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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att.	<p>From Eizenstat to The President (3 pp.) re Proposed Cable on the Japanese Auto Import Situation</p> <p><i>opened per RAC NLC-126-22-10-1-5 1/10/14</i></p>	8/5/80	A

FILE LOCATION

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RESTRICTION CODES

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Tuesday - August 5, 1980

8:00

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:45

(5 min.)

Greeting/Photograph with the U.S. Olympic Swim Team.
(Ms. Anne Wexler) - The State Dining Room.

10:00

Mr. Jack Watson and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

11:30

(15 min.)

Meeting with National Religious Leaders.
(Ms. Anne Wexler) - The Roosevelt Room.

11:55

(5 min.)

Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden - The Oval Office.

with Alan, Bruce K

12:00

(60 min.)

Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale.
The Oval Office.

2:00

(15 min.)

Presentation of Special Gold Medal on Behalf of
the Congress to Mr. Simon Wiesenthal. (Mr. Al
Moses) - The East Room.



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

August 5, 1980

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

Dear Mr. President:

Your performance on television last night was outstanding. The frank and open way in which you handled the questions about your brother was a real credit to you and your administration.

I am proud to be associated with you.

Respectfully,

John C. Sawhill -
Deputy Secretary

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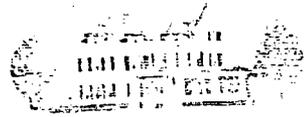
cc John
Thank you -
Jimmy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Aug 80

FOR THE RECORD

ORIGINAL TO THE FIRST LADY
FOR HANDLING.



THE VICE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20501

August 1st

Dear Mr. President -

Attached is a letter from
Liu Biddle with a wonderful
idea. He hopes that you +
Rosalynn will honor the
Arts + Humanities Endowments
on their 15th anniversary -
September 29th, or a date
nearby, with a glorious
White House ceremony and
entertainment.

I know such an event



THE VICE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20501

2.

would be an enormous
plus for the arts and
the humanities, and I
believe it would be good
for you, as well.

You've done more for the
arts than anyone else, &
this would give others
an opportunity to say so!

In addition, it would be
memorable, exciting, and
bring great, great pleasure
to many!

Sincerely,
Joan

NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR
THE ARTS

WASHINGTON
D.C. 20506



A Federal agency advised by the
National Council on the Arts

*Ros
Comment
J*

July 30, 1980

The President of the
United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On September 29th, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities will celebrate their 15th Anniversary. On this occasion, I would like to request that a special event be held at The White House to commemorate this occasion and to emphasize this Administration's strong and deeply appreciated commitment to the full range of America's arts and culture. In this letter, I will describe only the arts component of such an occasion. My colleague, Joe Duffey, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, will be sharing with you his thoughts as well.

The heart of any event celebrating the arts should be the performers themselves. On Monday evening, September 29th - or any convenient date around that time - several hundred guests would gather on the South lawn to see a series of vignettes of American art today. The performance program would cover many facets of the diversity of our culture, from folk arts through jazz to opera, Broadway theatre, classical music and traditional dance. Some samples of performances which could be included: Michael Flatley is the Baryshnikov of Irish step-dancing. Since he was 17, Mr. Flatley, who was born and lives in Chicago, has been the international champion of this art form. Though he makes his living driving a cement mixer, he is a remarkably gifted artist whose work deserves public recognition.

President Carter
July 30, 1980
Page 2

Children of a Lesser God won this year's Tony Award for best dramatic play. The Arts Endowment has a close affiliation with this play on many levels. The Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles, the theatre at which this play was developed, is a grantee. Mark Medoff, the playwright, is a former Arts Endowment fellowship winner. The National Theatre of the Deaf, whose marvelous actors and actresses are in Children, (including the Tony Award winning Phylliss Freylich) has also enjoyed long time Endowment support. Finally, it was a special grant to the Mark Taper Forum to assist them in reaching the hearing impaired members of their audience that lead directly to this production. Even a brief scene from this moving play that teaches us so much about the world of the deaf would be an exciting and appropriate contribution to the evening.

These two examples offer some idea of the diversity and quality of the art in this projected White House celebration.

Another aspect of the performances might be the inclusion of some of the present and past notable members of the National Council on the Arts as introductory speakers for each group of performers. Some of those who would be available for such a role are: choreographer Agnes DeMille, jazz pianist Billy Taylor, composer Gunther Schuller, and actor Theodore Bikel.

The guests might also draw from present and past members of the National Council - a list that includes major stars of film, theatre, music, dance, as well as some of this country's greatest writers and visual artists. In addition, members of Congress and key Administration officials would be included in an evening that would bring together some great leaders in American culture. Naturally, coverage by the press and media would be desirable, and it has already been ascertained that since the evening would be considered a news event, "no equal time" conflicts would occur. Network, public television, and cable news would be contacted, as well as newspapers and magazines.

After the performances, an informal reception might take place in the White House. Generous offers of support for such an occasion have already come from private sources.

President Carter
July 30, 1980
Page 3

All of us at the Arts Endowment eagerly await your response to this request. Recognition by the President on this significant occasion would be the finest "birthday present" that the Arts' communities could receive, and it seems a particularly fitting gesture from an Administration whose official and personal support for both Endowments has been so significant during these last four years.

Ever sincerely,

Livingston Biddle

Livingston L. Biddle, Jr.
Chairman

the c
CEN

the christian
CENTURY

James M. Wall, Editor

407 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
312-427-5380 home 312-279-7166



JULY 30-AUGUST 6, 1980

A Theocentric Interpretation of Life

Eighth in the 'Mind Change' Series

James M. Gustafson

The Baptism of the Atomic Bomb

Yasuo C. Furuya

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● 'Dominion
over
Nature':
Accepting
the Risks



Father ●
Cornell
and a
Mysterious
Decree

● The New Right Exploits Abortion ●

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301
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August 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Significant Actions, Secretary and Deputy Secretary
of Defense (July 26-August 1, 1980)

Public Appearances: I (and Charles Duncan, as my guest) spent last weekend at the Bohemian Grove Encampment in northern California. At a lakeside talk (billed as being on "Nuclear Energy") before the assembled notables, Edward Teller delivered a scathing attack on the Administration's foreign, defense, and energy policies. He grossly misstated facts, and indicated that only the election of Reagan held any hope for America's survival. Although the overtly partisan and personal nature of the speech violated club practice as well as good taste, his remarks obviously went down well with the largely pro-Reagan audience. Later, I joined Charles in challenging Teller in an informal debate. I believe we shook him, and though the number who heard the debate was smaller, some of those present have spread the word. Earlier, Charles and I had spoken at Reagan's own camp when he failed to show--we gave a somewhat different presentation from what he had been expected to provide, and we then answered questions.

