

9/8/80 [1]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<p>Note w/ att.</p>	<p>From Wise to The President (3 pp.) re. Foreign Visitors/enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 9/8/80 <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-22-20-1-4 1/10/14</i></p>	<p>9/6/80</p>	<p>A</p>

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.- Pres. Hand-writing File 9/8/80 [1] BOX 204

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

You will be on the
west coast during this time.

Phil

SB -
BCC to Phil Wix/
Frankford
PL
h

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/8/80

Phil Wise --

Would appreciate your
attaching a comment or note
from you on attached, so
I can give to the President
with your recommendation and
let him write a note in the
margin to Hedley.

(I think this way of handling
is better than either a
separate letter to Hedley
from the President, or phone
call regret.)

Thanks -- Susan Clough

(Please let me know if you
disagree re handling.)

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 80109106

ID # 076861

Name of Correspondent: Hedley Donovan

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

Subject: Personal

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>PR Plow</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>80109108</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
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		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

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

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Invites the President to a cocktail party on September 22 at the F Street Club. Original to Susan Claug

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Stephen Slade, ext. 2941.

16
SC

Central files
cc sent 9/8/80
SB

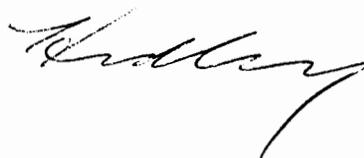
HEDLEY DONOVAN
190 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021 **Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

September 2, 1980

My dear Mr. President:

I am giving a cocktail party
on Monday, September 22, for some of the
friends who helped make my year in Washington
so agreeable. I would be honored if you and
Rosalynn had time to stop by. At the F Street
Club. 5:30 p.m.

Yours,



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

RSVP (212) 841-3701

cc: Hedley. We would
like to come, but I'll be
in California.

Thanks -



2:15 PM

C
—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM FRANK MOORE *F.M.*

For your information, Senator Nunn, who will be attending the signing ceremony for the DOD Compensation Bill, is celebrating his birthday today. He has already received a congratulatory note from you, but I thought you might want to wish him well and also to congratulate him on the fact that this weekend he made it to the semifinals in the Club Championship matches at the Burning Tree Country Club. You can wish him good luck in the finals next weekend.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/5/80

Mr. President:

The new football coach
Bill Curry and athletic di-
rector, Homer Rice, at Tech
will be in town on monday
and would like to drop by
for a photo. May I schedule?

yes no

[Handwritten signature]

Phil

1155
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[Salutations will be updated
no later than 5 p.m. on
Thursday by Al Moses x2333.]

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Hertzberg/Moses
A-2; 9/1/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Thur, Sept 4, 9 p.m.
Sheraton-Washington

Perfect Copy ok

B'nai B'rith

Draft #2

Members and friends of B'nai B'rith International,

ladies and gentlemen --

I'm told that Jack Spitzer was a shoo-in for re-election
as your president this year. I find that a good omen.

~~[I'm delighted to be with you tonight. I saw many of
you in New Orleans in 1976 at your Biennial Convention. You
wished me well then. I hope to merit those good wishes again
-- and [I plan] to carry them with me for another four years.~~

*Replace
or insert
A*

In this election of 1980, the stakes are unusually high.
The choice is unusually clear. It is a ^{sharp} choice between two
men, two parties, and two very different philosophies of
government. But the real issue transcends even these, important
as they are. That issue is the future of this country that
all of us love so deeply -- and ~~the future~~ of the world.



9/2/80

B'nai B'rith Insert A -- Page 1

I'm delighted to be with you tonight,
and I think you know why. For almost fifty years

the B'nai B'rith and the Democratic Party have stood together
for progressive causes. From social security to strong trade
unions, from civil rights at home to human rights abroad --
we have made progress because we have worked together.

People sometimes say that the old Democratic coalition
no longer exists. But I say that all of us who care about
economic justice and personal dignity and civil liberties
and pluralism have a living record of achievement. If anyone
doubts that our coalition is alive today, let them look
tonight at the people, the ideals, and the achievements of
you, the B'nai B'rith.

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In the last four years, I have made thousands of decisions that affect the here and now. But as I see it, my duty goes beyond that. It goes beyond adjudicating among the competing interests of the moment. ~~As President, I must consider the future above all.~~ ^{Consider the} I must think of needs of our children -- ^{even} and of their children and their grandchildren, who will live to see the dawn not of the 21st but of the 22nd century. ~~(This puts it all so far in the future to be irrelevant.)~~

Replace with Incest A.

~~They have no vote -- but that only makes it all the more important for me to protect their interests.~~ When I appoint a judge who may serve for thirty years after I leave office, I think of my ~~responsibility~~ ^{years.} to these future generations. I think of them when I design an energy policy. I think of them when I seek peaceful solutions to conflicts overseas.

The future must be ^{shaped} ~~built~~ with the utmost care. Like you

[most Americans] I believe in both progress and [preservation] traditions.

Progress is the very essence of the American dream -- the

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conviction that each generation, through hard work, can give
a better life to its children. ~~Government can help make~~
~~that dream come true.~~ But we do not want reckless change.
We value our political traditions and our cultural diversity,
~~We want to preserve what is best in our past as guideposts~~
to our future.

*at least enough
is enough on the Klan.
at least clear out
of proposed text.*

~~[One relic of America's past we can do without is the Ku
or any of those who produce hatred, violence & division from the right or the left.
Klux Klan. The Klan marched against me when I was Governor
of Georgia. They marched against me again on Monday. As
you in B'nai B'rith know all too well, these white-sheeted
cowards do not understand what our country stands for. They
do not understand the meaning of what my region, the South,
has been through. There is no place in the United States of
America for racial hatred. There is no place for anti-Catholic
bigotry. There is no place for anti-Semitism. And if we
stand by our commitment to a better, more humane future, there
will be no place for these things in the America of the 1980's.]~~

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of change.

This will be a decade of challenge -- and also of hope.

Our country is on the right road to the right future -- and

we will stay the course.

We cannot be guided by

~~[The new Republican leaders base their appeal on]~~ nostalgia

-- nostalgia for a verbal re-creation of a past that never

was. ~~[But]~~ this election is not about the past, ~~it is about~~

~~the future.~~ I have called it a choice between two futures

-- and I believe that ~~the kind of future~~ Americans want ~~is~~ a

future of justice for our society, strength and security for

our nation, and peace for our world. 9/25

We are on the right road in building a just society. B'nai

B'rith has always recognized the universality of that effort.

That is why you seek ratification of the Equal Rights

Amendment -- and so do I. It is time for the rights of all

Americans, women as well as men, to be guaranteed in the

Constitution of the United States.

5 } 4

You want to preserve the separation of church and state that has served us so well for two hundred years -- and so do I.

You want a competent and independent judiciary -- and so do I.

We don't need to say this. The previous graphs clearly imply it.

~~The new Republican leaders have charted a different course. They want to amend the Constitution to restrict the rights of women, not extend them. They want to use the power of the ^{government} state to push for religious observances in the public schools. They want narrow-minded loyalty tests for judges chosen in their own image. They even want to monkey around with Charles Darwin's century-old theories, ^{and may even put a flat Earth at the center of the universe} *and stay away from this!* *gsp*~~

B'nai B'rith has fought hard over the years to keep our Nation on the road to a future of ever-expanding civil rights and civil liberties. I want America to stay on that road.

Insert material from pp. 11-17

4 } 7
ok
J

18 / 19

We are on the right road to the ~~right~~ future in moving toward energy security. We fought for three years to enact a comprehensive energy program. It has only just begun to work, but the benefits are already clear. We are now importing 24 per cent less foreign oil than we were when I became President.

19 }
20 }

The new Republican leaders sneer at energy conservation. They say we should do away with the 55-mile speed limit. They say we should do away with the synthetic fuels program.

They say we should ^{abolish} rescind the Windfall Profits Tax -- and *let the big oil companies keep* forget the money we need to spur solar energy and coal use and gasohol and to help the poor and elderly pay fuel bills.

20 }
21 }

As an alternative, all they have to offer is the wan hope that if we just give the oil companies enough money, they will solve the energy problem for us. ^{and maybe} ~~But the oil~~ *help to shape our foreign policy at the same* ~~companies are not in business to find alternatives to their time. We must be very careful about this.~~ ~~own products. They are in business to make the biggest~~

profits they can. That's their job -- but it's not our job.

Our job is to make America energy secure, and we will do it.

21/22

The new Republican leaders ^{do not seem} ~~[have simply failed]~~ to recognize the costs of foreign oil dependence -- not just the financial costs, not just the costs in joblessness and inflation, but the foreign policy and national security costs as well.

To abandon conservation, to abandon our energy program ^c would be to take the destiny of our nation out of our own hands

and put it in the hands of OPEC. We must not permit that. *We should consider very carefully who could be the next Secretary of Energy -- and Secretary of State.*

We are on the right road ~~to the right future~~ in rebuilding the cities of America. We have built a tough-minded working partnership between America's mayors, the Federal government and private industry. You can see and feel the result in our cities all across America -- a renewed sense of pride and accomplishment.

23/24

We still have a long way to go. But ^a ~~[with their]~~ gigantic election year

the Reagan-Kemp-Roth,
 tax cut scheme, ~~the new Republican leaders~~ would deprive us
 of the financial tools to finish the job. That scheme would
 deal our cities a blow that would set them back for a generation.
 We cannot permit this to happen.

24 }
 25

also
 We are on the right road in renewing our Nation's economic
 strength. We have laid the foundation. We have done it in
 energy policy. We have done it in urban policy. We have done
 it in deregulation of key industries.

25 } 26

Now our country is ready to build on that foundation.
 The economic renewal plan I announced a week ago will help
 us do just that. ~~I am determined to lead our country in
 putting that plan into effect.~~ We will retool American
 industry and make it more competitive, more innovative and
 more productive. The result will be ^{more} jobs and ^{more} stable prices
 for the people of our country.

26 }
 27

The alternative presented by the new Republican leaders

~~is the same massive, regressive tax cut scheme that would rob~~
 our cities. The main effect of that scheme -- besides
 redistributing income from the poor and the middle class to
~~the rich --~~ would ~~be to~~ reignite inflation just as we are
 getting it under control. The Republican nominee for Vice
 President once estimated that the scheme he now advocates
 would mean an inflation rate of ^{more than} 30 per cent. This is one
 free lunch America simply cannot afford.

27
28

We are also on the right road to the right future in
 meeting challenges from abroad.

Before I took office, ~~our~~ ^{our}
~~[The Republicans let]~~ Our military strength slide ^{steadily downward} for
 nearly a decade. We have reversed that trend, ~~And we have~~
 made the hard decisions needed to ensure that we will continue
 to have the modern, ^{conventional and} strategic forces needed to deter war. ²⁸ 29

We are now moving decisively to increase our security --
^{in NATO and}
 and that of our friends -- ⁱⁿ the critical Indian Ocean and

Persian Gulf area. The brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan shows how important these efforts are. We are determined to respect the independence of the nations in that area -- and we are ^{will} ~~determined~~ to meet ^{any} ~~any~~ threats to our vital interests.

29
30

At the same time, we will stand by our basic commitment to the control of nuclear arms. ^{So long as I am President the U.S.} ~~[The new Republican leaders have~~ ^{will not initiate a} ~~announced a~~ ~~would replace that commitment with a policy that would lead straight to an uncontrolled,~~ ^{and} ~~] pointless and dangerous nuclear arms race. [They are wrong].~~ Mutual ^{and} balanced nuclear arms control is not some sentimental act of charity. It is not a favor we are doing for some other nation. It is essential to our own national security. ³⁰ ~~It is a duty to ourselves -- and to our children.~~ ³¹

^{And} We are on the right road ~~to the right future~~ in promoting human rights. I will not be swayed from that course.

^{will stand} We ~~stand~~ firm for human rights at the ~~Belgrade~~ Review

Conference on European Security and Cooperation. ~~We will~~

~~stand firm~~ in Madrid this fall. ~~[We will press the Soviet~~

~~Union to increase the emigration of Soviet Jews wishing to~~

~~leave. Until the invasion of Afghanistan, emigration was at~~

~~an all-time high.]~~ ^R More than 50,000 Soviet Jews moved last

year ~~[from a society that denigrates them]~~ to freedom in Israel

and the United States -- freedom to worship -- freedom to

rejoice in the cultural and religious traditions of centuries.

31
32

← But in July, less than 2,500 were permitted to emigrate, an annual rate of 30,000, and the rate of new approvals was even lower. This only

makes our cause more urgent, our resolve more certain -- and

continue to

we will communicate that resolve very clearly to the Soviets, *leaders.*

(1-12-17)

Move this section (here thru mid-page 17) To Bottom p.5

We are on the right road to the right future in bringing

peace to the Middle East -- and we will stay the course in

to justice and peace and

our commitment to the security and well-being of Israel.

Ever since President Truman recognized Israel's independence

on the very day it was proclaimed, our two nations have had a special relationship, ~~It is~~ based on a common heritage and a common commitment to ethical and democratic values. It is in the strategic and moral interest of the United States.

Our course in the Middle East has brought the only peace that region has known in the 32 years of Israel's existence. There is no turning back. The brave vision of Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat has been vindicated. The proof is in the exchange of ambassadors, in open borders, in commerce and airline flights between these two countries -- even in the fact that now you can buy the Jerusalem Post at newsstands in Cairo.

We are a full partner with Israel and Egypt in the task of extending that peace. ~~Together we are committed to a genuine peace between Israel and all her neighbors, [including the Palestinians]~~ Together we are engaged in the only negotiation

W
P.S.

8/9

that has ever addressed both Israel's security and the political status of the West Bank and Gaza on the same agenda.

Prime Minister Begin has assured me he wants this with all his heart. The road will not be easy. We ^{do} will not

~~always~~ agree with every position taken by the Government of Israel. But whatever differences arise, they will never

affect our commitment to a secure Israel. *There will be no so-called "reassessment" of support for Israel in a Carter Administration.*

10
P. 5
[That commitment is clear -- and so is the record. When the Republicans held the White House, they undertook what they called a "reassessment" of U.S. support for Israel. This was a vengeful act in the aftermath of some unsuccessful Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. We have never done that in my Administration. We have never threatened to slow down or cut off aid to Israel -- and we never will.]

Without security for Israel, there can be no peace.

