

**6/13/80**

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Revised:  
6/12/80  
5:00 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

NOT ISSUED

Friday - June 13, 1980

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

7:30 Breakfast with Secretaries Edmund S. Muskie  
(90 min.) and Harold Brown, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski,  
Mr. Hedley Donovan, and Mr. Hamilton Jordan.  
The Cabinet Room.

# 9:55 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sutton - The Oval Office.  
(5 min.)

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

✓ 11:30 Meeting with Jewish Editors. (Mr. Jody  
(30 min.) Powell) - The Cabinet Room.

✓ 12:15 Meeting with Regulatory Council. (Mr. Stuart  
(15 min.) Eizenstat) - The Roosevelt Room.

12:45 Interview with Field and Stream.  
(15 min.) (Mr. Jody Powell) - The Oval Office.

1:45 Depart Reflecting Pool via Helicopter  
en route Camp David.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
13 Jun 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

Lloyd Cutler  
Frank Moore  
Anne Wexler  
Zbig Brzezinski  
Jim McIntyre  
Susan Clough

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

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION  
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
/	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
/	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
/	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
/	WEXLER
/	BRZEZINSKI
/	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMID'T
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/12/80

Mr. President:

Cutler, Wexler, OMB and  
NSC concur with Stu.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ok  
J

June 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
BOB MALSON  
SUBJECT: The Administration's Position on Legislation  
Relating to the Immigration of Homosexuals

SUMMARY

The departments of State, Justice and Health and Human Services have reported their views to OMB on a bill (S. 2210), introduced by Senator Alan Cranston on January 23, 1980, which would eliminate the statutory prohibition on the immigration of homosexuals. No department opposes the goals or intentions of S. 2210. HHS supports the bill while State has no objection. Justice supports the concept but believes some technical changes may be warranted in order to achieve the desired goals without possibly allowing the entry of individuals with severe pathological sexual perversions. Thus, it is clear that the Administration is moving towards supporting the elimination of the ban on homosexual immigration and we believe you should be informed of these developments and their history prior to a public announcement.

INTRODUCTION

Section 212 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 provides, in part:

"(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the following classes of aliens shall be ineligible to receive visas and shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

...

(4) Aliens afflicted with psychopathic personality or sexual deviation, or mental defect...."

Senator Cranston's bill would have the effect of deleting the term "sexual deviation" from the law. The statute and legislative history of the 1952 law and its subsequent amendments make clear that Congress intended the following:

1. Homosexual aliens were to be excluded admission into the United States;
2. Aliens suspected by immigration or consular officials of being homosexual were to be referred to the Public Health Service for a medical examination to determine if, in fact, they fell within the excludable category; and
3. Public Health Service medical officers or civil surgeons are to issue medical certificates when an alien is found to be afflicted with a disease, mental disease, defect, or disability falling within section 212.

The enforceability of this scheme became questionable late last year when the Surgeon General, reflecting the current position of the medical profession that homosexuality is a social or behavioral phenomenon and not a medical disease, issued a memorandum to the effect that neither PHS medical officers, civil surgeons, nor panel physicians were to continue to issue medical certificates solely because an alien was suspected of being a homosexual.

As a consequence of the PHS determination, all Immigration and Naturalization field offices were instructed to defer inspection of aliens suspected of being homosexual until the legal issues could be resolved. On December 10, 1979, Assistant Attorney General John Harmon issued a memorandum concluding that INS was obliged to exclude homosexuals without regard for the position taken by PHS. That decision is under review by the Attorney General.

#### LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE

Senator Cranston's bill is an attempt to resolve the contradiction caused by the statutory linkage of homosexuality to a medical illness when the medical profession, through the American Psychiatric Association's Nomenclature Committee, deleted homosexuality as a listing in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and that deletion was affirmed by the APA over six years ago. The Senator, in his introductory statement, described the Justice Department's decision to have immigration officials, with no medical expertise, make a determination of homosexuality as an absurd situation. He called on his colleagues to support his bill on the grounds of fairness and practicality.

Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Patricia Derian wrote a letter to Associate Attorney General John Shenefield in April asking that the Justice Department support the Cranston bill based upon the considerations of the Helsinki Final Act and its provisions relating to free movement of people and ideas. The signatories stated their intention "to facilitate freer movement and contacts, individually and collectively, whether privately or officially, among persons, institutions and organizations of the participating States..." and "to ease regulations concerning movement of citizens from the other participating States in their territory, with due regard to security requirements." Further, she stated:

"As you know, we have pressed other nations to live up to these pledges and we have spoken out strongly when they have failed to. Now our own commitment to free movement is being questioned, in the Helsinki context and elsewhere, because of Section 212(a)(4)... this anachronistic bar is inconsistent with the human rights message we have been sending to other countries."

#### CONCLUSION

The Administration's support for repealing the current law should be based upon our human rights policies and the need to be consistent with our expectations of other nations. Unless you object, the Justice Department will announce our position by sending a letter to Senator Cranston expressing general support for his bill, coupled with any appropriate technical modifications.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: 6 June 1980

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Zbig Brzezinski - *concur*  
Frank Moore  
Lloyd Cutler *concur*  
Jim McIntyre - *attached*  
*wexter* - *concur*

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat memo re The Administration's Position on  
Legislation Relating to the Immigration of Homosexuals

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 Noon

DAY: Monday

DATE: 9 June 1980

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

*Jim Copeland will be commenting - hasn't  
had a chance yet*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 10 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICK HUTCHESON

THROUGH: BO CUTTER

FROM: *R* RODGER SCHLICKEISEN *R*

SUBJECT: Administration's Position on Legislation  
Relating to the Immigration of Homosexuals

We concur with the memo. As a matter of background and clarification, two comments can be made:

- °The Associate Attorney General is reviewing the question of what responsibilities the Department has under the current law. He is anticipated to recommend enforcement of the exclusionary provisions of the current law and to prescribe procedures for this enforcement. In the interim, the INS continues to parole and defer inspections of suspected homosexuals.
- °The Department of Justice is working on an amendment to clarify the language of the Cranston bill since the term "psychopathic personality", which the bill contains, has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to include homosexuals.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

①  
/

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: George Eads *GE*

Subject: Industrial Production for May

Tomorrow (Friday, June 13) at 9:30 a.m., the Federal Reserve Board will announce its estimate of industrial production in May. The total was down 2.1 percent -- the fourth consecutive monthly decline, and the second month in which the decline was about 2 percent.

Reductions in industrial output were very widespread; all categories of output showed a decrease. The biggest declines were in steel (10 percent); automotive products (5 percent -- but that compares to a 10 percent decline in April); home products -- appliances and other durables (5 percent); and construction supplies (4 percent).

The size and shape of the decline are consistent with reports we have been getting of extremely rapid adjustments in production in response to changes in demand. This means we are still unlikely to have problems of serious inventory build-up.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

①

June 12, 1980

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE C. EADS *G.C.E.*

SUBJECT: CHANGE IN THE DISCOUNT RATE

This afternoon at 4:10 p.m., after the markets have closed, the Federal Reserve Board will announce that it is dropping the discount rate by a full percentage point - from 12 percent to 11 percent. This will take the rate back to where it was prior to the Fed's October 6 actions. It follows by less than two weeks another full percentage point decline.

Given the sluggish demand for loans and the continuing decline in short-term rates, this action ought not (and probably will not) be widely interpreted as a shift in monetary policy. We should encourage this interpretation, though we should applaud the decline and continue to encourage the banks to continue to lower the prime rate.

Attachment

(June 5 memo from Charlie Schultze on the role of the discount rate.)

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze c L S

Subject: The Federal Reserve Discount Rate

Your note this morning asked why the Fed's discount rate has not come down more.

The discount rate is the rate at which individual banks can borrow directly from the Federal Reserve. At the present time, short-term market rates are far below the discount rate and banks can borrow cheaply elsewhere (Federal funds market, money market certificates, certificates of deposit, etc.). As a consequence they are not borrowing from the Fed and the relatively high discount rate has no direct effect on the cost of funds or the availability of credit.

(It is during periods in which interest rates are rising that an "out-of-line" discount rate can cause trouble. If market rates get very high, while the discount rate is low, banks tend to borrow heavily from the Fed and circumvent the tight money policy.)

Lowering the discount rate rapidly could have a psychological effect. It might be taken as a signal that the Fed was deliberately easing its anti-inflation policy. So far, the precipitous fall in interest rates has not been interpreted as a retreat by the Fed, but as an automatic response to the recession and to the reversal of inflationary expectations. In this sense, therefore, the Fed is probably right in being very cautious about bringing down the discount rate. Too rapid a move might even result in a rise in long-term interest rates, because of adverse expectational effects.

In a related vein, foreign holders of dollars have also not interpreted the falling interest rates as a signal of Fed retreat. This has helped the dollar, and limited the decline which lower U.S. interest rates have brought about. For various technical reasons, the central bank's discount rate is a more important tool

of monetary policy in many foreign countries than it is here. A rapid series of cuts in the discount rate might be misinterpreted abroad, and lead to more downward pressure on the dollar. (In November 1978, for example, when we wanted to strengthen the dollar, the Fed raised the discount rate by what, at the time, was a large jump.)

On balance I am pretty well convinced that the sluggishness of the fall in the discount rate to date is not getting in the way of recovery forces. If short-term market rates stay low and even more so if inflation rates come down into single digits and stay there, further cuts in the discount rate will be warranted, and indeed might then be seen as a confirmation that the Fed believes lower inflation was here to stay.

f

#3362

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

13 Jun 80

Gus Speth

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

Rick Hutcheson

The Vice President  
Stu Eizenstat  
Jody Powell  
Jack Watson  
Zbig Brzezinski  
Jim McIntyre

The signed originals have been  
given to the records office  
for handling.

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
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LAST DAY FOR ACTION

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ACTION  
FYI

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*  
Jim McIntyre *Jim*  
Gus Speth *Gus*  
Zbig Brzezinski *Zbig*

SUBJECT: Global Resource and Environmental Problems  
and Proposed Action

In February, in connection with the Second Environmental Decade Celebration, CEQ recommended that you designate an EOP official to make sure that your concern with global environment and resource problems is reflected in effective action by your Administration. In the February memorandum, you noted your agreement that global challenges -- loss of croplands, forests, and fish habitat, degradation of the earth's atmosphere, irreversible loss of species on a massive scale -- require prompt, decisive and coordinated responses.

As Chairman of CEQ, Gus serves as your principal EOP advisor and coordinator of these issues. To emphasize your concern about the global environment and commitment to action, we recommend that you appoint Gus to chair a Presidential Task Force that would include OMB, DPS, OSTP, and State, in addition to CEQ, and would have as its objectives:

- o to ensure that high priority attention is given to important global resource, population, and environment problems;
- o to assess the effectiveness of federal efforts in these areas; and
- o to assess ways to improve the federal government's ability to project and analyze long-term resource, population, and environment trends.

The Task Force would work closely with a larger group of agencies including, Zbig, DOA, DOC, DOD, DOE, DHHS, DOI, DOT, Justice, CIA, IDCA, NSF, EPA, and NASA. It would report to you periodically on its progress and on ways federal programs in these areas can be strengthened and improved.

The first important responsibility of the Task Force will be to examine and pursue the findings of the Global 2000 Report, which will be submitted to you in July. The Global 2000 Report concludes a three-year interagency study of world population, resources, and environment through the year 2000. It identifies severe, intensifying stresses in these areas, and it underscores the need for well-planned programs that respond to the problems. If you approve this Task Force proposal, we recommend that your decision be formally announced with the release of the Global 2000 Report. The Task Force should be organized over the coming weeks, and other preparatory steps taken, so that when the Global 2000 Report is released, members will have been designated and a statement prepared on initial actions the Task Force will take. This will enable the effort to get off to an excellent start.

The Task Force will be small, high level and temporary. Its aim will be to provide you with recommendations for actions as appropriate and to ensure that your priority commitment on these issues is appreciated by the agencies, the Congress and the public. It would not seek to provide long-term interagency coordination, or deal officially with foreign governments or international bodies, or have any operational responsibilities. In short, the Task Force would not supplant the activities now carried out by State, EPA and others.

The extent of your personal involvement in the release of the Global 2000 Report will be addressed later and is independent of this proposal to establish the Task Force. The Task Force is essential to providing a coordinated response to the Global 2000 Report and needs to be established now. On the other hand, the extent of your involvement in the release of the Global 2000 Report can best be addressed after we have had the opportunity to assess relevant political and other considerations.

Approve

          ✓          

Disapprove

Other

*[Handwritten signature]*

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS  
AND POLICY  
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SUBJECT: Task Force on Global Resources and Environment

Among the most urgent and complex challenges before the world today is the projected deterioration of the global environmental and resource base. Unless nations of the world take prompt, decisive action to halt the current trends, the next 20 years may see a continuation of serious food and population problems, steady loss of croplands, forests, plant and animal species, fisheries, and degradation of the earth's water and atmosphere.

To increase our capability to respond to these problems, I am establishing a Presidential Task Force on Global Resources and Environment. I am asking you to serve as members of this Task Force and am asking the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality to serve as Chairman.

The objectives of this Task Force will be:

- o to ensure that high priority attention is given to important global resource, population, and environment problems;
- o to assess the effectiveness of Federal efforts in these areas; and
- o to assess ways to improve the Federal government's ability to project and analyze long-term resource, population, and environment trends.