On Monday, I spoke to the Commonwealth Club in Oakland and on Tuesday to the World Affairs Council in San Bernadino. I used the same speech in each place. It was designed to set the framework for the defense debate in the campaign. The audiences--though obviously including many in opposition to our views--were attentive and, I believe, sharply challenged in their preconceptions. With good handling, I think the defense record and program can be made a favorable issue for us.

Legislative Issues: I have just heard that the FY 81 Authorization Conference has finished its markup this afternoon--a remarkable achievement considering the number of items of difference that had to be resolved in seven working days. They will write up their report during the convention recess. In many cases, the conferees appear to be splitting the difference between the Senate and House versions. I expect the conference language on split-basing of the M-X to be more favorable than that adopted by the Senate, and the CX to be funded at \$35 million, a level high enough to proceed, albeit at a reduced pace. The conference bill will contain direction (and \$300 million) for a multipurpose bomber, to

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be studied and reported on by next March. This could precipitate, next fall and winter, a major issue as to whether a B-1 derivative or a new technology bomber is the better (or whether neither is justified).

Joe Addabbo's House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense is also making good progress on the FY 81 Defense Bill, but will have to finish markup after the recess. The marks to date are closer to our budget levels, and I expect that the procurement funding level will be lower than the authorization conference mark. A particular positive note is the report that the funds for the ORISKANY and NEW JERSEY will be deleted by the subcommittee.

NATO Mutual Support Act: After years of intensive effort led by Under Secretary Bob Komer, Congress has passed legislation that will significantly improve mutual logistics support between the U.S. and our NATO allies. This act will greatly improve our ability to enter into agreements for us to provide logistics support, supplies, and services to NATO allies deployed in Europe, in return for their reciprocal support of our forces. Although NATO has many operating agreements to provide mutual logistic support, existing U.S. law had heretofore required us to use formal contracting procedures, delaying the timely purchase of supplies and services. After you sign this new law we will be able to reach the same objectives by simple reciprocal agreements for mutual support.

Major Weapons Systems Development Cycle Lengths: In the 1960s and early 1970s, the development of major weapons systems typically took ten to fifteen years from decision on full-scale engineering development (FSED) to initial operational capability (IOC). Management improvements in the past three years have significantly shortened the time we expect for the completion of such cycles. Major programs such as the ALCM, F-18, M-X, and Multiple Launch Rocket System now are expected to average only six years from the FSED decision to IOC. We have been able to compress these times by carefully controlling limited production and development testing on a concurrent basis. Though inevitably that concurrency creates some risk, I believe that can be held to acceptable levels if the concurrency is carefully managed. We will continue to pursue these prudent and time-saving procedures. It is significant to note that a number of comparable Soviet programs (ICBM, Surface-to-Air missiles, and fighter aircraft) still have development times of eight to twelve years.

Possible Climatic Effects from Volcano Eruptions: A recent study by the Air Force Environmental Technical Applications Center has concluded that dust particles and gaseous material injected into the atmosphere by the Mount Saint Helens'

eruptions (that have occurred so far) will be short-lived and of little climatological significance. In addition, sunlight scatter from sulphuric acid aerosols in the atmosphere is expected to reduce global temperature by about $.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $.18^{\circ}\text{F}$. An eruption would have to be several times greater than those already experienced to produce a significant, long-term effect on the climate.

Black Opinion on Defense Issues: The 10th Anniversary issue (August, 1980) of Black Enterprise (a monthly magazine published for influential blacks) contains the results of a readership poll it conducted last February. The survey results are based on responses from over 5,000 comfortably middle-class readers. The section on government is revealing: "Black leadership is nearly unanimous in its condemnation of attempts...to increase defense spending...[But] no such united front against defense spending exists among our readers. Forty-one percent said that government expenditures are inadequate for a strong defense. Perhaps even more surprising, thirty-nine percent did not agree that some of the money slotted for defense purposes should be channelled into social programs... The figures seem to add substance to the claims of Black conservatives that there is a growing conservative wing in the black community with a political outlook which mirrors that of their white counterparts." (Page 56) We have no way of knowing how scientific a poll this is, but the results do suggest that increased defense spending would not be as unwelcome to at least one segment of this important group of our citizens as heretofore supposed.

Howard Brown

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AUGUST 5, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

BOB STRAUSS CALLED
AT 10:35 A.M.

PHIL

*Must
Attack Reagan
at Urban
League"*

*"Honor,
intelligence"
came thru
last
night*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

LEW WASSERMAN CALLED
AT 10:30 A.M.

PHIL

*"Last night
great"*
J

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1980

f.y.i. -- no action necessary

Mr. President --

This morning we got
cloture on Zimmerman
for the NLRB.

Frank Moore

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

SENATOR CANNON CALLED

AT 10:30 A.M. DAN SAYS HE
WANTS TO (1) TALK ABOUT YOUR
PRESS CONFERENCE AND (2) A
PERSONAL MATTER. DAN
RECOMMENDS YOU RETURN THE
SENATOR'S CALL.

PHIL

*terrific
job last
nite*

*Follow
subject
for press
attacks*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Aug 80

FOR THE RECORD

STU EIZENSTAT RECEIVED A
COPY OF THE ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

*Stu - Henry
ok
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

Attached is a proposed cable on the Japanese automobile situation which has been cleared by all parties, with the exception of Reubin Askew, who is out of town. A member of his staff has reviewed the cable but Reubin would like to see it before it is sent.

We have recently heard that the new head of MITI, Minister Tanaka, is not interested in any voluntary restraints. It is for this reason that the cable asks Ambassador Mansfield to determine the position of MITI on this matter. If you agree with the contents of the cable, it will be forwarded as soon as Reubin has reviewed it.

The handwritten note which you gave me has been incorporated in Items 5(b) and (d). The term "U.S. public" which you suggested was modified by the group to "American public" to remove it still further from governmental approval.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

①
✓

E:RNCOOPER:CJS
8/4/80 X23256
E:RNCOOPER

EA:ARMACOST
TREASURY:WMILLER
W.H.:SEIZENSTAT
S/S

USTR:RCASSIDY
DOT:NGOLDSCHMIDT
W.H.:HENRY OWEN

IMMEDIATE TOKYO

NODIS
FOR THE AMBASSADOR

E.O. 11652: GDS 8/4/86

TAGS: ETRD, JA

SUBJECT: MITI INITIATIVE ON JAPANESE AUTOS

RNC RNC
RNC RNC
MA RNC
RC RNC
WM RNC
GS RNC
SE RNC
HO RNC
S/S

1. THE WHITE HOUSE HAS RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRIVATE PERSONS PURPORTING TO REPRESENT THE VIEW OF MITI THAT IT WISHES TO INSTITUTE ON ITS OWN INITIATIVE A VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT ON JAPANESE EXPORTS OF AUTOMOBILES TO THE UNITED STATES. THESE COMMUNICATIONS INDICATED A WILLINGNESS BY MITI, IN COOPERATION WITH THE JAPANESE AUTO FIRMS, TO REDUCE SHIPMENTS BETWEEN AUGUST 1, 1980 AND DECEMBER 31, 1980 FROM WHAT IT PROJECTED TO BE A 900,000 LEVEL TO 700,000 OR PERHAPS LESS. ONE COMMUNICATION SUGGESTED, AS A QUID PRO QUO, A U.S. COMMITMENT NOT TO PURSUE AN OMA IN AUTOS IN RESPONSE TO THE PENDING ART. 201 CASE. OTHERS OMITTED THIS POINT.

