufacturing milk. Informed dairymen have begun to share the Administration's concern that the price may now be sufficiently high as to stimulate production and cause USDA takeover of dairy surpluses to become too costly. At the same time, the dairy industry is strongly opposed to a request by the Community Nutrition Institute, now being considered by Secretary Bergland, to hold public hearings on regulations which require reconstituted milk to be priced as high as whole milk. Some 100 Members of the House and 35 Senators have written to you objecting to holding a hearing. Dairy spokesmen also have called for a prohibition on the import of casein,

although USDA and the International Trade Commission have not been able to find that casein imports (largely from New Zealand) have harmed U.S. dairy producers.

Mechanization Research. California and Southeastern Members have expressed concern about Secretary Bergland's decision to pull back on research designed to mechanize agricultural production when it would displace a willing labor force. Farm worker interests in both regions have supported the decision vocally.

Structure Project. The Secretary's searching examination of the role of the Federal Government and how it affects the structure of agriculture has brought concern from large-scale agribusiness interests, again principally in the Southeast and Far West. They have expressed concern that it is an effort to break up big farms, which it is not. Related to this concern has been fear expressed in the Southeast about a small farm education and assistance project designed to put minority farmers into ownership of their own land with cooperative marketing organizations. Involvement of an Israeli foundation has given some Members the misimpression that it is designed to establish the kibbutz in the United States. The entire concept, however, is designed to promote private ownership.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22 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: Frank Moore
Stu Eizenstat



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

*Recd, letter needs
date, + Recd*

Susan

April 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM MCINTYRE *Jim*
FRANK MOORE *F.M./B:1*

SUBJECT: Attached Letter to the Speaker on the First Budget Resolution

The House of Representatives will begin consideration of the First Budget Resolution for FY 1981 on Tuesday, April 22. We suggest that you send the attached letter to the Speaker to make your position clear on several issues: (1) your support for the Obey amendment, which includes \$500 million for the Transitional Assistance Payments program for local governments; (2) your strong opposition to the Holt amendment, which would add \$5.1 billion to defense while severely reducing other functions; and (3) the need for prompt final action on the Resolution.

After you sign the letter, please return it to Jim before transmitting it to the Speaker. It is written based on our understanding of the text of these amendments, and should be verified after the amendments are printed in the Congressional Record of today. We will see that the letter is distributed to all Members of Congress and relevant interest groups.

The speechwriters have cleared the letter.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1980

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As the House of Representatives begins its consideration of the First Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 1981, I wanted to convey to you and your colleagues the Administration's position on several issues.

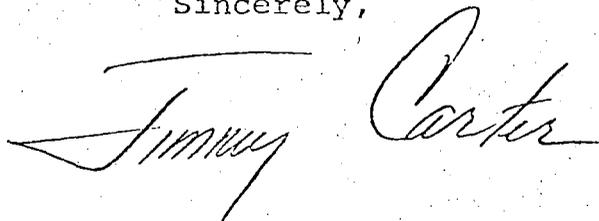
The Resolution as reported closely resembles my proposed budget. I am pleased that the House Budget Committee, under the leadership of Chairman Giaimo, moved so quickly and responsibly in reporting a Resolution. Except for the Obey amendment mentioned below, we will support the position of Chairman Giaimo in opposing all amendments for FY 1981. In addition, we will support the technical amendment for FY 1980 to be offered by Chairman Giaimo.

The Obey amendment will seek to increase funding for key domestic programs, while increasing receipts consistent with my budget, for a net addition to the FY 1981 surplus. This amendment includes \$500 million in 1981 for the two-year Transitional Assistance Program I proposed to protect local governments against abrupt financial dislocation resulting from ending the state share of General Revenue Sharing. I strongly favor the adoption of this amendment.

I am extremely concerned about the amendment to be offered by Congresswoman Holt to increase spending in the defense function to a level well above my revised budget, while severely reducing other functions. The adoption of such an amendment would repudiate the careful consideration of the House Budget Committee. It would reduce social and other non-defense functions to an unacceptably low level while providing for far more defense spending than is needed or advisable. I am strongly opposed to this amendment and urge the House to defeat it.