The Task Force will report to me as soon as possible with recommendations for problem areas needing priority attention by the Task Force. It will report to me within six months and periodically thereafter on its progress and on ways in which Federal programs in these areas can be strengthened and improved.

The Task Force will carry out its responsibilities in consultation with and with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, the Central Intelligence Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and my Assistant for National Security Affairs.

*Jimmy Carter*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY  
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
THE DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
THE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION AGENCY  
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
THE ADMINISTRATOR, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS  
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL  
SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Task Force on Global Resources and Environment

Among the most urgent and complex challenges before the world today is the projected deterioration of the global environmental and resource base. Unless nations of the world take prompt, decisive action to halt the current trends, the next 20 years may see a continuation of serious food and population problems, steady loss of croplands, forests, plant and animal species, fisheries, and degradation of the earth's water and atmosphere.

To increase our capability to respond to these problems, I have established a Task Force on Global Resources and Environment consisting of the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality as chair, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy, and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

I have directed the Task Force to work closely with you in carrying out its responsibilities, which will be:

- o to ensure that high priority attention is given to important global resource, population, and environment problems;
- o to assess the effectiveness of federal efforts in these areas; and
- o to assess ways to improve the federal government's ability to project and analyze long-term resource, population, and environment trends.

Each of your agencies shall cooperate with and support this important Task Force. The Task Force will report to me as soon as possible with recommendations for problem areas needing priority attention by the Task Force. It will report to me within six months and periodically thereafter on its progress and on ways in which federal programs in these areas can be strengthened and improved.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in black ink on a white background. The first name "Jimmy" is written in a slightly larger, more prominent hand than the last name "Carter".

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

Jack Watson  
Arnie Miller  
13 Jun 80  
WASHINGTON  
THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*  
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT:

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Administration

We join Secretary Klutznick in recommending the appointment of Robert H. Kapp to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Administration.

Kapp is a partner in the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson. He is a tax attorney whose strong technical background will enable him to grasp quickly the legal and technical problems in the trade regulation area.

While we feel this technical expertise is essential to have in the new trade administration, Secretary Klutznick and we are also concerned about assuring adequate representation from the business community. To create a better balance, Secretary Klutznick has proposed appointing, in a Deputy Under Secretary capacity (non PAS), Raymond Garcia, who, until recently, was Vice President of the Emergency Committee for American Trade (ECAT). ECAT is an association of chief executive officers of the major multinational corporations, which worked with the Administration on the trade reorganization. Garcia, who is Hispanic, is an economist with prior experience at the Commerce Department in the Johnson Administration; he has excellent ties to the business community.

We had Bob Herzstein, the Under Secretary for Trade, brief Tom Donahue of the AFL-CIO on these proposed appointments. We felt it was important to test labor's reaction since Garcia is known as a free trade advocate. Kapp is essentially unknown to labor. Labor will not oppose the appointments.

Lloyd Cutler and Reuben Askew concur in our recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

That you nominate Robert H. Kapp, of Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Administration.

approve

disapprove

ROBERT H. KAPP  
Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCE

1961 - Date      Hogan & Hartson Law Firm  
1965 - Date      Partner  
1973 - 1975      Executive Committee  
1977              Executive Committee  
1970 - 1975      Associate Professorial Lecturer in Law,  
The National Law Center,  
George Washington University  
1958 - 1961      Attorney,  
Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice  
(Attorney General's Honor Program)

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Co-Chairperson, Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil  
Rights Under Law  
Executive Committee, Board of Trustees of the Lawyers'  
Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (National)  
Legal Officer, International Commission of Jurists,  
Geneva, Switzerland (Sabbatical: February - July, 1978)  
Lawyers' Screening Committee: National Capital Area Civil  
Liberties Union (ACLU)

EDUCATION

1958              University of Michigan Law School, J.D.  
(With Distinction)  
1955              Wharton School of Finance & Commerce,  
University of Pennsylvania, B.S., Economics

PERSONAL

White Male  
Age 46  
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

①  
/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Assistant Director for Management of the  
Community Services Administration

We join Bill Allison, Deputy Director of CSA, in recommending the nomination of Harold Thomas as Assistant Director for Management of the Community Services Administration. Richard Rios, Director-Designate of CSA, concurs with this recommendation.

The Assistant Director position is a Presidential appointment requiring Senate confirmation. It is the top internal management position at CSA. Responsibilities of the office include management of the budget and personnel and other administrative functions.

Since August, 1977, Mr. Thomas has served in a similar position as Director of Administration of the Legal Services Corporation. A copy of his resume is attached.

Mr. Thomas is black and would balance your two recent nominations of Rios as Director and Mike Blouin as Assistant Director of CSA.

RECOMMENDATION:

We recommend your approval of the nomination of Harold Thomas.

✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ approve

\_\_\_\_\_ disapprove

HAROLD L. THOMAS

AGE: 41  
HOME: Washington, D.C.  
EDUCATION: B.A., 1960, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama  
J.D., 1970, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT:

January 1979-Present	Director of Administration Legal Services Corporation
August 1977-January 1979	Acting Director of Administration Legal Services Corporation
January 1976-August 1977	Special Assistant to the Executive Vice-President Legal Services Corporation
March 1973-January 1975	Senior Administrative Aide to County Executive Fairfax, Virginia
October 1972-March 1973	Consumer Protection Specialist Movement for Economic Justice
September 1971-October 1972	Legal Advisor National Tenants Organization

Black, Male  
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON  
13 Jun 80

Frank Moore  
Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
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appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

FD 3361

NAME Sam Nunn

1566

TITLE Senator

Frank Moore/  
Jim McIntyre

Requested by Jim McIntyre

CITY/STATE Democrat - Georgia

Date of Request 6/12/80

Phone Number--Home ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Work ( ) 224-3521

Other ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Thank-You Call On Selective  
Service Registration

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

See card for Senator Robert Byrd.

Senator Nunn served as floor manager for the bill during the Senate debate.

NOTES: (Date of Call 6-12 )

*done*

NAME John C. Stennis

1564

TITLE Senator

Frank Moore/  
Jim McIntyre

Requested by Jim McIntyre

CITY/STATE Democrat - Mississippi

Date of Request 6/12/80

Phone Number--Home ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Work ( ) 224-6253

Other ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Thank-You Call On Selective  
Service Registration

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

See card for Senator Robert Byrd.

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee and the ranking Member of the Appropriations Committee. Senator Stennis has worked for months to secure passage of this bill. Despite his age, Stennis sat through days of markup in the Appropriations Committee during the time that Senator Hatfield was trying to block passage there. While he turned management of the bill over to Senator Nunn on the floor, Senator Stennis was active throughout the floor debate.

NOTES: (Date of Call 6-12 )

*done*

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NAME Robert Byrd

1563

TITLE Senator

Frank Moore *FM*

CITY/STATE Democrat - West Virginia

Requested by Jim McIntyre *JM*

Phone Number--Home (      )                     

Date of Request 6/12/80

Work (      ) 224-3954

Other (      )                     

Thank-You Call On Selective  
Service Registration

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

After 7 days of debate (including 1 all-night session), the Senate voted earlier today 58-34 to pass the resolution providing the funds necessary to commence Selective Service registration. Senators Byrd, Stennis, Nunn and Warner were instrumental in breaking the filibuster and securing passage of the bill.

For tactical reasons, the resolution was amended during the Senate filibuster so that it differs from the House version by \$10,000. As a result, the resolution

NOTES: (Date of Call 6-12 )

*done*

will have to go back to the House for a final vote which should occur next week. If that happens, registration can begin as early as July 21st.

Senator Byrd worked tirelessly in breaking the filibuster and securing passage of the funding resolution.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1980

Phil - who's done  
the remarks?  
J

MR. PRESIDENT:

You have received an invitation to address the first of three national meetings associated with the White House Conference on Families in Baltimore this Thursday. Because of concern over the possible action by extreme groups to "take over" the conference, I delayed putting this request on the last 2-weeker. However, time was left in your schedule for the appearance.

After investigating, I think the chances for embarrassment at Baltimore are minimal and suggest you attend.

The major arguments for going include:

1. It is your Conference. You called for it during the '76 campaign. Unlike other White House Conferences, this was your proposal.
2. The concerns which led you to call the Conference are still valid. Families continue to be under enormous pressures. We still do not have any systematic way to evaluate how government policies affect families. The Conference will release today the results of a Gallup Poll on Families which show:
  - o 61% of Americans believe their family is "the most important thing in their lives";
  - o 45% think family life is getting worse;
  - o A majority believe government is insensitive to families;
  - o Large majorities call for specific changes in tax, welfare, housing, health and social service policies to make policies more sensitive to families.

These are the kind of things you have been talking about since 1976.

3. 100,000 people have participated in the Conference. 48 of the 50 Governors carried through on the many Conference activities, despite no Federal funds for this purpose. All of them took some heat to ensure balanced delegations, including more than 25% minority delegates. These participants would naturally like you to participate and will be disappointed if you do not.

2.

4. Baltimore is the best opportunity for your participation. It is the first conference. Extremists on the left and the right have not been successful in their attempts to become delegates in significant numbers. In addition, you and Mrs. Carter will be in Europe during the Minneapolis Conference. The Los Angeles Conference is six weeks away, and given its distance an unlikely prospect.

5. The proposed visit to Baltimore is arranged at the outset of the Conference, long before voting or discussion begins. Your presentation will come at the Opening Session and follows a moving audio-visual presentation on families.

Approve remarks before the White House  
Conference on Families in Baltimore

Disapprove



PHIA Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

13 Jun 80

FOR THE RECORD:

JACK WATSON AND ARNIE MILLER  
RECEIVED A COPY OF THE  
ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

*Jack - ok,  
but clear this cam-  
paign item (re Berry  
as chmn) with  
Ham  
J*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation,  
Board of Directors

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation is currently undertaking one of the major urban redevelopment projects going on in the country. The Board of Directors meets almost monthly and closely oversees the policies, practices and contracts of the Corporation.

There are currently three vacancies on the Board. The law requires that two of these three members be residents of the District of Columbia. From among the members, you must designate a new Chairman to replace Joe Danzansky who died.

For Chairman we recommend:

Max N. Berry, attorney and member of the D.C. Law Revision Commission. He is also a member of the D.C. Democratic State Committee and has worked actively in local campaigns. He is a close friend of Mayor Barry and is his recommendation to head the Board.

For members we recommend:

Julia M. Walsh, Chairman of the Board of Julia M. Walsh and Sons, investment counselors, who are members of the New York Stock Exchange. She is a Director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of several educational institutions including Georgetown University. Locally she is a member of the D.C. Tax Revision Commission, the Washington Board of Trade and the Judicial Nominating Commission. She is recommended by Sarah Weddington.

Thomas J. Owen of Maryland, President and Chairman of the Board of Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan Association. He is an officer on the Washington Board of Trade and a Trustee of the Federal City Council. Formerly he was President of Thomas J. Owen and Son, a real estate appraisal firm. He is past President of the Washington Board of Realtors and a former Director of the National Association of Realtors. He is recommended by Bob Washington and Senator Eagleton.

This memorandum has been held up for some time because of a political problem here in the District. For the past two years we have worked closely with Mayor Marion Barry and other political leaders in the city on Presidential appointments which affect the District. Generally, this arrangement has worked quite well as we have established a consensus among the leadership prior to making recommendations to you. In this instance, we have been unable to develop that consensus.

Mayor Barry recommended Max Berry for Chair. Berry is an active member of the D. C. Democratic party and the Mayor's former campaign treasurer.

Bob Washington, Chairman of the Party in the District, recommended Tom Owen, President of Perpetual Savings and Loan, for the job.

Mayor Barry opposed Owen because he does not live in the District and because he wanted Max Berry for the job. Bob Washington strongly opposed Max Berry because of local political differences and because of Berry's short-lived flirtation with the draft-Kennedy effort in the District.

We both weighed the pros and cons of this problem and finally decided to tell the Mayor that we would recommend his candidate for Chairman to you. We did this because we know that Max Berry cares a great deal about the balanced and esthetic development of the city, because the PADC must work closely with the City Administration and because of our strong desire to actively involve the Mayor in our efforts nationally.

This still remains a matter of extreme importance to the Mayor. He calls about it almost every other day. Because this is so important to the Mayor, we recommend that you appoint Max Berry as Chairman of the PADC.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint the slate as listed above to be Chairman and members of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Board of Directors.

approve

disapprove

NAME: Max N. Berry

DATE OF BIRTH: December 29, 1935

PLACE OF BIRTH: Cushing, Oklahoma

Current Residence: 2716 Chesapeake Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone: 362-9499

Profession: Attorney - Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford

Office Address: Suite 670, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
Telephone: 298-6134

Length of Residence in D.C.: 16 years

Education: B.A., University of Oklahoma, 1958  
LL.B., University of Oklahoma, 1960  
LL.M., Georgetown Law Center, 1963

Professional Affiliations: D.C. Bar Association, Federal Bar  
Association, American Bar Association,  
various Federal and local courts and  
professional organizations

Activities in D.C.: Member, Law Revision Commission  
Member-at-large, D.C. Democratic State Committee  
Past Member, D.C. Democratic State Committee -  
1972-1976  
Past Chairman, Finance Chairman and Treasurer,  
Committees to Elect Walter Fauntroy  
Current Treasurer, Committee to Elect  
Marion Barry  
Current Co-Chairman-Finance, Committee to  
Elect John Ray  
Member, Committee to Elect Walter Fauntroy - 1974  
Member, Board of Directors, Close Up Foundation,  
Washington, D.C.