2. THESE COMMUNICATIONS WERE FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT AND WERE DISCUSSED WITH VARIOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Project

3. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT NEGOTIATED ON THIS MATTER AND IT WAS INITIATED SOLELY BY PERSONS INDICATING THEY REPORTED THE VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT {MITI}, AND IN PARTICULAR OF MASAHISA NAITO, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAS/OCEANIA DIVISION. PRIVATE INTERLOCUTORS WHO APPROACHED US ARE SEEKING SOME RESPONSE TO THIS IDEA FROM THE USG.

ESDN: NLC-26-22-10-15
BR KS NARA DATE 1/3/14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| 2

4. AMBASSADOR SHOULD CHECK THE AUTHENTICITY OF THIS ALLEGED MITI POSITION WITH MITI MINISTER TANAKA SINCE THIS MAY NOT BE GOJ CURRENT POSITION.

5. IF TANAKA INDICATES AUTHENTICITY, AMBASSADOR IS REQUESTED TO SEEK MEETING WITH PM SUZUKI SOONEST TO DELIVER THE FOLLOWING ORAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, DRAWING AS APPROPRIATE ON ABOVE INFORMATION.

{A} WE UNDERSTAND MITI DESIRES TO RESTRAIN JAPANESE AUTO EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 1-DECEMBER 31, 1980, TO 700,000 UNITS OR LESS.

{B} WE UNDERSTAND FROM OUR ANALYSIS THAT PROJECTED IMPORTS OF JAPANESE AUTOS INTO THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT 700,000 TO 750,000 UNITS FROM AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

{C} THE USG HAS NOT NEGOTIATED ON THIS MATTER AND LEARNED OF IT AT THE INITIATIVE OF PRIVATE PERSONS WHO PURPORTEDLY SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

{D} VOLUNTARY REDUCTION BY JAPAN WOULD BE FAVORABLY RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

{E} THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION WISHES TO INDICATE THAT THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION HAS A FORMAL PETITION BEFORE IT FILED BY THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS. THE ADMINISTRATION CANNOT INTERFERE WITH THIS PROCEEDING NOR CAN THERE BE ANY COMMITMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME ON WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE WOULD BE IF THERE WERE AN ITC FINDING OF INJURY. THE PRESIDENT WILL, OF COURSE, TAKE ALL THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION INTO ACCOUNT SHOULD HE BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE A DECISION.

6. AS APPROPRIATE, YOU MAY DRAW ON PARA. 5 IN YOUR CONVERSATION WITH TANAKA. YY

CONFIDENTIAL

9:45 AM

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

U. S. OLYMPIC SWIMMING TEAM RECEPTION

Tuesday, August 5, 1980
9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.
The State Dining Room

From: ANNE WEXLER *AW*

I. PURPOSE

To greet and congratulate members of the U. S. Olympic Swimming Team, who were not in attendance at the July 31 White House activities.

II. BACKGROUND, AGENDA, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

The five-day U. S. National Swimming Championships held in Irvine, California ended Saturday night, with the first three finishers in each Olympic swimming event, being named to the U. S. Olympic Team. After coming to the White House to meet you, most of these swimmers will travel either to China for exhibitions or Honolulu for an eleven-nation international week.

The swimmers performances were outstanding, with several records and times better than those achieved in Moscow. Based on a mythical comparison of times, the U. S. men would have won six golds, eight silvers, and two bronzes, compared to only four golds, two silvers and three bronzes for the Soviet men.

Similarly, the U. S. women would have won four golds, four silvers, and two bronzes while the East German women would have taken home six golds, five silvers and six bronzes.

Individuals who would have won Gold in Moscow:

Women

Mary T. Meagher (15 years old)	100 meter butterfly 200 meter butterfly
Kim Lineham	400 meter freestyle 800 meter freestyle

Men

Rowdy Gaines	100 meter freestyle 200 meter freestyle
Craig Beardsley	200 meter butterfly
William Panlus	100 meter butterfly
Jesse Vassallo	400 individual medley
Steve Lundquist	100 meter breast stroke
Steve Barnicoat	200 meter back stroke

New World Record Holders:

Mary T. Meagher
Craig Beardsley
Bill Barrett

New American Record Holders:

Tracy Caulkins (2 records broken)
Steve Lundquist
Brian Goodell

B. Agenda:

Prior to your arrival in the State Dining Room, the group will have been awarded medals by the United States Olympic Committee staff.

Upon your arrival, you will shake hands and have your photograph taken with each team member. The press will then come in for your remarks.

After your remarks, the team will proceed through the White House on a special tour.

Gretchen Poston is submitting a detailed scenario under separate cover.

C. Participants:

Approximately 75 swimming team members, coaches, and USOC staff will attend.

D. Press Plan

There will be open press only for your remarks.

III. TALKING POINTS

Talking points prepared by the speech writers and Stu's staff are being submitted separately.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR VISIT WITH OLYMPIC SWIMMING TEAM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1980, 9:00 AM.

9:00 AM Olympic Swimming Team members with Mr. Joel Ferrell arrive Southeast Gate by bus and are escorted to Diplomatic Reception Room.
(Coffee and pastry served in Lower Cross Hall)

9:15 AM Team members are escorted to State Dining Room and arranged according to diagram.
Mr. Ferrell moves to podium, makes remarks and proceeds with presentation of medals.
(Social Aide will hand medals to Mr. Ferrell)

9:45 AM THE PRESIDENT arrives State Floor and proceeds to State Dining Room.

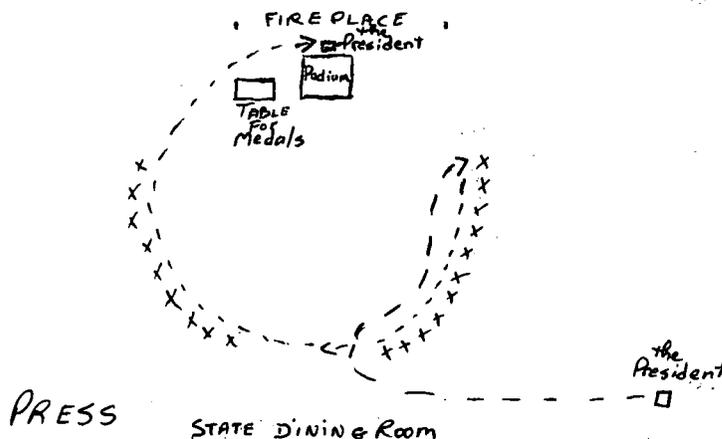
THE PRESIDENT proceeds around room to shake hands and have photograph taken with each team member.