That is why we moved quickly -- in the first months of my

Presidency -- to enact a strong anti-boycott law. Such a law

had been blocked under the Republicans by ^{the} Secretaries ^{of State and} Kissinger
^{Treasury} and Simon. They were afraid it would hurt our diplomatic

and business relations with the Arab world. ^{I decided to go} My Administration

~~went~~ ahead despite these risks because it was the right thing

to do. Now, foreigners can no longer tell American business

people where they can do business and with whom -- and Secretary

Phil Klutznick is making sure we keep it that way. 10 } 11

We are committed to U.N. Resolution 242 -- and we will
oppose any attempt to change it. ~~We are opposed to any effort
in the United Nations to impose sanctions against Israel --
and we will veto any such resolution.~~

We oppose an independent Palestinian state -- and we will
neither recognize nor negotiate with the Palestine Liberation
Organization unless and until the PLO recognizes Israel's
right to exist and accepts Resolution 242. It is long past
time for an end to terrorism.

TO
P5

11 / 12
I know the importance of Jerusalem in Jewish history.

From the time King David first unified the ancient nation of Israel and proclaimed Jerusalem its capital, the Jewish people have drawn inspiration from Jerusalem. I sensed that special feeling myself when I stood, as President of the United States, before the Knesset in Jerusalem, in full awareness of what that meant. 12 / 13 I was there searching for peace in the city of peace. My prayers were answered in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. We are still pursuing with Israel and Egypt the larger peace we all seek. In such a peace, Jerusalem should remain forever undivided, with free access to the holy places. We will make certain that the future of Jerusalem can only be determined through agreement -- with the full concurrence of Israel. 13 / 14

Replace
with
insert B
ok
J

We believe that Jerusalem should become truly the city
of peace. It should remain forever undivided, with free
access to the holy places for people of all faiths.

13 / 14

I am proud that since I have been President
~~In the last three and a half years, we have provided~~
about almost half the American aid Israel has received in the 32
years since her independence. This is not a handout, ^{but} ~~it is~~
an investment in America's own security.

To
P. 5

We aid Israel in developing her own strength, as we are
doing with co-production of the Merkava tank -- and as we
will do with the GE-404 aircraft engine. Just two months
ago we demonstrated our continued commitment to this program
of assistance when we delivered to Israel, ahead of schedule,
the first of the F-16 aircraft -- the most advanced plane in
our own air force. These planes, which flew non-stop from
the United States to Israel, were refueled three times in
the air to demonstrate our ability to resupply Israel in
time of need.

Ultimately, as all of us know, there is no other way to
 peace in the Middle East except ^{through} negotiation. No one who
 cherishes the goal of peace can allow that course to founder.

This is the policy I shall continue to follow. There
 will not be one policy for an election year and another
 after the election. The same policy that led to Camp David
 and an uninterrupted supply of American economic and military
 aid to Israel will continue as long as I am President.

My personal involvement in the Camp David process carried
 high political risks. There was no certainty of success at
 Camp David. ^{Neither here any} There was no certainty of success in Jerusalem and
 Cairo when I went there to remove obstacles to a peace treaty.
^{I have been personally involved in the peace process.}
~~I took political risks and I will continue to take them.~~ In
 conscience, there is really no choice. We simply must continue
 to move from war and stalemate to peace and progress.

Our efforts were successful in 1978 and 1979. If we

14
 15
 To
 P.
 15/16
 16/17

stay the course, they will be successful in the future. This is a time not for despair but for renewed commitment.

We are on the right road in working for peace and in helping to keep Israel secure. And we will stay on that road -- in close partnership with our Israeli friends -- as long as I am President.

To p. 5

18/19 - (not to 16)

32

33

One final word. You cherish the past and look to the future. So do I. ~~In New York Harbor, where so many millions are a nation first of immigrants. all of us owe an of future Americans, entered this country, the Statue of extraordinary debt to those who came here in search of a freer and more hopeful life. The immigrants are those of Emma Lazarus. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." Those who~~ ^{freed and poor,} ~~came~~ were, often frightened or confused. But they believed in ^{this} their new country's future. They toiled to create that future.

* If there is a break in the Linowitz mission, some last-minute language would be added here.

33 } 34

Their responsibility has now passed to us. Do we move
~~confidently into the 21st century, or do we look backward?~~

Do we keep faith with those people of courage and vision who
came before us? Will we move forward, confident that the
sons and daughters of future generations will look back on
us as people of vision and courage?

I have no doubt of the answer. We will travel the right
road to the right future, and we will travel it together.

#

top 2 pages only

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

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
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	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

06 Sep 80

Jim McIntyre:

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc to
Gene Eidenberg
Zbig Brzezinski



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

Q

September 16, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
 FROM: JAMES T. MCINTYRE, JR. *[Signature]*
 SUBJECT: FY 1981 Refugee Admissions to the United States

U.S. Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri is recommending refugee admissions of 210,000 for FY 1981. The admission levels you determine will serve as the basis for consultations with Congress as required by the Refugee Act.

Area of Origin	FY 1980	FY 1981	
	Per PD 80-17	U.S. Coordinator	OMB/NSC
Indochina	168,000	168,000	168,000
Soviet Union	33,000	26,000	33,000
Eastern Europe	5,000	4,500	4,500
Near East	2,500	4,500	4,500
Latin America ^{a/}	20,500	4,000	4,000
Africa	1,500	3,000	3,000
Asia	1,200	---	---
	<u>231,700</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>217,000</u>

a/ excludes Cuban-Haitian entrants

The two areas of greatest concern are Indochina and the Soviet Union.

Indochina. Palmieri presents a choice between continuing to admit 14,000 Indochinese per month and a lower level of 12,000 per month. The lower level could be justified in terms of the expected reduction in the backlog in Asian camps (excluding Khmer temporarily in Thailand) from over 200,000 now to about 100,000 by the end of 1981 given the current flow rate into the camps, but there are large uncertainties around any numerical estimates. The lower admissions level would also free-up about \$30 million in State Department funds for use in meeting other unbudgeted refugee needs, thereby avoiding the need for a 1981 supplemental. It could, however, jeopardize the willingness of other countries to provide asylum and resettlement and would result in strong domestic criticism from concerned groups and individuals. On balance, therefore, I support the recommendation to continue to admit 14,000 per month at least through 1981.

Soviet Union. Palmieri proposes a reduction in the Soviet quota from 33,000 to 26,000 based on the recent flow rate. While this may be the best estimate for the time being, I believe it might be misinterpreted both at home and abroad as a lessening of Administration concern with the problem. I recommend continuing last year's level.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Soviet Quota. That you direct maintenance of the present Soviet quota for FY 1981. (OMB, NSC, DPS, Eidenberg)

Approve _____ ✓

Disapprove _____

2. Indochina Quota. That you direct maintenance of the present Indochina quota for FY 1981 and initiation in 1981 of a study regarding more equitable allocation of quotas among receiving countries thereafter. (OMB, NSC, Eidenberg, all agencies)

Approve _____ ✓

Disapprove _____

3. Other. That you approve Victor Palmieri's other quota recommendations. (all agencies and advisors)

Approve _____ ✓

Disapprove _____

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UNITED STATES COORDINATOR
FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Victor H. Palmieri *VHP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Determination of
Refugee Admissions for FY 1981

The Refugee Act of 1980, which you signed into law on March 17, authorizes you to set the level of refugee admissions before the beginning of each fiscal year, after appropriate consultations with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. Consultations with the Congress on admissions for the second half of FY 1980 were concluded on May 1, when you determined to admit up to a total of 231,700 refugees for the entire fiscal year, and to adjust for the balance of the fiscal year the permanent resident alien status of up to 2,500 persons previously granted asylum in the United States.

The coming consultations in September will provide the first opportunity to present in advance our plans for refugee admissions for a full fiscal year. I am recommending that we consult with the Congress on admissions of 210,000 refugees in FY 1981, a reduction of 21,700 from the number designated for FY 1980. In addition, the Refugee Act provides for the adjustment to permanent resident alien status of up to 5,000 persons previously granted asylum in the United States.

These recommendations reflect our determination to alleviate suffering and promote stability in Southeast Asia, our continuing commitment to preserving the principle of first asylum, and our leadership in the international community's humanitarian efforts to assist refugees.

Two special factors are complicating the administration of the refugee program. First, almost 120,000 Cubans have arrived in the United States in the space of four months. Their arrival and the need to process

and resettle them with due speed have tested our skills and resources and the national patience. Although they have not been declared to be refugees under the Refugee Act, the demands they place on our resources have affected Congressional and public attitudes toward the entire refugee program.

Second, it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between applicants for refugee status who are motivated by fear of persecution and those who seek to immigrate primarily for a better way of life in the United States. Those we admit under the Refugee Act continue to be of groups of longstanding concern to the United States. The high demand for refugee admission even from these groups may force us to apply the refugee test more strictly to eliminate those with only economic motives.

The attached provides justifications for my recommendations, as well as alternative admissions levels for those from Indochina and the Soviet Union who constitute the largest groups of refugees.

Attachment:

Recommended Refugee Admission Levels for FY 1981.

INDOCHINA

Our policy toward the Indochinese refugees, including your decision last year to increase admissions from 7,000 to 14,000 per month, continues to be based on several considerations:

-- First, the importance of assuring friendly Southeast Asian countries that the United States is committed to helping keep refugee camp populations at manageable levels. Without such assurances first asylum countries may be tempted to expel these refugees or refuse asylum to new arrivals, with great loss of life. Even though arrivals of boat people have declined greatly since the crisis last summer, total arrivals of land and boat refugees had crept up to almost 20,000 persons during June. The current camp population totals 235,000 Vietnamese "old" Khmer and Laotians, plus 160,000 "new" Khmer in Thai holding centers. The ASEAN countries might be tempted to use an increase in population as an excuse to deny asylum to arrivals or expel those currently safe. Malaysia, for example, allows first asylum in direct response to our commitment to continue moving 3,000 refugees per month. Should last year's loss of life resume, many would place the blame on the Administration.

-- Second, universal reluctance to allow development of a "Palestinian" situation where large groups spend their whole lives in camps.

-- Third, the need for continued United States leadership in the refugee effort in order to maintain the impressive performance of third-country resettlement efforts.

-- Fourth, the need to demonstrate our support for ASEAN in the face of Vietnamese aggression. The Thais perceive our support for them as synonymous with our commitment to assist in resettling the refugees on their soil. It is important that any change in our levels of admission avoid surprising the Thais, or appear erratic in the face of our assurances to date that the United States plans to maintain its current level. Vice-President Mondale before the B'nai Brith in New York, and Secretary Muskie in Kuala Lumpur in June, reiterated the Administration's continued support for these levels.

In this context, there are the following options:

Option 1: Maintain current admission levels at

the rate of 14,000 per month or 168,000 per year in FY 1981.

Pro

- Maintains our current level of commitment to the ASEANS;
- Provides leverage in pressuring third countries to share in the resettlement burden, which now averages 8,000 per month;
- Reduces the possibility of forced departures and the potential for enormous human tragedy;
- Maintains a resettlement flow which the U.S. has handled well for over a year.

Con

Could produce a domestic reaction against the costs of Indochinese resettlement at a time of domestic economic uncertainty and added strains of resettling the Cuban arrivals.

I join the Department of State in supporting this option.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Option 2: Maintain the rate of 14,000 per month through the end of the calendar year, subject to quarterly evaluations thereafter based on current camp populations and rate of refugee flow into the camps.

Pro

- Provides the occasion for a clear signal to the ASEAN countries that present levels of admission are not eternal;
- Allows the United States to develop rates of admission which reflect arrival rates and total camp populations;
- As in Option 1, maintains our rational and humanitarian policy toward Indochinese refugees;

Con

-- The ASEAN countries would probably consider this a unilateral act that runs counter to their understanding of United States commitments;

-- Could trigger the kind of inhuman towing-away or pushing off experienced last year, with danger of great loss of life.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Option 3: Reduce levels of admission to 10,000 - 12,000 per month, or a yearly rate of 120,000 - 144,000. In reviewing this option, you should consider

Con

-- Impact on our relations with the ASEAN countries;

-- Potential impact upon our ability to restrain continued loss of life in the area;

-- Strong negative reaction from Congressional and other groups committed to Indochinese resettlement.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

SOVIET UNION

The program for resettling refugees from the Soviet Union is largely an outgrowth of efforts in the early 1970's to influence Soviet emigration policies in part by using trade as a lever. For some time, the United States has accepted anyone wishing to leave the Soviet Union who wishes to come here, predominantly Soviet Jews and Armenian Christians.

We estimate that figures for FY 1981 will reflect a lower level of departures of Soviet Jews, presumably because of a tightening of Soviet emigration policies, possibly exacerbated by reaction against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, we expect that 34,000 - 35,000 Soviet Jews and 6,000 - 7,000 Armenians will be able to leave the USSR in FY 1981, and approximately 50-60 percent of these may choose to come to the United States, or 26,000 as opposed to the 33,000 agreed to for FY 1980. If additional Soviet

refugees were allowed to emigrate, we would, of course, consult with the Congress on additional admissions numbers and funding.

Option 1: Admission of 26,000 refugees from the Soviet Union.

Pro

- Maintains our traditional welcome to those leaving the Soviet Union;
- Has ideological value for the rest of the world;
- Generates strong public and congressional support.

Con

- May increase the cost to the nation by allowing full refugee status and benefits to those who would qualify for refugee status.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Option 2: Limit admission to the United States under the Refugee Act to those Soviet Jews and Armenian Christians with nuclear family ties to the United States, assuming that 10 percent of present admissions do not meet this criterion.

Pro

- Reinforces criteria imposed by the Refugee Act;
- Potentially reduces costs of the program based on less than full benefits under the Refugee Act.

Con

- Provides the Soviet Union with strong propaganda weapons in the Third World;
- Would arouse the wrath of Congress and public constituents.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Recommendation:

That you approve consultation on admission of 26,000 refugees from the Soviet Union.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

EASTERN EUROPE

We expect that about 4,250 Eastern European refugees will be admitted to the United States during FY 1980, against this year's proposed admissions level of 5,000. We expect 4,500 Eastern European refugees will apply for admission in FY 1981.

