

5/2/80

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 May 80

The Vice President
Secretary Marshall
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

Charlie Schultze

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/1/80

Mr. President:

On the second issue presented by OMB, Frank Moore joins the Vice President, Marshall, Eizenstat, Watson, Schultze and Butler in recommending Option C.

According to CL, "in the final analysis, the cuts recommended by Option B are likely to emerge from the authorizing and appropriations process with no help from us. We should let Congress take the heat for once."

Rick



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 1, 1980

Jim
J

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Supplemental Appropriation for Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Secretary of Labor has requested a 1980 supplemental appropriation of \$1,498 million to cover increased unemployment compensation payments expected in 1980 and 1981, almost entirely for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for auto workers. Most of the problems of the auto industry are being blamed on imports (from Canada, as well as Japan). He is also requesting increases in the limitation on expenditures from the Unemployment Trust Fund for State costs of administering unemployment compensation programs of \$44 million in 1980 and \$17 million in 1981 to handle the increased workload. A \$66 million supplement was planned in the March budget revision.

The major increase in TAA benefits was not included in the March revision of the budget because the Department of Labor failed to recognize the significance in early February of numerous petitions for benefits from groups of Ford and General Motors workers. After the TAA program was liberalized in January 1975, attempts to estimate TAA benefit payments based on petition receipts worked poorly; outlays were substantially overestimated. Estimates have therefore been based on trends in the number of workers actually receiving benefits under approved petitions. This method had worked very well for the past two years and through January of 1980. However, our Labor Branch examiner detected an unexpected bulge in February outlays reported by Treasury in late March, resulting from payments to Chrysler workers under certification made last November. Only then did the Department of Labor recognize the probability that total benefit payments would be significantly higher because of the pending auto workers petitions. Two days after the numbers were finalized (March 26) for the March 31 budget revisions, the Department of Labor reported orally a need for \$1.5 billion in supplemental appropriations.

Legislative situation

The increase in TAA benefits is occurring under existing legislation. The Congress is now considering further liberalizations. In November 1977, as part of your decision not to place restrictions on shoe imports, you directed an effort to facilitate and broaden the TAA program. This effort resulted in Administration support for most provisions in a bill (H.R. 1543, introduced by Congressman Vanik). The bill as passed by the House and reported by the Senate Finance Committee would provide TAA benefits to workers who lost jobs in firms supplying any products or services to import-impacted firms. The Administration had supported a provision which would limit the aid to workers

We should re-assess our position

from firms who provided at least 50 percent of their total output of products (but not services) to import-impacted firms. The Labor Department now believes the bill pending before the Senate could add \$500 million to 1981 outlays, double their estimate earlier this year. We fear the estimate still may be low, since there is no way to predict which workers may qualify. We are exploring with the Special Trade Representative and the Departments of Commerce and Labor whether to recommend a change in the Administration position on the bill, and also whether to propose any changes to the basic TAA law to improve its adjustment aspects and help limit its benefits to those facing long-term adverse effects because of imports. Because of the complexity of the issue, including possible impacts on trade policy, this effort will take more time. We must respond now to the Secretary's proposal for a supplemental to meet the requirements of current law.

How much should we revise the budget?

You have already announced that your budget is being revised to cover increased TAA payments to auto workers. There remains the question of how much we should revise the budget. It has not been possible to predict when groups of workers may be certified to be affected by imports or how many individual workers within certified groups will actually be unemployed and for how long. Since the Secretary four weeks ago submitted his request for \$1,498 million, his staff have examined additional information and indicate that their "best guess" estimate for total 1980 and 1981 costs would be \$2,284 million, \$786 million higher than the Secretary's request; their "worst case" estimate would be almost double his request.

The Secretary does not want to revise his request, since the total he is requesting as a 1980 supplemental (to remain available through 1981) would cover the 1980 portion of the "worst case" estimate. If either of the revised estimates proved right, he would later request more money for 1981.

Amount options are:

A. Accept the Secretary's proposal of a \$1,498 million increase

This is almost certain to cover 1980 requirements and probably most if not all of 1981 requirements (barring a deeper recession than anticipated).

B. Request the Department of Labor "best guess" estimate of \$2,284 million over the two years

This estimate assumes that 50,000 more auto workers will receive payments (450,000 assumed in the Secretary's request), that 110,000 steel workers would be certified (steel imports have not been increasing, so no certifications are expected in the Secretary's proposal) and an increase of 50,000 other workers, representing previously certified workers who have not exhausted all their TAA entitlement, who have found other jobs, but who may get laid off from the new jobs. These assumptions are much more speculative than those in the Secretary's proposal. However, requesting this much would eliminate the need for a 1981 supplemental,

unless the unemployment rate significantly exceeded our current estimates. It would also underline the estimating and policy problems in the TAA program and might increase pressure for changing the authorizing law.

I recommend that you accept the Secretary's proposal for a supplemental of \$1,498 million.

Decision

- ✓
 _____ A. \$1,498 million (DOL and OMB recommendation)
 _____ B. \$2,284 million

J

Offsets to avoid increasing budget totals

In your March 14 announcement you made clear that you intended to keep the budget balanced and to take any steps necessary to do so. We have explored how these increases to the March budget revision could be offset to avoid increasing the 1980 or 1981 outlay totals you announced as part of your plan to reach a balance in 1981 without increasing taxes. We have considered reducing 1980 spending in an amount sufficient to offset the 1980 increase for TAA. However, only five months of FY 1980 remain and our options are very limited. Most program cuts now would not significantly affect 1980 spending. No significant further reductions could be identified in other agencies. Proposed offsets included such unpalatable items as reductions in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, in VA medical care, in CSA energy crisis assistance, and in your targeted fiscal assistance plan for cities.

Reductions can be made in other Department of Labor programs to offset partially the increases proposed by the Secretary. The Secretary might agree that they are feasible, but would argue that they are politically unwise, since they reduce jobs programs for the disadvantaged in a time of rising unemployment in order to pay benefits to auto workers who have been relatively well off and would receive supplementary unemployment benefits under their contracts, even if TAA were not available. The following table summarizes our recommendations for offsets in the Department of Labor:

	1980		1981		Total Outlays
	BA	O	BA	O	
OMB recommendation for TAA Supplemental.....	+1,498	+1,106	-66	+387	+1,493
Revised estimate for Black Lung payments.....	---	-102	---	---	-102
Total.....	+1,498	+1,004	-66	+387	+1,391

Offsets: Possible Outlay Savings

Option A: Cut structural
PSE program (CETA Title
II-D) by 48,000 jobs to
current on-board strength
of 192,000.....

	-234	-227	-759	-477	-704	<i>no</i>
--	------	------	------	------	------	-----------

Option B: Option A plus a
reduction in countercycli-
cal PSE (CETA Title VI) by
49,000 jobs to 100,000 by
end of 1980; maintain
100,000 through 1981.....

	-74	-55	-622	-490	-545	<i>no</i>
Option B total.....	-308	-282	-1,381	-967	-1,249	

Option C: Request full amount without any offsets.

Option A should offset completely the supplementary request for TAA for 1981. This option offsets only one-fifth of the increased request for 1980 outlays. However, it keeps up PSE Title VI jobs as we approach a recessionary period, and it maintains the summer jobs at your proposed level of 1,000,000 jobs. This option increases the 1980 deficit by \$777 million and would increase the 1981 surplus by \$90 million. *no*

Option B reductions would completely offset the Secretary's current proposal for 1981 outlays, though TAA outlays in 1981 may rise severalfold. It would not offset the effect of the Secretary's proposals in 1980 outlays. I would not recommend cutting below the current on-board level for Title II-D. Further, although it has been difficult to increase enrollments under Title II-D, our welfare reform proposal assumes we will be able to create large numbers of those types of jobs. Reduction of Title VI below 100,000 would not leave a viable program. This option increases the 1980 deficit by \$722 million and would increase the surplus for 1981 by \$580 million. It is likely that much more funds will be needed for TAA payments in 1981, but in the absence of a documented request we cannot obtain these funds.