THE PRESIDENT moves to podium.
(Press enters State Dining Room)

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

10:00 AM THE PRESIDENT departs State Dining Room.
Guests proceed through White House on special tour.

10:40 AM. Guests depart Residence.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews *Chi*

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking
Points: Reception for
U.S. Olympic Swimming
Team

Scheduled delivery:
Tue, Aug 5, 9:45 a.m.
Residence

Your talking points for this reception
are attached.

Clearances

Joe Onek
DPS

[Salutations will be updated
no later than 8 a.m. Tuesday
by Bob Berenson, x2837]

9:45 AM
Chris Matthews
Draft A-1; 8/4/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Tues, Aug 5, 9:45 AM
Residence

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Talking Points

U.S. Olympic Swimming Team

1. JOEL FARRELL [Vice-Pres., U.S. Olympic Committee], ROSS WALES [Pres. of U.S. Swimming], MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC SWIMMING TEAM.
2. CONGRATULATIONS ON MAKING THE GREATEST SWIMMING TEAM IN THE WORLD.
3. PEOPLE HAVE BEEN COMPARING YOUR TIMES IN CALIFORNIA WITH THE TIMES OF THE MEDAL WINNERS IN MOSCOW. THEY SHOW YOU WOULD HAVE WON QUITE A FEW MEDALS. WELL, I KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT COMPETITION MYSELF. I KNOW THAT YOU DO A LOT BETTER WHEN YOU ARE UP AGAINST SOMEONE. IN HEAD-TO-HEAD COMPETITION, YOU WOULD HAVE WON EVEN MORE MEDALS THAN THE TIMES SHOW.
4. I SALUTE YOU TODAY NOT FOR WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN, BUT FOR WHAT YOU HAVE ACCOMPLISHED, WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO ACCOMPLISH, WHO YOU HAVE BECOME.
5. MANY OF YOU ARE HEADED FOR COMPETITION IN HONOLULU AND FOR EXHIBITIONS IN CHINA. I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR STOPPING BY. I KNOW THAT WASHINGTON IS NOT EXACTLY ON THE DIRECT ROUTE.
6. THE MEDALS YOU RECEIVE TODAY RECOGNIZE YOUR SELECTION TO THE OLYMPIC TEAM. THEY ALSO HONOR THE DIGNITY, THE RESILIENCE YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED -- UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

6. NO OLYMPIC SPORT HAS A MORE DEMANDING TRAINING SCHEDULE THAN SWIMMING. YOU HAVE ENDURED PAIN AND EXHAUSTION AND MADE PERSONAL SACRIFICE FOR YEARS.

7. TO GO THROUGH ALL THAT EFFORT, AND THEN SUFFER DEFEAT IS ONE THING. BUT TO HAVE YOUR CHANCES DASHED BY A BRUTAL ACT OF INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION, BY SOMETHING THAT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH YOUR OWN EFFORTS, CAN BE EVEN HARDER.

8. I KNOW THAT YOU WERE KEENLY DISAPPOINTED. BUT YOU NEVER FELT SORRY FOR YOURSELVES. YOU NEVER QUIT. YOU WENT OUT AND WON THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS. YOU PROVED ONCE AGAIN THAT AMERICAN SWIMMING IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

9. TODAY I WISH YOU LUCK IN THE FUTURE, IN CHINA, AND HONOLULU, AND THROUGHOUT YOUR LIVES. YOU ARE THE GREATEST.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Aug 80

Esther Peterson

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

Rick Hutcheson

The Washington Post Writers Group

1150 15TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON D.C., 20071 TEL: (202) 334-6375

PEIR4tn--j

s k

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(1,000 words;
with optional
cuts, 800 words)

^bc-peirce-column adv10<

^NEAL PEIRCE COLUMN<

^(Advance for Sunday, August 10, 1980, and thereafter)<

^(For Peirce Clients Only)<

^By NEAL PEIRCE=

ESTHER PETERSON'S NEW DEAL FOR SELF HELP

*Esther - Again,
you're great --
a treasure!
Love,
Jimmy!*

In the political bloodbath engulfing the Democrats at their convention in New York this week, a small, fresh credo of community resourcefulness is struggling to elevate itself from grassroots acceptance to national recognition.

The new self-help philosophy is pointedly at odds with the shopworn and now fiscally perilous Democratic habit of doing "for" low-income folk by layering ever more government subsidy programs. Yet its chief spokesperson within the party is one of the veteran New Dealers: 73-year old Esther Peterson, presidential assistant and director of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs.

After five decades of active and innovative involvement in Democratic, labor, women's and consumer causes, Peterson would seem fully entitled to retirement with honor, even if she never gave another speech, never generated another new idea. Indeed, many thought her swan song was the ill-starred effort to expand government intervention through an independent consumer agency empowered to intervene for consumers before federal agencies and the courts. Congress finally defeated the consumer agency bill in 1978.

Peterson suffered another hard loss last year--the death of her husband, a professor of international labor and former diplomat, after what friends characterized as a strong and mutually supportive marriage. But Peterson's strong personal characteristics are undimmed: personal warmth, an ability to make others feel important and needed, gallantry in adversity, and a strong social consciousness. (All, interestingly, were also characteristics of Peterson's friend, Eleanor Roosevelt, with whom she was associated in many causes from 1940 onwards.)

(more)

Last month, Peterson produced a new swan song--and one sure to have a productive future. It is a 411-page report entitled ``People Power--What Communities Are Doing To Counter Inflation.'' But it is a lot more than the title implies: It seems destined to become the bible of the self-help movement across the nation. With painstaking care, Peterson and her staff surveyed some 3,000 community groups, recorded the stories of scores of the more successful ones, and then wrote clear ``how to'' guides for communities seeking to do for themselves in the consumer areas hardest hit by the ravages of inflation--food, housing, energy and health.

In a sharp departure from most government reports, ``People Power'' is written in crisp English--even some slang--and was ``consumer tested'' on a number of neighborhood groups before its publication.

Optional

Nothing in ``People Power'' or the thoughts Esther Peterson expresses in personal conversation suggests she is disowning her political legacy. She still recalls with pride her earlier years as a labor lobbyist, pressing for day-care centers and occupational and health safety laws. [She recalls representing the CIO's controversial chief, Sidney Hillman, and being known as the ``Clear it with Sidney girl'' on Capitol Hill when conservatives characterized Hillman's Washington influence as little short of insidious.

