

10/21/80

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October 21, 1980

To Joe Hancock

Thank you for the inspirational messages.
I appreciate your prayerful support, and
I am pleased to send you my best wishes.

Sincerely,

JOHN GARDNER

Mr. Joe Hancock
1201 Boyle Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

JC/jmc/em

33 pruned

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

1201 Boyle Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
501-372-4384

JOE HANCOCK

*Susan
"76"
J*

HANCOCK, JOSEPH & DANIELS, INC.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Psalm 27 begins: The Lord is my light and my salvation;
whom shall I fear? the Lord is the
strength of my life; of whom shall
I be afraid.

II Chronicles includes the verse the President wanted to use
in his Inaugural Address per his account on 1/27/77, copy
attached.

October 21, 1980

To Ambassador Francis Dennis

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of August 6, which came to my attention only recently. I appreciate your kind words of encouragement, and I am pleased to send my best wishes to you and Mrs. Dennis.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

His Excellency
Francis A. Dennis
Ambassador of the
Republic of Liberia
London

JC/jmc/NSC/em

✓ Through NSC for dispatch via STATE pouch

60 - BILLY CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

801023/835



EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
21 PRINCE'S GATE
LONDON SW7 1QB

TEL. 01-589 9405
01-589 2284

6th August, 1980

Susan
"th"
J

Dear Mr. President,

While I always felt that you could exonerate yourself from any blame in the recent Billy Carter's scandal, I was most heartened, pleased and impressed with the comprehensive disclosure you made of all you knew in the case.

The majority of the American people, as I know them, will rally to your side. When one makes the TRUTH the basis of his utterances, he is bound to be the beneficiary because in the final analysis, all defense rests on the truth.

It seems unfair to blame you for the present difficulties. More than most American Presidents since the Second World War, you have taken great political risks to bring about change and face the illusions of the Middle East, Panama, the cost and supply of energy, high expectations, human rights and the control of nuclear weapons. Yet, you are blamed for all. As President, you have to accept responsibility.

What we fail to realize is that the whole world has changed significantly in the past quarter of a century, and that the forces of change are moving faster than the peoples themselves. But, instead of taking our own share of the blames, we shift them on to our leaders. History tells us it is easier to shift responsibility than to meet it headlong.

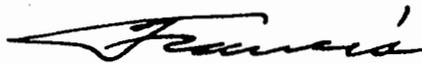
It is my sincere hope that "even this shall pass away". As someone referring to your political difficulties once wrote that "Someone up there loves him" because he eventually overcomes all his difficulties. I know this is true and I want you to know, Mr. President, that both Evangeline and I are constantly praying for your wellbeing and success because we are confident that you are doing all you can under difficult circumstances.

As in the past, it is our fervent prayer that you will once more ride the tidal wave to victory at the Convention next week and the forthcoming election in November ensuing.

Permit me to express my appreciation for your continuing interest in me, my family and my Country.

With every good wish to you and Mrs. Carter from us, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,


Francis A. Dennis

President Jimmy Carter,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/19/80

Joyce Cook --

Please expedite appropriate
Presidential letter/ack....

I have a feeling this came
in to the President via the
First Lady via Sunday School
teacher Fred Gregg.

(no incoming envelope, however)

Thanks -- Susan Clough

original to STJ for dispatching

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1980

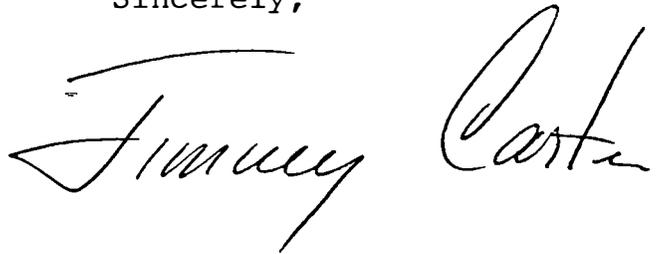
To Bill Noack

The White House Conference on Families has involved thousands and thousands of American families in developing an agenda to strengthen and support families. Your leadership as the Public Affairs Director for the Conference helped insure its success.

Your hard work, commitment and professional skills made an outstanding contribution. I want to thank you and the General Motors Corporation for sharing your talents with the Conference. Your participation in the White House Conference exemplifies the ideal of government and the private sector working together toward common goals.

You can be very proud of your efforts to make our major institutions more sensitive to the needs of American families.

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,".

Mr. William H. Noack
General Motors Corporation
1660 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/21/80

THE VICE PRESIDENT

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

Rick Hutcheson

VP
info
J

אגוד הרבנים המתקדמים

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

790 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 • (212) 734-7166

Office of the Executive Vice President

19 October 1980

TO MY COLLEAGUES

RE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

On the 8th of September, I attended the meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations with President Carter, following a meeting with Vice President Mondale. A week later, on the 15th, I attended a meeting of the Presidents Conference with Ronald Reagan. I have owed you a report on those meetings, and on my impressions, but I have found myself avoiding what is tantamount to sharing my agonizing with you, until now when I realize that some report, such as it is, is in order.