The admissions program for Romanians has been an established part of United States policy toward Eastern Europe. Romania was granted most-favored-nation treatment in commercial relations under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. We believe the Romanian Government will continue to permit a moderate level of emigration to the West, only on condition that they renounce their real property, right to employment and right to return to their homeland. We expect that Romanians will again predominate among the Eastern European admissions during FY 1981.

A significant portion of the remainder of the Eastern Europeans we receive annually are persons who escape into Western Europe and whom we treat as traditional refugees.

While there may be grounds for more vigorous screening of this program within the terms of the Refugee Act of 1980, it must be balanced against the foreign policy and domestic political sensitivities in the ethnic communities in the United States.

Recommendation:

That you approve the resettlement of 4,500 Eastern European refugees.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

NEAR EAST

Since we consulted with the Congress last spring on the admissions levels for FY 1980, a number of refugee problems in the region have become more intense. We are recommending admission of 4,500 refugees from the Near East for FY 1981.

Potential refugee groups consist of:

a) Iraqi Assyrians and Iraqi Kurds. Some 2,000 Assyrian Christians have left Iraq in the past few years claiming persecution. They are now in Greece awaiting admission to the United States as refugees. Support for the Iraqi Assyrians comes from the Assyrian-American communities of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Hartford. Several hundred Iraqi Kurds who sought temporary refugee in Iran have been waiting for several years for a chance to rejoin family members brought to the United States in 1976-77 in an earlier refugee program.

b) There are now 1,000,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, and a small, vocal group of applicants are now seeking permanent resettlement outside of Afghanistan. Many of these people claim to be subject to political persecution because of their affiliation to previous Afghan regimes. Some have relatives residing in the United States. Several thousand Afghans in Germany have applied at the INS for refugee status in the United States.

Recommendation:

That you approve consultations with the Congress to allow the resettlement of 4,500 refugees from the Near East.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

LATIN AMERICA

The Cuban/Haitian exodus into the United States is the overriding factor in determining the number of Latin American refugees to be admitted in FY 1981. The Administration has determined that the more than 120,000 Cubans who have entered the United States

illegally since April do not fall within the provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980. Nevertheless, they have had enormous impact upon our resources and exceeded by sixfold the 19,500 admissions numbers allowed by the Administration and the Congress for FY 1980.

Our projections for FY 1981, therefore, accommodate only 2,500 Cuban refugees for resettlement in the United States. Of this number, approximately half will be used to process the balance of the caseload in Madrid as we terminate that program. The balance will be used to admit those individuals and their families who sought refuge in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana in May.

The United States has also provided safe haven from persecution to refugees from other Latin American "500" Parole Program to assist political detainees and other refugees from the area to enter the United States for resettlement. Unfortunately, this program is hostage to the willingness of other governments to allow their departure. In Argentina, for example, 272 political detainees with certificates of eligibility have been prevented by that government from leaving the country. Our figures for FY 1981 include 670 individuals already approved through the Hemispheric "500" Parole Program but whose ability to move to the United States will depend on the willingness of their home governments to provide them with exit permits.

Recommendation:

That you approve the admission of 4,000 refugees from Latin America, including Cuba. Of course, we would consult with the Congress in the event of an Orderly Departure Program from Cuba and request additional funding.

Approve: _____ Disapprove: _____

AFRICA

We expect that 3,000 Africans will apply for admission in FY 1981. As of July 31, 1980, only 329 Africans had been admitted to the United States in FY 1980. Under the Refugee Act of 1980, we expect that many more Africans will apply and qualify for admission to the United States as refugees. Previous law limited eligibility to Africans

fleeing communist-dominated countries or coming from that portion of the Horn of Africa defined by law as part of the Middle East. Lack of access to U.S. processing centers made it difficult for most Africans to enter the application process. New procedures for implementation of the Refugee Act allow refugees to be processed completely in the country of asylum.

The proposed admission level for Africa is continent-wide rather than country-specific because of the volatile nature of African politics. However, certain areas of the continent are producing predictably acute refugee problems, with Namibia, South Africa, and Ethiopia predominating.

Recommendation:

That you approve consultation with the Congress for the admission of 3,000 refugees from Africa in FY 1981.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

NSC CONCURRENCE

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

September 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 

SUBJECT: FY 1981 Refugee Admissions to the United States

1. Soviet Quota. I agree with Victor Palmieri's recommendations regarding FY 1981 refugee quotas for the US, except for the Soviet quota. Victor recommends that the FY 1980 quota of 33,000 refugees be reduced to 26,000 for FY 1981, because of the decreased flow of refugees over the last few months. The trouble with this argument is that the decrease may have been a random event: There is no concrete evidence of a conscious policy decision to reduce Jewish immigration, and we have no idea how many Jewish refugees will be permitted to leave the Soviet Union in FY 1981. It thus seems unwise, as well as politically imprudent, to reduce the FY 1981 quota at this time. I am informed that DPS agrees with this view.

2. Indochina Quota. I agree with Palmieri, State, and Justice, OMB and HHS that we should maintain in FY 1981 the FY 1980 level of 168,000 (14,000 per month) that you announced at the Tokyo Summit. A reduction in the US quota, even if small, e.g., to 12,000 per month ~~as proposed by OMB~~, could affect policies of the ASEAN first-asylum nations and lead other resettlement countries (which accept about 8,000 Indochinese refugees per month) to decrease their quotas. It could thus trigger a reversal in present favorable trends in international refugee aid and resettlement. It is hard to see how we would gain enough from a small cut to offset these disadvantages.

Henry Owen, who has dealt with private voluntary groups on the Indochina refugee problem, believes that such a cut would also elicit strident criticism from the religious and other organizations that have been responding so generously to the appeals that you and Mrs. Carter made. These groups would object strongly to the change in policy substantively and would feel that it should have been discussed with them in depth before you made any decision, since they are putting up a good deal of aid for refugees.

Henry and I believe, for all these reasons, that the executive branch should stick with present policy for FY 1981, and undertake next year a rigorous review of our long-term refugee quota policy: A major object of such a review should be to ascertain whether a more equitable allocation of quotas could be negotiated among ASEAN first-asylum nations and the other resettlement nations after FY 1981. Such a review would take time and would require through advance discussion with interested private voluntary groups.

3. Other. We agree with the Refugee Coordinator's recommendations for quotas affecting the other areas of origin.

ID 804374

THE WHITE HOUSE

PAGE A01

WASHINGTON

DATE: 04 SEP 80

FOR ACTION: GENE EIDENBERG *25*

STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE

JACK WATSON

JIM MCINTYRE *attached*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

LLOYD CUTLER

SUBJECT: BRZEZINSKI MEMO RE FY 1981 REFUGEE ADMISSIONS TO THE U.S.

+++++

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

+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 06 SEP 80 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:



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

September 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JAMES T. McINTYRE, JR. 
SUBJECT: FY 1981 Refugee Admissions to the United States

U.S. Refugee Coordinator Victor Palmieri is recommending refugee admissions of 210,000 for FY 1981. The admission levels you determine will serve as the basis for consultations with Congress as required by the Refugee Act.

Area of Origin	FY 1980	FY 1981	
	Per PD 80-17	U.S. Coordinator	OMB/NSC
Indochina	168,000	168,000	168,000
Soviet Union	33,000	26,000	33,000
Eastern Europe	5,000	4,500	4,500
Near East	2,500	4,500	4,500
Latin America <u>a/</u>	20,500	4,000	4,000
Africa	1,500	3,000	3,000
Asia	1,200	---	---
	<u>231,700</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>217,000</u>

a/ excludes Cuban-Haitian entrants

The two areas of greatest concern are Indochina and the Soviet Union.

Indochina. Palmieri presents a choice between continuing to admit 14,000 Indochinese per month and a lower level of 12,000 per month. The lower level could be justified in terms of the expected reduction in the backlog in Asian camps (excluding Khmer temporarily in Thailand) from over 200,000 now to about 100,000 by the end of 1981 given the current flow rate into the camps, but there are large uncertainties around any numerical estimates. The lower admissions level would also free-up about \$30 million in State Department funds for use in meeting other unbudgeted refugee needs, thereby avoiding the need for a 1981 supplemental. It could, however, jeopardize the willingness of other countries to provide asylum and resettlement and would result in strong domestic criticism from concerned groups and individuals. On balance, therefore, I support the recommendation to continue to admit 14,000 per month at least through 1981.

Soviet Union. Palmieri proposes a reduction in the Soviet quota from 33,000 to 26,000 based on the recent flow rate. While this may be the best estimate for the time being, I believe it might be misinterpreted both at home and abroad as a lessening of Administration concern with the problem. I recommend continuing last year's level.



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McIntyre
White
Cutler
Amern (action)
Sanders

ID 804374

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

PAGE A01

WASHINGTON

DATE: 04 SEP 80

FOR ACTION: GENE EIDENBERG

STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE

JACK WATSON

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

LLOYD CUTLER

SUBJECT: BRZEZINSKI MEMO RE FY 1981 REFUGEE ADMISSIONS TO THE U.S.

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 06 SEP 80 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS Memo to President attached

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

The OMB position is incorrectly described in the Brzezinski memo, paragraph #2 re: Indochina Quota. The 12,000 per month quota was an option presented by Palmieri; OMB agrees with all others that the 14,000 per month option is preferable.

Thus, there is no dispute about the Indochina Quota.

*Bill
Simons*

ID 304074

THE WHITE HOUSE

PAGE 001

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 SEP 80

FOR ACTION: GENE EIDENBERG

STU ELZENSPAT

FRANK MOORE

TACK WATSON

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

LLOYD CUTLER

SUBJECT: BRZBIZINGKI MEMO RE TY 1231 REFUSES ADMISSIONS TO THE U.S.

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (455-3052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 06 SEP 80 +

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*9-6-80
with 2B's
recommendations*

(90)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

September 2, 1980

MEMO ANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 

SUBJECT: FY 1981 Refugee Admissions to the United States

1. Soviet Quota. I agree with Victor Palmieri's recommendations regarding FY 1981 refugee quotas for the US, except for the Soviet quota. Victor recommends that the FY 1980 quota of 33,000 refugees be reduced to 26,000 for FY 1981, because of the decreased flow of refugees over the last few months. The trouble with this argument is that the decrease may have been a random event: There is no concrete evidence of a conscious policy decision to reduce Jewish immigration, and we have no idea how many Jewish refugees will be permitted to leave the Soviet Union in FY 1981. It thus seems unwise, as well as politically imprudent, to reduce the FY 1981 quota at this time. I am informed that DPS agrees with this view.

2. Indochina Quota. I agree with Palmieri, State, and Justice, and HHS that we should maintain in FY 1981 the FY 1980 level of 168,000 (14,000 per months) that you announced at the Tokyo Summit. A reduction in the US quota, even if small, e.g., to 12,000 per month as proposed by OMB, could affect policies of the ASEAN first-asylum nations and lead other resettlement countries (which accept about 8,000 Indochinese refugees per month) to decrease their quotas. ~~It could thus trigger~~ a reversal in present favorable trends in international refugee aid and resettlement. It is hard to see how we would gain enough from a small cut to offset these disadvantages.

Henry Owen, who has dealt with private voluntary groups on the Indochina refugee problem, believes that such a cut would also elicit strident criticism from the religious and other organizations that have been responding so generously to the appeals that you and Mrs. Carter made. These groups would object strongly to the change in policy substantively and would feel that it should have been discussed with them in depth before you made any decision, since they are putting up a good deal of aid for refugees.

Henry and I believe, for all these reasons, that the executive branch should stick with present policy for FY 1981, and undertake next year a rigorous review of our long-term refugee quota policy: A major object of such a review should be to ascertain whether a more equitable allocation of quotas could be negotiated among ASEAN first-asylum nations and the other resettlement nations after FY 1981. Such a review would take time and would require through advance discussion with interested private voluntary groups.

3. Other. We agree with the Refugee Coordinator's recommendations for quotas affecting the other areas of origin.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Soviet Quota. That you direct maintenance of the present Soviet quota for FY 1981.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

2. Indochina Quota. That you direct maintenance of the present Indochina quota for FY 1981 and initiation in 1981 of a study regarding more equitable allocation of quotas among receiving countries thereafter.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

3. Other. That you approve Victor Palmieri's other quota recommendations.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____



UNITED STATES COORDINATOR
FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Victor H. Palmieri *VHP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Determination of
Refugee Admissions for FY 1981

The Refugee Act of 1980, which you signed into law on March 17, authorizes you to set the level of refugee admissions before the beginning of each fiscal year, after appropriate consultations with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. Consultations with the Congress on admissions for the second half of FY 1980 were concluded on May 1, when you determined to admit up to a total of 231,700 refugees for the entire fiscal year, and to adjust for the balance of the fiscal year the permanent resident alien status of up to 2,500 persons previously granted asylum in the United States.

The coming consultations in September will provide the first opportunity to present in advance our plans for refugee admissions for a full fiscal year. I am recommending that we consult with the Congress on admissions of 210,000 refugees in FY 1981, a reduction of 21,700 from the number designated for FY 1980. In addition, the Refugee Act provides for the adjustment to permanent resident alien status of up to 5,000 persons previously granted asylum in the United States.

These recommendations reflect our determination to alleviate suffering and promote stability in Southeast Asia, our continuing commitment to preserving the principle of first asylum, and our leadership in the international community's humanitarian efforts to assist refugees.

Two special factors are complicating the administration of the refugee program. First, almost 120,000 Cubans have arrived in the United States in the space of four months. Their arrival and the need to process

and resettle them with due speed have tested our skills and resources and the national patience. Although they have not been declared to be refugees under the Refugee Act, the demands they place on our resources have affected Congressional and public attitudes toward the entire refugee program.

Second, it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between applicants for refugee status who are motivated by fear of persecution and those who seek to immigrate primarily for a better way of life in the United States. Those we admit under the Refugee Act continue to be of groups of longstanding concern to the United States. The high demand for refugee admission even from these groups may force us to apply the refugee test more strictly to eliminate those with only economic motives.

The attached provides justifications for my recommendations, as well as alternative admissions levels for those from Indochina and the Soviet Union who constitute the largest groups of refugees.

Attachment:

Recommended Refugee Admission Levels for FY 1981.