House action on this Resolution will be the first key test of the commitment that all of us have made to disciplining Federal spending and balancing the budget. Failure to live up to that commitment would be a major setback in our fight against inflation. I urge the House to act promptly and responsibly.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

MEETING WITH PRESIDENTS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

April 22, 1980

3:15 p.m.

Cabinet Room

From: Sarah Weddington

I. PURPOSE

To continue the process of working cooperatively with the women's organizations on the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. This meeting follows meetings in December, January and February with the same group.

To specifically address two issues:

- 1. The proposed vote in Illinois and White House action in support.
- 2. A major ERA fundraiser in June to be sponsored by the National Women's Political Caucus and ERAmerica with the support of the other organizations. This arose from your suggestion in December.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

There will be a pre-briefing and discussion of the following agenda from 1:00 to 3:15 p.m.

AGENDA

- 1:00 - 1:10 Welcome - Sarah Weddington
- 1:10 - 1:30 White House Conference on the Families - Barbara Warden
- 1:30 - 2:00 Budget - John White
- 2:00 - 2:30 Women in the Military/Registration - Kathleen Carpenter
- 2:30 - 3:15 ERA - Linda Tarr-Whelan
- 3:15 Meeting with President Carter

- B. The same group of presidents of national women's organizations has been invited (see attached).

Administration appointees assisting in the pre-briefing (see attached).

- C. There is no press planned for this regular meeting.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

- 1. Information on Illinois and other states is attached in the briefing materials.
- 2. You may be asked a general question about your budget policy. There is a briefing paper on the women's budget attached. The SBA program for women-owned businesses is under attack by Congress.

I have met with Senator Nelson and am working with Administration women to push for a solution.

3. Domestic violence legislation (S. 1843) will be in full committee for mark-up this week. The climate in the Senate is not favorable. This bill has been targeted for defeat by the right-wing.
4. You may be asked about Ruth Badar Ginsburg.

I have sent to the Senate the nomination of Ruth Badar Ginsburg for Federal Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

5. The Business Leaders briefing on ERA has been scheduled for May 15, 1980 beginning with a luncheon at 1:30 and continuing until 4:30. Invitations have gone to 200 business leaders of national prominence or key leaders from unratified states. The National Business Council for ERA and the League of Women Voters are co-sponsoring this event with us.
6. At the pre-briefing the presidents will be invited to a tour of Armed Forces facilities in the Norfolk area to see first-hand the role of women in the military. This is part of our educational efforts on the registration issue.

IV. TALKING POINTS

1. We are moving quickly toward a vote in Illinois on ERA. This is a critical time. It is important for us to work together.
 - a. I have invited a large group of business leaders of national prominence and those who are leaders in Illinois and other unratified states to come meet with me and participate in a briefing on May 15, 1980. I hope that you will join in that effort with your personal participation.
 - b. We have been working with leadership and the sponsors in Illinois on finding appropriate speakers for the hearings and identifying targets for lobbying. This will be an on-going effort which will include Mrs. Carter and myself, and key members of the Administration. Members of my staff will continue to travel to the state to keep close communication and coordination.
 - c. Plans are underway for a tour of Administration women in Illinois in target areas.
 - d. Rev. Bob Maddox has identified key religious leaders for me who will assist in the ERA efforts in Illinois.
 - e. I will be working with delegates who are pledged to me to ask for support of the ERA in Illinois.

- f. I have thought about the assistance that your organizations could be in this effort. Some of you are already working full-time on this such as the AAUW and NWPC. Others are putting staff, time or money into the state. I would like to encourage all of you to actively participate and to assure the participation of each of your members. I believe that each legislator in Illinois needs to hear from your organization.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Meeting with President Carter

April 22, 1980

Association of Junior Leagues

Margaret Graham
President-Elect

B'Nai B'rith Women

Annette Bloom
National Public Affairs Chair

Church Women United

Martha Edens
Executive Director

Coalition of Labor Union Women

Joyce Miller
President

ERAmerica

Suone Cotner
Executive Director

Federally Employed Women

Dorothy Nelms
President

Girl Scouts of the USA

Betty Pillsbury
1st Vice President

Girl's Clubs of America

Catherine Jones
Secretary of the Board

League of Women Voters

Ellouise Schoettler
ERA Director

Mexican-American Women's National Association

Wilma Espinosa
President

National Association of Commissions
on the Status of Women

Patricia Hill Burnett
President

National Association of Cuban-American Women

Ana Maria Perera
President

National Hook-Up of Black Women

Shirley Small-Rougeau
Executive Director

National Conference of Puerto Rican Women

Gladys Zelda
President, DC Chapter

National Council of Jewish Women

Iris Falk
President, DC Chapter

National Council of Negro Women

Davey Roundtree
General Counsel

National Federation of Business and
Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Julie Arri
President