Marital Status: Married to former Heidi Jacqueline Lehrman,  
a native of Washington, D.C. Three children.

Max N. Berry, 43 years of age, is an attorney at law in Washington, D.C., with the firm of Berry, Epstein, Sandstrom & Blatchford, located at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. He has been a resident of Washington, D.C. since 1964. Since 1967, Berry has specialized in the private practice of Administrative Law dealing with various federal government agencies as well as with the members and committees of Congress.

Since 1963, Berry has taken an active interest in District of Columbia affairs. On March 26, 1975, he was appointed by former Mayor Walter Washington to the Law Revision Commission for the District of Columbia.

He is a publicly elected official to the current Democratic State Committee of Washington, D.C. as an at-large member. He served for four years on the previous Democratic State Committee as a publicly elected at-large member. He served as General Counsel of that Committee. He is a past chairman of the Affirmative Action Plan Committee for the District of Columbia State Democratic Committee which was responsible to the National Democratic Party for establishing democratic procedures for the selection of delegates to national conventions.

Berry served as the Executive Director of the Close Up Foundation which is a tax-exempt foundation partially funded each year by HEW under a public law unanimously passed by the

Congress. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of that Foundation. The Foundation supports high school students from throughout the United States, including the District of Columbia, to attend learning symposiums in the District to better familiarize such students of all means, race and educational backgrounds to the workings of the Federal Government. In this connection, in 1975 Berry successfully sponsored a drive to bring the Close Up Foundation's program to the District of Columbia on an annual basis.

He has served as Past Chairman, Finance Chairman, and Treasurer for Committees to elect Walter E. Fauntroy; was a member of the Committee to Elect Mayor Washington in 1974; and is current Treasurer of the Committee to Elect Marion Barry.

Berry has a B.A. (1958) and LL.B. (1960) from the University of Oklahoma and an LL.M. (1963) from Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar and the Oklahoma Bar. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, and the Federal Bar Association. He is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the U.S. and numerous other federal courts, as well as the Courts within the District of Columbia.

Berry has authored several published articles which have appeared in the American Bar Association Journal, the Federal Bar Association Journal as well as other publications.

Prior to the private practice of law, Berry served from 1960-1963 as an attorney in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Department of the Army, The Pentagon, and held the rank of Captain. He was honorably discharged and received the Army

4 Commendation Medal. He then served from 1963-1967 in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury where he was presented with the Department's Certificate of Award for Meritorious Service.

He is married to the former Heidi Jacqueline Lehrman, a native of Washington, D.C. They reside, with their three children, at 2716 Chesapeake Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

# JULIA M. WALSH & SONS, INC.

## JULIA MONTGOMERY WALSH

### BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

June 1977 Chairman of the Board, Julia M. Walsh & Sons, Inc.  
May 1974 - 1977 Vice Chairman of the Board, Ferris & Company, Inc.  
1955 - May 1974 Registered Representative & Senior Vice President, Ferris & Co.  
April 1972 - 1976 Governor and Exchange Official, American Stock Exchange  
Prior to 1955 Personnel Officer, American Consulate General, Munich, Germany;  
Director, Fulbright Program, Ankara, Turkey

### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

May 1962 Advanced Management Program, Harvard Business School  
June 1945 BBA, Magna cum laude, Kent State University, Ohio

### NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERSHIPS

Director, U. S. Chamber of Commerce  
Director, National Board of the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception  
Member, National Advisory Committee to the Controller of the Currency  
Member, Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Treasury on Consolidated Financial Statements  
Director, Pitney Bowes, Stamford, Connecticut

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Director, National Catholic Educational Association  
Member, Board of Governors, the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii  
Trustee, Georgetown University  
Trustee, Kent State University Foundation  
Trustee, St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, Terre Haute, Indiana  
Member, Advisory Committee to the Graduate Program of Women in Management, Simmons College,  
Boston, Massachusetts (Former Chairman of Committee)  
Trustee, AADW Educational Foundation  
Trustee, NABW Foundation  
Director, Holton Arms School, Bethesda, Maryland

### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Commissioner, Tax Revision Commission, District of Columbia  
Director, Washington, D. C. Board of Trade  
Vice Chairman, Greater Washington Business Center  
Member, Judicial Nominating Commission Panel  
Member, Advisory Board, Union First Bank  
Director, "Washingtonian" Magazine

### INDUSTRY RELATED ACTIVITIES

Director, District 10, National Association of Securities Dealers  
Director, Investor Responsibility Research Center, Washington, D. C.  
Panelist, "WALL STREET WEEK" Television Program

# Pioneer in Securities Industry Gains a Foothold on Big Board

74 Times - 11-26-79

Julia Montgomery Walsh, who was the first woman to attend the advanced management program at the Harvard Business School in 1962, and who bought a seat on the American Stock Exchange three years later, now has her own firm and has bought a Big Board seat.

"Our business is going extremely well and we want to be a part of the investment community," she said. "That means being more accessible by joining the major exchanges. And it also will give us more credibility in the industry."

Mrs. Walsh, 55 years old, who once worked for the State Department overseas, has been in the securities industry since 1955, when she joined Ferris & Company, a Washington brokerage concern, as a registered representative. She rose to become vice chairman there in 1974 and held that post until 1977, when she opened her own firm, Julia M. Walsh & Sons, with three sons and one stepson. Just about the same time, she was approached by the White House about a membership on the Securities and Exchange Commission. She declined the post, stating that "the timing is wrong."

Mrs. Walsh, observing the progress of other women in brokerage and investment banking firms, said, "There are certainly more women in terms of numbers, but I've not seen them surfacing as leaders and policy makers as much as I'd like to."

Mrs. Walsh is coming to lower Manhattan from her Washington base today for the traditional welcomes that the exchanges give a new member. Last Friday, her two-year-old investment firm became a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange and an associate member of the Amex.

Today's program calls for Mrs. Walsh to be greeted on the floor of the Big Board, with her firm's name flashed on its ticker tape around 10 A.M. At noon, she will be at the Amex for a luncheon in her honor. Then it is



The New York Times

Julia M. Walsh

back to Washington, where she will get ready to fly tomorrow to Boca Raton, Fla., for the annual convention of the Securities Industry Association.

Leonard Sloane

File

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

THOMAS J. OWEN

PERSONAL

Born in Washington, D. C., November 27, 1934, the son of Thornton W. Owen and Collette R. Owen.

Married to the former Louise Daniel of Richmond, Virginia. Two children -- Elizabeth W. - Age 17; and Jeannette T. - Age 11.

Reside at 6009 Brookside Drive, Kenwood, Maryland 20015

PROFESSIONAL

Educational Background

Graduate of Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, and graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree.

EXPERIENCE

Two years as a commissioned officer in the United States Marine Corps.

Associated with the firm Thos. J. Owen & Son, Inc. since 1957, specializing in real estate appraisal work, and President of the firm until 1975.

President and Vice Chairman of the Board, Director, Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Former Director and Member of the Executive Committee, Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia.

Former Director, Washington Gas Light Company.

President and Chairman of the Board, Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan - February, 1979.

Trustee of the B. F. Saul Real Estate Investment Trust.

Licensed Real Estate Broker in the District of Columbia.

Past President of the Washington Board of Realtors, 1971.

Former Director of the National Association of Realtors.

EXPERIENCE (Continued)

Member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers (MAI).

Member of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers (SRPA) and past Officer and Director of the local chapter.

Member of the American Society of Real Estate Counselors (CRE).

Member of the Lambda Alpha (honorary fraternity devoted to Land Economics).

Former Member of the Advisory Board on Land Values to the D. C. Assessor's Office.

Past President of Kiwanis Club of Washington, D. C. - 1972-73.

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer and Past Director of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade.

Former Member of City Council Commission on Landlord-Tenant Affairs.

Trustee, Federal City Council.

Former Director, Norwood School.

Trustee, National Cathedral School

Past Director, Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries.

Past President, Kenwood Citizens Association.

Director, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross.

Member, National Association of Realtors Legislative Committee - 1971-77.

Member, Legislative Committee, United States League of Savings Associations.

Director and Member of Executive Committee, National Savings and Loan League.

Trustee, District of Columbia Commerce and Industry Political Action Committee (COMPAC).

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
13 Jun 80

Jim McIntyre  
Charlie Schultze

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

Rick Hutcheson

Stu Eizenstat

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

EYES ONLY

<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
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ACTION  
FYI

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<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE

PRIVATE

Jim  
Charlie

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1980

Try to comply

J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: The Mid-Session Budget Review  
and the Humphrey-Hawkins Goals

Jim and Charlie in their June 6th memo propose moving the year for the achievement of the 4% Humphrey-Hawkins unemployment goal to an unstated date beyond the five year federal planning horizon.

In January we moved the unemployment goal out two years, from 1983 to 1985. Under the OMB-CEA proposal 4% would not appear at all in our five year chart.

Such a step would be an enormous red flag to liberals, the Black Caucus, union and urban Democrats who would see it as an out-and-out abandonment of the Democratic Party's traditional goal of full employment.

Note that the Humphrey-Hawkins process does not require that the longer term (3rd to 5th year) numbers be forecasts. As we state in last January's Economic Report "...the medium term goals for 1982 through 1985 are not forecasts but projections of the performance needed to achieve the...Administration's timetable."

Reagan is already hitting us hard for fighting inflation through unemployment. I would not be surprised if both Reagan and Anderson promised to achieve 4% unemployment in five years.

A 4% unemployment rate in five years is an ambitious goal, as we have always known. But it is a goal to be planned for, not a prediction of where we will be, not an economic forecast. Especially in view of the unreliability of forecasting over a 5-year period, it seems to me critically important that we as Democrats continue to stand for full employment as an objective. I would feel this way even if we were not in a political year. Under present circumstances I believe the appearance of abandoning Humphrey-Hawkins needlessly creates additional divisive platform and convention issues. I urge you to ask Charlie and Jim to operate within the constraints of the Humphrey-Hawkins employment goal. I would urge the same approach to the inflation goal -- although some changes there would be less politically damaging in the near term.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/13/80

Mr. President:

Al Moses would like  
to have 5 minutes with you  
just before the jewish ed-  
itors today. May I schedule?

yes       no



Phil

7:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

I understand that one of the items to be discussed at the Foreign Policy breakfast tomorrow is the non-proliferation policy review undertaken by the PRC. This is an extremely controversial and complex issue and I urge you to ask for a decision memorandum on the subject before you approve any negotiating instructions. This will provide the appropriate EOP offices the opportunity to express their views to you. I firmly believe we should take no action during this critical period which appears to back off on our non-proliferation policy.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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/

JUNE 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT CARTER  
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *H.J.*  
SUBJECT: WORLD BANK PRESIDENT

Mr. Kirbo called. He is concerned about the statement by McNamara that the Board of the World Bank should pick his successor. Mr. Kirbo points out that the United States has 51% controlling interest of the World Bank and that traditionally the President of the Bank has been chosen by the President of the United States (as Mr. McNamara was).

Mr. Kirbo thinks it is very important that the new President of the World Bank be a U. S. citizen, and be someone who is compatible with you and Secretary Muskie. Mr. Kirbo feels very strongly you should involve yourself in this. Possibly Lloyd Cutler or Secretary Muskie would be the best person to handle this. It probably should be on the agenda of the Foreign Policy Breakfast tomorrow morning.

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6-13-80

To Lloyd

I would like for  
you to attend the summit  
meeting with me, &  
perhaps continue on the  
remainder of the trip

J

cc This  
Phil

12:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE REGULATORY COUNCIL

Friday, June 13, 1980

12:15 p.m. (15 minutes)

The Roosevelt Room

From: Stu Eizenstat *SE*  
Anne Wexler *AW*

I. PURPOSE

- o To announce to the regulators and the press your initiative on alternative approaches to regulation.
- o To explain to the heads of regulatory agencies that you are proud of the reforms already achieved but that they must do more.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: You will talk for five minutes on the record, followed by a private Q&A session with the regulators. Talking points, approved by the speechwriters, are attached.

This event is part of the effort to publicize your successful record in regulatory reform and your on-going program. In addition, it will let you give direction to the regulators and reinforce their commitment to your goals.

Many of the regulators have close links to traditional Democratic constituencies -- labor and the environmental and consumer movements. They support your reform programs, but they are very worried about the anti-regulatory mood in the country and on the Hill, as typified by the FTC fight, pending proposals to cut OSHA's powers, and the harmful provisions (e.g., legislative veto and the "Bumpers Amendment") that have been added to the regulatory reform bill. I recommend that in the private discussion you stress to them your commitment to health, safety, and environmental goals; your opposition to schemes to cripple regulation; and the need to publicize what we have done and to do more to show that regulation can be improved without being dismantled.

In the question-and-answer period some participants may ask you specific questions about the Administration's

strategy for dealing with the various bills that concern them. You could repeat your opposition to any government-wide legislative veto and cite the example of your efforts on the FTC but should avoid specific commitments on other issues of strategy or substance.