Option C represents Secretary Marshall's views that no cuts should be made in any of these Labor Department programs. This option would increase the 1980 deficit by \$1.0 billion and would decrease the 1981 surplus from \$500 million to \$113 million.

I recommend that you use Option B to offset the TAA.

Decision

_____ Option A

_____ Option B (OMB)

Option C (DOL) (The Vice President, Eizenstat, Schultze, Watson, Butler, Congressional Liaison)



VICE PRESIDENT



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT 

SUBJECT: Supplemental Appropriations for Trade Adjustment Assistance

OMB is recommending that we submit a \$1.498 billion supplemental appropriation for trade adjustment assistance. That supplemental is essential and we must move forward with it.

However, OMB also recommends that this appropriation be offset by a sharp cut in CETA jobs.

There is no way that I could defend such a decision because it means taking jobs from people who are at the very bottom of the income scale in order to pay benefits to laid off auto and steel workers. With unemployment rising and new evidence that the recession may be even deeper than we originally thought, there is no basis to believe that the unemployed CETA workers would have any alternative but welfare.

I believe the OMB recommendation for the offsetting Labor Department budget cuts would be a political disaster. It would render true the false charges Senator Kennedy has been making about the Administration's budget and I believe it would cause your support within the Black Community to disappear entirely. None of the Black leadership who support your re-election could remain silent in the wake of this decision. I believe they would view it and publicly denounce it as a profound breach of faith with your commitment of fairness to minorities and the poor.

The fact is that the OMB offsets are not necessary to keep your FY 81 budget in balance, even without counting the \$15 billion in reserve receipts. And this fact, too, would make the decision impossible to defend.

I very strongly recommend that you send the supplemental appropriation request with no offsetting cuts. You should know that on his own initiative, Bob Giomo has already made room for this through an amendment to the House Budget Resolution.

MARSHALL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF LABOR *Ray*

SUBJECT: Financing Trade Adjustment Assistance

I have already written several short memos to you on this issue and I believe you know my views. However, since I feel so strongly about this question, I am sending this note to accompany Jim McIntyre's decision memo.

I oppose offsetting this increase in trade adjustment benefits by further reducing our public service employment programs targeted on the disadvantaged. It does not make sense to cut public service jobs in an already declining economy and in the face of a projected sharp rise in the unemployment rate. In addition, there has already been a substantial cut in the jobs program. Your revised 1981 budget reduced total public service employment from 450,000 to 400,000 jobs. The reduction was made in the counter-cyclical program and it represents a 27 percent cut. Since most of the other jobs and training programs were retained, I have been able to defend these cuts. A further reduction would be very difficult to defend.

Trade adjustment assistance is an entitlement program. We have little control over the level of expenditures and the costs of the program are significantly affected by the condition of the economy. Using jobs for the poor to finance this entitlement is bad social policy and will further alienate minority groups and labor. Furthermore, I know of no cases where increases in other entitlements such as food stamps or unemployment insurance are financed out of controllable programs.

The common sense approach to gaining control over entitlements is through a change in program structure and benefits. Such a change will require legislation and as Jim McIntyre points out this issue is more complicated as it must be examined in the context of both trade policy and the National Accord. However, I do think some changes are desirable.

Several other points should be made. The Third Concurrent Resolution in the House has already been amended to make room for the extra funds required for this program in 1980 and the Administration supported the amendment. Second, this supplemental is urgent since the 600,000 individuals covered under this account will stop receiving benefits during the week of May 15. Over half of those affected will be TAA beneficiaries, but in addition, 250,000 ex-Federal employees, mostly ex-servicemen, will also be affected. Since the funds will be exhausted in approximately 2 weeks, it is crucial that the Administration transmit the supplemental request immediately. The House has already begun action of the FY 1980 supplemental bill and because we have not submitted a supplemental request, funds for this program are not included.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

APR 24 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF LABOR *Ray*

SUBJECT: Trade Adjustment Assistance Shortfall

I would like to report to you that we have not yet submitted a supplemental for trade adjustment assistance nor resolved how this will be financed.

Because of your statement on this issue and my testimony before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Congress expects that we will seek a supplemental to cover the estimated shortfall of approximately \$1.1 billion in FY 1980. If the Administration acts immediately to transmit this supplemental request, it could be packaged as an emergency supplemental with at least two other urgent requests - Food Stamps and Black Lung - where key beneficiary groups are also threatened by imminent benefit cut-offs. This smaller package could then be expedited before consideration of the general government supplemental which is not expected to reach your desk before mid-June.

If we fail to act on this we will have to interrupt benefit payments to almost 700,000 beneficiaries when funds in the Federal Unemployment Benefit and Allowances (FUBA) appropriation are exhausted in mid-May. States have already been alerted to the possibility of a benefit cut-off and are beginning to take actions they deem appropriate to notify beneficiaries. Over half of these potentially affected are recipients of trade adjustment assistance.

These cutoffs will be heavily felt in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In my judgment it would do us serious damage if, as is increasingly likely, benefit interruption occurs in mid-May and we did not act expeditiously. Even more importantly, it will be a painful experience for those persons who depend on their checks for food, rent, and the basic necessities.

1981 S 1 1000

THE UNIVERSITY OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHIVIST

It is not necessary to resolve the question of financing before the supplemental goes forward. However, I want to reiterate to you my strong feeling that it would be inappropriate as a matter of general policy, and damaging to the Administration to offset recession induced expansions in an entitlement program by reductions in controllable programs serving the poor.

EIZENSTAT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: McIntyre Memo Proposing CETA Cuts to Offset
TAA, Black Lung Supplementals

I very strongly disagree with OMB's recommendation that we offset the Labor Department's additional FY 1981 request for Trade Adjustment Allowance and Black Lung benefits with a \$1.7 billion cut in appropriations for CETA jobs programs in FY '80 and '81.

I understand Jim McIntyre's frustrations with the Labor Department's failure to alert us to this supplemental request during the budget revision process, but I cannot overemphasize the devastating impact that OMB's recommendation would have on your reputation among Americans concerned with human needs.

Simply put, the OMB recommendation would eliminate jobs paying on average less than \$10,000 for unemployed Americans from disadvantaged backgrounds, in order to provide benefits to newly unemployed auto workers and steel workers, and retired miners. It simply cannot be that this Administration would propose such a tradeoff among our blue-collar and disadvantaged constituencies-- or that we would further cut CETA as unemployment rises. The unions, mayors, and civil rights groups would all be legitimately outraged.

OMB has examined the Budget for broader tradeoffs, and does not recommend any. Under the circumstances a budget amendment is necessary. (Option (C)).

Note that Congressman Giaimo has adjusted the House Budget Resolution to take care of these supplementals with no additional offsets.

I feel as strongly about this as any recommendation I have made during your term of office.

The Department of Labor did fail to inform OMB early enough about these additional expenditures, of which they should have been aware.

However, this remedy is absolutely the wrong one and is punitive in nature. These outlays are occasioned, at least in part, by the recession in the auto industry. To try to make up for such expenditures -- required by law -- by reducing existing programs to employ the poor is very bad social and budget policy. You would be subject to savage criticism to support the OMB option -- and it would be impossible to rebut.

To sustain your budget austerity policy within the Democratic Party there must be a modicum of fairness and sensitivity. The OMB recommendation would destroy this necessary element and would drive off supporters who are now defending the budget policy or at least acquiescing in it.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT:

McIntyre Memorandum on Trade Adjustment Assistance

I agree with Stu that we should not further reduce CETA programs in order to make-up for part of the TAA costs. Such an action would be extremely damaging to our continuing strong support among Mayors and other local government officials. We have been able so far to retain that support in spite of the wide-spread "balanced budget fears" by showing, among other things, that you have not cut deeply into jobs and other critically important social programs that are designed to aid the most vulnerable people of our population. As Dick Hatcher mentioned yesterday, local government leaders are very concerned about rising unemployment, especially among the minority groups that are the primary beneficiaries of the CETA programs. Since we have targetted CETA into even more hiring of blacks and other structurally unemployed minorities, the cuts will obviously fall most heavily on those groups.