National Federation of Democratic Women

C. Delores Tucker
President

National Women's Political Caucus

Christine Davis
Vice Chair

President's Advisory Committee for Women

Lynda Johnson Robb
Chair

Women's Equity Action League

Cris Candela
President

Young Women's Christian Association

Nancy Skallerup
Secretary of the Board

ADMINISTRATION
APPOINTEES

ADMINISTRATION APPOINTEES

April 22, 1980

Bette B. Anderson
Under Secretary
Department of the Treasury

Joan Bernstein
General Counsel
Department of Health and Human Services

Barbara Blum
Deputy Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Patricia M. Derian
Assistant Secretary for Human Rights
and Humanitarian Affairs
Department of State

Carol T. Foreman
Assistant Secretary for Food
and Consumer Services
Department of Agriculture

Alexis Herman
Director of Women's Bureau
Department of Labor

Ann F. Hoffman
Executive Assistant to the
Attorney General
Department of Justice

Mary King
Deputy Director
ACTION

Janice Mendenhall
Controller-Director of Administration
General Services Administration

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Chair
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

STATUS OF THE ERA IN THE VARIOUS STATES

ILLINOIS

There has been considerable grassroots activity in Illinois spearheaded by NOW. Primary results were read by the legislature as positive for ERA, although no seats will change hands before a vote is taken.

Some major events are planned:

- April 26 - AFL-CIO, UAW, and UMW are having a joint labor educational program and rally. Kirkland, Fraser, and Church will address the audience of 1000 -- Sec. Marshall is trying to adjust his schedule to attend.
- April 30 - Hearings set in the Senate Judiciary Committee.
- May 8 - National Business Council for ERA is bringing together business people for the first time in the state.
- May 10 - March for ERA in Chicago sponsored by NOW and AAUW. 100,000 are expected for a march, leaf-letting and lobby day.

The first floor vote is expected in the House in May and then in the Senate in early June. At this time, the votes are not there. Considerable efforts are directed at Governor Thompson, nominally pro-ERA - but inactive, for some Republican votes. A vote will be very tight and a positive response from the Carter delegates who are currently anti is critical.

FLORIDA

The public posture in Florida is -- no vote this year. Discussions between staff of this office and Florida leaders shows possibilities of behind-the-scenes activity to accomplish a win this year. It would be important for three reasons: (1) Winning a state would give a positive boost to Illinois; (2) the political advantage would be greatest for you in Florida since the win would be yours -- none of the women's organizations are currently active there; and (3) Florida becomes much more difficult next year when an anti-ERA House Speaker takes over.

NORTH CAROLINA

There is a bitter primary between Carl Stuart (now Speaker and a pro-leader) and Lt. Gov. Jimmy Green (an anti) for the Lt. Governorship. The strong coalition has problems since this weekend. NOW opened an office in the state and Eleanor Smeal came campaigning with Frances and Norman Lear for Carl Stuart. Suddenly, ERA, which had been a closet issue, has the front pages and its identification with NOW is extremely poor.

GEORGIA

The Georgia Coalition for ERA is wracked with an internal fight over the presidency and by-law changes to allow Joyce Parker an additional term. The fight is nasty and is becoming public.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S REVISED FY 1981 BUDGET

April 4, 1980

The President's revised 1981 budget calls for spending reductions of \$15 billion. This will be the first balanced budget our nation has had in 12 years. In addition, he proposes cuts of \$2.4 billion in FY 1980.

The reductions are spread across all the agencies, including some portions of the Defense Department's budget. Every agency's operating and administrative funds have been reduced to ensure that the government takes the lead in belt-tightening.

No group of people will bear a disproportionate share of the austerity. This Administration will not balance the budget on the backs of the poor. For example, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Aid to Families With Dependent Children benefit levels will not be reduced.