INDOCHINA

Our policy toward the Indochinese refugees, including your decision last year to increase admissions from 7,000 to 14,000 per month, continues to be based on several considerations:

-- First, the importance of assuring friendly Southeast Asian countries that the United States is committed to helping keep refugee camp populations at manageable levels. Without such assurances first asylum countries may be tempted to expel these refugees or refuse asylum to new arrivals, with great loss of life. Even though arrivals of boat people have declined greatly since the crisis last summer, total arrivals of land and boat refugees had crept up to almost 20,000 persons during June. The current camp population totals 235,000 Vietnamese "old" Khmer and Laotians, plus 160,000 "new" Khmer in Thai holding centers. The ASEAN countries might be tempted to use an increase in population as an excuse to deny asylum to arrivals or expel those currently safe. Malaysia, for example, allows first asylum in direct response to our commitment to continue moving 3,000 refugees per month. Should last year's loss of life resume, many would place the blame on the Administration.

-- Second, universal reluctance to allow development of a "Palestinian" situation where large groups spend their whole lives in camps.

-- Third, the need for continued United States leadership in the refugee effort in order to maintain the impressive performance of third-country resettlement efforts.

-- Fourth, the need to demonstrate our support for ASEAN in the face of Vietnamese aggression. The Thais perceive our support for them as synonymous with our commitment to assist in resettling the refugees on their soil. It is important that any change in our levels of admission avoid surprising the Thais, or appear erratic in the face of our assurances to date that the United States plans to maintain its current level. Vice-President Mondale before the B'nai Brith in New York, and Secretary Muskie in Kuala Lumpur in June, reiterated the Administration's continued support for these levels.

In this context, there are the following options:

Option 1: Maintain current admission levels at

the rate of 14,000 per month or 168,000 per year in FY 1981.

Pro

-- Maintains our current level of commitment to the ASEANS;

-- Provides leverage in pressuring third countries to share in the resettlement burden, which now averages 8,000 per month;

-- Reduces the possibility of forced departures and the potential for enormous human tragedy;

-- Maintains a resettlement flow which the U.S. has handled well for over a year.

Con

Could produce a domestic reaction against the costs of Indochinese resettlement at a time of domestic economic uncertainty and added strains of resettling the Cuban arrivals.

I join the Department of State in supporting this option.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Option 2: Maintain the rate of 14,000 per month through the end of the calendar year, subject to quarterly evaluations thereafter based on current camp populations and rate of refugee flow into the camps.

Pro

-- Provides the occasion for a clear signal to the ASEAN countries that present levels of admission are not eternal;

-- Allows the United States to develop rates of admission which reflect arrival rates and total camp populations;

-- As in Option 1, maintains our rational and humanitarian policy toward Indochinese refugees;

Con

-- The ASEAN countries would probably consider this a unilateral act that runs counter to their understanding of United States commitments;

-- Could trigger the kind of inhuman towing-away or pushing off experienced last year, with danger of great loss of life.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Option 3: Reduce levels of admission to 10,000 - 12,000 per month, or a yearly rate of 120,000 - 144,000. In reviewing this option, you should consider

Con

-- Impact on our relations with the ASEAN countries;

-- Potential impact upon our ability to restrain continued loss of life in the area;

-- Strong negative reaction from Congressional and other groups committed to Indochinese resettlement.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

SOVIET UNION

The program for resettling refugees from the Soviet Union is largely an outgrowth of efforts in the early 1970's to influence Soviet emigration policies in part by using trade as a lever. For some time, the United States has accepted anyone wishing to leave the Soviet Union who wishes to come here, predominantly Soviet Jews and Armenian Christians.

We estimate that figures for FY 1981 will reflect a lower level of departures of Soviet Jews, presumably because of a tightening of Soviet emigration policies, possibly exacerbated by reaction against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, we expect that 34,000 - 35,000 Soviet Jews and 6,000 - 7,000 Armenians will be able to leave the USSR in FY 1981, and approximately 50-60 percent of these may choose to come to the United States, or 26,000 as opposed to the 33,000 agreed to for FY 1980. If additional Soviet

refugees were allowed to emigrate, we would, of course, consult with the Congress on additional admissions numbers and funding.

Option 1: Admission of 26,000 refugees from the Soviet Union.

Pro

- Maintains our traditional welcome to those leaving the Soviet Union;
- Has ideological value for the rest of the world;
- Generates strong public and congressional support.

Con

- May increase the cost to the nation by allowing full refugee status and benefits to those who would qualify for refugee status.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Option 2: Limit admission to the United States under the Refugee Act to those Soviet Jews and Armenian Christians with nuclear family ties to the United States, assuming that 10 percent of present admissions do not meet this criterion.

Pro

- Reinforces criteria imposed by the Refugee Act;
- Potentially reduces costs of the program based on less than full benefits under the Refugee Act.

Con

- Provides the Soviet Union with strong propaganda weapons in the Third World;
- Would arouse the wrath of Congress and public constituents.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Recommendation:

That you approve consultation on admission of 26,000 refugees from the Soviet Union.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

EASTERN EUROPE

We expect that about 4,250 Eastern European refugees will be admitted to the United States during FY 1980, against this year's proposed admissions level of 5,000. We expect 4,500 Eastern European refugees will apply for admission in FY 1981.

The admissions program for Romanians has been an established part of United States policy toward Eastern Europe. Romania was granted most-favored-nation treatment in commercial relations under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. We believe the Romanian Government will continue to permit a moderate level of emigration to the West, only on condition that they renounce their real property, right to employment and right to return to their homeland. We expect that Romanians will again predominate among the Eastern European admissions during FY 1981.

A significant portion of the remainder of the Eastern Europeans we receive annually are persons who escape into Western Europe and whom we treat as traditional refugees.

While there may be grounds for more vigorous screening of this program within the terms of the Refugee Act of 1980, it must be balanced against the foreign policy and domestic political sensitivities in the ethnic communities in the United States.

Recommendation:

That you approve the resettlement of 4,500 Eastern European refugees.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

NEAR EAST

Since we consulted with the Congress last spring on the admissions levels for FY 1980, a number of refugee problems in the region have become more intense. We are recommending admission of 4,500 refugees from the Near East for FY 1981.

Potential refugee groups consist of:

a) Iraqi Assyrians and Iraqi Kurds. Some 2,000 Assyrian Christians have left Iraq in the past few years claiming persecution. They are now in Greece awaiting admission to the United States as refugees. Support for the Iraqi Assyrians comes from the Assyrian-American communities of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Hartford. Several hundred Iraqi Kurds who sought temporary refugee in Iran have been waiting for several years for a chance to rejoin family members brought to the United States in 1976-77 in an earlier refugee program.

b) There are now 1,000,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, and a small, vocal group of applicants are now seeking permanent resettlement outside of Afghanistan. Many of these people claim to be subject to political persecution because of their affiliation to previous Afghan regimes. Some have relatives residing in the United States. Several thousand Afghans in Germany have applied at the INS for refugee status in the United States.

Recommendation:

That you approve consultations with the Congress to allow the resettlement of 4,500 refugees from the Near East.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

LATIN AMERICA

The Cuban/Haitian exodus into the United States is the overriding factor in determining the number of Latin American refugees to be admitted in FY 1981. The Administration has determined that the more than 120,000 Cubans who have entered the United States

illegally since April do not fall within the provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980. Nevertheless, they have had enormous impact upon our resources and exceeded by sixfold the 19,500 admissions numbers allowed by the Administration and the Congress for FY 1980.

Our projections for FY 1981, therefore, accommodate only 2,500 Cuban refugees for resettlement in the United States. Of this number, approximately half will be used to process the balance of the caseload in Madrid as we terminate that program. The balance will be used to admit those individuals and their families who sought refuge in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana in May.

The United States has also provided safe haven from persecution to refugees from other Latin American "500" Parole Program to assist political detainees and other refugees from the area to enter the United States for resettlement. Unfortunately, this program is hostage to the willingness of other governments to allow their departure. In Argentina, for example, 272 political detainees with certificates of eligibility have been prevented by that government from leaving the country. Our figures for FY 1981 include 670 individuals already approved through the Hemispheric "500" Parole Program but whose ability to move to the United States will depend on the willingness of their home governments to provide them with exit permits.

Recommendation:

That you approve the admission of 4,000 refugees from Latin America, including Cuba. Of course, we would consult with the Congress in the event of an Orderly Departure Program from Cuba and request additional funding.

Approve: _____

Disapprove: _____

AFRICA

We expect that 3,000 Africans will apply for admission in FY 1981. As of July 31, 1980, only 329 Africans had been admitted to the United States in FY 1980. Under the Refugee Act of 1980, we expect that many more Africans will apply and qualify for admission to the United States as refugees. Previous law limited eligibility to Africans

fleeing communist-dominated countries or coming from that portion of the Horn of Africa defined by law as part of the Middle East. Lack of access to U.S. processing centers made it difficult for most Africans to enter the application process. New procedures for implementation of the Refugee Act allow refugees to be processed completely in the country of asylum.

The proposed admission level for Africa is continent-wide rather than country-specific because of the volatile nature of African politics. However, certain areas of the continent are producing predictably acute refugee problems, with Namibia, South Africa, and Ethiopia predominating.

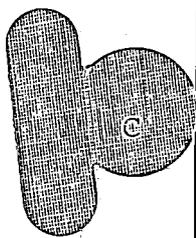
Recommendation:

That you approve consultation with the Congress for the admission of 3,000 refugees from Africa in FY 1981.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____





Mollender (NSC)
Advance

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr.
Director

SUBJECT: FY 1981 Refugee Admissions to the United States

The attached memorandum from the U.S. Refugee Coordinator, Victor Palmieri, requests your decision on the levels of refugee admissions to the United States for FY 1981. The admission levels you determine will serve as the basis for consultations by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General with the Congress (scheduled to begin early in September) as required by the Refugee Act of 1980.

Mr. Palmieri recommends that you authorize the admission of 210,000 refugees in FY 1981 and provide for the adjustment of immigration status of up to 5,000 asylees already in the United States. This recommended admission level is 21,700 less than the number you designated for FY 1980. It is based on (1) the continuation of Indochinese resettlement at 14,000 a month, or 168,000 a year; (2) an estimated lower flow of refugees permitted to leave the Soviet Union; and (3) a reduced number of Cubans allowed to resettle in this country. (The admission numbers do not include recent Cuban or Haitian arrivals who are covered by your proposed special entrant legislation.)

After considering the foreign policy, domestic political, and budgetary and economic issues surrounding the question of refugee admissions, I agree with Mr. Palmieri's recommended admission levels with the exception of that for Indochinese refugees.

<u>Area of Origin</u>	<u>FY 1980 Admissions</u>	<u>FY 1981 Admissions</u>	
	<u>Per Presidential</u> <u>Determination</u> <u>80-17</u>	<u>U.S.</u> <u>Coordinator's</u> <u>Recommendation</u>	<u>OMB</u> <u>Recommendation</u>
Indochina	168,000	168,000	144,000
Soviet Union	33,000	26,000	26,000
Eastern Europe	5,000	4,500	4,500
Near East	2,500	4,500	4,500
Latin America <u>1/</u> ..	20,500	4,000 <u>2/</u>	4,000 <u>2/</u>
Africa	1,500	3,000	3,000
Asia	1,200	---	---
Total Admissions	<u>231,700</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>186,000</u>

1/ Does not include Cuban-Haitian entrants.

2/ Includes 2,500 Cubans currently in Madrid and U.S. Interest Section in Havana.

I believe continuing to resettle 168,000 Indochinese a year in the United States is not warranted in view of:

- the sustained low flow of refugees out of Vietnam to countries of first asylum (averaging 12,000 a month throughout FY 1980) and the resulting reduction in camp populations;
- the fact that the United States has become a "first asylum country" in its own right with the recent and continuing influx of Cubans and Haitians, who are putting a significant strain on resettlement systems;
- the growing impression in some Congressional quarters and on the part of the public that the United States is shouldering an unfair burden of the world's refugee problems, an attitude fueled by the Cuban-Haitian situation. (The United States will resettle 168,000 Indochinese this year compared to 108,000 for all other resettlement countries combined.);
- the possible negative reaction from black and Hispanic groups who may feel that refugees compete with them for a limited supply of jobs and Federal programs;
- the increasing pressures for the admission to the United States of other groups (those from Africa and the Near East) and demands by certain Congressmen and constituent groups for more equity in our resettlement policy for those other than Indochinese; and
- the increasing costs of resettling refugees and providing welfare and social services in this time of economic difficulties.

Finally, while the amounts requested in your FY 1981 Budget for refugee assistance were based, in part, on the assumed resettlement of 168,000 Indochinese refugees to the United States, that level can no longer be accommodated within the current request due to increased transportation and other costs. The State Department estimates that \$15 million in supplemental appropriations could be required to maintain the 168,000 rate.

I believe that you should authorize consultations with the Congress on Indochinese admissions of 144,000 (12,000 a month) for FY 1981. This is the higher range of Mr. Palmieri's Option 3. This level is sufficient to maintain the first asylum policies of the ASEAN nations, to encourage other nations to maintain their resettlement programs, and to continue the United States as a leader in the international community's efforts to assist refugees. In addition, setting FY 1981 Indochinese admissions at 144,000 would free up over \$30 million in State Department funds that could be used to offset the need for additional appropriations for unbudgeted refugee needs in Pakistan and Somalia, and could free up as much as \$50 million in HHS refugee funds for other purposes.

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services concur in Mr. Palmieri's recommendations. The Domestic Policy Staff favors a lower Indochinese level and will make specific recommendations to you. The National Security Council agrees with Mr. Palmieri but believes the number of admissions from the Soviet Union should be held at the 1980 level. You will receive recommendations directly from Henry Owen.

Recommendation

I recommend that you approve for the purpose of consulting with the Congress Option 3 for Indochinese refugees in Mr. Palmieri's memorandum and specify an admission rate of 144,000 for FY 1981. In addition, I recommend that you approve the Refugee Coordinator's recommended level for all other refugee groups. These decisions would bring the total refugee admission level for FY 1981 to 186,000.