In a period of rising unemployment, it simply does not make sense to make further cuts in manpower training and job programs on which so many people rely.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}

Subject: Supplemental Appropriation for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

Jim McIntyre's May 1 memo to you on this subject offers two options to reduce CETA spending as a means of offsetting the increased cost of the TAA supplemental. I strongly urge that you do not reduce the CETA program as an offset (i.e., that you choose option C). If you feel that some reduction is necessary, then I urge you to adopt the smaller cut outlined by OMB (option A). My reasons are as follow:

1. None of the proposed alternatives even comes close to offsetting the additional fiscal 1980 costs of TAA. The large option B cut apparently seeks to make up for this fact by reducing the 1981 CETA program more than is necessary to offset that year's increase in TAA spending. Why overcompensate in 1981 for a 1980 shortfall? By 1981, the 1980 budget will be irrelevant.
2. Unemployment will be a good bit higher in fiscal 1981. Why should we offset the TAA cuts by reducing employment programs?
3. Even the smaller cut in the CETA program (option A) makes no sense for 1981. This option would cut the structural II-D program which is our own creation. Even though it is true that not all of the budgeted positions are now being filled, a decision to cut the program would probably lead to reductions in the number of people employed in this program. The uncertainty about future funding, which this reversal of position would create in the minds of the prime sponsors, could well lead them to be very cautious in undertaking the commitments needed even to keep the program at its current level.

4. A decision to choose option C (no offsets) will indeed involve a relatively modest net increase in 1981 budget outlays. If the increase in TAA outlays were discretionary, one could argue that your budget posture requires it to be offset. But it is not a discretionary increase, any more than is spending needed to meet unexpected increases in unemployment compensation, social security or interest on the public debt. And surely there is nothing in your budget posture which requires you to go as far as option B, which overcompensates for the TAA increase in 1981.
5. Title II-D (which would be cut under either options A or B) is not a countercyclical program intended to rise and fall periodically. A decision now to change our posture on II-D, in a scramble to find budget offsets (and unable to find them elsewhere), would subject this long-run structural program to the kind of stop-and-go decision making which is likely to reduce its long-term effectiveness.
6. It would hardly be desirable for the Administration to give the image of taking employment money away from the poor to finance additional supplemental unemployment benefits for a group of workers whose unemployment benefits are already quite substantial.

Later today I will be sending you an eyes only memo with advance information on tomorrow's release of the April unemployment numbers. I urge you not to check off on this issue until you have seen that memo.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO RICK HUTCHESON

FROM: LONDON BUTLER 

SUBJECT: SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR
TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

If the President chooses either option A or B, he will be accused by his political opponents of the following:

- Abandoning jobs programs for the poor in the face of the oncoming recession (the announcement of his decision would come on the day the new unemployment rate is announced).
- Establishing the policy precedent of off-setting "uncontrollable" increases by cutting "controllable" programs.

In addition, the choice of either option A or option B would leave us in a poor position to negotiate needed corrections in Trade Adjustment Assistance legislation.

Finally, it will be necessary soon for us to enter discussions with the labor movement on the shape and timing of the Administration's response to the coming recession: the adverse reaction to either option A or option B will make those discussions extremely difficult. The decision to balance the budget placed a severe strain on the National Accord: additional cuts in the jobs programs might well make impossible further discussions within the Accord framework.

I recommend that the President choose option C, and, at the same time, that he direct Secretary Marshall and Jim McIntyre to negotiate a firm package of TAA reforms.

CC: Dr. John White

Date: May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

The Vice President *Hand for up comment*
Stu Eizenstat *attached*
Charles Schultze
Frank Moore
Al McDonald *no comment*
Jack Watson

FOR INFORMATION:

Secretary Marshall *attached*

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT:

Memo from Jim McIntyre re: Supplemental Appropriation for
Trade Adjustment Assistance

**YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:**

TIME: 11:00 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: May 1, 1980

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND PLEASE

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

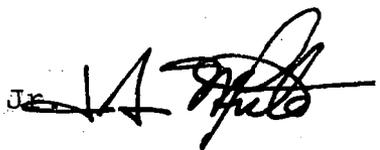
PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.



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

April 26, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. 

SUBJECT: Secretary Marshall's Memorandum on Trade Adjustment Assistance

In my memorandum to you yesterday on 1980 Supplementals, I noted that we had already informed the House and Senate Appropriations Chairmen of our intentions on a Trade Adjustment Assistance Supplemental. The letter you signed to the Speaker and Majority Leader made the same point. Therefore, the Congressional Leadership has been assured that we will seek sufficient appropriations to meet our obligations under the law.

I will send you a detailed decision memorandum shortly on options for off-setting most of the TAA requirements.

There is no need for other action at this time.

02 May 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

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN CONFID
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	DONOVAN
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	TORRES
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE

ROBERT H. MCKINNEY
ONE VIRGINIA AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

J. Watson
Lo this
J

May 1, 1980

Mr. President:

The President has 5 appointments to make to the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) prior to its Annual Meeting on May 15, 1980

I would like to be one of these appointees. I am intimately familiar with the operations and history of FNMA, both financially and politically, and believe I am particularly well qualified to serve the President, and the Nation, well in this capacity

Sincerely,

Bob McKinney

02 May 80

Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg

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the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Al McDonald *AM*
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews
Achsah Nesmith

SUBJECT:

Presidential Speeches:
League of Women Voters
Education Day Event

Attached for your modification and approval are suggested strategies for the above speeches.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH STRATEGY

Jan
J

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Group or Event)

Monday, May 5, 1980

(Date)

11 A.M.

(Time)

Sheraton-Washington

(Place)

Achsah Nesmith

(Speechwriter)

- ¶ Audience description: 2000 delegates from a 125,000-member organization.
- ¶ Purpose: To set the tone for later campaigning. To deal with overriding national concerns in a non-partisan forum.
- ¶ Theme: We need to look beyond our narrow personal concerns and join together to meet the challenges to our nation. We need to accept the responsibilities of freedom.
- ¶ Main topics:
 - National security.
 - Economic security.
 - Energy security.
 - Women's issues:
 - ERA
 - Appointments
- ¶ Tone: Serious.
- ¶ Length: 5-7 minute opening statement before questions.
- ¶ Notes: Town meeting format.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH STRATEGY

oh
J

EDUCATION DAY EVENT
(Group or Event)

Wednesday, May 7
(Date)

3 P.M.
(Time)

South Lawn
(Place)

Chris Matthews
(Speechwriter)

- ¶ Audience description: About 1200 leaders of education groups -- the coalition that fought for creation of the Department.
- ¶ Purpose: To inaugurate the new Department of Education. To strengthen our political alliance with this coalition.
- ¶ Theme: The battle for better education is part of a broader struggle for social and economic advancement in our country. We must guard against those who would reverse the achievements we have made.
- ¶ Main topics:
 - History of Federal initiatives in education.
 - Land-grant college act.
 - GI Bill
 - NDEA
 - Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
 - Dept of Education
 - Significance of new department.
 - Visibility, efficiency, accountability.
 - Nature of opposition to educational progress.
 - Same forces that have opposed social and economic progress in other areas, e.g., civil rights.
 - Danger of [Reagan's] "simple answers" to complex challenges.
 - The need to know and face up to the truth about our times, both at home and abroad.
- ¶ Tone: Combative.
- ¶ Length: 12 minutes.
- ¶ Notes: This will be the day following the Indiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and D.C. primaries. This might be a good occasion to begin uniting a broad progressive coalition against Ronald Reagan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
02 May 80

Stu Eizenstat
Anne Wexler
Fran Voorde
Phil Wise

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

Rick Hutcheson

ORIGINAL TO STRIPPING FOR
HANDLING AND DELIVERY

Remarks by

THOMAS A. MURPHY

Chairman

General Motors Corporation

at

GM Stockholder Forum

Washington, D.C.