Similarly, we must maintain our nation's defense and military readiness. But other less essential, although clearly desirable, programs are being deferred until inflation is reduced to an acceptable level.

After extensive consultation, the President's advisors and leading Members of Congress agreed in principle to support a balanced budget based on substantial spending cuts. The President's budget reductions were developed jointly with the leaders of the Congress, so that this budget will be sustained by the Congress. The House soon will vote a balanced First Budget Resolution, approved by the House Budget Committee. The Senate's vote will follow.

WOMEN'S PROGRAMS IN THE FY 1981 BUDGET

In fiscal year 1981, the overriding priorities are controlling inflation and strengthening international security. Women are more than half the population, and these are their issues too.

Since we submitted the January 1981 budget, the economy has changed unexpectedly. Consumer demand and business investment have remained higher than expected. The unemployment rate has remained substantially the same for several months. At the same time, inflation and interest rates surged to unprecedented heights. Financial markets weakened, reflecting expectations of worsening inflation. It was clear the Administration had to take strong action to reaffirm its commitment to fiscal restraint.

On March 14, 1980, President Carter announced a five-point anti-inflation program. Increased discipline in Federal spending -- with a balanced FY 1981 budget -- is an essential element in the more comprehensive program. The other elements are: additional restraints on credit; wage and price actions; further energy conservation measures; and structural changes to enhance productivity, savings, research and development.

Even taking into consideration efforts to balance the budget, we will continue to provide for the most disadvantaged and helpless.

Inflation disproportionately ravages the income of the poor and those on fixed incomes. Women comprise more than half of these groups: three-fourths of the elderly poor are women; 67 percent of all food stamp families are headed by women; and women head 98 percent of AFDC families. Women earn less than men, and approximately 80 percent of all women in the labor force work in sales, service, and clerical jobs with low salaries.

The budget this year reflects consultations with women's organizations, agencies, and the Office of Management and Budget. The items in this briefing paper represent discussions with women's organizations about budget items and are in millions unless otherwise noted..

EDUCATION

Women's Educational Equity Act

Passed in 1974, the program funds curricula and training models for ending discrimination and sex role stereotyping of women in education. The budget proposes that \$10 million be spent for demonstration projects and \$10 million for projects to assist local educational agencies and institutions in complying with Title IX. Compliance projects, considered critical for creating direct change at the local level, will be funded for the first time in the FY 81.

79

80

81

\$9

\$10

\$20

Enforcement of Title IX

Passed in 1972, this amendment outlaws sex discrimination in education assisted by Federal funding. Strong new Title IX guidelines issued by HEW in December 1979 will be enforced by the Office of Civil Rights (formerly in HEW and now in the Department of Education).

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICESFamily planning

The major source of family planning research and services is in Title X of the Public Health Services Act. The Administration is suggesting a reduction of \$10 million in '80 funding levels, from \$165 million appropriated by the Congress to \$155 million. For '81, the Administration is requesting \$162 million, or an increase of \$7 million for the two year period. All programs in the new Department of Health and Human Services sustained some cuts, and this is a particularly large program.

<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>
\$135	\$155	\$162

Domestic Violence

The President supports the Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Act which passed the House on December 12. It is pending in the Senate. The bill provides funding for three years, after which the programs would operate under Title XX of the Social Security Act. It would fund community-based shelters up to 25 percent of their budget or \$50,000, whichever is smaller.

<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>
\$10	\$15	\$20

Child Care

Millions of women with young children have joined the paid labor force. In fact, 42 percent of these mothers worked outside their homes in 1978. There has been corresponding increase in supplemental child care programs. Parents have made their own arrangements -- using the child care tax credit, the AFDC reimbursement for child care, Head Start, and centers or day care homes funded through Title XX of the Social Security Act. Spending for child care exceeds the authorization for the Mondale-Brademas 1971 child care bill vetoed by President Nixon. For example:

	<u>79</u>	<u>80 (est)</u>	<u>81 (est)</u>
Title XX	\$800 million	\$876 million	\$1 billion
Tax Credit	\$715 million	\$820 million	\$900 million

Federal Child Care Standards

Child care groups have long been concerned about the health and safety of children in group care homes and centers. Vice President Mondale, as a senator, sponsored far reaching legislation to enforce Federal standards on facilities receiving Federal funds. The standards go into effect in 1980 with additional monies in the 1981 budget.