Attachment

cc:
Official file - State/ICA
DO records
Director's chron
Deputy Director
Mr. Cutter
Mr. Sanders
Mr. Omenn
Mr. Schlickeisen
Mr. DuSault
Mr. Derman
Mr. Mullinix
Mr. White (DPS)
Mr. Molander (NSC)

IAD:BSasser:mh: 8/29/80





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

S/S

2-104

TO: The Secretary

FROM: EA - Richard Holbrooke

Indochina Refugee Program

As you know, the FY 1981 budget decision for the Indochina Refugee Program is now in its final stage at the White House. Both Victor Palmieri and the Department have recommended to the President that the annual figure of 168,000 Indochinese refugee admissions be maintained. This is consistent with the posture you adopted at Kuala Lumpur.

While we hope that the President will accept this recommendation, you should be aware that for the purposes of budgetary presentation he and Mr. McIntyre also have before them options for lower Indochinese admission levels. I would like to emphasize that we understand the presentation of such options as being for presentational purposes only. A reduction in numbers at this time would have damaging humanitarian and foreign policy consequences. More than 200,000 refugees remain in camps throughout Southeast Asia awaiting resettlement, the current exodus exceeds our monthly offtake and, even including third country resettlement, recent reductions in camp populations have been miniscule. Thus, we see no basis for reducing the figures until the problem has demonstrably and dramatically diminished.

You are, of course, aware of the other compelling arguments which have been made for the maintenance of the 168,000 figure, including the consequences that any cuts would have on our policy of strong support for ASEAN, which views our offtake as a matter vital to regional stability. Above all, your own credibility after your public speech in Kuala Lumpur is on the line.



I bring this matter to your attention now because this issue is in its final and critical stage.

I, therefore, recommend you raise this personally with the President.

Drafted: EA/JDNegroponete/EA/RA:SJDSchwartzstein:ap

Clearance: RP - FELOY (subs)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

08 Sep 80

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise

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

ACTION
FYI

	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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/6/78

Mr. President:

You have received requests for four foreign visitors during the

- Sept. 18 Chinese Vice Premier
(30 minutes)
- Sept. 25 Sierra Leone President
(30 minutes)
- Oct. 3 Pakistan President Zia
(60 minutes)
- Oct. 7 Nigeria President Shagari
(60 minutes)

You have only signed off on the first one although you have discussed the others at foreign policy breakfasts. The other three official requests for the other three are attached for your approval.

In addition there is a request for President Shagari's visit to include a State Dinner. This request is backed by the State and NSC as well as the WH. May I schedule this dinner?

yes no

J

Phil

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: September 4, 1986
FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski
VIA: Phil Wise

MEETING: Call on you by Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo, followed or preceded by a ceremony in which several major agreements may be signed. (U)

DATE: Thursday, September 18, 11:30 A.M. or later. (U)

PURPOSE: To demonstrate this Administration's firm commitment to our relations with China and to underscore the value of our expanding over-all relationship, in particular our economic and commercial ties. (U)

FORMAT: - Cabinet Room; signing ceremony in the Rose Garden, weather permitting
- Vice Premier Bo Yibo and party, Ambassador Chai Zemin
- 30 minutes (U)

CABINET PARTICIPATION: The Vice President, Secretary Muskie, Secretary Miller, Secretary Klutznick, Dr. Brzezinski. (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking points for the meeting and a brief public statement for the signing ceremony. (U)

PRESS COVERAGE: Full Press. (U)

STAFF: Roger W. Sullivan. (U)

RECOMMEND: Secretary Muskie, Secretary Miller, Dr. Brzezinski. (U)

OPPOSED: None. (U)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None. (U)

BACKGROUND: Vice Premier Bo Yibo will be in Washington September 16-18 to co-chair, along with Secretary Miller, the first meeting of the US-China Joint Economic Committee. This Committee was established by agreement between you and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping during Deng's January 1979 visit to oversee the process of economic normalization. Your meeting and the Rose Garden ceremony will take place after the final plenary session of the Joint Economic Committee. If negotiations

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESON: NLC-126-22-20-1-4

BY 125 NARA DATE 1/2/14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review 9/4/1986

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THE WHITE HOUSE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE:

FROM:

VIA: Phil Wise

MEETING: Call on you by President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). (C)

DATE: September 25-26, 1980. (U)

PURPOSE: To demonstrate your continuing concern for African policy issues by meeting with this year's Chairman of the OAU for a brief exchange of views on a range of economic and political problems of particular concern to OAU states. (C)

FORMAT: The Cabinet Room

- With the Vice President, Secretary Muskie, Dr. Brzezinski, Louis Martin
- 1/2 hour (U)

CABINET PARTICIPATION: Vice President, Secretary Muskie. (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL: Briefing material to be prepared. (U)

PRESS COVERAGE: Meeting to be announced, press release following meeting; photo opportunity on arrival. (U)

STAFF PARTICIPATION: Dr. Brzezinski, Jerry Funk (U)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: No previous meetings. (U)

BACKGROUND: It has become a "tradition" that the President meet with the Chairman of the OAU each year during the fall UNGA session. Both the African states and the black American community have come to expect this meeting, and would see its failure to take place as a signal for a shift in U.S. policy toward Africa. (C)

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-22-26-1-4

BY: KS NARA DATE 1/2/14

APPROVE _____

TIME AND DATE _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on Sep 2, 1986

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4374

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: July 31, 1980
FROM: Z. Brzezinski
VIA: Phil Wise

MEETING: Call on you by President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan. (C)

DATE: Week of October 6, 1980. (U)

PURPOSE: To demonstrate our support for Pakistan in the face of Soviet expansion into Afghanistan, and our solidarity with the Islamic nations which have designated Zia as their spokesman before the UNGA. Substantively, we could reopen a dialogue on future military sales and other areas of bilateral cooperation. (C)

FORMAT: - Cabinet Room
- With Secretary Muskie, Secretary Brown, Dr. Brzezinski
- One hour

CABINET PARTICIPATION: Secretary Muskie, Secretary Brown. (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL: Briefing material to be prepared. (U)

PRESS COVERAGE: Meeting to be announced; White House photographer only. (U)

STAFF: Dr. Brzezinski
Tom Thornton (U)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: No previous meeting. (U)

BACKGROUND: Zia will be in New York to address the UNGA as the spokesman of the Islamic Conference. The Pakistanis want a meeting badly but will not ask for fear of refusal. Failure to meet with Zia would send a strong signal of USG disinterest to the Islamic nations, particularly Saudi Arabia. (C)

sk
J

Review on July 29, 1986

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-126-22-20-1-4
BY: KS NARA DATE 1/2/14

WASHINGTON
9/8/80

Frank Moore
Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Jack Watson
Al McDonald

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1980

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ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

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ADDENDUM TO THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

We met with Ari Weiss, Mary Jane Checchi, and other key Hill staff members, and they suggested that we pull together and agree on a short list of "must" legislation -- i.e., legislation we need to have enacted by October 4.

We believe that this legislation falls into two categories:
1) those bills which we think will be completed by October 4,
and 2) legislation which, without your help and the active assistance of the Leadership, will not pass by October 4.

I. High Probability of Passage by October 4

1. Continuing Resolution
2. Regulatory Flexibility
3. Higher Education Reauthorization
4. Rail Deregulation
5. Mental Health Systems Act

II. Legislation requiring Presidential involvement and the active assistance of the Leadership

1. Youth bill
2. Superfund
3. Alaska Lands
4. EDA
5. 13-week extension of unemployment benefits
6. Cuban-Haitian Refugees (Stack/Fascell)
7. General Revenue Sharing
8. Fair Housing
9. Criminal Code
10. Utility Oil Backout

We will follow up in more detail in the briefing paper for this coming week's Leadership breakfast. At this point, we wanted you to be aware of our attempts to work with the Leadership in agreeing on a list of priority legislation. We do not want anyone on the Hill to say that they do not know what our priorities are.

OMB is currently working on another list of troublesome bills, whose progress we are monitoring. We will bring these pieces of legislation to your attention as needed.

In meetings Friday, we committed to Senator Pell and to Congressman Ford total White House and Administration resources to getting a Higher Education Reauthorization Bill passed. The Senate will need to appoint new conferees and may act as early as Wednesday. Senator Hollings may try to instruct the conferees. We will work against any restricting instructions since we want only minor changes in the existing conference bill. After new conferees are appointed, the bill be conferenced quickly and returned to both floors. Anne Wexler's staff and the Department of Education are contacting education groups and organizing a field lobbying effort. Liaison staff will contact Senators to change positions and get support for the new conference report.

The Youth Initiative and the Cuban-Haitian Refugee legislation will not be considered until the Higher Ed bill is completed in the Senate, but Senator Pell is committed to getting those bills out as soon as possible.

4. Domestic Violence

On Thursday, after one hour of debate, the Senate passed the Domestic Violence Services and Prevention Act by a vote of 46 to 42. The bill now goes to conference where we expect it to move quickly, giving us ample time to get the conference report through both houses before October 4.

5. Mental Health Systems Act

The conferees on the House side have now been appointed, but the bill has not yet gone to conference. The House conferees are: Staggers, Waxman, Satterfield, Preyer, Maguire, Luken, Walgren, Mikulski, Broyhill, Carter, Devine, and Stockman. We have met with staff members from the House side on conference items and will do the same on the Senate side early next week.

6. Superfund

Because the rail deregulation bill was carried over until next week, the chances of either of the superfund bills coming up next week are slim. While we have been talking to Congressman Wright and to people from the Speaker's office, we will need your help in pushing this. We are working to get both bills up together, leading with the oil and chemical bill. We need to get this legislation through the House by September 17 in order to accomplish two things: 1) put pressure on the Senate to act, and 2) allow us the time to move the bill through conference before the October 4 recess.

7. Fair Housing

The Senate Judiciary Committee staff has informed us that the Fair Housing Bill is not likely to reach the floor until the third week of September at the earliest. They have asked our assistance in gaining early consideration. It is not likely that opponents of the bill will readily agree to a time agreement, which raises the possibility of a lengthy debate. This could dampen significantly its chances for consideration before Congress leaves for the election recess. In any case, it would appear unlikely that after Senate passage the Congress would have enough time to conference the bill successfully and return it to both floors.

*Help
them*

8. Youth Act

It appears likely that Senator Pell's subcommittee will mark up the education title on September 9th, with Senator Nelson's subcommittee marking up the training portion on September 16. We are working closely with Senators Williams and Kennedy, and we remain optimistic about being able to get the bill through the Senate before the recess. It is possible that the bill will be considered by the Labor and Human Resources Committee between September 19 and 23 and will be on the Senate floor three days later.

It now seems that during the conference on the bill, the conferees will consider jointly the youth bill and the Title VII (PSIP) extension.

A complicating factor in this scenario is the defeat of the Higher Education Conference Report, but, as mentioned above, Senator Pell seems committed to moving this bill quickly.

9. EDA

The meeting with the conferees on the EDA bill went quite well. The Senate conferees expressed their support for the compromise that we proposed. Congressman Roe said privately that it looked like an offer with which he could live, but that he needed to study it more closely. The conferees are expected to resume their deliberations on Tuesday.

10. Export Bill

On Wednesday, the Senate unanimously approved a bill designed to boost U.S. exports by promoting the development of trading companies to act as intermediaries between small U.S. companies and overseas markets. The bill, which now goes to the House, permits banks to acquire a controlling interest in the trading companies but includes a number of limitations -- e.g., a provision requiring that banks invest no more than five percent of their capital and surplus in the operations.

11. CHAP

Despite Senator Long's request for floor action on CHAP, Senator Byrd is reluctant to bring it up before the election because of the certainty of abortion amendments. HHS is arguing that CHAP is not the appropriate legislation on which to argue abortion and that Senators will not be able to avoid pre-election abortion votes in any case. We are assessing the views of Democratic Senators to determine a strategy for obtaining floor action in the near future.

12. W. R. Grace and COWPS

DOE cancelled its planned signing ceremony in Kentucky last Friday when W. R. Grace and COWPS were unable to resolve their differences. Grace has until September 15 to file its petition for reconsideration with COWPS. Fred Kahn has promised to expedite review of the petition. DOE and Grace have agreed to put the contract on hold for thirty days, in the hope that the difficulties with COWPS can be resolved.

*Get
Bill
Miller to
help Fred
& Grace*

13. American Natural Resources (ANR) purchase of Japanese Steel Gasifiers

In July, you signed a conditional commitment for a \$250 million loan guarantee for the ANR coal gasification project in North Dakota. ANR has now begun to let contracts for this project and has tentatively selected a Japanese company to build the steel gasifiers. The Japanese came in at 20% below the lowest American bidder, Chicago Bridge and Iron. Stu and Anne are working this problem actively, but the outlook for a solution is not encouraging. This is a private contract and does not expend any government funds. ANR is unwilling to pay 20% more for these gasifiers (about \$1.4 million) because the FERC would probably not let them pass the extra cost through to their ratepayers,

so their shareholders would have to absorb the loss. Our only legal authority to force a change would be to add a requirement to our loan guarantees that every dollar spent on synfuels plants is to be spent in this country, unless the cost was at least 40% higher than purchasing overseas. STR and State would strongly oppose such a change, because it is completely inconsistent with the G.A.T.T.

*So
would
I*

14. Omnibus Regulatory Reform Bill

There is a stirring of interest in a compromise that would produce an omnibus regulatory reform bill before the recess. We are following these efforts very closely to determine whether prospects for a sound bill are good enough to encourage the process to go forward. On the Senate side, the Business Roundtable and AFL-CIO have negotiated directly and appear to be nearing agreement on a compromise which may be acceptable to the Administration. We will know the results of these negotiations early next week. On the House side, the bill manager, George Danielson, has discussed with us various approaches to keeping an unconstitutional legislative veto off the bill. These discussions have not produced a definitive result, but appear to be going forward actively. With respect to the other most troublesome issue, the so-called Bumpers amendment expanding judicial review of agency rule-making decisions, Senator Bumpers has asked to meet with Stu to work out a compromise. Lloyd, Jim, Frank and Stu will be meeting in the immediate future to assess the tactical options and substantive issues.

15. Regulatory Flexibility Bill

The regulatory flexibility (small business regulatory reform) bill, having passed the Senate unanimously last month, is currently scheduled on the suspension calendar in the House Monday. George Danielson, whose Judiciary Committee subcommittee was bypassed when the Senate bill was moved directly to the suspension calendar, objected to an effort to place the regulatory flexibility bill on the suspension calendar two weeks ago. Stu met with him on Thursday, September 4, to reassure him that passage of this bill will not diminish Administration interest in a sound omnibus regulatory reform bill. If, as we expect, the regulatory flexibility bill passes on Monday or Tuesday of next week, enactment will be a very substantial triumph for the Administration and for the Congressional sponsors -- especially Senator Culver, Congressman Ireland, and a few others. It will go over well with the organized small business community and be acceptable to labor and public interest groups as well.