April 8, 1980

To Tom Murphy -

An excellent
statement. I've
asked my staff
to arrange ^{for me} a
meeting with
the automotive
industry & UAW
leaders if you
think it would be
productive.

Jimmy Carter

Thank you, Jack. And let me add my cordial welcome to yours.

As Mr. McNulty said, we have been holding forums like this throughout the country. We began the program two years ago in the belief that General Motors would benefit from the increased opportunity for face-to-face communication between its owners and its managers.

That belief has been amply confirmed. These meetings have proved to be a valuable instrument for helping management keep stockholders up to date on the state of the business. They have been even more valuable as a means of keeping management up to date on what's on the minds of the company's owners.

Given the opportunity provided by these forums, our stockholders haven't been at all reluctant to tell us what's on their minds. We've had questions and comments ranging over every aspect of our business. And I want to assure you that it isn't just the managers present at the meetings who become familiar with your views. After each forum, all of the questions and comments are circulated among our key executives in Detroit and elsewhere. We study and discuss them.

This two-way communication has been of immense help to our company, and it's clear that it will continue to be. I expect the forums we're holding here today to be of special value, because as residents of the Washington area you are close observers of the developments in government that have become so important to our business.

In fact, some of you doubtless are not only observers but participants. So I'm looking forward to our discussion period.

Our forums this year have a natural central subject -- the outlook for the decade we've just entered.

Obviously, the Nineteen Eighties are off to what every few of us would call an auspicious beginning. Inflation has surged; there have been disturbing developments on the international scene; our own business continues to labor with serious problems.

Out in the State of Washington, the uneasy spirit of the times even seems to have troubled a volcano.

But I think we're about to see another kind of eruption -- right here in the City of Washington and all across our great country. I believe it will be a long overdue eruption of confidence, good sense, and decisive action. There are signs that we've begun to roll up our sleeves and to roll away the fears and rancors that inhibited too many of us in the Seventies. The first quarter of 1980 did not set our course for the decade -- not if we show the determination I see beginning to build up steam.

Your company is ready for what we believe can truly be a decade of unprecedented progress. To show you what we've been doing and what we are planning, we've prepared a special report to stockholders in the form of a brief film. It's called "A World of Opportunity," and I invite you to see it now. Then I'll add a few thoughts about the Eighties before we get to your questions and comments.

Now you have seen and heard the highlights of what your company is doing to meet the vast opportunities we look for in the Eighties. Certainly success will not be automatic. Near the end of the film you heard me say that "the challenges of the Eighties will be extraordinary and they will be persistent." I might have added that their nature will be determined to an important degree by the policies of our government. With that in mind, let me offer a few observations.

As you saw in the film, even before the oil embargo of 1973 and well before the enactment of Federal fuel economy standards, we made the decision that led to the most sweeping product redesign program in the history of General Motors. The purpose of that program was and is to move us in the direction in which, as long ago as 1972, we foresaw consumer demand moving under the pressure of rising gasoline prices and diminishing supplies.

Well, then -- you may have wondered as you watched the film -- what's happened? Why are our foreign competitors enjoying such success in the American car market?

The answer is basically this: though we were foresighted, we ran into the unforeseeable -- the Iranian revolution and what followed, a sudden and major skewing of the pattern of car and truck demand in the United States, which took place about a year ago. Prior to that time, we had been increasing our small car production capacity very significantly, but in line with prudent anticipation of a steady rather than precipitous demand shift toward the most fuel-efficient vehicles. In addition, under programs initiated back in 1973 and 1974, every car we were making then was reduced in size and weight -- our entire product mix had been moved down to a lower size and

Then a virtual explosion of small-car demand left our capacity to fill it well behind -- and our capacity could not and cannot be expanded sufficiently overnight.

Just to convert an assembly plant from the production of one model to that of another is a very time-consuming undertaking. It can be done, of course -- certainly within a year. But the necessary supplies of components is another matter; to step up their production when they are all new takes much longer -- up to three years. We simply did not have the means of producing or acquiring all of the engines, transmissions and other components necessary to increase production of our popular X cars and other models for which demand was mushrooming. The fact is that we currently are producing 64% more Chevettes than we were at the end of 1978, our X car production is up 71%, and our stocks of these cars are substantially lower.

We'll catch up; we are determined to more than catch up. But meanwhile, I think it's instructive to note that government had a role in this troubling episode. Following the events in Iran, Department of Energy actions resulted in spot gasoline shortages in parts of our country even though overall supplies were more than adequate. Until that point in 1979, sales of full size cars and light duty trucks had been at very high levels. And even though the total market was at record levels, our foreign competitors had big inventories of small cars for which demand had been relatively slow. Then the picture changed in their favor with dramatic suddenness. Haunted by scare stories in the media, the American car buyer reacted -- strongly.

Unfortunately, we seem to have difficulty getting this straightforward and accurate account across to the public. Instead, we American car makers are pictured -- sometimes, I regret to say, even by some members of Congress --

Our product redesign program -- with further substantial advances in both fuel efficiency and product quality as its central goals -- has entered a new phase and is continuing at full speed. We are moving forward, too, with the biggest assembly plant modernization program in our history. A major purpose of that program is to increase our competitive strength against the foreign produced cars. And we are intensifying our efforts to achieve ever greater customer satisfaction -- for example, with our third-party arbitration program for the resolution of product disputes, which we are extending to five more localities for a total of nine.

But of course we cannot shape the Eighties all by ourselves. As I have suggested, the climate set by government will be a crucial factor.

A healthy economy will be essential to making the Eighties a decade of progress, and in this government obviously has a powerful role to play. It is heartening that the Administration has taken a new initiative against inflation. I find three aspects of the President's program especially encouraging. I'll come to one of them shortly; the other two are his expressed determination to reduce government spending -- a step that is absolutely indispensable to success in the battle against inflation -- and his continued rejection of mandatory wage and price controls. Several thousand years of history demonstrate the utter futility of relying on wage and price controls. They don't even do a good job of treating the symptoms of inflation, much less the disease itself.

I believe the Eighties -- the early Eighties -- will see inflation brought under firm control. More, I believe we can do it without incurring a damaging recession.

I'm well aware that a number of economists and other observers differ with me about this. Some of them have spent the better part of the last three years predicting a recession. Eventually, I suppose, they will be right; maybe a recession is just around the corner -- but so far the economy seems to be downright stubborn in its resistance to turning that particular corner. It continues to exhibit basic strengths, and we look forward to a return to more normal levels for our business before this year is out -- and to a decade of progress in the Eighties.

But controlling inflation will be crucial to the long-term health of our economy. It's a huge job, and it's going to take time. No question about it, inflation will be among the leading challenges of the Eighties.

Which brings me to the third aspect of the President's anti-inflation proposals that I applaud -- the more so because it can make a positive contribution to our economic strength while helping to put out the fires of inflation. I'm referring to what the President said this nation should concentrate on after the budget has been balanced -- to get rid of our obsolete industrial facilities, to increase our national productivity, and to make this country more competitive against the Japanese, the West Germans, and the rest of the world.

We must provide American investors with greater incentives. We must provide faster write-offs of capital equipment for tax purposes, and lower corporate as well as lower individual tax rates to encourage more savings and investment.

It is that kind of government encouragement -- not the phony elixir of protectionism -- that American business needs if it is to remain a world leader. Our government must take a leaf from the book of other

And what is true for American business in general is most emphatically true for our automobile industry. The United States has the freest major automotive market in the world. We should be holding it up as a model for other nations -- not asking for protectionist legislation that would invite retaliation abroad just as we have made a good start toward developing a significant export business.