You might also get a question about a draft bill OMB has developed and circulated for comment called the "Regulatory Cost Accounting Act," which is supposed to establish a uniform government-wide system for measuring regulatory costs. If this issue is raised, you should let them know that you are not personally familiar with the proposal and that you would of course fully consider their views before adopting it as an administration initiative.

Finally, it is likely that Doug Costle or one of his colleagues will refer to the difficulty of managing a regulatory agency in the current hostile environment, seeking a morale-building response from you expressing your appreciation and support.

- B. Participants: Doug Costle (Chairman of the Regulatory Council), Peter Petkas (Council Director), 22 representatives of executive and independent regulatory agencies, EOP senior staff. (List of attendees is attached.)
- C. Press Plan: A press pool will cover your remarks and leave before the Q&A. We will brief the reporters who specialize in regulatory matters before the event. The Press Office is doing a nationwide mailing to editors on your overall regulatory reform record.

[No salutations].

Chris Matthews  
Draft A-1; 6/10/80  
Scheduled Delivery:  
Fri, June 13, 1:15 PM  
Roosevelt Room

Talking Points

Regulatory Council

1. "REGULATORY REFORM" HAS BECOME VERY POPULAR IN RECENT YEARS -- AS A SLOGAN. UNFORTUNATELY, REGULATORY REFORM IS FAR EASIER TO ADVOCATE THAN IT IS TO ACHIEVE. IT IS ONE THING TO UNLEASH 10 SECONDS OF BRAVADO ON THE EVENING NEWS ABOUT "GETTING THE GOVERNMENT OFF OUR BACKS." IT IS SOMETHING ELSE TO CARRY OUT THE FRUSTRATING WORK OF MAKING OUR REGULATORY SYSTEM EFFECTIVE.
2. BEFORE WE TOOK OFFICE, THERE HAD BEEN 8 YEARS OF RHETORIC ABOUT THE "EVILS OF REGULATION." THERE HAD BEEN 8 YEARS OF CONFERENCES AND COMMISSIONS AND COUNTLESS RECOMMENDATIONS. THE ACTUAL, DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL REGULATION REMAINED THE SAME -- AS INCOHERENT AS EVER. NEW PROGRAMS, NEW RULES WERE ESTABLISHED WITH LITTLE THOUGHT TO THEIR CUMULATIVE EFFECT. THERE WAS NO COORDINATION AMONG REGULATORY AGENCIES, LITTLE REGARD FOR THE EXCESSIVE PAPERWORK AND OTHER COSTS WHICH RESULTED.
3. THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE SOMETHING ABOUT REGULATORY REFORM. WE HAVE BROUGHT THE RULEMAKING PROCESS UNDER SYSTEMATIC CONTROL. WE HAVE ACTED TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY REGULATION, TO STREAMLINE THAT REGULATION WHICH IS NECESSARY. DOUG COSTLE AND THIS COUNCIL DESERVE MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR THAT.
4. UNLIKE SOME CRITICS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION, OUR REFORM EFFORTS HAVE BEEN BOTH BALANCED AND SENSIBLE. WE BELIEVE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, TO SAFE CONSUMER PRODUCTS, TO SAFE WORKPLACES. IN THOSE AREAS -- SUCH

AS AIRLINES AND TRUCKING -- WHERE MARKET FORCES SUPPORT PUBLIC GOALS, WE HAVE CHAMPIONED DEREGULATION. WHERE MARKET FORCES FAIL TO PROMOTE SUCH GOALS -- WHERE REGULATION IS DESIRABLE, WE HAVE CHAMPIONED BETTER REGULATORY MANAGEMENT.

5. I AM PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH OUR SUCCESSES IN DEVELOPING MORE COST-EFFECTIVE REGULATORY ALTERNATIVES. AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE IS EPA'S "BUBBLE POLICY" FOR CONTROLLING AIR POLLUTION. INSTEAD OF REGULATING EACH SMOKESTACK, EPA CONTROLS EMISSIONS COMING FROM AN ENTIRE PLANT. THIS CUTS COMPLIANCE COSTS WITHOUT SACRIFICING AIR QUALITY. OTHER AGENCIES ARE DEVELOPING SIMILAR, MARKET-ORIENTED APPROACHES.

6. WE NEED TO CONTINUE IN THIS DIRECTION. WE NEED TO TAKE THE IDEAS DEVELOPED ALREADY AND SHARE THEM THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNMENT. TODAY I AM ASKING YOU TO REVIEW YOUR CURRENT AND PENDING RULES AND FIND OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO STREAMLINE RULES.

7. MAKING OUR REGULATORY POLICIES MORE COST-EFFECTIVE IS THE BEST, MOST POSITIVE KIND OF "REGULATORY REFORM." IT IS VASTLY PREFERABLE TO THE "LEGISLATIVE VETO" APPROACH, AND TO OTHER PROPOSALS THAT WOULD DROWN AGENCIES IN ENDLESS LAWSUITS.

8. I AM DEPENDING ON YOU TO FORGE AHEAD WITH YOUR VARIOUS REFORM EFFORTS. RIGHT NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR SOME OF YOUR OWN THOUGHTS ABOUT THE JOB THAT LIES AHEAD.

[Press leaves room at this point.]

# # #



## U.S. REGULATORY COUNCIL

Washington, D.C. 20503

JUNE 13, 1980 MEETING  
WITH THE PRESIDENT

Thomas G. Allison  
General Counsel  
Department of Transportation

Katie C. Beardsley  
Deputy Director  
U.S. Regulatory Council

Joan Bernstein  
General Counsel  
Department of Health and Human  
Services

Langhorne Bond  
Administrator  
Federal Aviation Administration

Joan Claybrook  
Administrator  
National Highway Traffic Safety  
Administration

Douglas M. Costle  
Administrator  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Charles B. Curtis  
Chairman  
Federal Energy Regulatory  
Commission

Joan Davenport  
Assistant Secretary  
Department of the Interior

William Drayton  
Assistant Administrator  
for Planning & Management  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

George Eads  
Member  
Council of Economic Advisers

Carol Foreman  
Assistant Secretary  
Department of Agriculture

A. Lee Fritschler  
Chairman  
Postal Rate Commission

Darius Gaskins  
Chairman  
Interstate Commerce Commission

Dr. Jere E. Goyan  
Commissioner  
Food and Drug Administration

John Heimann  
Comptroller of the Currency  
Department of the Treasury

Walter Heine  
Director  
Office of Surface Mining  
Reclamation and Enforcement  
Department of the Interior

William M. Issac  
Director  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Alfred E. Kahn  
Advisor to the President  
on Inflation

Susan B. King  
Chairman  
Consumer Product Safety  
Commission

Jerome Kurtz  
Commissioner  
Internal Revenue Service

Simon Lazarus  
Associate Director for  
Government Reform  
Domestic Policy Staff

Daniel Leach  
Vice Chair  
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

James McIntyre  
Director  
Office of Management and  
Budget

Robert Mundheim  
General Counsel  
Department of the Treasury

Michael Pertschuk  
Chairman  
Federal Trade Commission

Peter J. Petkas  
Director  
U.S. Regulatory Council

John Sawhill  
Deputy Secretary  
Department of Energy

Judy Sorum  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary  
Department of Labor

Vernon Weaver  
Administrator  
Small Business Administration

Harold Williams  
Chairman  
Securities and Exchange  
Commission

12:15

[No salutations].

Chris Matthews  
Draft A-1; 6/10/80  
Scheduled Delivery:  
Fri, June 13, 1:15 PM  
Roosevelt Room

Talking Points

Regulatory Council

1. "REGULATORY REFORM" HAS BECOME VERY POPULAR IN RECENT YEARS -- AS A SLOGAN. UNFORTUNATELY, REGULATORY REFORM IS FAR EASIER TO ADVOCATE THAN IT IS TO ACHIEVE. IT IS ONE THING TO UNLEASH 10 SECONDS OF BRAVADO ON THE EVENING NEWS ABOUT "GETTING THE GOVERNMENT OFF OUR BACKS." IT IS SOMETHING ELSE TO CARRY OUT THE FRUSTRATING WORK OF MAKING OUR REGULATORY SYSTEM EFFECTIVE.
  
2. BEFORE WE TOOK OFFICE, THERE HAD BEEN 8 YEARS OF RHETORIC ABOUT THE "EVILS OF REGULATION." THERE HAD BEEN 8 YEARS OF CONFERENCES AND COMMISSIONS AND COUNTLESS RECOMMENDATIONS. THE ACTUAL, DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL REGULATION REMAINED THE SAME -- AS INCOHERENT AS EVER. NEW PROGRAMS, NEW RULES WERE ESTABLISHED WITH LITTLE THOUGHT TO THEIR CUMULATIVE EFFECT. THERE WAS NO COORDINATION AMONG REGULATORY AGENCIES, LITTLE REGARD FOR THE EXCESSIVE PAPERWORK AND OTHER COSTS WHICH RESULTED.
  
3. THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE SOMETHING ABOUT REGULATORY REFORM. WE HAVE BROUGHT THE RULEMAKING PROCESS UNDER SYSTEMATIC CONTROL. WE HAVE ACTED TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY REGULATION, TO STREAMLINE THAT REGULATION WHICH IS NECESSARY. DOUG COSTLE AND THIS COUNCIL DESERVE MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR THAT.
  
4. UNLIKE SOME CRITICS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION, OUR REFORM EFFORTS HAVE BEEN BOTH BALANCED AND SENSIBLE. WE BELIEVE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, TO SAFE CONSUMER PRODUCTS, TO SAFE WORKPLACES. IN THOSE AREAS -- SUCH

TALKING POINTS

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AS AIRLINES AND TRUCKING -- WHERE MARKET FORCES SUPPORT PUBLIC GOALS, WE HAVE CHAMPIONED DEREGULATION. WHERE MARKET FORCES FAIL TO PROMOTE SUCH GOALS -- WHERE REGULATION IS DESIRABLE, WE HAVE CHAMPIONED BETTER REGULATORY MANAGEMENT.

5. I AM PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH OUR SUCCESSES IN DEVELOPING MORE COST-EFFECTIVE REGULATORY ALTERNATIVES. AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE IS EPA'S "BUBBLE POLICY" FOR CONTROLLING AIR POLLUTION. INSTEAD OF REGULATING EACH SMOKESTACK, EPA CONTROLS EMISSIONS COMING FROM AN ENTIRE PLANT. THIS CUTS COMPLIANCE COSTS WITHOUT SACRIFICING AIR QUALITY. OTHER AGENCIES ARE DEVELOPING SIMILAR, MARKET-ORIENTED APPROACHES.

6. WE NEED TO CONTINUE IN THIS DIRECTION. WE NEED TO TAKE THE IDEAS DEVELOPED ALREADY AND SHARE THEM THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNMENT. TODAY I AM ASKING YOU TO REVIEW YOUR CURRENT AND PENDING RULES AND FIND OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO STREAMLINE RULES.

7. MAKING OUR REGULATORY POLICIES MORE COST-EFFECTIVE IS THE BEST, MOST POSITIVE KIND OF "REGULATORY REFORM." IT IS VASTLY PREFERABLE TO THE "LEGISLATIVE VETO" APPROACH, AND TO OTHER PROPOSALS THAT WOULD DROWN AGENCIES IN ENDLESS LAWSUITS.

8. I AM DEPENDING ON YOU TO FORGE AHEAD WITH YOUR VARIOUS REFORM EFFORTS. RIGHT NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR SOME OF YOUR OWN THOUGHTS ABOUT THE JOB THAT LIES AHEAD.

[Press leaves room at this point.]

# # #

MEMORANDUM

11:30am

FRIDAY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Patricia Barrio  
Deputy Press Secretary

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Jewish Editors, Friday, June 13,  
11:30 a.m., The Cabinet Room

Instead of the usual mixed group of editors and broadcasters, the session this Friday will be with 45 representatives of the American Jewish Press Association. They are all editors, publishers or correspondents with the major Jewish publications and news agencies in the country. The Association is conducting its annual convention in Washington this week, and your meeting with the group is one of the highlights on their program. (A list of the attendees is attached.)

This same group will receive a White House briefing on Thursday afternoon. They will have met with Alfred Moses, Bob Hunter, Sol Linowitz and Bill Farrand (Soviet Affairs at State Department). (The agenda for that session is attached.)

Alfred Moses will provide you with possible talking points and an issues brief on subjects likely to come up during the meeting.

There will be a short photo session for the White House press corps at the beginning of the meeting. A transcript of the entire session will be released on Saturday.

I will stop the questions after 25-minutes so individual photos can be taken.