II. ECONOMIC ISSUES

1. Status of Appropriations Bills

Reported by Senate full committee:

Energy and Water
HUD-Independent Agencies

Reported by Senate subcommittee:

State-Justice
Transportation
Military Construction

Passed House:

Agriculture
Interior
Legislative
Treasury-Postal
D.C.

Reported by House full committee:

Foreign Assistance (also a separate IMF bill)
Labor-HHS-Education

Reported by House subcommittee:

Defense

Schedule for Next Week

September 8 Subcommittee markup of Treasury Postal bill

September 9 Full committee markup of Transportation and
Military Construction bill (tentative)

Energy and Water Development

This bill was marked up by Senate full committee yesterday. Only minor changes were made in the subcommittee version, which is fiscally sound and otherwise generally acceptable. The only objectionable amendment was an addition of \$15 million for WIPP (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant) which the Administration did not support.

HUD-Independent Agencies

This bill was also marked up by Senate full committee yesterday. The subcommittee bill, which was already below our budget, was further reduced by 2% across-the-board (except for VA programs), after Senator Hollings complained that the bill violated budget resolution assumptions.

The full committee did recommend appropriations of \$125 million for the solar bank, which is less than the \$147.5 million we recently requested. No funds were provided for the recent budget amendment concerning public housing operating subsidies.

Military Construction

The Senate Military Construction subcommittee marked up its 1981 bill today. The subcommittee's allowance of \$5.1 billion is about \$200 million below our request and about \$300 million over the House-passed bill. The Senate proposal includes the following:

- o \$245 million for a Mid-East construction fund;
- o \$245 million for NATO infrastructure, which carries forward the \$50 million House reduction;
- o \$57 million for an increment of the DIA building; and
- o \$5 million for MX community impact assistance.

The \$3 million authorized and included in the House proposal for the binary munitions facility at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is not in the Senate proposal. Hopefully, this item will drop out in conference.

2. Reconciliation

The House passed the Reconciliation bill yesterday, by vote of 294-91. The key vote was on the modified closed rule, which passed 206-182. White House CL and the Budget Task Force made a number of calls in favor of the rule. House passage of the Reconciliation bill greatly increases the likelihood of enactment, which will reduce the 1981 deficit by \$9-10 billion.

The Bauman amendment to delete the COLA savings passed 390-72, despite Administration opposition. Congressman Foley, who led the effort to oppose the Bauman amendment, found it very difficult to counteract Federal union lobbying on COLA.

The Reconciliation bill will now go to conference, which will be very complex since it involves both Budget Committees and over 15 authorizing committees. OMB is developing a coordinated plan for EOP and agency communications to the conference.

3. Taxes and the Economic Program

Senate: When Senator Long returns from his primary election, the Senate Finance Committee will probably take three days (September 15-17) to mark up another bill, in order to accommodate all the special interests. Rumors abound that there are more than 80 items already proposed for consideration in that session. The unknown factor is whether this bill will be combined at some stage with the Committee's reported tax bill, but we expect that Long will put them together for bargaining purposes.

House: The question still to be decided is whether or not to proceed to mark up in the Ways and Means Committee. While the Chairman still believes the Committee should not produce a bill before election, several other Members are getting anxious about how they look to their voters. If the Senate marks up a Christmas tree, and the process looks like an election fiasco, that will take some of the heat away from the House Members who are concerned that the Senate-reported bill could be taken up directly on the House floor and bypass the Committee. We have been trying to persuade Members that they should not decide on any firm course of action until we see what the Senate is going to do after the 15th.

III. FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENSE, AND INTELLIGENCE ISSUES

1. Tarapur

The HFAC is now scheduled to consider a resolution of disapproval on September 9. We are currently talking to Bingham about compromises acceptable to us, but his inclination is to introduce his proposal to approve one fuel shipment and to disapprove the second.

The SFRC is scheduled to mark up on September 10. We are still hopeful that a majority of the Committee will approve both shipments while perhaps asking for written assurances from the Administration that the second shipment will not leave U.S. shores until further assurances on non-proliferation are provided to Congress. Senator Robert Byrd told Secretary Muskie that he will consider proposing a "compromise" along these lines.

In any case, both committees must report on the resolutions by September 12. Congress has until September 27 to pass a concurrent resolution of disapproval. We still take our chances on the Senate.

2. Somalia Access Agreement

The fifteen day notification period on our intention to reprogram \$20 million in FY 80 FMS credits to Somalia will expire on September 9. The only formal reaction to date is a letter to Secretary Muskie signed by seven of the eight members of the HFAC African Subcommittee indicating disapproval of the reprogramming action. Chairman Zablocki favors the reprogramming, and HFAC staff tells us they anticipate the Chairman will go on record disagreeing with the Solarz Subcommittee.

"Doc" Long has requested a briefing on the access agreement so that he can determine how to deal with pressure from some members of his House Appropriations Subcommittee who have problems with the reprogramming. Long might feel compelled to hold a hearing. We will need Long's vote if the four liberals on the subcommittee line up against us. We expect Charlie Wilson to join the three Republicans to support us.

Things are quieter on the Senate side. We have had no reaction from the Inouye Subcommittee, and while the SFRC African Subcommittee has some reservations about the Somali accord, it has confined its activities so far to requests for staff briefings. Senator Tsongas may, however, call for a hearing.

The prospects for procedural confrontation with the Congress over the reprogramming process will be reduced if the HFAC African Subcommittee only registers its disapproval -- particularly if Zablocki has given the reprogramming his blessing. Should formal opposition become broader, we could be faced with the prospect of some future Congressional initiative to tighten reprogramming procedures. At this stage, our most serious problem will be to show that Somali activity in the Ogaden province of Ethiopia does not place Somalia in violation of the assurances provided to the United States.

3. Iraq: Boeings and Frigates

Many in Congress have welcomed the announcement that the State Department would not recommend export licenses for Boeing aircraft sales to Iraq at this time. Senator Cranston's office hoped there would be an opportunity for reopening the issue should there be a promising response from the Government of Iraq. Others noted cynically their expectation that we would revise our decision as soon as the elections were past. Clearly, Congress wants to be consulted again before the issue is reopened.

There was also some consternation expressed at the news that two of the eight GE engine cores have been shipped to Italy for installation in Iraqi frigates. Senator Stone's staff seems to feel that is not playing fair, given the fact that a Stone amendment prohibiting the export is pending. In the meantime, Stone has told us he will avoid further judgment on the frigate case until he feels more comfortable with his understanding of our ability, with the cooperation of the Italians, to slow down the Iraqi nuclear program. It is quite possible that all of the GE engine cores will have been shipped by the time the foreign aid bill conferees convene to consider the Stone amendment.

4. Informal Soundings on El Salvador and Anxious Rumblings on Nicaragua

Ambassador Bob White and Deputy Assistant Secretary Cheek have struck a responsive chord in briefing selected Members and staff on the volatile situation in El Salvador and the possibility of providing helicopters at a later date. Senator Zorinsky, although somewhat skeptical, expressed no opposition to further exploration of the proposal. The key Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee want us to show clear evidence (when we formally consult with them before a decision is made on final delivery of the helicopters) that there has been clear-cut progress in reducing violence on the part of the security forces.

In the course of these informal briefings, it has become clear that Members who strongly supported us on Nicaraguan aid are becoming anxious about the delay in the certification on terrorism. Senator Zorinsky and Congressman Bonior have already sent you letters and we understand a number of other Members are also considering raising the issue.

The NBC "White Paper" on the "Castro Connection" undoubtedly will heighten Hill interest. Generally some of our supporters are feeling exposed and isolated now that they have, in their eyes, put themselves out on a limb for the Administration. We can expect the clamor for the certification to increase, as Members seek to determine whether they will have to cut their losses and run for cover. Bill Young, a strong supporter on El Salvador, but the sponsor of the Nicaragua terrorist certification requirement, said that he will call for closed Intelligence Committee hearings after you reach a decision.

5. Cuban-Haitian Refugees

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has postponed consideration of the Stack bill, which provides educational benefits for Cuban, Haitian and Indo-Chinese refugees. The Stack bill will be the vehicle for the Fascell-Stone amendment, which authorizes funds to assist areas affected by the influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees. The bill will not be considered next week because of the present situation with the Higher Education conference report. The Pell subcommittee may consider the Stack bill at the same time it marks up the Youth bill on September 18. The Administration has been working with the Committee in hopes of attaining an acceptable version of the Stack bill, since our legislative package relative to this issue has not been considered seriously.

We are working with Justice to get legislation to enable the INS to seize vessels carrying illegal aliens. Although the House version of the so-called INS Efficiency package contains the appropriate provision, and DeConcini is favorably disposed to accepting it in conference, we are worried that passage of the bill might be delayed because it will attract amendments from those who want to attack INS. As soon as Rodino returns we will discuss with him the possibility of passing legislation as rapidly as possible. In the Senate we would plan to stop the bill at the desk and bring it to the floor immediately.

6. IMF Authorization and Appropriation

It is possible that the IMF authorization and appropriation legislation will come up next week, but given the short time that the House will be in session next week because of the Jewish New Year (September 11 and 12), it is more likely that the bills will come up the week of September 15. The only amendments of which we are aware at this point are:

- a. Basic human needs amendments from Tom Harkin.
- b. A bank disclosure amendment from Congressman Bedell which basically would formalize current reports which the Fed and the FDIC provide concerning commercial bank lending to foreign countries.
- c. A possible "Sense of the Congress" resolution by Bill Young regarding the necessity to keep the PLO out of the IMF and the World Bank.

7. MDBs

The IDA VI authorization bill awaits the completion of the IMF legislation. As the time schedule for the IMF slips, the likelihood of action on the IDA bill before the election decreases. However, if the leadership decides that only appropriations legislation and the Second Budget Resolution will be considered during the post election session, then we may be confronted with the undesirable options of floor consideration of the IDA bill in the last few legislative days before the election or waiting until next year.

8. Intelligence Oversight Legislation

The House is also scheduled to take up H.R. 7668, the Intelligence Oversight Bill on Wednesday. At that time Zablocki will offer an amendment on Hughes-Ryan and another providing for Presidential flexibility on prior notice. Once this bill passes and the Conference convenes, we hope that the Foreign Aid Authorization Conference, which has been stalled over the Hughes-Ryan issue, will be able to meet.

9. Agent Identities Protection

The House Judiciary Committee this week endorsed the agent identities protection bill previously approved by the House Intelligence Committee. This action virtually assures full House passage of the bill this session, especially since Jim Wright strongly supports this legislation. Contrary to press reports, the bill adequately protects constitutional rights while providing a means to deter the willful naming of undercover agents. Therefore, we intend to support the legislation when it comes to the House floor on Wednesday. The Senate Judiciary Committee today heard testimony on the Senate Intelligence Committee's version of the bill, and we expect a satisfactory Senate bill to be reported soon. The CIA is very gratified by the pace with which these bills are proceeding in both houses and believes that the incident in Jamaica is directly responsible for this unusually rapid Congressional action. *good*

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Senator Robert Byrd made very favorable remarks on the Senate floor this week about the economic revitalization package. In addition, he read aloud in its entirety your nomination acceptance speech and had the Vice President's acceptance speech inserted into the Record as well.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR THE HOUSE

Week of September 8

Monday

Eleven bills under suspension:

H.R. 7817	Criminal Procedure and Evidence Rules Amendments
H.R. 6372	Withholding State Income Tax from Civil Service Retirement Annuities
H.R. 6629	Indian Health Care Programs
H.R. 7306	Disposal of Certain Federal Lands in Nevada
S. 1250	Stevenson Technology Innovation Act of 1980
H.R. 7466	Personal Assistance for Handicapped Federal Employees
H.R. 7666	Life Insurance Program Improvements
S. 299	Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act
H.R. 7779	IRC Amendments Regarding Tax Court Judges
H.R. 7956	Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1980
H.R. 20	Aquaculture Act

Also:

H.R. 6790	Foreign Service Act of 1980
H.R. 7301	Military Construction Authorizations, Fiscal Year 1981

Tuesday

H.R. 7235	The Rail Act of 1980
H.R. 7265	DOE Authorizations for Defense Programs
H.R. 7244	Increase the U.S. Quota in the International Monetary Fund

Wednesday

H.R. 745	A Resolution of Inquiry directed to the President of the United States
H.R. 7668	Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980
H.R. 85	Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act
H.R. 7020	Hazardous Waste Containment Act of 1980

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc to Jack Watson

RH

NAME Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes 1668

TITLE Congresswoman

Requested by Frank Moore *F.M./m*

CITY/STATE Tennessee

Date of Request Sept. 4, 1980

Phone Number--Home ()

Work (202) 225-3271

Other ()

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Congresswoman Bouquard called me today and told me she wished to speak to you about a conversation you had recently with Senator Sasser regarding TVA rate increases. She is concerned about the political problems that the increases will cause and will probably ask if you or someone in the administration will talk to David Freeman about postponing them until November.

NOTES: (Date of Call 9-5)

Will follow up w/ Watson -> Freeman

08 Sep 80

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

NAME Jack T. Brinkley

1665

TITLE Congressman

Frank Moore

Requested by Bill Cable

CITY/STATE Columbus, Georgia

Date of Request 9/4/80

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work () 225-5901

Other () _____

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for Preservation Purposes

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Jack Brinkley and four other Georgia Democrats (Doug Barnard, Bo Ginn, Bill Evans, and Ed Jenkins), voted for the Eckhardt amendment which gutted the railroad deregulation bill reported from committee.

TALKING POINTS

1. I am calling to ask for your support of the Staggers-Rahall compromise to the rail deregulation bill. This compromise provides much

NOTES: (Date of Call 9/5)

Bill Cable

greater protection for shippers than the original bill reported from committee, but also offers the railroads significant regulatory reform.

2. Bob Eckhardt, who has opposed the bill's provisions, is still not satisfied with this compromise. However, his key ally in offering the weakening amendment to the bill which narrowly carried in July, Congressman Nick Rahall, is strongly supporting this new compromise.