President Carter began by reasserting his support for Israel, not as beneficence but because it is vital to American concerns. The world must know of our total support for Israel, in spite of occasional differences. He pointed to Camp David as evidence. He said (twice) that it would be the easiest thing for him to "parrot" what American Jews wanted him to say, but said that he thought that would tend to isolate Israel and America, and he must continue to keep the trust of the moderate Arab nations. He noted that he had cut oil imports by 37% and felt that Reagan would turn the energy problem over to the oil companies and John Corbin Ely. To the statement that we need a strong American assertion that we will not stand for threats and pressures and PLO control over conditions in both the Middle East and Europe, as well as the UN, he swore that there had been no such coercion from the Saudis, whom he described as moderate, with no military capability and who must be kept aligned. He expressed the concern that otherwise, they might turn to the Soviet Union. To the question of how

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there could be a united Jerusalem with a divided sovereignty, he replied that he did not want to get involved in legal technicalities which are supposed to be negotiated, and there can be no agreement without Israel's concurrence. In reply to criticism of Muskie's abstention at the Security Council when everything he said should have led to a veto, he said that we cannot knock Sadat out of the current negotiations, again made the point that if the US is isolated, Israel's isolation becomes total, and again swore that he was not lying about not receiving threats and coercion from the moderate Arab states. In reply to other questions, he stated that the US would never permit Israel to be expelled from the UN and that the US would stand firm on its guarantee of oil supply. The entire meeting lasted a little less than an hour, which was also the case with Ronald Reagan, lengths I considered to be inadequate for sufficiently productive give and take. I may have somewhat made up for it in a private meeting I had with President Carter, at his invitation, this past Friday, upon which I will now report, after calling to your attention the enclosed exchange of correspondence between him and me, subsequent to the September 8th meeting:

I began the meeting by sharing with the President my agony over whom to vote for, let alone support, and told him of my astonishment at the number of responsible, intellectual, clear-thinking, generally liberal friends, both Jewish and not, who were supporting Reagan. I expressed my own deep concerns about Reagan, who I do not feel is good for this country for a wide variety of reasons, and said that, because of the oil and other interests around Reagan, it was very possible that somewhere down the road, in spite of his present rhetoric and probably genuine commitment, he could be persuaded to do a 180 degree turn on Israel, relying as heavily as we already know he does, on advisers. I told President Carter that when I confront my pro-Reagan friends with this nightmare, they respond that the past four years have established a consistent record of three and five degree turns away from Israel (see the NYTimes essay by William Safire) and that the next four years, devoid of the traditional political

responsiveness of a first term presidency, would inexorably bring us to the same 180 degree position which I am only guessing at in the case of Reagan. This seemed to me to be the nutshell of his problem with that part of his campaign which relates to Israel and the Middle East. I did not feel it necessary to comment on his domestic problems as they affect the thinking of these same people we were discussing, since I was not invited down for that purpose, nor is he oblivious to them. I explained my candor by stating that I suspected that he could be hearing from those around him that which they thought he might want to hear, and that it was unfair for him to be misled, either as a candidate or as the President, if such was the case.

He replied by asserting his complete confidence that Israeli leaders consider him a devoted and faithful friend of Israel, which he deemed sufficient as a test of where he stood, perceptions and concerns such as I had reported to him notwithstanding. He rehearsed, in some detail, his accomplishments in this regard, not the least of which has been his restraining the European nations from further erosion of their relationships with Israel and their support of the PLO. He agreed that he had apprehensions about the people around Reagan, not the least of which would be John Connally. He then said that he had been doing "no favors" for Israel, but had been guided largely by his conviction that the interests of Israel and the United States coincided, that Israel was important to United States defense and to United States policy. I said that that had not been coming through clearly. He replied that he had just made that statement that week in a synagogue in Forest Hills, New York, to which I responded that synagogues in Forest Hills were not the places in which to assert such policies and suggested that he elevate such assertions to a level where it would be certain that the Arabs and the whole rest of the world would get the message loud and clear. At this point, an aide entered the room to inform him urgently that he was missing Amy's birthday party and, pleading that "I'm going to lose a daughter," he cordially took leave.