Instead of trying to turn the clock back we should be devoting our energies to another big challenge of the Eighties -- making American business generally more competitive with the foreign merchandise here at home, and then using our increased competitive power in new worldwide markets for American products. Only by greater orientation toward world trade can we hope to assure continued economic growth for America.

Prudence demands that we carefully consider our future. Today, Americans are reacting strongly because of their new-found awareness of our dependence on overseas production of energy. What we must recognize is that unless we all work together to be more competitive, to be more responsible, we could see our dependency on foreign production grow in other areas as well. And it will be no less frustrating if we must dance to someone else's tune for our needs in the case of steel, or automobiles, or other essentials, than it is in the case of oil.

One more point in this connection. While General Motors opposes protectionism, we are equally against legislation that would provide an advantage to selected competitors in our free market economy. Changes in the automotive fuel economy regulations have been proposed, for example,

What we need in the way of government encouragement includes a prompt and careful re-examination of regulations that impede our domestic industry's ability to compete with foreign manufacturers, or that actually give our foreign competitors an edge. Among these are a number of vehicle safety, fuel economy, and emissions control standards.

Earlier I said there were signs that as our country moves into the Eighties it is developing a firmer sense of direction. I see increasing recognition, for example, that we Americans need to change the way in which we have been approaching all too many of the problems before us. In particular we must develop a better relationship -- a greater degree of cooperation -- between business and government.

Certainly we in General Motors management are determined to break down the adversary relationship that has been causing so much friction between our public and private sectors. And we are being joined by the leaders of other business organizations.

A similar attitude is showing increased strength in government. We hear much apparently sincere talk in Washington, for example, of badly needed regulatory reform. If the right results follow, the prospects for the Eighties can be bright indeed -- and I believe the right results would include at least these three:

First, that our regulatory agencies recognize that their specific areas of responsibility cannot be addressed without taking into consideration the spill-over effects of their standard-setting on the attainment of other national, social and economic goals.

And third, that the depth and scope and intensity of judicial review of regulations be increased.

I hold strong hopes that the new decade will see the adoption of these and other necessary and constructive decisions; that we will arrive finally at a national consensus that will get us moving toward the solution of our energy problems; that we will abandon the divisive and patchwork approach to national concerns that characterized the Seventies. In short, that the Eighties will be a decade of decision, a decade of progress.

For our company, the outlook in such a decade is more than excellent -- it is unparalleled. Our studies, as well as those made by others, convince us that despite rising energy costs the car and truck will continue to dominate American transportation for a long time to come. Growth prospects for our business in much of the rest of the world are even stronger. As you saw in the film, we are determined and prepared to maintain and extend General Motors' leadership. I know we can count on your support.

Now let's get to your questions and comments. To help me I'm going to call on Jack McNulty and our three technical experts:

Dr. Craig Marks, executive director of our Environmental Activities Staff, is our expert on emissions and fuel economy.

Next is Dale E. Johnson, executive director of field product engineering on our Engineering Staff. He will help out on questions about the products we're planning for the Eighties.

And for the future of public and private transportation, our expert is Dr. Nils L. Muench, technical director at our Research Laboratories.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Good
J*

May 1, 1980

4:10 P.M.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The House just
defeated the Holt Amendment
160 to 240.

BILL CABLE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: Drop by Briefing for Black Ministers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, Friday, May 2, 1980, 11:30 a.m., Room 450 OEOB

I. PURPOSE

To greet and address key ministers from Maryland and the District of Columbia who will be briefed on the anti-inflation program and other Administration initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS

A. Background: Invited to the briefing is a cross section of Maryland and District of Columbia ministers who have shown a keen interest in social and political affairs. The ministers were selected based on the size of their congregations (over 500) and their leadership roles in their respective communities.

All of the ministers are concerned about the impact of inflation on their lower and middle class Black congregations. The briefing will primarily address the anti-inflation program and a few other key domestic issues of concern to minorities.

Senior White House staff and appointees will speak at the morning briefing which begins at 9:00 a.m. A copy of the agenda is attached.

- B. Participants: Approximately 175 ministers will attend. The list of acceptances will be provided.
- C. Press: White House Photographer. No press coverage.
- D. Talking Points - Will be provided under separate cover by the speechwriters.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MARYLAND/DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINISTERS BRIEFING

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1980

ROOM 450, OEOB

9:00-9:15	Refreshments
9:15-9:20	WELCOME AND OVERVIEW
	Louis E. Martin Special Assistant to the President
9:20-9:40	DOMESTIC OVERVIEW
	David Rubenstein Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy
9:40-10:00	BUDGET OVERVIEW
	James McIntyre Director, Office of Management and Budget
10:00-10:20	ENERGY ISSUES
	Hazel Rollins Administrator, Economic Regulatory Administration Department of Energy
10:20-10:50	EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES
	Lamond Godwin Administrator, Office of National Programs Department of Labor
10:50-11:30	MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
	William Clement, Jr. Associate Administrator for Minority Small Business Small Business Administration
11:30-11:50	President Carter
11:50-12:00	Conclusion

LIST OF ATTENDEES - BLACK MINISTERS BRIEFING

MAY 2, 1980 -- ROOM 450 OEOB

Reverend C. C. Alexander
Baltimore, Md

Reverend W. B. Allen
Washington, D.C.

Reverend James Ball
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Smalls Bartley
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Maurice Blackwell
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Charles Booth
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Charles C. Bradford
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Houston G. Brooks
Rockville, Md

Reverend Emma P. Burrell
Silver Spring, Md

Reverend Roweshia L. Burruss, Jr.
Washington, D.C.

Reverend John Bussey
Washington, D.C.

Reverend William Calhoun
Randallston, Md

Reverend Cornelius Carter
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Samuel Callahan
Annapolis, Md

Reverend Harold Carter
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Lloyd S. Casson
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Willie Chambers
Baltimore, Md

Mr. William Clement

Reverend John H. Coursey
Sandy Spring, Md

Reverend George Crawley
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Charles Creek
Severna Park, Md

Reverend St. George Crosse
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Reginald Cuffee
Baltimore, Md

Reverend George Davis
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Harold Dobson
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Douglas Goodwin
Washington, D.C.

Reverend A. Theodore Eastman
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Leroy Fitts
Baltimore, Md

Reverend John E. Ford
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Andrew J. Fowler
Washington, D.C.

Reverend James Fuller
Baltimore, Md

Reverend Oliver Sinclair Franklin
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Sylvester Gaines
Turner Station, Md

Reverend Sanford Garner
Washington, D.C.

Reverend Ernest Gibson

Reverend Lorenzo Graves
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Hugh W. Gray
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Charles W. Green
Arlington, Virginia

Reverend Darrell Green
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Bruce Greening
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Henry C. Gregory, III
Washington, D. C.

Reverend E. Lewis Gresham
Washington, D. C.

Reverend James Godfrey
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lamond Godwin
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Reverend M. Goolsby
Arnold, Maryland

Reverend Edward A. Hailes
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Stanford J. Harris
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Purnell Hardesty
Annapolis, Maryland

Reverend Alfonso J. Harrod
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Charles Helton
Washington, D. C.

Reverend H. Beecher Hicks
Washington, D. C.

Reverend George W. Hill
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Walter E. Hilderbrand
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Cecil E. Holland
Washington, D. C.

Reverend William A. Holmes
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Theodore C. Jackson
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend J. Thomas Jennings
Washington, D. C.

Reverend William E. Johnson
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Victor Johnson
Chevy Chase, Maryland

George Jones
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Louis B. Jones
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Thomas L. Jones
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Arnold F. Keller, Jr.
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Charles King
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Benjamin Lewis
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Nathaniel Linsey
Washington, D. C.

Bishop C. L. Long
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Arthur Lockett
Fairmont Heights, Maryland

Reverend David Major
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend S. C. Madison
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Willie J. Mason
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Marcus Mathews
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Richard C. Martin

Reverend John D. McArthur
Washington, D. C.