Optional

One of the major achievements, says Peterson, was to convince President Kennedy to create the nation's first Commission on the Status of Working Women and appoint Mrs. Roosevelt its chairman. [And though her consumer work in the Lyndon Johnson and Carter White Houses never produced the long-hoped for legislation, she did persuade Carter to strengthen, by executive order, the consumer component in federal agencies.

Optional

(more)

But welfare state liberalism, Peterson believes, has its limits. Welfare, food stamps, unemployment compensation, Medicaid--none, she believes, are goals in themselves but rather crutches to help those in need until a strong economy produces sufficient jobs and wealth. Local creativity is lost ``when we feel we must depend on government for everything.'' And most bureaucracies don't relate: ``For most people government is just a great oblong blur over there, not meaningful to them.''

Enter self-help. Some of the most ingenious ideas in ``People Power'' relate to food, [an area in which Peterson has long championed the idea of natural, less processed--and thus less expensive--products. [The book delineates four cooperative concepts with examples: a food buying club in Davenport, Iowa, that saves members up to 30 percent on fresh fruits, vegetables, meats and grains; a storefront co-op in Pittsburgh that saves its members an average of 25 percent on basic groceries; full-scale supermarket co-ops in New Haven and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvestant neighborhood; and a warehouse co-op in Tucson that distributes at rock-bottom prices to 150 food buying clubs and 15 storefront co-ops in the Southwest.]

Optional

Next come farmers' markets: the Greenmarket, for example, which saves 30,000 New Yorkers 20 to 40 percent on their produce budgets yet doubles farmers' returns over what wholesalers pay. The book describes food fairs in Nashville and Tuscaloosa, a grocery store run for and by senior citizens in Portland, Ore. Community gardens follow: how Boston Urban Gardeners help identify sites and offer ``how to'' counsel; vegetable plots on the grounds by Chicago public housing tenants; urban and rural community greenhouses in Illinois and Wyoming; economical community canning centers in Massachusetts, Vermont and Georgia.

(more)

On publication day of ``People Power'' 750 low-income people and their representatives from 40 states met in Washington--not for ``paternalistic'' teaching, Peterson insists, but to exchange experiences, both with and without government aid programs. ``Low-income folk are very bright and down to earth when you get to the real community leaders,'' she says.

Optional

In a sense, Esther Peterson has come full circle: ``I lived self-help as a child in a Utah Mormon family; I know what it is.'' (Her Danish grandparents walked across the plains and were married by Brigham Young in Salt Lake City.)

Now, through community self-help, Peterson believes, ``There's a genuine new people's movement going on in this country. It will be the new consumer movement, whatever name it has.'' But despite the personal backing she's received from President Carter and White House chief of staff Jack Watson, she believes her Democratic Party has only faintly grasped the creative potential. ``Damn it,'' she says, ``this is a new frontier sitting right on our doorstep if we can only see it.''

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11:55 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE KIRSCHENBAUM *BK*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Montana Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden, Tuesday, August 5, 1980, 11:55 a.m. (5 minutes), Oval Office

White House Photographer Only

Participants

Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden
Keith Kelly, Aide to Lt. Governor Schwinden
Mark Cohen, White House State Caller for Montana

Purpose

Brief meeting and photograph with Montana Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden, Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Background

Montana Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is in Washington for a fundraiser and for Senate testimony on state coal severance taxes. In addition, our office has arranged for a day-long series of briefings for him.

Schwinden defeated Tom Judge in the June 3 primary, 55-45 percent, while you defeated Kennedy by a 52-37 margin. Although Judge endorsed you at last year's Governors Conference, a major theme of his primary campaign was to blame this Administration for many of the state's problems. Schwinden never unfairly criticized your policies.

Many of Ted's supporters are strong Carter supporters. In fact, Chet Baylock, the original Carter supporter in 1975 and now Chairman of the C/M state campaign, is a good friend and key supporter of Schwinden's.

Schwinden faces a tough race in November from a Republican state legislator from Billings. Ted is from the northeastern part of the state which has recently been hard hit by the drought. He is a farmer and an environmentalist.

He should be congratulated and urged to run hard this fall.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05 Aug 80

FOR THE RECORD

MOORE RECEIVED A COPY OF
THE ATTACHED.

to: The President

Fy1.
cc Dan
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK MOORE

FROM: DAN TATE
SUBJECT: Senator Robert Byrd

When I delivered a copy of the President's Report to the Leader this evening, he insisted that I listen to him play the violin for a while. Twenty minutes later, after a variety of tunes, I commented to him that his remarks at his Saturday news conference were not received very well at the White House.

He said that he had anticipated a question on the "open" convention matter and had planned his response to be balanced. He said the Times article was a fair reflection of his comments while the Star coverage was not.

He said that he was not making this a crusade. He has not contacted any of the West Virginia delegates and has not been actively pursuing the "open" convention idea.

He said he looked forward to actively supporting the Democratic nominee "whoever it may be" and steadfastly refused to embrace my suggestion that he would be preaching unity behind the Carter-Mondale ticket a week from Thursday night. He was playing the neutral role to the limit.

He said he thought Jody's remarks in response to his "open" convention endorsement were very appropriate, but he was disturbed that anyone would suggest that he had designs on the nomination himself ("Nothing could be further from my mind.")

He said he thought the President was doing the right thing by submitting the detailed report on the Libya affair and by trying to clear the air as soon as possible.

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2:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: AL MOSES 

SUBJECT: Presentation of Special Gold Medal on Behalf
of the Congress, to Simon Wiesenthal on Tuesday,
August 5, 1980 - 2:00 p.m. East Room

I. PURPOSE

To present Simon Wiesenthal with a specially designed Gold Medal in recognition of his contribution to international justice through the documentation and location of war criminals from World War II.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

A. Background: Congressman Dodd and Senator McGovern were principal sponsors of the Wiesenthal Medal legislation. S.1792 was passed November 29, 1979. This special medal will be duplicated for sale to the general public. Simon Wiesenthal founded the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, Austria. A victim of the Nazis at Auschwitz, Wiesenthal has dedicated his life toward the pursuit of Nazi war criminals. The participants are persons from all faiths concerned with human rights, genocide and the Holocaust.

B. Participants: Simon Wiesenthal

White House Staff: Alfred H. Moses, Sara Seanor,
Hope Di Stefano

C. Press: Open

OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY

OF

SIMON WIESENTHAL

Simon Wiesenthal heads the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna which he founded to coordinate his pursuit of Nazi war criminals. In a nondescript office with a staff of three and a limited budget derived primarily from voluntary contributions, he gathers and analyzes information sent to him from a vast informal network of friends, sympathizers and informers. It is here that he gathered the material which led to the capture of over 1,100 Nazis, including Adolph Eichmann, the infamous commandant of Treblinka, and the SS officer who arrested Anne Frank.