Attachments

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
AMERICAN JEWISH PRESS ASSOCIATION

June 12, 1980

AGENDA

2:30 p.m.	WELCOME	CHARLES D. GOODWIN Special Assistant for Media Liaison The White House
2:35 p.m.	THE WHITE HOUSE AND JEWISH AFFAIRS	ALFRED H. MOSES Special Advisor to the President The White House
3:20 p.m.	BREAK	
3:30 p.m.	FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES	ROBERT E. HUNTER Director of Middle East Affairs National Security Council The White House
4:00 p.m.	MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS	SOL M. LINOWITZ Personal Representative of the President for the West Bank and Gaza Autonomy Negotiations The White House
4:30 p.m.	JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION	ROBERT W. FARRAND Officer-in-Charge, Bilateral Relations Office of Soviet Union Affairs Department of State
5:00 p.m.	CONCLUDE	

AMERICAN JEWISH PRESS ASSOCIATION

June 12, 1980

ATTENDEES

Mr. Jerry D. Barach  
The Cleveland Jewish News

Mr. Alan Ben Meir  
Jewish Herald Voice

Ms. Esther E. Blaustein  
Bergen Jewish News

Mr. Wolf I. Blitzler  
The Jerusalem Post

Ms. Linda F. Block  
Noah's Ark

Mr. Albert W. Bloom  
Pittsburgh Jewish Chronicle

Ms. Ellen S. Bob  
The Journal of the North  
Shore Jewish Community

Mr. Leon E. Brown  
Jewish Times of the Greater  
Northeast

Mr. Robert A. Cohn  
St. Louis Jewish Light

Mr. Lee U. Dorman  
Nashville Jewish Observer

Mr. Alexander B. Einbinder  
Jewish Community Voice

Mr. Avi Feinglass  
American Mizrahi Woman

Mr. Milton Firestone  
Kansas City Jewish Chronicle

Mr. Geoffrey Abraham Fisher  
San Francisco Jewish Bulletin

Ms. Frances F. Gold  
Jewish Community News

Mr. Leo I. Goldberger  
The Hebrew Watchman

Mr. Vida M. Goldgar  
The Southern Israelite

Ms. Anne M. Hammerman  
Dayton Jewish Chronicle

Mr. Lawrence A. Hankin  
Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle

Mr. Aaron C. Hirt-Manheimer  
Reform Judaism

Mr. Joseph M. Hochstein  
Jewish Week

Ms. Sylvia H. Horowitz  
The Reporter

Mr. Morris J. Janoff  
The Jewish Standard

Ms. Judith A. Manelis Kaplan  
The Record (magazine)

Ms. Lois Katz  
Kentucky Jewish Post and Opinion

Mr. John Kayston  
Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc.

Mr. Isaiah L. Kenen  
Near East Report

Rabbi Marc Liebhaber  
American Jewish World

Mr. Jerome W. Lippman  
Long Island Jewish World

Ms. Jesse Z. Lurie  
Hadassah Magazine

Mr. Morris Maline  
Jewish Press

Ms. Pearl R. Newmark  
The Phoenix Jewish News

Mr. Joseph Polakoff  
Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Mr. Gary Rosenblatt  
Baltimore Jewish Times

Mr. Philip R. Scheier  
Seattle Jewish Transcript

Mr. Fred K. Shochet  
The Jewish Floridian Newspapers

Mr. Gilbert Sidkoff  
AGDV Newspaper

Ms. Doris E. Sky  
Intermountain Jewish News

Mr. Philip Slomovitz  
The Jewish News

Ms. Anna Slomovitz  
The Jewish News

Mr. Eugene Starn  
Heritage Florida Jewish News

Ms. Susan R. Tomchin  
Women's World

Ms. Faye T. Wacholder  
Jewish Student Press Service

Mr. Jessard A. Wisch  
Texas Jewish Post

Mr. Frank F. Wundohl  
Jewish Exponent

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

AL MOSES 

SUBJECT:

Your Meeting with Representatives of the  
American Jewish Press Association  
Friday, June 13, 1980 - 11:30 a.m.

The representatives had a series of briefings in the White House June 12. They met with Sol Linowitz, Robert Hunter of the NSC, an expert from State on Soviet-Jewish emmigration, and with me.

You may wish to use the following talking points to reaffirm your support for Israel, to give this key group of opinion molders a sense of your own feelings about the autonomy negotiations, and to touch on one or two domestic and other issues of concern to the Jewish community. I have also put in a point on Soviet-Jewish emmigrants and divided families for your information. I have also attached some questions and answers on issues which may arise.

Commitment to Israel

--Since the moment of Israel's independence, we have shared with Israel a trusted friendship based upon major and unchanging factors: A common religious heritage, morality, decency, commitments to freedom and democracy, and a recognition that we share fundamental mutual security interests.

--Since Israel was reborn as a modern state, the United States has provided almost \$22 billion in economic and military aid. Half of that aid -- nearly \$11 billion -- has been requested by my Administration. This year alone our aid request topped the \$2 billion mark. We share advanced technology with Israel and cooperate on an array of matters, not all public.

--The Peace Treaty between Israel and Egypt signed in Washington just over one year ago is one of our greatest accomplishments. As I have said publicly, we will veto any initiative that seeks to alter Resolution 242 or derail the Camp David process. We intend to go forward as a full partner in the autonomy negotiations as the parties continue to work toward a complete agreement as set forth in the Camp David Accords. As we announced on Wednesday, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators will be in Washington next month to continue our work toward peace.

7/3

### Domestic Issues

--I know that inflation and the general state of the economy is a great concern to you and your readers. We have made substantial progress in attacking inflation, a problem which we must tackle because it erodes the values we all cherish and because it affects all the members of our community -- business people, working people, and the poor.

--On the energy front, I am disappointed that the Administration's proposal to add 10¢ to the price of gasoline was defeated in the Congress -- this should be of concern to you. Not only do we need to continue to cut down on the consumption of gasoline for environmental and other domestic policy reasons, but the less dependent we are on foreign sources for our oil, the less foreign nations are deluded into thinking they can try to pressure us.

### Iranian Jews

--I am very concerned about the plight of religious minorities in Iran (the Jewish community now numbers about 40,000, down from 80,000 when the Shah was overthrown), including those Iranian Jews who are now out of Iran. Our government has acted expeditiously and sympathetically to requests from Iranian religious minorities abroad that they be granted a temporary stay in the United States, and those Iranians now in the United States as students have been treated with sympathy. We will continue to monitor both situations very closely. We do not intend that our tough regulations, designed to end the hostage crisis, will cause harm to innocent persons.

### Soviet Jewish Emigration

--I know that you received a detailed briefing yesterday on the numbers of Jews wishing to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Let me just say that while I know that last year was a record year (with slightly over 50,000 Jews receiving permission to emigrate), we must continue to monitor the situation very carefully because there has been a drop of over 30% in the first five months of 1980 -- on divided families, which is an issue for both Jews and non-Jews, there has been some progress, but we are not satisfied. As you know, we maintain a United States Representation List of Divided Families which we have presented to the Soviets in an updated form at least annually for over 20 years. We presented this list to the Soviet government again in late May.

June 12, 1980

UN

Q. Why has the United States taken such strong stands against Israel at the United Nations?

A: The United States has not opposed Israel at the UN--and in fact has shown a strong interest in getting the UN to show real concern for Israel, which it has consistently failed to do.

We all know about the March 1 vote on settlements--and, frankly, the failure of communication that occurred. I didn't try to cover it up; I faced it squarely, and stated that the United States did not accept that resolution.

We vetoed a resolution that sought to change 242 and to call for an independent Palestinian state. And we made strong statements about it.

We have abstained and made strong statements on other resolutions that did not meet our criteria for balance.

Iranian Jews

- Q: What are we doing to help Iranian Jews? Does the restriction on Iranians apply to Jews as well?
- A: From the very beginning of the Iranian Revolution, we have been deeply concerned about the plight of minority groups in Iran. While we still had an embassy functioning in Tehran, our first priority for dealing with immigrant cases was to ensure that Jews, Bahais, and other minorities, received preferential attention because of the dangers of persecution under the new regime. When our embassy was occupied, we established special facilities in Europe to speed the handling of cases of minorities subject to persecution. Today, the rules on immigration have been greatly tightened, but we are still making a special effort to ensure that those individuals who would be subject to persecution in Iran receive sympathetic consideration. The Administration has been working closely with Jewish organizations to identify special hardship cases and to identify areas where the new restrictions on immigration create special difficulties.

June 12, 1980

Embassy to Jerusalem

Q: Why don't we move our Embassy to Jerusalem?

A: Our policy on that has been consistent for more than 30 years. The final status of Jerusalem -- and hence the question of our Embassy -- should be resolved in the context of a final peace settlement. That is not a matter covered in the current Camp David negotiations.

Let me underline again very clearly our policy on Jerusalem. The city should remain undivided, with free access to the holy places for people of all faiths.

June 12, 1980

Resolution 465

Q: What is your position on Jerusalem? What about the March 1 vote in the UN (Resolution 465)?

A: We believe that Jerusalem should forever be undivided, with free access to the holy places for people of all faiths.

I have spoken at length, and on the record, about the March 1 resolution and there is little I could add. Suffice it to say that the resolution, which contained references to Jerusalem, was unacceptable to us, and it was only a failure of communications which led to our erroneous vote for it. Our policy is as I stated it.

(March 3 statement attached)

MARCH 3, 1980

Office of the White House Press Secretary  
-----THE WHITE HOUSE

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I want to make it clear that the vote of the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations does not represent a change in our position regarding the Israeli settlements in the occupied areas nor regarding the status of Jerusalem.

While our opposition to the establishment of the Israeli settlements is longstanding and well known, we made strenuous efforts to eliminate the language with reference to the dismantling of settlements in the resolution. This call for dismantling was neither proper nor practical. We believe that the future disposition of existing settlements must be determined during the current Autonomy Negotiations.

As to Jerusalem, we strongly believe that Jerusalem should be undivided with free access to the holy places for all faiths, and that its status should be determined in the negotiations for a comprehensive peace settlement.

The United States vote in the United Nations was approved with the understanding that all references to Jerusalem would be deleted. The failure to communicate this clearly resulted in a vote in favor of the resolution rather than abstention.

I want to reiterate in the most unequivocal of terms that in the Autonomy Negotiations and in other fora, the United States will neither support nor accept any position that might jeopardize Israel's vital security interests. Our commitment to Israel's security and well-being remains unqualified and unshakable.

# # #

June 12, 1980

Bases in the Sinai

Q: Why don't we use the Sinai bases -- or other bases in Israel?

A: At the moment, it is our judgment that we do not need bases in the immediate region of the Sinai. With regard to specific bases, the peace treaty clearly states that they are to be used only for non-military purposes when they are handed back to Egypt. We don't think it would help in protecting the integrity of the peace treaty for them to be used for military purposes by any nation, including our own.

June 12, 1980

Frigate Engines for Iraq

Q: Why are we permitting the sale by Italy of engines for Iraqi frigates when that country is not contributing to peace between Israel and its neighbors and aids and abets terrorism?

A: The engines in question are not covered by existing U.S. law as requiring a license. Since the licenses were granted, the State and Commerce Departments have developed new procedures which are designed to better review of sale of military items to countries like Iraq.

Arms to Egypt

Q: Why are we arming Egypt? Won't that just make war more likely?

A: First, let me state that we begin by assessing the possible Arab - Israeli military balance, even if Egypt were to enter another war -- which is now far less likely. We will do nothing that could tilt the "worst case" military balance against Israel.

Second, we want the Egypt - Israel peace treaty to succeed. That means helping to build popular support within Egypt for the treaty. Mostly that means economic aid and investment from many countries. But it also means retaining the support of the Egyptian military, which has essentially been cut off from any modernization for several years. No arms supply relationship with Egypt would jeopardize the treaty -- which no one wants; some measured relationship will build support for the treaty.

Third, it is important for Egypt to be able to play a role in regional security -- especially since it has Libya on its western border.

And fourth, the treaty requires Egypt to maintain limits on its forces in the Sinai. These are very precise limits, divided into specific zones worked out between Israel and Egypt, to reduce drastically the risks of conflict. The United States monitors these deployments, both by aerial surveillance and on the ground. And there is a Joint Israeli - Egyptian Commission that reviews any doubts or questions -- and that Commission is already working well.

Arms to Saudi Arabia

Q: Why are we supplying high-performance arms to Saudi Arabia?  
How can we be sure that they won't be used against Israel?

A: Our arms supply relationship with Saudi Arabia has one purpose: our interest in Saudi Arabia's being able to provide for its own security, in view of the increased tension and threat in the area from the Iranian revolution and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Stability in the Gulf is important to us and to our European and Japanese Allies; and the supply of some arms to Saudi Arabia is part of our effort to protect that stability.

-- Our weapons sales are very limited, and are carefully weighed in the Arab - Israeli balance, to make sure that it is not tipped against Israel, even if there were a combination of countries that went to war. We constantly monitor that balance.

-- We believe that our measured, limited arms supplies to Saudi Arabia are better than having some other country entering into an open-ended arms supply relationship, where we would have no influence or control at all.

Co-Production of Aircraft / Engines

Q: Are we going to let the Israelis co-produce the F-18 aircraft and the GE-404 engine?

A: So far, the Israelis have only asked us about co-production of the GE-404 engine. I can assure you that the Israelis are pleased by the outcome of their talks with us. On the F-18, the Israelis have still not made up their minds, though we have had discussions. Let me underscore one point: we will do what is necessary to see that Israel has strong military forces, and to cooperate closely with it on these and other projects.

June 12, 1980

Israel and a Carter Second Term

Q: How do you respond to people who say that you would be very tough on Israel in a second term?

A: The charge that I could force on Israel a policy that does not meet with its approval lacks credibility. My own commitment to Israel's security is public, strong, and unswerving. There is no way that we could impose anything on Israel that was not in that nation's interest because any agreement -- like Camp David for example -- must be ratified by the Israeli political process.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Q: What are we doing to build up the Strategic Petroleum Reserve?

A: During the first years of our first term, we made substantial progress toward creating a viable strategic petroleum reserve, which I believe is necessary for our National security.