Head Start

We are requesting \$820 million for Head Start, an increase of \$85 million, 12 percent over the 1980 level. This permits a small increase in enrollment levels. In addition, \$10 million of this increase will expand services to poor urban families for whom services are lacking. We also will be making special efforts to upgrade the management capabilities and staff skills of Head Start grantees.

HOUSING

Families headed by women and elderly women living alone are substantially helped by subsidized housing programs. In 1976, female-headed households were 58 percent of all those receiving housing assistance. The 1981 budget makes commitments for an additional 300,000 HUD-subsidized urban housing units -- a big commitment for lower income families.

<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>
\$24.4 billion	\$26.7 billion	\$33.2 billion

FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

The WIC program helps those most likely to suffer from nutritional deficiency -- pregnant women, nursing mothers and their babies. Department of Agriculture studies demonstrate the program saves three dollars in health costs for each dollar it spends. But WIC's real benefits are for the 2.1 million women and their children who each month get a healthier start on life.

Under the revised '81 budget there is expected to be an increase in the overall number of people being served.

<u>79*</u>	<u>80*</u>	<u>81*</u>
\$550	\$736	\$900

* Budget Authority

Food Stamps

Food stamps go to the working poor and the elderly, providing a more adequate diet for people who would otherwise face malnutrition.

President Carter made enormous improvements in the program by eliminating the purchase requirement so that needy people now receive their stamps without spending limited cash. This year the program faced an arbitrary reduction in services due to a Congressionally mandated ceiling on total food stamp expenditures. The Administration has asked Congress to raise that ceiling, and the President's budget reflects the higher figures. The full 1980 amounts requested will be necessary to keep the program going at its present level throughout this fiscal year. Food stamps will be indexed for inflation once a year rather than semi-annually to save money. The amount of assets the average person can have to qualify for food stamps is frozen at \$1500.

<u>79*</u>	<u>80*</u>	<u>81*</u>
\$6.7 billion	\$8.8 billion	\$9.5 billion

* Budget Authority

LABORYouth Education, Training, and Employment

On January 10, President Carter announced a major new domestic initiative to assure education, training, and employment opportunities for young people, particularly disadvantaged minorities. Young women are almost half of unemployed youth. The President's plan will generate new opportunities for young women to acquire new skills, especially in non-traditional jobs, gaining valuable experience for the future.

Projected Increments to Current Program Levels

	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>
Dept. of Labor	\$300	\$1 billion
Dept. of Education	\$900	\$1 billion

Welfare Reform

Because of the inflationary pressures, the Administration proposes to postpone for a year the start of the President's welfare reform plan. Early enactment is still urged so that the program may be started in 1982.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

Data Collection:

Better management of local CETA programs, including more consistent cross-indexed data by race and sex is a goal of this Administration. Funds are being provided to develop model information systems and aid localities in upgrading their systems.

<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>
	\$5	\$10

Displaced Homemakers:

Funding for this program was specifically provided for in the last reauthorization for CETA. The Women's Bureau recently awarded \$3.25 million for projects under this program. Proposals are being sought for an additional \$1.75 million in projects. This \$5 million in program activity will carry over into 1981. The budget also included an additional \$1 million for the program.

The Women's Bureau has been working with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and prime sponsors to increase the number and quality of non-traditional jobs for women. In 1981, \$2.4 million of the Secretary's discretionary funds under CETA will be used for Bureau projects, an increase of \$1.8 million over 1980.

<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>
\$2.4	\$2.9	\$3.8

WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

In May 1979, as part of a continued expansion of the program for women business owners, the President signed an executive order directing the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise to design the first comprehensive development program for women-owned businesses. The Small Business Administration budget includes funding for this program.

<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>
\$2.5	\$13.6

Direct loans for women-owned businesses have been expanded by 50 percent.

<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>
\$50	\$75

CONCLUSION

In an austere budget year each of these important areas - education, employment, health, child care, food programs and business - has been addressed in President Carter's 1981 budget. The budget consultation process significantly helped to highlight issues of concern.

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