Born in 1908 in what is now the Lvov Oblast section of the Ukraine, Simon Wiesenthal graduated from the gymnasium in 1928 and applied for admission to the Polytechnic Institute in Lvov. Turned away because of quota restrictions on Jewish students, he went instead to the Technical University of Prague, from which he received his degree in architectural engineering in 1932.

At the beginning of World War II, Wiesenthal's stepfather was arrested by the Soviet Secret Police and eventually died in prison; his stepbrother was shot; and Wiesenthal managed to save himself, his wife and his mother from deportation to Siberia by bribing a commissar. When the Germans displaced the Russians in 1941, a former employee helped Wiesenthal escape execution by the Nazis.

But he did not escape incarceration. Following initial detention in a concentration camp just outside Lvov, he and his wife were assigned to a forced labor camp. According to Wiesenthal, the German director - secretly anti-Nazi - treated the prisoners as decently as possible. But, at the same time, throughout Europe "the final solution" had begun.

By September 1942, a total of 89 members of the families of Simon Wiesenthal and his wife had perished.

Because his wife's blond hair gave her a chance of "passing", Wiesenthal made a deal with the Polish underground and spirited her out of the camp in the autumn of 1942. She lived in Warsaw for two years without her true identity ever being discovered.

Wiesenthal himself was able to escape the camp in October 1943, just before the liquidation of the inmates there. In June 1944, he was recaptured and sent to a camp where he most certainly would have been killed if the German eastern front had not been collapsing under the advance of the Russian army. Knowing they would be sent into combat if they had no prisoners to justify their rear-echelon assignment, the SS guards at the camp decided to keep the few remaining inmates alive. The 200 SS joined the general retreat westward, along the way picking up the entire population of the village of Chelmiec to adjust the prisoner-guard ratio. Simon Wiesenthal was one of the 34 original prisoners still alive out of the original 149,000.

Very few of the prisoners survived the westward trek and subsequent series of winter marches from concentration camp to concentration camp which ended at Mauthausen in Upper Austria. Weighing less than 100 pounds and lying helplessly in a barracks where the stench was so strong that even the hardened SS guards would not enter, Simon Wiesenthal was barely alive when Mauthausen was liberated by an American armoured unit on May 5, 1945.

Once his health was sufficiently restored, Wiesenthal began the task that would become his life's work. He began gathering and preparing evidence on Nazi atrocities for the War Crimes Section of the United States Army. After the war, he also worked for the Army's Office of Strategic Services and Counter-Intelligence Corps and headed the Jewish Committee of the United States Zone of Austria. Late in 1945, he and his wife - each of whom had believed the other to be dead - were reunited.

When his association with the United States Army ended in 1947, Simon Wiesenthal and thirty volunteers opened the Jewish Historical Documentation Center in Linz, Austria for the purpose of assembling evidence for future trials. But as the Cold War progressed and both the United States and the Soviet Union lost interest in prosecuting German war criminals, Wiesenthal's frustrated volunteers drifted away to more ordinary pursuits. In 1954 the Linz office was closed and much of its information given to Israel. But Wiesenthal kept one particular dossier for himself: the one on Adolf Eichmann, the inconspicuous technocrat who, as chief of the Gestapo's Jewish Section, had supervised the implementation of "the final solution."

Wiesenthal never relaxed in his pursuit of the elusive Eichmann and finally, through the collaborative efforts of Wiesenthal and Israeli agents, Eichmann was captured in Argentina and brought to trial in Israel where he was found guilty of mass murder and executed on May 31, 1961.

Encouraged by his success in the Eichmann case, Wiesenthal reopened the Jewish Documentation Center, this time in Vienna, and concentrated exclusively on his hunting of war criminals.

Wiesenthal rarely leaves Austria, working out of the small two-room office. Heading the list of the thousands of war criminals yet to be brought to justice, is the hated Dr. Josef Mengele, the infamous "Angel of Death" of Auschwitz, the personification of Nazi sadism and ruthlessness. Mengele, who was granted Paraguayan citizenship in 1959, has managed to narrowly escape capture several times. However, in the summer of 1979, with the aid of the Wiesenthal Center and the United States Congress, Mengele's citizenship was revoked and he became a man without a country, on the run in South America. As recently as July 1980, Mengele managed to evade capture in Bolivia.

Since the inception of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies at Yeshiva University of Los Angeles three years ago - the only institution which carries the name of the famed Nazi hunter - Mr. Wiesenthal has maintained an on-going and close relationship, helping through it to bring worldwide attention to such issues as the statute of limitations on Nazi war criminals and the current attempts to ascertain the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the lost hero of the Holocaust. During an interview with the Washington Post, Mr. Wiesenthal said that while he is proud of the testimonials and honorary degrees that line his sparse two-room Documentation Center in Vienna, he is most proud of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies: "The honorary degrees will die with me," he said, "but this Center will survive."

This spring, Simon Wiesenthal participated in the filming of "Genocide", along with Elizabeth Taylor and Orson Welles who co-narrate the project, a multi-media presentation on the Holocaust undertaken by the Simon Wiesenthal Center. The project is the first of its kind ever done on the Holocaust. Scenes involving Mr. Wiesenthal were shot in Vienna, Jerusalem, and at Mauthausen concentration camp. "Genocide" will premiere in Washington, D.C., New York, and on the West Coast in the fall of 1980, and promises to be the definitive statement on the Holocaust in this medium.

When asked why he chose this lonely and dangerous task, instead of pursuing a career in engineering, Simon Wiesenthal answers this way: "I believe in G-d and in the world to come. When each of us comes before the six million we will be asked what we did with our lives. One will say that he became a watch-maker and another will say that he became a tailor ... but I will say, I did not forget you."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR PRESENTATION OF MEDAL TO
SIMON WIESENTHAL, AUGUST 5, 1980, 2:00 PM.

1:45 PM Guests arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to East Room for seating.

Simon Wiesenthal, accompanied by Paul Grosz, arrives Northwest Gate and proceeds to Red Room via North Portico.

1:55 PM Al Moses proceeds to East Room podium for remarks.

2:00 PM THE PRESIDENT arrives State Floor and proceeds to Red Room to greet Simon Wiesenthal.

Simon Wiesenthal and Paul Grosz are escorted to East Room - Simon Wiesenthal to seat on platform and Paul Grosz to reserved seat in audience.

THE PRESIDENT is announced into East Room and proceeds to podium for remarks.

At conclusion of remarks, THE PRESIDENT presents medal to Simon Wiesenthal.
(Medal will be displayed on table-should not be moved.)

Simon Wiesenthal makes remarks.

THE PRESIDENT departs State Floor at conclusion of remarks.

Guests proceed to State Dining Room for reception.

3:30 PM Guests depart Residence.