We suspended purchases for the reserve during the initial parts of the crisis in Iran, when worldwide production of crude oil fell, because we did not want to drive the price of oil even higher than it was already going.

We will begin resuming purchases for the reserve in the near future after consultations with our friends and allies abroad.

MEDICAL AID TO WEST BANK MAYORS

Q: Why did you decide to offer medical assistance to the two mayors who were maimed in the attack in the West Bank last week? Why have we never offered medical aid to Israelis wounded in attacks?

A: We made the offer for humanitarian reasons. We told the mayors' doctors and families that we want to assist in their speedy and most complete recovery. We believe this is right. I would hope the Israelis agree.

Israel has magnificent medical facilities. But if we ever receive a request by Israel for assistance it would be sympathetically treated for the same humanitarian reasons.

Oil Supply

Q. Is the United States going to fulfill its oil supply commitment to Israel?

A: Our commitment under the oil supply agreement is firm: under conditions where Israel is not able to obtain oil on world markets, the agreement can be invoked. If it is, then the United States will try to find oil for Israel in third countries; if that fails, we will supply oil ourselves. At the moment, we are working out with the Israelis the precise circumstances under which the agreement would be triggered. The talks with the Israelis are scheduled for the end of the month.

Settlements

- Q: Why are we so strong on settlements? Does the United States want a Jewish-free West Bank? Do we want to dismantle settlements? What do you think of Prime Minister Begin's statement that there will only be ten more settlements?
- A: Let me be clear: we believe that Jews should have the right, like everyone else, to leave any place, and to live any place. However, there is a difference between a right to live someplace, and the way that is carried out. In our view, settlements that are put down by government action are not right, in that in this case they make more difficult the autonomy negotiations--that is, they delay the day when Israel will have a final peace with all of its neighbors.
- A: No, we do not call for dismantling of existing settlements. Their future should be decided in the negotiating process.
- A: I have seen Mr. Begin's statements.

Q: Why did the Small Business Administration not classify Hasidic people as minorities?

A: In light of the serious constitutional questions raised by the Hasidic application, it would be an abuse of discretion for SBA, absent express Congressional direction, to render a decision which might establish an impermissible religious classification.

June 13, 1980

F-4s TO EGYPT

Q: Is the deployment of 12 Phantom jets to Egypt the first step in building land-based air power in the Middle East, including sending F-15s and B-52s limited not only to Egypt but also to Saudi Arabia.

A: - As the announcement stated yesterday 90-day deployment of F-4s has a limited purpose -- joint training exercise with Egyptian air force and additional experience for both air forces in using sophisticated equipment in that area.

- Operation is not part of plan for larger and longer deployment of US aircraft either in Egypt or any other country in that area. No F-15s, F-111s or B-52s are planned.

- United States Government has no intention of establishing a base in Egypt or elsewhere in the area. President Sadat offered temporary use of Egyptian facilities and we agreed that the type of deployment that we have announced would benefit us both in deepening cooperation between our air forces.

12:45 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAY JENKINS *RJ*

SUBJECT: Field & Stream Interview

Your 15-minute interview at 12:45 p.m. Friday, June 13, with Field & Stream will be conducted in the Oval Office by George Reiger, Conservation Editor of the generally acknowledged leading sportsman's magazine of the nation.

Reiger did a similar interview in 1976, and a copy is attached. The interview will be published in Q & A form in the October issue, and will reach nearly 10 million readers of above-average income and education.

My conversations with Reiger indicate he will be a gentle and sympathetic interviewer. He is a former Naval Line Officer whose assignments included management of a major interpreter/translator pool in Vietnam. Later, he was the chief Naval observer and interpreter/translator at the Paris Peace Talks in 1969. His decorations include the Purple Heart.

Also, he was an instructor in English literature for one year at the Naval Academy. He did not, however, attend the Academy, but rather Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Virginia.

For the past 11 years, he has worked for various conservation, wildlife, and outdoor publications and now lives in a small community in Virginia.

His topics of inquiry will include a broad range of sportsman interests -- land use planning, water projects, energy development, the future of hunting and fishing in America and, of course, the sensitive issue of gun control.

These and other anticipated questions are covered in the attached briefing materials. I might stress that if you keep your responses relatively brief, you might cover a good deal more territory in our limited time.

Attachment

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR RAY JENKINS

FROM: DAVID RUBENSTEIN *DR*

SUBJECT: Field and Stream Interview

At your request, CEQ and DPS have prepared the following materials for the Field and Stream interview:

I. Appraisal of Field and Stream Editorials and Magazine Articles

Editorial comment in Field and Stream over the last year has been dominated by comments on gun control. Readers have been urged to join the National Rifle Association and to oppose gun control legislation.

Several editorials and articles also have been devoted to criticizing "preservationists," "anti-hunters," "wildlife sentimentalists," etc., and to extolling the contributions of sportsmen to wildlife conservation.

Only a few of the recent issues of Field and Stream mention the Administration. An April 1980 article criticizes a proposed action by DOE to ban or restrict weekend boating. A November 1979 article discusses subsistence hunting, noting that provisions for subsistence hunting in Alaska lands legislation erode state authority to manage wildlife. An August 1979 article notes that the President's designation of 56 million acres of Alaska land as National Monuments resulted in no hunting in an area half as big as California.

II. Pertinent Issues from 1976 Field and Stream Interview

A. National Wildlife Policy

In his 1976 interview with Field and Stream, the President noted that he favored state management of wildlife to the maximum extent possible, with the federal government "establishing minimum standards and a degree of supervision to ensure uniformity." The state-federal relationship in wildlife management is a major subject of a recent initiative by the Department of the Interior to establish a National Wildlife Policy.

The policy is being developed to "clarify and reaffirm the Nation's commitment to the conservation of natural resources." On May 2, 1980 the Fish and Wildlife Service published a notice in the Federal Register requesting comments on the content of the policy and on the first draft section, "State-Federal Relationships." Thirteen additional sections, each dealing with major wildlife issues, are proposed.

The Department of the Interior anticipates that development of the policy will be a long-term project. After each section is prepared and reviewed by the public, mechanisms will be established for implementing the policy enunciated by the section. This policy will be an important vehicle for addressing the problems that confront wildlife conservation.

#### B. Federal Water Policy

Regarding water policy, in his 1976 interview the President noted that adequate flood and erosion control can be provided without excessive dam building and without destroying wildlife habitat unnecessarily. The President has moved forcefully to change federal water policy, beginning with his actions to eliminate a large number of economically wasteful, environmentally unsound water projects early in 1977. In 1978 he vetoed the Public Works Appropriation Bill, which would have provided funds for projects that could not be justified on economic or environmental grounds. Also in 1978 the President issued his Water Resources Policy Reform Message that: (i) makes conservation the cornerstone of federal water policy, (ii) recommended the establishment of an independent Water Project Review Board, (iii) required revision of the Water Resources council's principles and standards, which will ensure that projects are judged on sound economic criteria, and (iv) made a number of other policy changes and legislative recommendations. The President's actions have focused federal efforts on water projects that are economically and environmentally sound.

#### C. National Land Use Policy

Regarding national land use policy, in his 1976 interview the President noted that he supported having a national land use law and thought it could be established by 1980. A comprehensive land use law has not been proposed by the Administration or created by the Congress. However, important federal initiatives have been taken to protect critical land resources through the wetlands and floodplains Executive orders, the Section 404 Clean Water Act permit program (designed to protect wetlands and other water related resources from dredge and fill activities, highway construction, and similar development efforts), the Federal/State

prime and unique agricultural lands, and the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act. These and other initiatives have played an important role in maintaining and protecting wildlife habitat on both public and private lands.

III. Q's and A's

Q: What kind of controls, if any, do you favor on the sale and possession of firearms?

A: As I said in my 1976 campaign, I am opposed to government controls on the possession and use of shotguns and rifles which are used by millions of Americans for hunting and for target shooting, and I could never support legislation that would do this. I am a hunter and sportsman, and I realize the mistake that this would be.

Q: Late last year Secretary Andrus announced a new Animal Damage Control policy that many farmers, ranchers and wildlife managers fear will allow increased depredations by mammalian predators on livestock and wildlife. The Secretary has directed the Service to emphasize non-lethal and selective controls and to deemphasize lethal and more general types of controls. Would you please comment on the Secretary's policy?

A: I support Secretary Andrus' decision on the goals and objectives for the Animal Damage Control Program under his direction. With the exception of the practice of denning, a technique that I suspect would not be condoned by a large majority of Americans, the Secretary has not eliminated the use of any of the tools or techniques currently available to limit predator depredations on livestock. However, the Secretary has directed his staff to place greater emphasis on

available techniques and methods that are non-lethal, are selective for offending animals, and are humane. He also has directed that further research be conducted on techniques and methods that meet those criteria. Secretary Andrus' policy is both responsible and prudent and should help provide an Animal Damage Control Program that appropriately limits livestock losses to predators while safeguarding the values and uses of American's wildlife.

Q: Many of our readers are concerned about the decline in wildlife habitat and the availability of areas open to hunting and fishing. What has your Administration done to remedy this problem and what do you plan to do in the future?

A: Since 1977, I have taken numerous actions to ensure that our public lands system is sufficient in size and diversity, and is managed in a manner to meet the needs of present and future generations of Americans. I supported enactment of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 that added 1.3 million acres to the National Park System. I also supported enactment of the Redwood National Park Act and legislation which added 8 rivers totaling 695 miles to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and added 1.85 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wildlife refuges have been expanded by 12.7 million acres. In addition, I have taken action to protect millions of acres of Alaskan lands, pending permanent legislation. These actions will help preserve habitat for fish and wildlife.

Much of the federal lands are open to recreational use by sportsmen, and it is my view that as long as hunting and fishing does not conflict with the values and uses for which these lands were established, that these activities should be planned for and facilitated by land management agencies.

For the future, I plan to continue to press for adequate funds to manage and protect public lands. For example, the 1981 budget request for wildlife refuges is 63% higher than the 1977 budget. In addition to providing adequate funding, we must take steps to ensure that the administration of our public lands will further recreational and wildlife values. A number of recent reviews and studies have been conducted or are near completion that should help meet these objectives. These include the Roadless Area Review Evaluation (RARE II) by the Forest Service.

#### WATER PROJECTS

Q: Can you say flatly that you will veto the water projects bill if it comes to you in its present form?

A: I am extremely disappointed in the water projects bill that has been passed by the House of Representatives. This bill is simply a clear example of wasteful spending that we cannot afford. It is both unwise fiscal policy and unsound water policy. A veto threat now is premature. I strongly oppose the House approach and have asked that the Senate act more responsibly.

Field & Stream  
Interviews

JIMMY CARTER

BY GEORGE REIGER, CONSERVATION EDITOR

*Carter, quail hunter, angler, and outdoorsman, shares his views on hunting and the environment with Conservation Editor Reiger*



*Editor's note: In July of this year, FIELD & STREAM contacted Governor Jimmy Carter, requesting an interview that would deal with his thoughts on hunting, conservation, and related subjects. The exclusive interview took place at Carter's home in Plains, Georgia, in mid-August. FIELD & STREAM also contacted the White House in November 1975 and again in July 1976 requesting a similar interview with President Ford and received replies from Press Secretary Ron Nessen in January and July of this year, expressing hope that an interview could take place, but stating that no opportunity existed at the time. We wish to point out that what follows in no way constitutes an endorsement of Governor Carter by this magazine. However, we believe it is important that our readers have a chance to hear the candidates' views on subjects of importance to outdoor people. We regret that we did not have the opportunity to present a similar discussion with President Ford, but we assure you that FIELD & STREAM did make an attempt to do so.*



**W**e arrived in Plains Georgia, the afternoon before our interview with Jimmy Carter. One of his informal softball games with the press was underway. Except for the inevitable scattering of Secret Service agents, the audience was "just folks"—mostly people from Florida, Alabama, or towns elsewhere in Georgia who had driven over for the day "to see Jimmy play." And play he did, with a fine delivery as pitcher and a strong arm at bat. His second time up he clobbered a triple to right field. Carter may play for publicity, for it is obvious he enjoys the spectators and inevitable autograph sessions with the kids. However, it is also obvious he plays for fun—and to win.

Next morning, FIELD & STREAM asked him what his favorite form of recreation was. He didn't say softball.

CARTER: Canoeing on wild rivers. I had a kayak when I was Governor and had access to the north Georgia streams. But I swapped it for a canoe when I came back to south Georgia. There's not much white water down here.