Reverend James J. McCord
Landover, Maryland

Reverend James E. McCoy
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Chester A. McDonald, Sr.
Boulevard Heights, Maryland

Dr. Arthur R. McKay
Washington, D. C.

Reverend John L. Meares
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Douglas Miles
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Henry Miles
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Jerome Moody
Baltimore, Maryland

Bishop Edward H. Moore
Washington, D. C.

Reverend James L. Moore
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Olin P. Moyd
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend James W. Murphy
Silver Spring, Maryland

Reverend Andre H. Owens
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Carl M. Patterson
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Rossie L. Patterson
Mt. Rainier, Maryland

Reverend Clarence Poole
Baltimore, Maryland

James E. Prather
Gaithersburg, Maryland

Dr. Robert Pruitt
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Rodger Reed
Annapolis, Maryland

Reverend James H. Robinson
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Raymond R. Robinson
Washington, D. C.

Ms. Hazel Rollins
Department of Energy
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Edgar D. Romig
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Cyprian Rowe
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Wendall Russell
Washington, D. C.

Reverend John Satterwhite
Washington, D. C.

Bishop Monroe Saunders
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Talbert O. Shaw
Silver Spring, Maryland

Reverend Mathew Silver
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Eugene Smith
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Perry Smith
North Brentwood, Maryland

Father George Stallings
Washington, D. C.

Reverend A. Knighton Stanley
Washington, D. C.

Reverend John F. Steinbruck
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Donald Sterling
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Joseph E. Taylor
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Barry W. Thomas
Washington, D. C.

Reverend R. I. Thomas
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Walter Thomas
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Richard K. Thompson
Washington, D. C.

Reverend William H. Thompson
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend James E. Tolliver
Washington, D. C.

William A. Treadwell
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Charles A. Trentham
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Alfred Vaughn
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend William A. Van Croft
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Carl Washington
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend R. Clinton Washington
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Shelton B. Waters
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Clarence Weeks
Washington, D. C.

Reverend William Wendt
Washington, D. C.

Reverend John R. Wheeler
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Leaman W. White
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Leon H. White
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Depriest Whye
Annapolis, Maryland

Reverend Frank L. Williams
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Harold I. Williams
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend James Williams
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend R. Moses Williams
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Robert G. Williams
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Robert J. Williams
Boulevard Heights, Maryland

Bishop Smallwood E. Williams
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Douglas Wilson
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Eddie R. Wilson
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend James Wise
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Marcus Wood
Baltimore, Maryland

Reverend Ed Woodard
Washington, D. C.

Reverend James T. Wright
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Sydney Yancy
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Bob Rackleff

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking
Points: Meeting with
Maryland Black Leaders

Scheduled Delivery:
Fri, May 2, 11:30 AM
Room 450 EOB

Your talking points for this occasion
are attached.

Clearances

Staff for Louis Martin
David Rubenstein

Talking Points:

Maryland and D.C. Black Ministers Meeting

1. I AM GLAD YOU COULD COME HERE TODAY. YOU ARE A CRITICAL PART OF THE COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP OF MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. I WANTED TO KEEP YOU INFORMED OF OUR POLICIES IN THIS TIME OF GREAT CHALLENGE.

2. WHEN I BECAME PRESIDENT, ONE OF MY GREATEST CHALLENGES WAS TO REDIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO AID PEOPLE IN NEED. I SUCCEEDED AN ADMINISTRATION THAT TOLD OUR NATION'S LARGEST CITY TO DROP DEAD. IT HAD THE SAME CALLOUS ATTITUDE TOWARD MINORITIES, THE POOR, THE ELDERLY, AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

3. WE HAVE TURNED THAT AROUND. IN THREE YEARS, WE HAVE ADDED NINE MILLION NEW JOBS TO OUR ECONOMY. AROUND THE COUNTRY, A MILLION MORE BLACK MEN AND WOMEN ARE ON THE JOB TODAY BECAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC PROGRAMS. MY URBAN POLICY HAS CREATED SCORES OF PROJECTS THROUGHOUT MARYLAND TO REVIVE THE ECONOMY AND CREATE JOBS. AND I TARGETED JOBS AND YOUTH PROGRAMS TO HELP THOSE MOST IN NEED. I DID THIS WITH YOUR HELP. WE HAVE HAD A CLOSE PARTNERSHIP, AND THE COUNTRY HAS BENEFITED FROM THAT PARTNERSHIP.

4. WE HAVE ALSO REAFFIRMED THIS NATION'S COMMITMENT TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. LAST MONTH, THE HOUSE SENT TO THE SENATE A BILL I SUPPORT TO PROVIDE TOUGH NEW ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR HOUSING. THE PEOPLE WHO FOUGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS ARE NOW ENFORCING

TALKING POINTS

THOSE LAWS. DREW DAYS, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, PATRICIA HARRIS ARE JUST A FEW. IN JUST THREE YEARS, I TRIPLED THE NUMBER OF BLACK FEDERAL JUDGES. THESE ARE LIFETIME APPOINTMENTS, AND THEIR PRESENCE WILL PROFOUNDLY HELP THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE WELL INTO THE 21st CENTURY.

5. TOGETHER, WE HAVE FACED THE PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, URBAN DECLINE, RACISM, CRIME, AND INADEQUATE SCHOOLS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES. WE HAVE COME FAR ON A LONG ROAD. WE HAVE FAR TO TRAVEL STILL. BUT SOMETHING IS BLOCKING THAT ROAD -- INFLATION. UNLESS WE FACE INFLATION TOGETHER, AND MAKE TOUGH CHOICES, IT CAN TAKE AWAY ALL THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE.

6. THAT IS WHY LAST MONTH I ANNOUNCED A STRONG ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM. WE MOVED TO RESTRAIN CREDIT, TO CONSERVE GASOLINE, TO STRENGTHEN OUR VOLUNTARY WAGE AND PRICE PROGRAM, TO CHANGE OUR ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, AND TO BALANCE THE 1981 FEDERAL BUDGET.

7. IT IS A WORKABLE AND NECESSARY PROGRAM. IT CAN BEGIN TO TURN THE TIDE OF INFLATION. IT CAN MEAN IN YEARS TO COME A BETTER LIFE FOR US ALL -- IF WE, AS A PEOPLE, REALLY WANT TO CONTROL INFLATION. ALL THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS I OR ANYONE ELSE CAN COME UP WITH WILL NOT CONTROL INFLATION UNLESS PEOPLE ARE COMMITTED TO FIGHTING IT.

8. FEW PEOPLE HAVE MORE AT STAKE IN THIS BATTLE THAN THOSE YOU WORK WITH IN YOUR COMMUNITIES. IN THE LAST YEAR, YOU HAVE SEEN THEM TRY TO COPE WITH INFLATION AT 13 PERCENT.

JUST IMAGINE WHAT LIFE WILL BE LIKE IF WE DO NOTHING, AND IF INFLATION CONTINUES AT TODAY'S RATE OF ABOUT 18 PERCENT, OR RISES FURTHER. RUNAWAY INFLATION IS AN INCONVENIENCE FOR RICH PEOPLE. FOR THE POOR, IT IS A DISASTER -- AND WE MUST STOP THAT DISASTER FROM HAPPENING.

9. LET US NEVER FORGET THAT THIS FIGHT IS FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE AS MUCH AS FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY. FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, THE TASK BEFORE AMERICA WAS TO SHARE WITH THE DISADVANTAGED THE FRUITS OF A RAPIDLY-EXPANDING ECONOMY. NOW, WE MUST SUSTAIN HELP FOR THE DISADVANTAGED IN A STAGNANT ECONOMY. THE "PIE" WE DIVIDE TODAY IS NOT GROWING BECAUSE OF INFLATION, AND WE MUST GET IT GROWING AGAIN TO CONTINUE THE BATTLE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE THAT WE BEGAN NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO.