3. Most of the utilities are still not on board the Staggers-Rahall compromise. However, compromise is a two-way street, and this new amendment meets the key demands originally made by the utilities. In addition to the railroads and the AFL-CIO, the Staggers-Rahall compromise is now being supported by a very wide range of shippers including coal, steel, car, and chemical companies, as well as the American Farm Bureau.

4. This bill is vitally important to the country's transportation system and the economy, and is very important to me personally. I hope you will be able to support the Staggers-Rahall compromise and oppose other significant amendments, and talk to other members of the Georgia delegation about supporting the compromise as well.

08 Sep 80

Frank Moore:

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc to Jack Watson

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

ACTION
FYI

	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

RH

CALL SHOULD BE MADE TODAY IF POSSIBLE
1667

NAME SENATOR WALTER HUDDLESTON

TITLE D-Kentucky

CITY/STATE _____

Phone Number--Home (703) 527-4148

Work (202) 224-2541

Other () _____

Requested by Frank Moore *F.M./m*

Date of Request 9/4/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary) ^{*}(Please see accompanying memorandum)

Since Senator Huddleston has been a consistent and strong supporter of your Administration and your reelection effort, he feels betrayed. This action makes him appear ineffective to his constituents.

TALKING POINTS

- 1. The Administration is committed to its synfuels program and feels that the W.R. Grace project can make an important contribution. (Continued on back)

NOTES: (Date of Call 9-5)

*Get follow up re Kahan.
Grace must comply*

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for Preservation Purposes

NOTE: Senator Huddleston called you this morning.

2. At the same time, the Administration cannot turn its back on its anti-inflation program. We have stated that companies which fail to meet our standards will be denied government contracts.
3. I have received assurances that W.R. Grace will receive a fair and expeditious hearing on its appeal. In fact, CWPS made every effort to avoid the need for postponing the signing ceremony. As late as Thursday morning, Fred Kahn himself met with the chairman of the board of Grace in an attempt to reach an agreement. Grace has requested, and was granted, until September 15 to file its reconsideration request. Dr. Kahn has assured me that he will act on this appeal promptly.
4. I have directed CWPS to do everything possible to reach a speedy and acceptable solution. We remain committed to our selection of W.R. Grace for this project.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

08 Sep 80

Frank Moore:

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

Rick Hutcheson

NAME Senator Jennings Randolph

1669

TITLE D-West Virginia

CITY/STATE _____

Requested by Frank Moore/DT

Phone Number--Home () 224-6472

Date of Request 9/4/80

Work () _____

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Today Senator Randolph cast his 9,000th vote as a member of the U.S. Senate. This is an extremely happy occasion for him and his staff has planned a celebration for him. Only two members of the Senate, Scoop Jackson and Warren Magnuson, have reached this plateau. I think a phone call or a hand-written note from you congratulating Senator Randolph would be a delightful surprise for him.

NOTES: (Date of Call 9-5)

done

Sent letter also

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

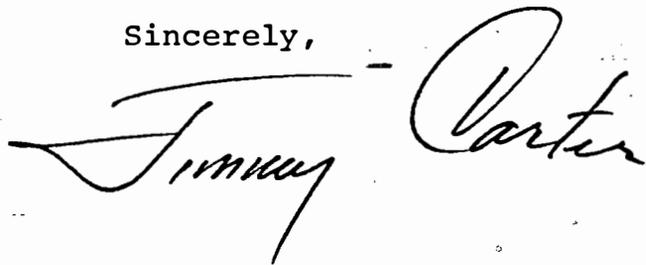
September 4, 1980

Dear Jennings:

Congratulations on casting your 9,000th vote as a United States Senator. This is a memorable milestone and represents many years of devoted service to the best interests of the citizens of your state and our Nation.

Please accept my very best wishes on this happy occasion.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

08 Sep 80

Bob Maddox:

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

Rick Hutcheson

*Send out
v.a
stripping*

*bcc
Maddox*

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

ACTION
FYI

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
SPEETH
STRAUSS
TORRES
VOORDE
WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-9-80

To James Dunn

Your comments on
the Dallas meeting were
interesting and helpful.

I appreciate your
friendship & support.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Report on
National Affairs Briefing
in Dallas:

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PCC
Madd
J

The "Briefing" was useful in revealing what the new right and the so-called electric church are really saying about politics.

It raises two basic questions that thinking Christians will have to answer for themselves.

To what degree does the candidate who spoke to the meeting adhere to the extremisms expressed there?

To what degree is the entire phenomenon an attempt by cynical political operators to deliver the "born agains" to their candidate?

First, do these views represent the Republican candidate and his advisors?

"Vietnam was the most honorable war in history."
ex-Gen. George Keegan

(Congress) . . . "inflicted equal employment opportunities upon business."
Paul Weyrich

"If we have a national health program somebody's gotta decide whose life is not worth caring for."
Connie Marshner

"We see everything in black and white perspectives because scripture sees things in black and white perspectives."
Paul Weyrich

(The) "school prayer decision is at the root of the sex revolution, God-is-dead theology, rebellion in youth, drugs, alcohol and child abuse."
Del Fehsenfeld

". . . 1980 could be America's last free election."
James Kennedy

Speaking of the public schools. . . "they have made us give our children to the degenerate state."
Gary North

Then, how exploitative of religion is the new right?

Dr. Dan Griffin, pastor of the Cliff Temple Baptist Church in Dallas sees a real danger. He wrote in the church newsletter of Aug. 22, 1980:

"There is a group gathering in Dallas this week to "brief" the naive on what they think is wrong with our national posture. Under the guise of religion they will offer simplistic solutions to extremely complex problems. They will imply that their mandate is from the inerrant scriptures. They will sound holy. Don't buy it."

As a matter of fact, appeals were made at the meeting for \$125,000 which they said had been spent on "transportation, lodging and meals for small church pastors" attending.

What is the vision for America of the planners of the National Affairs Briefing?

It is a theocracy, not a pluralistic society, a free people under God, definitely not democracy. From the first person singular subjects of their sentences, it's a theocracy in which they are "Theo." God would be the national mascot.

Then, it's a return to yesteryear. Adrian Rogers clearly stated this objective: "to get America back like it was when I was a boy." Brother Rogers was a lad before World War II. Who wouldn't like to erase many of the years since then?

James H. Brown
Dallas, Texas
Aug. 23, 1980

Mr. President:

I endured this meeting so we'd know what was being said.

James

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

08 Sep 80

Neil Goldschmidt:

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc Gene Eidenberg
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9-9-80

To Neil Goldschmidt

Bob Abbott reports problems with exporting coal, namely, that railroads:

a) Refuse to permit coal handling on company owned cars;

b) Prevent construction of coal loading facilities at ports (Chapel Hill);

c) Charge higher freight rates for coal being exported;

d) Require ships anchored in Hampton Roads to remain in the holding area until after the preceding ship has cleared the dock.

Please get details from him & let's eliminate these & other bottlenecks. If help

is Jack

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
08 Sep 80

Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

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

ACTION
FYI

	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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

done
J

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

FROM:

FRANK MOORE *fm*

BILL CABLE *Bill*

STEVE SIMMONS *Steve*

SUBJECT:

Calls to House Members on Rail Bill

Attached are phone requests for calls to House members on the rail deregulation bill (H.R. 7235). The bill will be considered by the House immediately following the budget reconciliation, and has already passed the Senate. Rep. Florio (D-NJ), Chairman of the Transportation and Commerce Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Edward Madigan (R-ILL), the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee, have been floor managing the bill. They have been supported in their efforts by the full Committee Chairman Harley Staggers (D-WV) and ranking Committee Republican James Broyhill (R-NC). In late July the bill was withdrawn by Florio and Madigan from further floor consideration when an unacceptable Eckhardt amendment restricting railroad flexibility was adopted.

The bill is going forward as a result of the compromise presented to you in the Cabinet room by the above members and Rep. Nick Joe Rahall (D-WV), who was formally allied with Bob Eckhardt in opposing the bill's provisions. At that meeting, you supported the compromise framework, and urged the members to continue talking with interest groups to expand the coalition in support of the compromise.

The compromise is a substantial change from the bill reported from Committee and provides adequate regulatory freedom for the railroads while at the same time offering appropriate protection for shippers. A wide array of interest groups have indicated their support for the Staggers-Rahall compromise, including the railroads, Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, AFL-CIO, coal industry, steel companies, chemical companies, car companies, environmental groups, American Farm Bureau, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The utilities are still opposed, and Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-TX) will probably try and gut the compromise with amendments.

sympathetic with the deregulation bill, and should be receptive to the Staggers-Rahall compromise. As of this moment, Jim Wright, John Brademas, and Dan Rostenkowski are opposed to the compromise, and thus the Speaker's support is especially important.

TALKING POINTS

1. I am calling to seek your support for the Staggers-Rahall compromise which will be offered to the rail deregulation bill. Although I know you will not vote unless there is a tie, your support would be extremely helpful, especially in light of the fact that other members of the leadership may well oppose the compromise.
2. The compromise provides far more protection for shippers than the bill reported from Committee, but also offers the railroads significant regulatory reform. Although Bob Eckhardt is still not satisfied with the compromise, Nick Rahall, the key co-sponsor of the Eckhardt amendment which narrowly passed and gutted the bill, strongly supports this new compromise.
3. A wide array of interest groups now support this compromise, including the railroads, AFL-CIO and railroad labor unions, the coal, steel, chemical and car companies, as well as environmental groups and the American Farm Bureau.
4. The bill is critically important to Conrail which serves Massachusetts and other northeastern states. In fact, Conrail estimates the bill will mean \$500 million in additional revenues over the next five years. Without it, Conrail says it may not be able to get by.
5. In light of the importance of this legislation to the northeast, I was surprised to see so many Massachusetts members (Ed Boland, Silvio Conte, James Shannon, Jerry Studds, etc.) and other northeastern members vote for the Eckhardt amendment.
6. This bill is vitally important to the country's transportation system and to the economy, and is important to me personally. I would very much appreciate anything you can do to encourage Massachusetts and other northeastern members to support the Staggers-Rahall compromise and to oppose any significant amendments.
7. Our state coordinators in the northeast are telling us that the Speaker could be very helpful with our campaign, especially in the Catholic community. I don't know how much discussion you had with him about the campaign on your recent trip to Boston, but if you have not specifically asked him if he would be willing to spend some time campaigning for us in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, you should do so now. Bob Strauss will work out a schedule with him. You should also ask him if any progress has been made with Kevin White.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/8/80

Rick --

Copy for your files and
copy for forwarding to
Jody.

Original has been sent
to stripping desk/central files
as correspondence.

Thanks -- Susan Clough

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-9-80

To James Dickey

Thank you again for
being willing to help
me. They can't beat
us Southerners!

Jody Powell will
call you re specific
requests.

Jimmy
ps Best wishes to Debbie -
cc Jody

JAMES DICKEY

4620 Lelia's Court
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29206

076468

August 12, 1980

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

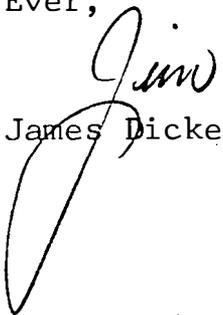
Dear Jimmy,

I have just watched your win over Senator Kennedy on TV, and as a result I have great hopes, as many (or probably most) Americans do now. I send this to let you know that I stand ready to help in any way I can at this time, which is of such vital importance, and will not come again. Timing is crucial in politics, as in most other things; what is done now will be what is done, and will have the results that it will have. This is platitudinous, maybe, but it is also basic, and as the late Mr. Justice Holmes said, basics are of some importance.

Whatever assistance I may have been to you in our correspondence before and during your debates with Gerald Ford, or as a poet at your Inauguration, or as your personal representative in Mexico, I now offer again. Let me know whatever I might be able to do in any capacity in your campaign, and I will do my best to help. My area is words, and in making them effective and memorable. That I can do, and make bold to assert that I can do it better than anyone else. I can stay clear of the inside of the campaign, and just look on with the rest of the populace by television and newspaper, or I can be part-way into the actual workings of it, or I can give it, with your permission and direction, a full, all-out commitment; in any case, that shall be as you wish, and as you indicate. I will wait to hear from you on these matters; but meanwhile remember that, as I am told a poet once said, I will do what I can. The fields are still here, and still strong.

Debba sends love to you and Rosalynn, and so do I.

Ever,


James Dickey

JLD/lb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/8/80

JODY POWELL

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

Rick Hutcheson

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

ACTION
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	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

Susan Jimmy
Be sure Jimmy
Does the artist

JOHN M. POPE

RAWLEY ROAD

AMERICUS, GEORGIA 31709

912 / 924-2465

HOME

912 / 937-2911

FARM

404 / 635-~~6664~~ *4846*

MOUNTAIN COTTAGE

404 / 323-3431

AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE

W. Troy Massey, attorney for Mrs. Walker and Crenshaw, and George L. Beck, attorney for Mrs. Narang and Barnes, said they will appeal the decision to U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

"I plan to appeal on the grounds that the court ruled contrary to the evidence," Beck said. Massey agreed.

Varner said school board authorities are subject to substantial public pressure and lawfully the board "doesn't need a substantial reason" to let go untenured teachers. "It's up to the discretion of the board," he said.

However, the school board's decision must not violate the U.S. Constitution, the judge explained.

It was the ousted teachers' burden to prove that the termination was racially motivated and thus unconstitutional, Varner said.

The evidence was not enough to prove the terminations were racially motivated, "but I commend you for bringing such suits," Judge Varner told the four.

Following testimony by Maj. John Smith, head of the ROTC program at Chavala; office secretary Patsy Ann Prescott; and Crenshaw, the judge announced his decision.

Saturday, Crenshaw denied statements made by former principal Dr. Max Joiner

See CHAVALA, Page A-2

Sam Bentley (Holding Ballot), Daughter Martha McMullin, Granddaughter Sherry and Wife Elsie

Eviction Threatened Over Vote

By Priscilla Black
Enquirer Staff Editor

GEORGETOWN, Ga. — Sam Bentley doesn't get around much any more.

At 84, his legs tend to give out on him, and he's had problems with his kidneys and bladder, he says.