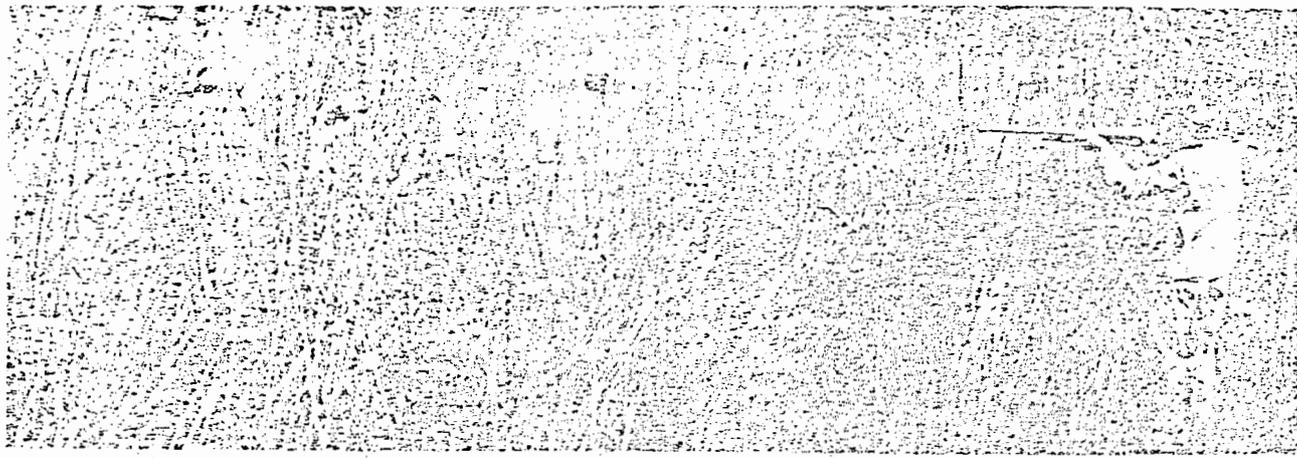
FIELD & STREAM: Can you actually "Eskimo roll" a kayak?

CARTER: Well, I *have* been able to. [He laughs.] If I went out this morning, I'm not sure I could.

FIELD & STREAM: What else does Jimmy Carter do to recharge his spirit in the outdoors?

CARTER: Starting right here, we have a 160-acre farm adjoining my house. After the harvest season and during the winter, I spend a lot of time in the fields looking for arrowheads. I have a collection of several thousand arrowheads I've found over the years. This simple activity gives me a chance to be alone.

In addition, the farm has good open woodlands and swamps where I like to wander. These are places I've visited ever since I was born. This land has been in our family



since my daddy was a child, and one of our farms has been in the family since 1833 when the Indians left. Ever since I was a boy, the dirt roads and springs, fields and woods and creeks, have been an essential part of my life. We used to hunt almost everything—possum, coon, fox, rabbits, squirrel, dove, and quail. All this made a very important psychological contribution to my life. By the way, FIELD & STREAM was always one of my favorite magazines and did much to shape my philosophy toward the outdoors and conservation. In campaigning all over the country, you can lose touch with reality. Coming back here and walking the land again gets my feet on the ground, literally and figuratively. I see things more clearly.

Lately, though, when I leave the house, all three TV networks and thirty or forty reporters follow me to the farm. That's why Rosalynn and I have a pond nearby we don't let newspaper people visit. We go there every couple of weeks and can usually catch between twenty-five and thirty bluegill in a couple of hours' fishing.

Then all the time I was Governor—and I hope this can continue—I liked to get out quail hunting. This is probably the most enjoyable form of hunting or fishing experience I have.

FIELD & STREAM: Many of our readers are concerned about the rise of anti-hunting sentiment in America. What are your thoughts on this?

CARTER: I believe this is a matter of education. If the average person in America could understand that proper management and harvesting techniques are actually good for both the quality and populations of wildlife, we'd have no anti-hunting movement.

Furthermore, if the people in this country realized that the protection of endangered species and the improved condition of many other species of wildlife were paid for by

those who do enjoy hunting, we'd have no problem.

When I was a boy, we had very few deer in Georgia. All the time I was growing up on the farm, I spent a great deal of time in the swamps and isolated fields, and over a period of eighteen years, I saw only two deer. Nowadays we have a great supply of deer, and even in the small counties of the state, we harvest as many as 3,000 per year. This is a result of enlightened game management.

Another species that has been helped is the wild turkey. When I was Governor, we initiated a major program to replenish turkey stocks in the state; and in recent years, I have killed two.

There is really an inadequate education of the public about how much people who hunt love wildlife, protect it, work for increased populations through improved habitat, and are by and large very meticulous about obeying game and fish laws.

Even before I was Governor of Georgia, I wanted to see produced a simple book on quail culture. There had been some good scientific books written on the subject, but I wanted something that was not too technical for the average farmer, something he could purchase at a reasonable price to see how to increase quail populations. I also wanted the book to include sections on hunting techniques and ethics as well as bird dogs and their training. As you know, our Department of Natural Resources filled the order perfectly. [*Prince of Game Birds: the Bobwhite Quail*, by Charles Elliott.]

Another book I sponsored as Governor is *Wildflowers of the Southeastern United States* [by Wilbur H. Duncan and Leonard E. Footel]. I even provided money for it out of my emergency fund. There's such a crying need for public education in subjects like this.

Overall, I see a good future for sportsmen and for the enjoyment of hunting, fishing, and all other forms of outdoor recreation. Yet it is in-

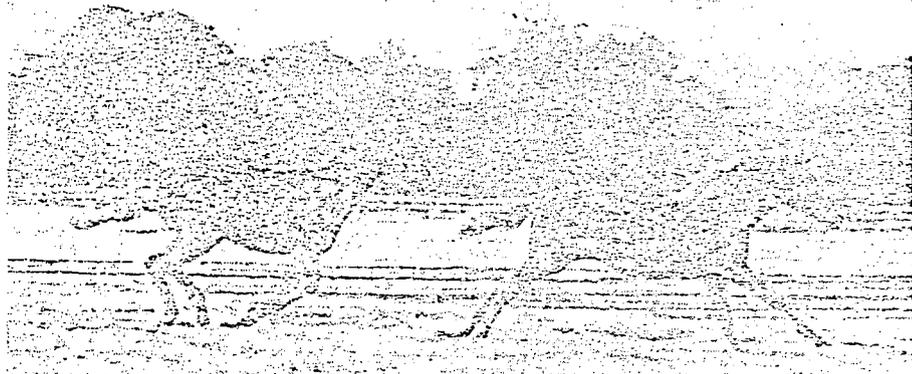
creasingly important for sportsmen to be aggressive in demanding that the government protect the outdoors and preserve unspoiled areas. They are precious possessions for us now, but they'll be even more precious in the future.

FIELD & STREAM: You've had more than your share of run-ins with the Soil Conservation Service and the Corps of Engineers.

CARTER: The Soil and Water Conservation Service has been an important part of my life. When I was twelve, I joined in a Soil and Water Conservation project to assess and increase wildlife populations on my daddy's farm. Since then, however, I've been in opposition to some of their programs for draining freshwater swamps and channelizing streams. We can have an adequate amount of flood and erosion control without destroying the natural habitat of our wildlife. As for the Corps, I feel they have an excessive yearning to build dams that are not needed, and they pay inadequate attention to the habitat needs of wildlife.

FIELD & STREAM: As Governor of Georgia, you took an odd assortment of natural resource, environmental protection, recreation, and land trust agencies and combined them into one, more streamlined Department of Natural Resources. Any thought of doing the same thing with the various federal resource and environmental agencies?

CARTER: Yes, that would be one of the things I'd be sure to consider. We had thirty-six different agencies in the Georgia government—twenty-four of them were separately budgeted—which were combined into one. There's a close interrelationship between fish and game management, protection of environmental quality, recreation in state parks, and a host of other activities relating to natural resources. Combining these concerns into one agency not only cuts down on duplication of effort, it provides



## The Thoroughbreds.

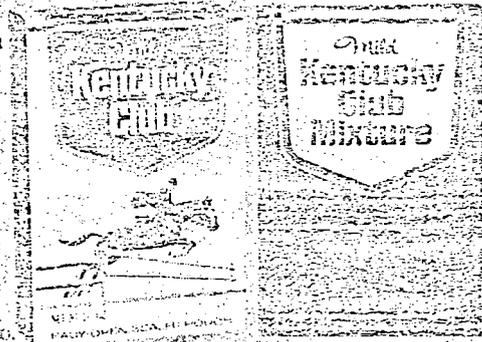
Kentucky Club and Kentucky Club Mixture. Two great American smoking blends carefully and patiently made from the choicest tobaccos.

Kentucky Club. A mild, White Burley blend that's flavored for cooler smoking.

And Kentucky Club Mixture. A pleasingly aromatic blend of five choice tobaccos, slow-aged for a richly satisfying smoke.

Kentucky Club. And Kentucky Club Mixture.

The Thoroughbreds of pipe tobacco.



White Burley Blend. Pleasingly Aromatic.

a central clearing house for people who want to ask questions, register a complaint, or volunteer work. I believe the combined agency has greatly enhanced the concern of all Georgians for protecting the outdoors.

I thought that my veto of the Spewreil Bluff Dam on the Flint River would be heavily opposed by the majority of Georgians, and I made my decision figuring that it would be a severe political sacrifice on my part. But the aftermath was overwhelmingly favorable. Even the people who lived in the region involved responded favorably ten to one. On a nationwide basis, the reaction ran about thirty-five to one, and thousands of letters came in praising my decision. This indicates to me that the majority of people who seldom write a letter or join a delegation to see the Governor are much more interested in the protection of what we have than any temporary economic advantages in building a dam or other major projects that are not needed.

FIELD & STREAM: The conventional wisdom still holds that the public favors most any kind of development. Yet from an editorial point of view, we see a great and growing disgust with the handiwork of independent-minded public agencies.

CARTER: Yes, the dam I vetoed had been in the process of design for fifteen or twenty years. The people

involved were full-time, very dedicated civil servants who had never worked on any other project in their professional lives. To see it all suddenly terminate was a severe blow to them. However, I resented deeply their falsification of data. The Corps exaggerated the benefits and underestimated the costs. When I, as an engineer, got my slide rule and tried to confirm their figures, there was no way to confirm them because they were not accurate. Subsequent to my analysis, the Government Accounting Office confirmed that I was right, and the Corps was wrong.

But this was just one experience. Throughout the country there are projects that have been approved for twenty-five or thirty years which are still in the process of being designed. Some might be necessary, but many are not. Quite often, Corps projects are a pork-barrel deal where some very powerful member of Congress, in order to get attention at home and to get votes, will say, "I got \$250 million allocated to build a dam on such and such a river" when that dam would best not be built. Such construction not only destroys wildlife areas, it's a tremendous waste of taxpayers' money as well. I would like to see all such projects closely scrutinized, and the only ones that should be approved are those with a *natural* cost-benefit ratio that is both obvious and substantial. There are many useful projects the Corps can participate in. But I'm

going to see this policy of compulsive dam building changed if I'm elected.

In our total national budget, less than one percent is spent on the protection and enhancement of the outdoors. Even city dwellers who rarely visit the woods react adversely when a natural area is destroyed. In one way or another, we're all tied to the land. Outdoor recreation is a precious part of our lives, whether we're conscious of that fact or not. We all want access to wild areas, and we want that access protected for our children.

When I was Governor, the Georgia Heritage Trust spent about \$17 million to acquire at greatly reduced cost areas of our state that were in danger of being destroyed forever. They were archeologically, geologically, historically, or naturally, important areas. When our first settlers came into Georgia, they chose the most advantageous locations. Now builders want to take these historic sites, commercialize them, and make a lot of money. Through families that had control of ancestral lands, we were able to make the state a good repository either through gifts or by providing a modest payment. The first year, we surveyed approximately 2,000 different sites throughout the state—some large, some only a few acres—and out of those we identified about thirty-five that were the most in danger and the most valuable and acquired those. This ought to be done nationwide, and the cost is so very slight.

FIELD & STREAM: Every ten years, we take a human census in the United States. Yet we've never made a similar, county by county, inventory of our fish and wildlife resources. States say they don't have the money; the feds say they don't have the personnel. What is the chance that President Jimmy Carter would convene a White House Conference on wildlife conservation to initiate such a plan?

CARTER: The project appeals to me. This is one area where volunteers could play a major role. In bird census efforts, volunteers do almost all the work. This is coordinated through scientific agencies to make sure the identification and tabulation procedures are standardized to ensure accuracy. A similar census for all fish and wildlife resources would involve a small expenditure of state and federal monies, yet return such rich dividends, it would also give sportsmen's organizations an opportunity to participate in a worthwhile volunteer project. The census might become an annual event just as is done in the field of ornithology.

FIELD & STREAM: The next administration will be the first charged with implementing the 200-mile fisheries limit. Would you anticipate any problems in this area?

CARTER: Yes. There are going to be

some very sensitive international negotiations on catch regulations and on mechanisms by which those catches can be confirmed. In addition, I imagine there will be a great deal of argument with our domestic fishermen about seasons and limits for different species. The Coast Guard and other sea-interested agencies will be enlarged, and this may at first create administrative difficulties. Thus, the increased patrol responsibilities and possible international and national conflicts will make this new law a difficult one to enforce. However, I am determined to see that it is properly enforced.

**FIELD & STREAM:** Do you feel we're moving too fast on offshore oil leasing?

**CARTER:** Yes, I do. I don't see any reason to lease oil areas either on the outer continental shelf or in the interior except to supply anticipated oil needs. Under the Nixon-Ford administrations, there has been an effort made to lease ten times more area than was necessary. This creates an absence of competition, because when you have too many leases being sold at one time, the oil companies, in effect, divide the territory amongst themselves. I favor legislation that has made a good bit of progress in the Congress to separate exploratory lease rights from production lease rights so that we'll have a better assessment of our potential oil supply before it is exploited. This would also make the leasing process more orderly, permit smaller companies to participate, and increase actual income.