10. ONE FINAL POINT: SOMETHING BESIDES ECONOMICS IS AT STAKE NOW. IF INFLATION CONTINUES OUT OF CONTROL, PEOPLE WILL TURN INWARD AND GROW SELFISH. WE COULD LOSE THAT PRICELESS QUALITY OF CONSCIENCE AND COMMITMENT THAT DR. KING SOUGHT TO BRING TO THE FORE. WE COULD LOSE THE IDEALISM THAT MAKES AMERICANS SEEK A MORAL, SPIRITUAL, AND ETHICAL PEACE.

11. IF WE LOOK TO OUR HEARTS, WE CAN TURN AROUND THIS INFLATION PROBLEM. IF WE WORK TOGETHER, IF WE PUT ASIDE OUR DIFFERENCES, IF WE SEEK JUSTICE, WE CAN STOP INFLATION, AND PUT THIS COUNTRY BACK ON THE RIGHT PATH.

the c
CEN

the christian CENTURY

MAY 7, 1980

JAMES M. WALL
EDITOR

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C

Reflecting on
Germany's Confessing Church

Victoria J. Barnett

Tragedy and Christian Faith

Thaniel Armistead

Jean-Paul Sartre

1905-1980



"Y'KNOW, SOCRATES, FOR SOMEBODY WHO THINKS MAN IS NOTHING, SARTRE IS REALLY SOMETHING!"

- The World Breaks In on United Methodists
- Russia's New Crackdown on Religious Dissidents
- Beyond Liturgical Sexism

02 May 80

Ed Torres

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

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1 May 1980

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ESTEBAN E. TORRES



In light of the death of former Governor Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico, I would like to suggest for your consideration an official day of mourning for all Federal employees in Puerto Rico, May 2, 1980.

With your approval, I could contact the heads of all Departments and Agencies with personnel in Puerto Rico, and request that they grant administrative leave to Federal personnel tomorrow. OPM, OMB, CL, Jack Watson and your Counsel's office concur. The Vice President's office also concurs.

In addition, I recommend that you send a Presidential delegation to Puerto Rico to represent you at the Governor's funeral.

Such a delegation could include:

Hugh Carter
Esteban Torres
Congressman Bobby Garcia
Congressman Baltazar Corrada
HUD Undersecretary Vic Marrero
HEW Assistant Secretary Cesar Perales
Maurice Ferre
Marife Hernandez
Judge Jose Cabranes

Several Members of Congress also plan to attend.

approve disapprove



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

May 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Corporation for Public Broadcasting Board
of Directors

The Board of Directors for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has fifteen members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. No more than eight members may be from the same political party.

The terms of Diana Lady Dougan and Lillie E. Herndon expired in March; they were originally appointed by President Ford. Frank Moore and Henry Geller recommend that they be reappointed.

Diana Lady Dougan (Utah) President, Dougan & Associates, public relations and marketing consultants. She is Chairman of Friends of KUED, a PBS station reaching seven states. She is the former cable television promotion manager for Time, Inc. Her experience in public broadcasting includes on-camera interviews, production and fund raising. She has been highly recommended by Senators Baker, Garn and many others, Congressman Rhodes and six Democratic Governors from the Rocky Mountain states. She is a Republican.

Lillie E. Herndon (South Carolina) She presently serves as Chairman of the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. She is a member and former Chairman of the South Carolina State Board of Education and former Vice President of the National Association of State Boards of Education. She is active in projects for foster children and child mental health. She has been a member of several U.S. Delegations to international conferences on education. She is highly recommended by Senators Hollings and Thurmond, Congressman Spence and Holland and Governor Riley. She is an Independent.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Diana Lady Dougan and Lillie E. Herndon for reappointment to the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

approve

disapprove

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(Public, Commercial and Cable)

Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, appointed by President Gerald R. Ford and confirmed by U.S. Senate in March 1976 to four year term. In this capacity serves on various nationally constituted programming, long-range planning, policy and executive committees, panels, etc. affecting Public Broadcasting nationally. Chairmanships include Development, Public Affairs and the National Task Force on Public Participation in Public Broadcasting.

Public Relations & Marketing Consultants, 1965-present. Clients have included Time-Life Broadcast, Inc., NYC; Phil Dean Assoc., NYC; Larry Hogan Assoc., Washington, DC; etc. (Current DBA: Dougan and Associates)

Board of Directors, Friends of KUED (Utah's PBS Station). Chairman since 1970. Developed broadbased community support in seven western states (largest coverage of any U.S. TV station). Developed private and corporate support from a few hundred dollars to over \$800,000 annually.

Founded the Public Television Preview Council which has become a model for other PBS stations for developing community interest and involvement in Public Broadcasting

Won the 1975 NFPB National Award for Outstanding Public Television Fundraising.

Board of Directors, U.S. Film, Chairman Corporate Development, 1979. Non Profit corporation dedicated to the national development of American Independent feature filming.

Producer (Donated Services):

"The Nutcracker", the PBS Christmas special aired nationally 1975, 1976.

"The Way of Art", half hour monthly program, KUED-TV, 1969-71.

Board of Directors, National Friends of Public Broadcasting, 1973-7. In addition to duties as a Director of the national organization of public broadcasting volunteers, served as consultant, panelist, and lecturer at various national and local conferences on public broadcasting volunteerism, fundraising, community relations, programming, etc.

KUED Program Board, 1970-76 (Only non-staff member).

CATV Promotion Manager; Time, Inc., New York City, 1966-68.

Responsibilities included planning and administering Time's nationwide CATV promotional and marketing campaigns; negotiating franchise acquisitions; press relations; copy writing, layout and production of newspaper, brochures, and radio advertising; hiring and training sales personnel. (Resigned to marry and moved to Salt Lake City.)

Guest Host and Interviews: TV and Radio programs in diverse areas of U.S.

Principal and Voice-Over: TV and Radio Commercials, industrial and public service films.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

National Advisory Council, Ballet West, 1978-
Board of Directors, Presidents Club, Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, 1978-
Governor's Committee for the Performing Arts Complex (Utah), 1975-6
Board of Directors, North and East Council of Neighborhood Associations, 1975-6
Board of Directors, Junior League of Salt Lake City, 1975-6
Board of Directors, Community Crisis Center, (SLC) 1971-4
Board of Directors, Salt Lake Art Center, 1971-3; Finance Committee 1970-72.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL

Committee on Executive Reorganization, Utah State Government, appointed by Gov. 1979-
National Advisory Council, Center for Study of the Presidency, elected 1977.
Representative, Women's Legislative Council for Utah State Legislature, 1976-
Assistant to the Chief Clerk, Maryland State Legislature, 1965 and 1966 sessions.
Official Page, Republic National Convention, Ran Convention Complaints Office, 1964.
President, Young Republican Club, University of Maryland, 1963-4
Executive Committee, Republican College Service Committee, Region III (5-state area), 1963-4
National Chairman, Teenage Republicans (TAR's), College Service Committee, 1963-4

HONORS

"Foremost Women in Communication."
"World Who's Who of Women."
"2,000 Women of Achievement."
"Outstanding Young Women of America."
Women in Communication "Headliner" Award for Outstanding Leadership, 1976.
A.A.U.W. "The Distinguished Woman of Utah" Award, 1976.
Key to City and Honorary Citizenship, Seoul, Korea, 1965.
"Distinguished Citizen of Maryland" Governor's Award: "In recognition of distinguished service to the Maryland General Assembly, demonstrating your integrity and ability and meriting our trust and great respect." 1965.
American Women in Radio and Television, elected to New York Chapter, 1967.
Short story award: "Calvert Review" (Maryland literary magazine) 1964.
Honorary ROTC Cadet Colonel, Homecoming, and other collegiate miscellany 1960-4.