It's understandable then, that Bentley chose to vote by an absentee ballot for the Aug. 5 and Sept. 2 elections in Quitman County. Bentley and his wife, Elsie, live in a mobile home owned by School Superintendent and former mayor Joe Gary Jr. The Bentleys' daughter, Martha McMullin and her daughter Sherry, live in another trailer that Gary owns next door.

Bentley said that just before the Aug. 5 primary, Gary came to pick up Bentley's ballot, but the old man wouldn't hand it over.

Gary supports I.L. Balkcom III in the local sheriff's race. Bentley said he wanted to vote for someone else, and did by delivering the ballot to B.V. "Doc" Hammond, a local grocer who backs C.P. Redding.

Bentley said Gary erupted in anger and told both fami-

lies they had 30 days to move out of their homes.

Comes the runoff election, pitting Redding against Balkcom.

Bentley said Gary visited the Bentley household on Thursday morning, again soliciting his ballot.

Elsie Bentley said Gary told them, "Go ahead and vote for C.P. if you want to. You can go up there and tell C.P. to get you a place to move."

Bentley said Gary told them he would send them a notice of eviction, but they said he admitted he had no other complaints about his tenants. "All I can say is you just won't vote my way," Bentley said, quoting Gary.

"We tried to keep the trailer up and clean up around," said Bentley. The house is clean, the yard mowed with their own mower and the area is neat. The Bentleys have rented from Gary for three years.

"I'll tell you, I'm going to sit out front, and if anyone puts the first piece of my stuff out in the yard, the doctor will have to wait on him. I'll break his legs with

See EVICTION, Page A-2

supply in Warsaw because nervous residents are hoarding foodstuffs. Page D-4.

negotiator for the government of Communist Party leader Edward Gierek, met stony silence when he walked into the assembly hall at the Baltic Coast shipyard that has been the nerve center for some 150,000 strikers. Their action has paralyzed northern Poland for the past 10 days.

By contrast to Jagielski's reception, Leszek Walesa, chairman of the Inter-Factory Strike Committee, received cheers from about 800 strikers gathered in the hall.

"Leszek, Leszek," the workers roared for the 36-year-old father of six who has been thrust into the leadership of the revolt that climaxed weeks of unrest over rising meat prices, low wages, and erratic food supplies.

Observers said Jagielski, in opening remarks, offered some economic proposals

See STRIKE, Page A-2

Planning

While listing criticisms, the investigative panel, created by the Joint Chiefs last May, also concluded that the rescue mission's concept was valid, that the operation was feasible, and that it offered the best chance of getting the hostages out alive (with) the least danger of starting a war with Iran.

On the other hand, the five generals and one admiral called the aborted rescue attempt by U.S. commandos "a high-risk operation" and said "there was little margin to compensate for mistakes or plain bad luck."

Admiral James L. Holloway III, retired chief of naval operations, presented the 78-page report, a heavily censored version of a much bulkier classified document turned in to the Joint Chiefs following a three-month investigation. As chairman, Holloway and the panel was unanimous.

Summing up the mission, Holloway said in a statement that "It was risky and we knew it, but it had a good chance of success."

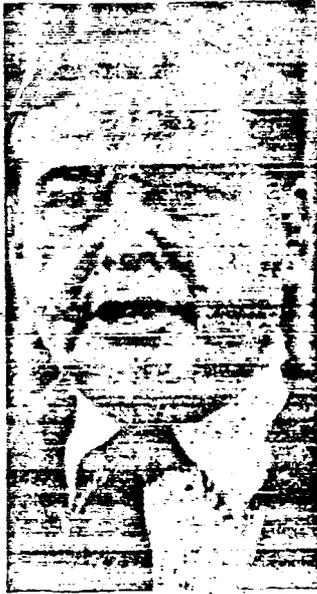
Apparently trying to soothe the sting of his group's criticism, he praised the men who commanded, planned and executed the operation as "the most competent and best qualified for the job of all available."

Holloway also said that "we encountered not a shred of evidence of culpable neglect or incompetence."

At a news conference Saturday, Holloway said "we found absolutely no evidence" that the operation was detected by the Soviet Union or anyone else.

He had his estimate of the possible casualties had the mission gone all the way to Tehran, Holloway said panel members felt "it would be pure guesswork to predict" a number and the panel made no effort to do so.

The unclassified version of the report covered only the first stage of the operation.



James L. Holloway III

Strike

but avoided such political issues as the strikers' demand for free trade unions, to replace the state-controlled unions, and an end to censorship.

There was no indication that Jagielski had persuaded the workers to consider reopening more than 400 factories and other firms closed by the strikes.

Persons in the hall quoted Walesa as saying of the deputy premier's comments, "This is not exactly what we expected." There was no elaboration.

Jagielski had held a preliminary meeting Friday night with a three-man delegation from the Inter-Factory Strike Committee.

Eviction Threatened

buckshot," swore the feisty old man.

"It's just blackmail, or whatever you call it," said Mrs. Bentley.

Bentley worked 18 years at the Cowkee Mill in Eufaula, but gets no pension. The federal government pays \$100 of his \$105 a month rent each month and all of his daughter's \$105 rent.

His other living expenses are paid with a \$290 a month Social Security check, augmented with Supplemental Social Security for his disability.

"Mr. Joe Gary told me he'd try to cut off my SSI, too," said Bentley.

Gary, contacted Friday at his office, said he had no comment about the situation and accused Hammond and Redding of lying to cause trouble before the election.

Balkcom said he had been informed about the situation with the Bentleys, but did not know the details.

"Joe Gary is out campaigning for me, though. People have asked me why I picked him, but he picked me. I recognized that I would have to have a politician to help me, because I don't know everything about this county. Frankly, his support has cost me some votes, but so would Hammond's. It's my first campaign and it's really been an awakening," said Balkcom, a justice of the peace who works for a monument dealer in Eufaula.

Balkcom called the situation an "in-bord feud" between Hammond and Gary, adding that the charges and counter-charges have little to do with his race against Redding, a pulpwood foreman and former county commissioner.

"It's like the old Hatfields and the McCoys, time after time. Everything goes along until the election, and then it's polarized time after time. I think it's terrible.

"In any city or county, there's a lot of under-riding bitterness. It's just easier to see here. People say, 'Quitman County, oh that's where all the crooked politics is,' but it's everywhere.

"Things are hot as a pistol here right now. No doubt about it. People tell me they have been threatened, but I have no proof. I know Joe's been upset. Something has been brewing here for some time."

Redding said he just wanted to run an honest campaign. "If I have to buy votes and threaten people to win, I don't want the job," he said.

Voter apathy is not one of Quitman County's problems. In one of the state's smallest counties — the 1976 population estimate was 2,100 — there are 1,421 registered voters, roughly 70 percent of the population.

BUSHER & Billy

to School



BS
NAME Dan Rostenkowski

TITLE Congressman

CITY/STATE Chicago, Illinois

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work () 225-4061

Other () _____

1670

F.M.
Frank Moore
Bill Cable

Requested by _____

Date of Request _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Dan Rostenkowski actively supported the Eckhardt amendment which gutted the rail deregulation bill reported from committee. His opposition was especially harmful in light of his influence as a member of the leadership and the Illinois delegation. Rostenkowski's primary problem has been Commonwealth Edison, a utility in his district that along with other utilities remains opposed to the new compromise. Yesterday Secretary Duncan wrote to Chairman Staggers endorsing the compromise

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

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as consistent with our national energy policy.

TALKING POINTS

1. I am calling to ask for your support of the Staggers-Rahall compromise to the rail deregulation bill. This compromise provides much greater protection for shippers than the original bill reported from committee, but also offers the railroads significant regulatory reform.
2. Bob Eckhardt, who has opposed the bill's provisions, is still not satisfied with this compromise. However, his key ally in offering the weakening amendment to the bill which narrowly carried in July, Congressman Nick Rahall, is strongly supporting this new compromise.
3. Most of the utilities are still not on board the Staggers-Rahall compromise. However, compromise is a two-way street, and this new amendment meets the key demands originally made by the utilities. In addition to the railroads and the AFL-CIO, the Staggers-Rahall compromise is now being supported by a very wide range of shippers including coal, steel, car, retail, and chemical companies, as well as the American Farm Bureau. It also has the support of environmental groups and the Interstate Commerce Commission.
4. This bill is vitally important to the country's transportation system and the economy, and is very important to me personally. I hope you will be able to support the Staggers-Rahall compromise and oppose other significant amendments, and talk to other members of the Illinois delegation about supporting the compromise as well. If you feel you cannot support the compromise, I hope it will be possible for you not to actively oppose it.

NAME John Brademas

TITLE Congressman

CITY/STATE South Bend, Indiana

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work () 225-3915

Other () _____

1671

F. m.
Frank Moore

Requested by Bill Cable

Date of Request _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

John Brademas actively worked in support of the Eckhardt amendment which gutted the rail deregulation bill reported from committee. We are hoping that he will be able to support the Stagers-Rahall compromise since it gives so much more protection to shippers than the original bill. Brademas asked Stu Eizenstat and his staff to talk to Franklin Schurz, publisher of the South Bend Tribune and a Chamber of Commerce leader in South Bend about the new compromise. Schurz had opposed the

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

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bill reported from committee. Steve Simmons of Stu's staff did speak with Schurz and Schurz told him that the compromise resolves the concerns he had about the bill reported from committee and that he would not oppose this compromise. He had not seen it in writing, and thus he could not say he specifically endorsed it at this point, but he appeared very supportive. At Brademas' request, Simmons also spoke to Miles Laboratories in South Bend, and the traffic expert from Miles is flying to Washington to meet with Administration staff this afternoon and discuss the new compromise. He was not willing to take a position until he reviewed the details. Brademas is the key to bringing the Indiana delegation in support of the compromise, and he is also critically important because of his leadership position. Even if he cannot support the Staggers-Rahall compromise, we are hoping that he will not actively oppose it.

TALKING POINTS

1. I am calling to ask for your support of the Staggers-Rahall compromise which will be offered to the rail deregulation bill, and I hope that you will be able to oppose other significant amendments.
2. I know you have been concerned that the rail deregulation bill reported from committee gave too much rate freedom to the railroads. Although Congressman Bob Eckhardt is still not satisfied with the compromise that has been worked out, Nick Rahall was the key co-sponsor of the Eckhardt amendment which carried in July, and he is generally supporting the Staggers-Rahall compromise. The compromise moves a long way from the bill reported from committee, and provides significant protection for shippers.
3. Although utilities are not yet supporting the compromise, a wide array of shippers are, including coal, chemical, paper, and car companies, and the American Farm Bureau. The AFL-CIO and the railroads also strongly support this new compromise.
4. I know you have spoken to Stu Eizenstat about this yesterday, and at your suggestion Stu and his staff spoke with Franklin Schurz of the South Bend Tribune. Schurz told us that this new compromise appears to meet all of the concerns he had with the bill originally reported from committee, and that he does not oppose it. Stu's staff also spoke with the traffic expert from Miles Laboratories, and although he would not state an opinion until he saw the exact language, he is flying in to meet with the staff later this afternoon here in Washington.
5. This bill is vitally important to the country's transportation needs and the economy, and it is very important to me personally. I hope you will be able to support the Staggers-Rahall compromise, and ask other members of the Indiana delegation to support it as well. If you feel you must oppose, I hope you will not be active in opposition.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

09 Sep 80

Jack Watson: *WA*

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Arnie Miller

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 4, 1980

Jack
J

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

ARNIE MILLER ~~AAA~~

SUBJECT:

Twenty-first Session of the General Conference
of the United Nations Educational, Scientific,
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The Twenty-first UNESCO General Conference will be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, September 23 to October 28. The U.S. delegation includes five representatives and five alternates, whom you nominate, in addition to fifteen advisors who do not require Presidential appointment.

The General Conference is the highest plenary body of UNESCO and meets every two years to determine the policies and main areas of work for UNESCO.

We recommend that you nominate the following Delegation.

Chair:

Robin Chandler Duke is active in numerous national and international humanitarian organizations and serves as consultant to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Mrs. Duke is a former feature writer for the New York Journal American, and has devoted much of her career to surveying population problems in underdeveloped nations.

Because of the importance of this Conference to UNESCO's work, it would be appropriate for you to accord Mrs. Duke the Personal Rank of Ambassador during her service as Chair. You recently signed a letter of greetings to UNESCO Director-General M'Bow which Mrs. Duke will personally transmit to him.

Vice Chair:

Last year, you appointed Barbara W. Newell as permanent U.S. representative to UNESCO, with the rank of Ambassador. She is the former president of Wellesley College.

Delegates:

Elie Abel is the former Dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism. He is currently professor of Communication at Stanford University. Abel was the U.S. member of UNESCO's recent International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, a topic which is scheduled to receive continuing attention at the Belgrade meeting.

John Hope Franklin is a nationally-known, Black historian, who recently retired as professor of American history at the University of Chicago.

John E. Fobes currently serves as chairman of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO and is the former Deputy-General of UNESCO.

Alternates:

Joseph D. Duffey is chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities and former Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Sandra Lopez De Bird, a Puerto Rican attorney, is Chairman of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund in New York.

Kathleen Nolan is a well-known television and film actress, and the former President of the Screen Actors Guild. You recently appointed her as the first performing artist member of the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Beatrice Ranis is the Board Chairman of the Hawaiian State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. She was recently elected Chairman of the Consortium for Pacific Arts and Culture and has served as coordinator for the Philippine Heritage Development Program.

Roger Revelle currently serves as Professor of Science and Public Policy at the University of California at San Diego. Dr. Ravelle is also Richard Saltonstall Professor of Population Policy, Emeritus, at Harvard University. In addition to numerous past involvements with international organizations dealing with physical sciences and oceanographic concerns, Dr. Ravelle is a former Vice-Chairman of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Secretary Muskie, Zbig, Sarah Weddington, Louis Martin and Esteban Torres concur.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Nominate the foregoing slate as the U.S. Delegation to the Twenty-first General Conference of UNESCO.

_____ APPROVE

_____ DISAPPROVE

see below

Designate Robin Chandler Duke as Chairman and Ambassador Barbara Newell as Vice Chairman of the Delegation.

_____ APPROVE

_____ DISAPPROVE

Accord Robin Chandler Duke the Personal Rank of Ambassador during her tenure as Chairman.

_____ APPROVE

_____ DISAPPROVE

*No reason for
Duffey. Consult
Ham on
another alternate*
J