**FIELD & STREAM:** Do you think if and when whale stocks are restored to safe levels, the U.S. should resume whaling?

**CARTER:** That's a long way in the future and would probably not occur in my own administration. However, I would presume that once we restore whale stocks, as with any wild species under thoughtful management, good and orderly harvest procedures could be reinstated.

**FIELD & STREAM:** There is a growing controversy over who has the responsibility for managing wildlife on federal lands: the states or the feds. Any thoughts on this?

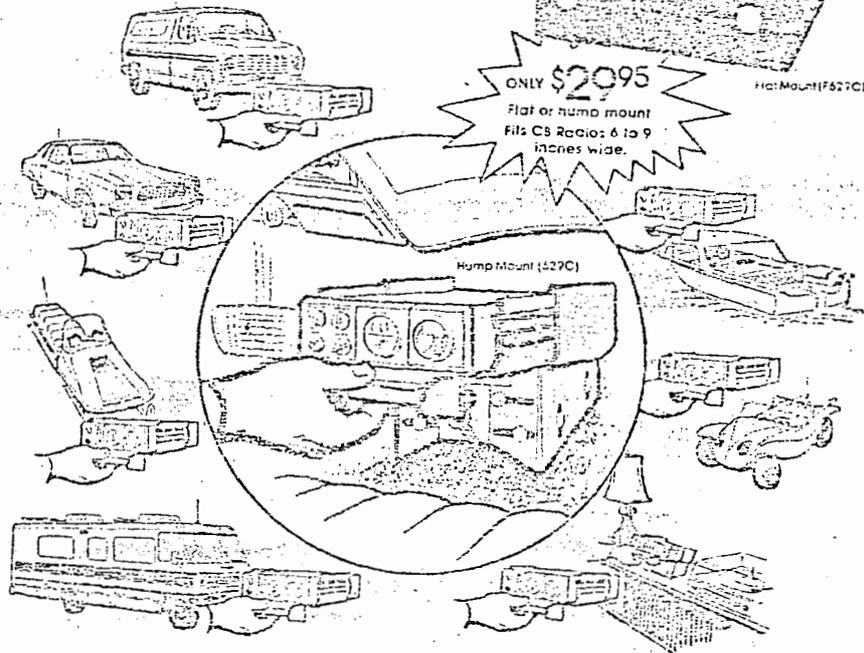
**CARTER:** My philosophical inclination is to let state and local governments do as much as they are capable of. The federal government can cooperate by establishing minimum standards and a degree of supervision to ensure uniformity. However, so long as the states comply with those standards, I would prefer to see the states do what they can.

**FIELD & STREAM:** Do you favor restrictions on the use of pesticides?

**CARTER:** Yes. This is a subject I face from both viewpoints: first, as a farmer trying to get a maximum return from every acre of land that I manage; next, as someone who is

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concerned about the long-range consequences of using dangerous chemicals. We need to face the entire question of toxic materials, hazards versus benefits. One of the causes I advocate is that all test data on new toxic materials be made public, while at the same time permitting the manufacturer to protect his patent rights.

**FIELD & STREAM:** Do you think a national land use law is possible in the next four years?

**CARTER:** Yes, it's possible. However, it has to be designed from the beginning by those most directly affected. I think if our farmers, ranchers, and other landowners could understand it is for their protection; if they were

involved in the initial stages of legislation; if we could remove the false concept that the federal government was going to let everybody use our land; if all these criteria can be met, land use legislation can be passed. [The phone rang. Carter answered it. The call was for his daughter, Amy. An aide entered the room to remind him that Cyrus Sulzberger of *The New York Times* was on deck.]

**FIELD & STREAM:** One last personal question: If you were limited to one dog—a covey dog or a singles dog—which would you choose?

Carter broke into his famous grin. "Oh, I think a man could get by with a good singles dog."

NAME John Warner

1565

TITLE Senator

Frank Moore *FM*

CITY/STATE Republican - Virginia

Requested by Jim McIntyre *m*

Phone Number--Home (  ) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Request 6/12/80

Work (  ) 224-2023

Thank-You Call On Selective  
Service Registration

Other (  ) \_\_\_\_\_

**INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)**

See card for Senator Robert Byrd.

Senator Warner served as minority floor manager during the Senate debate. He was very active in securing Republican support for registration.

NOTES: (Date of Call \_\_\_\_\_)

*Call Not returned*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6-13-80

Frank & Stu

Re asbestos bill.

Let me know Saturday  
of <sup>firm</sup> commitments re minimal  
funding in FY82, etc.

I'm doubtful about  
signing this bill. Keep  
open my veto option.

J

*Conrad  
advant*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10-12

2-5

6/13/80

Mr. President:

Zbig told me you  
wanted to go to the Jap-  
anese embassy to sign the  
book on monday. Shall I  
schedule?

yes     no

*J* Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
13 Jun 80

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jack Watson

The original has been given  
to Moore for handling and  
delivery.

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

*orig*

*to  
Cable*

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION  
FYI

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	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
	POWELL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

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

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL CABLE *Bill*

SUBJECT: Jack Bingham

Attached is the text of Jack Bingham's latest press release. We think it represents his best attempt to get back on our side.

*Bill -  
cc Jack  
J*

(2-1-77)

Bingham  
Thanks  
Jimmy

"Now is the time for all good men (and women) to come to the aid of the party." This familiar saying, used for a century as a practice sentence for typists, is valid today.

Jimmy Carter has clearly won renomination, fair and square. As James Reston said the other day, Teddy Kennedy "had a fair shot at the nomination and he has lost."

The Senator's refusal to concede the nomination, it seems to me, hurts him and hurts the Democratic ticket's chance in November. Kennedy's appeal to Carter-Mondale delegates to be faithless to their pledge is inappropriate and unrealistic. The worst of the current Kennedy strategy is that it is based on the proposition that Carter is an impossible and intolerable candidate for reelection.

What could be more conducive to a Reagan victory in November?

I have differed with President Carter on a number of issues. In various ways, his Presidency has not lived up to its promise. But, in contrast to some of the accusations made against him, Carter has remained in the main stream of the national Democratic Party; his policies, both foreign and domestic, have on the whole been more progressive (liberal, if you will) than those supported by the majority of Democrats in the Congress.

Rarely has a President in peacetime been confronted with such thorny and intractable problems, at home and abroad. Jimmy Carter has not found the solution to them, but in that he is not alone.

In one, enormously important area, Carter's record has been almost universally acclaimed, at least among Democrats. I refer to his appointments -- to the Cabinet, to the various commissions and independent agencies, to the many second and third echelon posts in the government. The Cabinet, for example, is not only composed of men and women of stature and ability, but represents an unprecedented mobilization of the capacities

of women and of the many different groups that make up America.

The President has just appointed a Polish-American Catholic as Secretary of State. ~~Can anyone remember when that office was not held by a WASP?~~ His Cabinet includes an Italian-American Attorney General, three Secretaries of Jewish background, two African-Americans, a Swedish-American Secretary of Agriculture, and two women. It is a happy sign of the times that the American people have taken these appointments for granted, but the appointments are none the less to President Carter's everlasting credit.

Ronald Reagan comes across as a nice man; his appealing TV technique makes Carter's look even stiffer and more boring than it is. But, if Reagan's public pronouncements are any guide, a Reagan Administration would be a nightmare, turning the clock back fifty years on the home front, and, in the world, going even further back to a kind of 19th Century, jingoistic nationalism.

So I say, "Now is the time....."

# Newsweek

444 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

John L. Dotson, Jr.  
News Editor  
(212) 350-2400

C  
✓

June 13, 1980

TO: Bob Strauss,

I thought you might get a kick  
out of this piece from a Hong Kong  
newspaper a couple of weeks ago.

*John*  
Mr. President - When  
you get to the  
Summit, see if you  
can help me with  
Helmut Schmidt. JS

# Curians for Strauss in Germany

**WANTED:** A new leader for the West German Christian Democratic Party. Must be able to heal wounds quickly and perhaps win elections. Non-Bavarian preferred.

No advertisement has actually been placed, but the head-hunting has begun — tentative, whispered, approaches were being made during the recent Christian Democratic Party conference in the labyrinthine corridors of the Berlin Congress Centre.

The fact is that the West German Democrats have entered the post-Strauss era — much as Yugoslavia passed into the post-Tito period — long before the death of Marshal Tito.

Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, bugbear of the left and, as it emerges, much of the centre-right, is tacitly blamed within the opposition party for the recent string of state election losses.

The Bavarian premier, long the kingmaker and king-breaker of the Christian Democrats, became the opposition's official contender for the Chancellery in the October elections.

But the state election results — especially in North Rhine-Westphalia — show that Mr Strauss has only a slim chance of beating Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

There are a host of reasons for this, and they are worth considering because they will shape the choice of Mr Strauss's successor and thus, possibly, of a future Christian Democratic Chancellor.

In the first place, the party has miscalculated the strength of the antipathy to Mr Strauss in the northern, non-Catholic parts of Germany.

Mr Strauss has compounded this error by pursuing a misjudged election campaign, which has tried to

present him as both an international statesman-in-waiting and as a scourge of the domestic left. Voters have been asked to believe simultaneously in Mr Strauss as an internationally respected man of peace and as a man of no compromise. A year ago he called himself the German Margaret Thatcher. He has since dropped the analogy.

But Mr Strauss's main failing has been his inability to integrate the heterogeneous Christian Democratic opposition. Leadership crises have become an integral part of Christian Democratic politics since the retirement of Dr Konrad Adenauer, Germany's first post-war Chancellor.

It is natural enough for a party which has been in opposition for 10 years to tear itself asunder in the search for a winning formula and a suitable leader. But the tensions were there even when the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian affiliate, the Christian Social Union, were in power.

Thus, Dr Adenauer's successor, Dr Ludwig Erhard — the architect of the "economic miracle" — was constantly under siege from within his own party.

The problem has been how to reconcile the often competing aims of the interest groups which make up the Christian Democrats' basic support. When the party was established in 1945, it attracted surviving members of pre-Nazi conservative and sectarian parties, some union leaders, representatives of major churches, and business interests.

The idea was to create out of this a "Christian" union, committed to democracy, but not identified with any social stratum.



Mr Strauss

At the same time, the sister Christian Social Union party in Bavaria — headed by Mr Strauss for most of the post-war years — represented rural and regional issues, and had strong links with the Catholic Church.

by ROGER BOYES  
— Berlin

The formula worked well enough under Dr Adenauer — Mr Strauss served under him as Defence Minister — but it has not adapted quickly enough to certain social changes — youth vote, for example.

The immediate dilemma is: after Strauss, what?

There is an "exorcism" school within the Christian Democrats which believes the October election is already more or less doomed; but that defeat may be worthwhile if it breaks Mr Strauss's influence over the party once and for

all. Others, less Machiavelian, consider it is now simply too late to dump Mr Strauss.

But, after an election defeat, the party is unlikely to declare Dr Helmut Kohl, the present party chairman, as the official contender for the Chancellery again. Dr Kohl, former premier of the Rhineland-Palatinate, was until last year the party chairman, parliamentary floor leader and shadow Chancellor, all rolled into one.

Although well-respected (the party captured a solid 48.6 per cent of the vote under his leadership in the 1976 elections), he was manifestly unable to handle all three jobs — state election losses showed that — and so the official role of shadow Chancellor was thrown open.

Two men tussled for the job — Mr Ernst Albrecht, the talented Premier of Lower Saxony (backed by Dr Kohl) and Mr Strauss, largely because he was far more experienced in federal politics.

Now Dr Kohl is riding high again, if only because he contrasts so vividly with Mr Strauss. The Bavarian inevitably sacrifices tact to wit, while Dr Kohl does precisely the opposite — emerging as worthy but uninspiring.

But the party realises Dr Kohl does not have the ability to integrate the Christian Democrats nor the strength of personality to mobilise uncertain Christian Democrat sympathisers.

Chancellor Schmidt would have to blunder badly — and repeatedly — if the Christian Democrats were to stand a chance of success, even in 1984.

The man now under discussion in some sections of the party — including parts of the Junge Union, the party's youth wing — is Mr Albrecht. He is, having just

turned 50, young and popular enough to challenge Mr Schmidt in 1984.

Indeed, Mr Albrecht has already directly challenged Mr Schmidt and effectively frozen Bonn's nuclear power policies, by refusing a Government plan to build a comprehensive nuclear waste storage and recycling centre in Gorleben, Lower Saxony.

The centre would have solved the country's nuclear waste problem at a stroke — but Mr Albrecht refused, after careful consideration, to have the centre in Lower Saxony because, he said, it was "politically unworkable."

This ranks as one of the more notable Christian Democrat victories over Government policy over the past two years, although it is, in truth, rather a negative achievement. But Mr Albrecht has more going for him — he was instrumental, for example, in one of the more dramatic turn-arounds in state politics.

Over the past four years, Lower Saxony has changed from a Social Democratic stronghold to Christian Democrat-Free-Democrat coalition, then to Christian Democrat, a Government with an absolute majority.

Mr Albrecht, his supporters argue, appeals to women and young voters, has some experience of foreign affairs (from his time as chef de cabinet of a European Commissioner in Brussels) and has been successful in industry. And, most important, he has declared his willingness to stand as Chancellor.

If Mr Strauss loses the October election, Mr Albrecht might well step into his shoes. The next Christian Democrat leader of Germany is thus more likely to be Chancellor Albrecht than Chancellor Strauss.

— Financial Times.