Tuesday, 8/15/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg

SUBJECT: Presidential Speech:
Presentation of Medal
to Simon Wiesenthal

Scheduled Delivery:
Tue, Aug 5, 2 p.m.
Rose Garden or East Room

Your remarks for this occasion are
attached.

Clearances

Anne Wexler
Al Moses
David Rubenstein

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN CLOUGH

FROM: Tom Teal TAT

SUBJECT: Simon Wiesenthal
Salutations

Two corrections attached:

1) The medal is not the Medal of Freedom but a special gold medal voted by Congress.

2) Senator Proxmire will not attend.

Otherwise the salutations are correct as of 10 a.m. today, Tuesday, 8/5.

2:00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN CLOUGH

FROM: AL MOSES *al*

RE: Wiesenthal Ceremony, 2:00 p.m., East Room
Today, Tuesday, August 5, 1980

I have made two slight editorial suggestions in the President's remarks for the Wiesenthal ceremony. The remarks previously given to the President with my changes underlined on pages 4 and 5 are attached.

Attachment

[Salutations to be updated
no later than 8 AM Tuesday
by Sara Seanor x7516]

2:00
Simons/Hertzberg
Draft A-1; 7/31/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Tue, Aug 5, 2 PM

Special Gold Medal
Medal of Freedom Award to Simon Wiesenthal

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Simon Wiesenthal, Senator McGovern, ~~Senator Proxmire,~~

Congressman Dodd, Ambassador [Ephraim] Evron [of Israel]:

We are here today to honor a man of incomparable courage and conviction, Simon Wiesenthal. Last November the Congress passed a bill authorizing this medal -- to be given in recognition of Mr. Weisenthal's contributions to international justice. But it is he who truly honors us -- simply by his presence here with us.

Forty-two years ago, in 1938, Simon Wiesenthal was a young architect, the holder of a university degree, the proud owner of his own business. At 30 he had all the eagerness and potential of youth, and all the ambition and imagination.

Yet, no one could have imagined his position four years

78-11-15

later. No one could have guessed the scope of the injustice that swept over his life. Because he was Jewish, he was denied all opportunity. He was denied all freedoms. ^{Under the Nazis} He did not even have the right to exist.

Simon Wiesenthal defied the Nazis. For four years he fought for his life. ^{He was one of 34 prisoners to survive out of an original group of 149,000} Then he carried on for those who could not.

He vowed to build justice before he would return to building houses. He set up the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, Austria. From there, for more than three decades, he has led the search for Nazi war criminals.

Persistently, tirelessly, he has coordinated the pursuit of those who terrorized and took the lives of so many European men, women and children. His goal has been not just to see justice done, not just to see criminals punished. His motive has not been to seek revenge, but to remember -- and to make

certain that never again will such a crime against decency and civility and humanity be committed -- never.

It is up to all of us to harness the outrage of our memories to banish all human oppression. We must recognize that when any fellow human being is stripped of humanity, when any person is turned into an object of repression, tortured or defiled or victimized by terrorism or prejudice or racism, then all human beings are victims, ~~too.~~

Simon Wiesenthal has devoted his life to preventing genocide. We must join him. There are generations today, who were born and raised and who are raising their own children now, who know the Holocaust only as history, if at all. What we tell them they will pass on, not just to our grandchildren, but to the descendants we will never see, ~~too.~~

We owe these generations ~~to come~~ something more than just the legacy of a lawlessness they will not be able to

- 4 -

fathom, a crime they will not be able to comprehend. They must understand that Nazis were human beings who went awry. They must realize that human beings are capable of unspeakable, unbelievable atrocities. But they must also understand that people can only be molded in the image of evil when they have no principles to ~~adhere to~~^{uphold}, that people are moved to violence only when they are not convinced of the strength of peace.

We must convince our children of the strength of peace by dedicating ourselves to the pursuit of peace. We must instill in them an undying commitment to human rights by demonstrating our commitment to human rights. We saw what happened when human rights were violated and trod upon with violence.

Eleven million people were slaughtered, six million of them Jews. Even today, the survivors are not spared the savagery they escaped. They have only to close their eyes to see it.

We have to open our ~~s~~^{own eyes} -- and keep them open. We need to be forever wary of force, forever cautious of power.

Our conscience must never waver, our memory must never die.

Simon Wiesenthal has helped to teach us that. He is a unique example to all of us who value the pursuit, of peace and ^{who} work to, strengthen human rights.

Yet, no matter how eloquent any of us try to be about Simon Wiesenthal, he explains himself best, "I believe in God and in the world to come. When each of us comes before the six million we will be asked what we did with our lives. One will say that he became a watch-maker and another will say that he became a tailor ... but I will say, I did not forget you." Nor, ^{Simon} ~~Mr~~ Wiesenthal, will ^{the world} ~~we~~ forget you.

#

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT:

Do you want Jack Watson
present for your 4:30 meeting
with Secretaries Goldschmidt,
Landrieu, Bergland and Klutznick?

Yes Not Necessary

PHIL

OLYMPIC SWIM TEAM 8/5/80

JOEL FARRELL
ROSS WALES

8/5/80 GREATEST SWIM TEAM IN WORLD!
COMPARING TIMES - WORLD
RECORDS - > COMPETITION

U.S. Olympic Swim Team
HONOLULU, CHINA
STOPPING BY
MEDALS = ACHIEVEMENT, COURAGE
RECORD, HISTORY BOOKS
DEMANDING SPORT

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/5/80

Mr. President:

No objection from OMB, DPS,
NSC or Watson.

Rick

ACTION
FYI

*Get Ashew
know the P*

*read want
comment*

	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

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

	MILLER
	MUSKIE
	AIELLO
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	MOSES
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	RECORDS
	SANDERS
	SHEPPARD
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

C

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506

July 28, 1980

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INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: AMBASSADOR REUBIN O'D. ASKEW 

SUBJECT: IMPORT RELIEF FOR CANNED MUSHROOMS

This memorandum is to alert you to a petition for import relief from the canned mushroom industry which you will receive for a decision by October. Also included is background information for your use should the issue arise during your future trips to Pennsylvania, the region where the industry is primarily located.

The forthcoming appeal for import relief follows a 1977 decision by you not to grant this industry relief. In January, 1977, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) reported to you that canned mushroom imports had caused injury to the domestic industry and recommended a 5-year tariff-rate quota on imports. You decided, in the overall national economic interest, not to grant import relief. You did, however, direct my office to seek consultations with the Governments of the Republics of China and/or Korea in the event that disruption should occur due to imports.

Our efforts to contain the growth in imports through consultations have been criticized by the industry. This is due in part to the industry's belief that we should allow no growth in imports and in part to our inability for legal reasons to strictly control imports. Since 1977, imports have increased from 74 million pounds to 91 and 99 million pounds in 1978 and 1979, respectively.