EDUCATION

Harvard University Graduate School of Business, Advanced Management Program
(Sponsored by NAEB) 1979.
University of Utah, graduate study: Economics, Accounting, 1969-70.
University of Maryland, B.A., 1964: English/Industrial Psychology.
Scholarships: Pepsi-Cola, Junior Chamber of Commerce (2 years).
President, National Collegiate Players.
President, Young Republican Club.
"Outstanding Woman" representatives to All-University Honors Convocation.
University Theatre Key Award for "The Outstanding Contribution to Theatre Arts."
Executive Producer, Lab Theatre
Delta Delta Delta (social) Pi Eta Delta (honorary), President

Sidwell Friends School, Washington, D.C. Graduated 1960.
Seoul Foreign School, Seoul, Korea. Graduated 1956 (valedictorian).

Visited over fifty countries; four trips around the world.

MISCELLANY

Member, Lloyd's of London (First non-British woman to be accepted for membership.)
Partner, Parkview Associates (Investments)

Husband: J. Lynn Dougan. Children: Gavin Marriott Dougan, Elena Lady Dougan

Address: 4300 Parkview Drive, Salt Lake City Utah 84117

Telephone: Home : (801) 272-1125
Office: (801) 486-2149

Lillie E. Herndon
525 North Trenholm Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29206

Lillie E. Herndon is a business woman and a native of South Carolina. She began her community volunteer service with a local PTA in Columbia in 1952. She served as President of the local PTA, the South Carolina PTA (1962-65) and the National PTA (1973-75).

During the intervening years, she was active in her church, PTA and other community organizations.

Mrs. Herndon's other activities have included: Vice Chairman, National Consortium for Child Mental Health Services, 1973-75; Chairman, National Action for Foster Children, 1974; Vice President, National Association of State Boards of Education, 1975-76.

In 1974, she was appointed to the South Carolina State Board of Education and served as Vice Chairman (1976) and Chairman (1977).

Her efforts in international education included the following: a tour of the Department of Defense Schools in Europe and the Middle East, 1965; observer at the International Union of Family Organization Conference, Rome, Italy, 1965; observer at the World Confederation of the Teaching Profession, Addis Abba, Ethiopia, 1965; meetings held in Germany with Parents and Educators of the Department of Defense Schools, 1974 and 1975.

She was appointed by the U.S. Office of Education to the following international activities: member of a 12-person delegation on Education, Soviet Union, 1974; member of a 9-person delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Conference on Teacher Education, Paris, France, 1974; member of a 12-person delegation to a Field Study Seminar for Education and Policy Making, Egypt and Israel, 1976.

She was nominated by President Ford and confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, July 1975. She chaired committees on Education, Audit and Public Affairs. In September 1978, she was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and reelected Chairman for 1979-80.

Mrs. Herndon's awards include: Honorary Fellow of American Schools Health Association, 1974; "South Carolinian of the Year" by WIS Television and Radio, 1978; Honorary Doctor of Humanities, Columbia College, Columbia, South Carolina, 1979.

Public Broadcasting

PV (EOP)
PV (RO)
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Independent

AUTHORITY: 81 Stat. 369,
P.L. 90-129, approved November 7, 1967.

METHOD: Nominated.

MEMBERS: Fifteen. Not more than eight from the same political party.

CHAIRMAN: The President shall designate one of the members first appointed to the Board as Chairman; thereafter the members of the Board shall annually elect one of their number as Chairman.

TERM: Six years. A member nominated to fill a vacancy occurring prior to expiration of a term shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The initial appointees terms begin on date of incorporation and expire, five at end of two years; four years; six years. No member is eligible to serve in excess of two consecutive terms of six years each. (Holdover.)

SALARY: \$100.00 per day.

PURPOSE: The initial Board serves as incorporators. The Corporation is to facilitate the development of noncommercial educational radio and television broadcasting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL CABLE

Bill

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Contrary to the information I gave you earlier, the legislation reducing the salary for the Secretary of State will not arrive until after you depart for Camp David. We will get it to you as soon as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1980

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}
Subject: Employment and Unemployment in April

Tomorrow (Friday, May 2) at 9:00 a.m., the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release the April figures on employment and unemployment.

The unemployment rate rose to 7.0 percent -- an increase of 0.8 percentage point, the largest rise since January 1975. Increases this large or larger in any one month have occurred just three other times in the postwar period.

Both a sharp rise in the labor force and a big decline in employment were contributing factors -- the labor force was up 325,000 and employment fell by half a million. It is very unusual for the two to move in opposite directions by such large amounts; normally, sizable declines in jobs lead some people to stop seeking work. The labor force, however, had shown virtually no growth from December through March. The unemployment data of the past two months probably understated the "true" situation and a catchup eventually had to occur.

While the size of the April rise in unemployment thus overstates the deterioration in labor markets, there is no doubt that a steep decline in economic activity is underway. Employment fell 263,000 in durable goods manufacturing; 140,000 in construction; and 101,000 in retail trade. Aggregate hours worked fell 1.3 percent in the total private nonfarm economy; 3.6 percent in durable goods manufacturing; and 10.6 percent in the transportation equipment industry. Increases in unemployment rates, moreover, were large for prime-age males (25-54 years), blue-collar workers and married men. These are all characteristics of an industrial recession in process.

As I indicated in a memo a couple of days ago, we are in the process of revising down substantially our forecast for 1980. The news about employment and unemployment in April confirms that the recession now underway will be more serious than we forecast in the March budget update. A single month's employment figures, however, do not provide a basis for judging how deep or prolonged a decline will occur. The April reductions in employment and hours worked were heavily concentrated in autos, construction and supplying industries. How extensively they spread to other industries will depend on how well consumer demands for other goods and services are sustained, and particularly whether businesses hold relatively firmly to their plans for long-term investment.

One helpful note: there was only a very small (0.2 percent) rise in the index of average hourly earnings. At least temporarily, this interrupts an apparent acceleration of wage increases.

I am attaching a suggested response for Jody's press briefing. I will send it to him in the morning. The substance of it has been checked with Bill Miller.

Attachment

Suggested Reaction for Jody Powell

1. After some months in which unemployment remained lower than expected, the increase in April was very steep -- much larger than had been expected.
2. The decline in employment was less than the rise in unemployment since a large growth in the labor force occurred during April. Nevertheless, the employment drop was quite steep.
3. There is no doubt that our economy is in a recession.
4. Several major developments are now underway that will help moderate the recession and create the conditions favorable to noninflationary recovery:
 - o interest rates have been declining during the past several weeks, in some cases, quite steeply;
 - o the growth of energy prices has begun to slow significantly;
 - o after remaining high for several more months -- because of cost increases still in the pipeline -- the overall rate of inflation is likely to fall sharply. This will increase consumer buying power and also make possible still further reductions in interest rates, including mortgage interest.
5. We should look to these developments -- to the reduction of inflation and the fall of interest rates -- to create the conditions for healthy economic recovery. Quick fixes, in the shape of large, new government spending programs, are not the way to get lasting recovery and lower inflation.

Question: Does the President still believe the recession will be "mild and short"?

Answer: Obviously the size of the unemployment increase in April was itself far from "mild" and reflects a steep slowdown. But we cannot assess the likely shape or length of a recession from one month's statistics.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - May 2, 1980

- 7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 7:30 Breakfast with Vice President Walter F.
(90 min.) Mondale, Secretary Harold Brown, Deputy
Secretary Warren Christopher, Mr. Hedley
Donovan, and Mr. Hamilton Jordan.
The Cabinet Room.
- 10:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.
- ✓ 11:30 Meeting with Black Leaders. (Mr. Louis
Martin) - Room 450, EOB.
- 1:30 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter en route
Camp David.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Aff

5-2-80

- > Hostages
- > Cuban refugees
- Christopher - clear authority
- > Carrington - US → Afghan
- > Mtz & Gromyko
- > Ghana coup
- > Begin
- > Muskie - PDB
- > Saudi film
- > Argentine grain sales