Because of the growth in imports, the industry filed with the USITC another petition for import relief this March. We expect that the USITC will find injury and recommend import relief. This finding and recommendation is scheduled for submission to the Executive on August 15. We plan to review the matter in the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee and submit the matter for a decision to you by the third week of September. A final decision must be made by October 15.

The Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania (primarily Senators Heinz, Schweiker, and Congressman Schulze) are very interested in this issue. Given their interest, the issue could come up during future trips to Pennsylvania. Attached is an in-depth background paper for your use should the issue arise.

Attachment

ISSUE PAPER

IMPORT RELIEF FOR CANNED MUSHROOMS

I. ISSUE

The canned mushroom industry has petitioned for import relief. The final decision on this petition must be made by the President by October 15. This paper includes background and talking points for use should the issue arise during future Presidential visits to Pennsylvania, the region where most U.S. mushroom production is located.

II. BACKGROUND

The U.S. mushroom industry has been chronically plagued by import competition for more than a decade and has a long history of unsuccessfully appealing to the Federal Government for relief under Section 201 of the Trade Act. Under this provision of law, the domestic industry may petition the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) to undertake an investigation of alleged injury due to increased imports. After receiving such a petition, the Commission must make a finding with respect to injury and recommend action to the President within 6 months. The President then has 60 days to review the USITC's findings and recommendation to determine whether to grant import relief.

The mushroom industry filed its first petition under Section 201 in October 1975. In March 1976 the USITC found that the mushroom industry had been injured by increased imports and recommended expedited adjustment assistance to remedy that injury. President Ford accepted this recommendation. However, canned mushroom imports increased dramatically during the summer months of 1976 which led President Ford to request a reinvestigation by the USITC. While the second investigation was under way, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) negotiated voluntary arrangements with the Republics of Korea and Taiwan to restrain their exports to the United States. These commitments included a quantitative target beyond which exports were not to exceed in the current and upcoming marketing year. However, the arrangements proved ineffective in controlling imports.

In January 1977, the Commission reported to the President that canned mushroom imports had caused injury to the domestic industry, and recommended a 5-year tariff-rate quota on imports. The President decided, in the overall national economic interest, not to grant import relief. His decision was based on the following factors:

- (1) import restraints would further aggravate the sharp increases that had occurred in early 1977 in the price of canned mushrooms;
- (2) the European Community (EC) relaxed import restrictions on canned mushrooms in early 1977 which would have reduced import pressures on the U.S. market; and
- (3) import restraints would have had little beneficial effect on employment in the domestic mushroom canning plants where employment had declined to about 1,200 workers.

The President, however, directed USTR to seek consultations with the Government of the Republics of China and/or Korea in the event that disruption should occur due to foreign exports.

USTR's efforts to contain the growth in imports through consultations since the March 1977 decision have been criticized by the industry. This is due in part to the industry's belief that the Administration should allow no growth in imports and in part to USTR's inability for legal reasons to strictly control imports. Since 1977, imports have increased from 74 million pounds to 91 and 99 million pounds in 1978 and 1979, respectively.

Because of the growth in imports, the industry filed with the USITC another petition for import relief under Section 201 this March. We expect that the USITC will find injury and recommend import relief. This finding and recommendation is scheduled for submission to the Executive on August 15. USTR plans to review the matter in the inter-agency Trade Policy Staff Committee and submit the matter for a decision to the President during the third week of September. A final decision must be made by October 15.

The Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania is very interested in this issue. Senators Heinz and Schweiker, as well as Congressman Schulze, have requested that the President take emergency action to restrict imports before the USITC completes its investigation, a measure never taken before in the recent history of U.S. trade policy. USTR denied this request because data on the financial condition of the industry to justify emergency action was not available.

USTR did, however, take several steps to help deal with the problems facing the mushroom industry. First, Ambassador Askew wrote to the Chairman of the USITC requesting that the investigation be expedited. Secondly, USTR consulted with the EC about its import restrictions on mushrooms and received assurances that the restrictions would be liberalized. Thirdly, USTR instructed U.S. representatives in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea to provide an assessment for export

prospects to the United States during 1980. Finally, USTR consulted several times with officials from the People's Republic of China (PRC) about the problems which could arise if their exports disrupted the U.S. market for canned mushrooms.

III. SUGGESTED RESPONSE

The following points may be made in response to questions raised on this matter:

- we are very aware of the financial difficulties facing the U.S. mushroom industry;
- a Section 201 complaint was filed with the USITC in March which will result by mid-August in a recommendation for Presidential action;
- if the Commission recommends import relief, we will analyze the issue carefully to decide expeditiously what action to take; and
- USTR took a number of actions since the complaint was filed to address the mushroom import situation, including a request for expediting the USITC investigation.

WASHINGTON

DATE: 29 JUL 80

FOR ACTION: JACK WATSON

-nc

STU EIZENSTAT

- no comment

AL MCDONALD

FRANK MOORE

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

concur

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: ASKEW MEMO RE IMPORT RELIEF FOR CANNED MUSHROOMS

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 31 JUL 80 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

615-

30-35

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/5/80

Mr. President:

The Executive Officers of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO are in Washington this week. They have requested a brief drop-by and photo with you. Landon and Strauss recommend you do this. The group numbers about 40. May I schedule a 5 minute slot for them?

yes no

Phil

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130
Rosenvelt Room

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/5/80

Mr. President:

Mr. Cutler has asked if you would have a group photo made with those who worked all weekend to get the report out.

schedule photo
 hold

 Phil

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1001

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/5/80

Mr. President:

Hedley Donovan is scheduled to meet with you thursday. He asked if he could switch to today. You now have the afternoon open. If you agreed Hedley could see you at 1 pm.

schedule Hedley today
 leave appointment on thursday

 Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/5/80

11:45

Friday

Mr. President:

Louie is asking for a brief signing ceremony for black college leaders. Jim McIntyre endorses this request. May I schedule a 15 minute ceremony?

yes no

Phil

J

Phil
**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL WISE/FRAN VOORDE

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER ON THE BLACK COLLEGE INITIATIVE

The Executive Order designed to increase Federal support to the historically Black Colleges and Universities will be ready for the President's signature by Friday, August 8. We recommend strongly that the (102) Presidents of the Black institutions be invited to the White House for the signing.

This Executive Order strengthens the mandate to the departments and agencies to assist the Black colleges. The President issued a "Directive" to the agencies to assist these institutions on January 17, 1979. Last year there was a net cash gain to the colleges of approximately \$15 million. Many of the departments and agencies obviously dragged their feet. The new Executive Order puts more teeth in the mandate, by specifying that the Secretary of Education shall implement the initiative and establish annual goals for each agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the heads of the other executive agencies. These changes will be welcomed by the Black college Presidents.

Many thanks.

667-15-39

To David Newsome

Very good -

Thank you

Jimmy Carter