The September 15th meeting with Ronald Reagan also lasted only an hour. It was held at a Washington hotel a week after the meeting at the White House, which probably accounted largely for the fact that a full complement of the Presidents Conference did not attend. I had suggested to Al Moses, President Carter's special assistant, during the summer, that it would be better to meet with the President in New York, where most of the National Headquarters of the organizations are (and also suggested a two or three hour meeting) but could understand our coming to the White House. I could not understand Gov. Reagan not being able to manage coming to New York as he is, after all, only campaigning while Carter is also running the country. (It is a disturbing reflection on possible perceptions about the importance of the Presidents Conference, and I intend to raise the matter seriously after the election.) Gov. Reagan began the meeting by reading excerpts of his B'Nai Brith speech which was a strong assertion of support for Israel, based both morally and strategically. He then responded to questions. Re the politicization of the UN, he commented that it was mistakenly organized and did not put much stock in its pronouncements. Re Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem, he replied that "You (sic) already have sovereignty over West Jerusalem," that Jerusalem should remain undivided, that he had been intrigued with the idea of something along the Vatican pattern although he did not have anything specific in mind yet, but said that to make a major issue of Jerusalem now could complicate the on-going negotiations. But, he feels, Israel should have sovereignty. He replied to a questioner that the US should use bases in Israel, that the USSR must be deterred. In reply to an inquiry on Saudi and Jordanian requests for weapons, he expressed the hope that Jordan and Saudi Arabia will join the peace process, and does not want to foreclose the possibility of bringing them into it. He went on to say that Saudi Arabia should not dictate to us regarding our plans to stockpile, but added that we have plenty of our own resources. He talked about 100 million acres in Alaska, about the necessity to establish energy independence but repeated his desire to bring "moderate" Arab nations in.

He declared himself strongly against the Arab boycott and wound up by stating, in response to a question, that the Carter program on Soviet Jewish emigration was "hypocritical" inasmuch as the Carter human rights position led it to attack our friends, contrary to the Nixon policy which went about it in the right way. He said that we must use muscle directly with the USSR, not confronting it on TV but by the President picking up the phone and talking turkey to the leader of the Soviet Union when the occasion warranted.

Although I did not write to Mr. Reagan as I did to Mr. Carter, I left the meeting with him as disturbed as I was the previous week at the White House. I did not feel that he answered the question about Saudi offensive weapons requests head on, I was uneasy about his initial confusion about the question on the Arab boycott, which had to be explained to him before he could reply, I didn't like the "you" have sovereignty slip, and, contrary to the opinions of most of the others at the meeting, including Richard Allen who corrected me rather unpleasantly, I thought he waffled on the sovereignty question. Altogether, I seemed to be in a minority, if not alone. One of his people called me the next day to express dismay at my unhappiness and promised to clear up my misgivings by sending me a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but now, more than a month later, it has not arrived.

I, like you, have seriously considered John Anderson's candidacy, and probably also like most, have rejected it, partly because of the drop in the polls, and partly because of background, and lack thereof, and a few other considerations. I, like you, have considered going the "None of the above" route. It is, indeed, a statement, but in the final analysis, it is a cowardly way out, and lazy, too; it is irresponsible. I have laughed sardonically at the quip (it was either Reston or Wicker)"We are faced with the evil of two lessers," and "On November 4 we should close the polls and open the bars." But something happens to me when I walk into that voting booth, and I know that I will vote for a president.

I think I will vote for Jimmy Carter. I will do so with doubts, even with fears, and with some bitterness. I will do so because when all is said and done, I am voting as an American, and I do believe that Ronald Reagan's agenda for America is harmful. I think that he is on the wrong side of the issues of civil liberties, and civil rights, and social progress. He is for prayer in the schools which would destroy our sacred principle of separation of church and state, he has never been sympathetic or supportive when it comes to minorities and the poor, the farm workers, labor, free education and a host of other concerns. He has an attitude which is generally inconsistent with my own concern for people, for society, for the fundamental democratic structure, processes and balances which make this nation uniquely blessed. I do not like the people who surround him, from the close confidantes to the extremist fringes, such as the American Nazi who called me in the middle of the night after Bishop Pike and I had blasted Governor Reagan for something he had done, and said, "The American Nazi Party is out to get you." Even Reagan's call for the abolition of the 55 mile an hour speed limit disquiets me; indeed, it is sort of symbolic of the whole man: disregard for those tens of thousands of lives saved; lack of concern for conservation - a kind of go to hell posture. There is so much more, of which we are all aware; I need not labor it.

I contrast this to the general attitude of Jimmy Carter, with all of his faults and errors, and with all of his frequently inadequate associates, and on that basis alone, my choice emerges. This is not, by the way, because of the gratifying invitation to the White House the other day, or the personal charm which the man undeniably possesses. You might almost say that my decision is in spite of that visit, because he really did not give me any answers or any reassurance. But basically, I think he is well intentioned in terms of his values, and it is on the basis of that, and knowing how utterly complicated the issues and the problems are, that I will have to cast my vote.

Now, what about Israel? How can Joe Glaser, known for his ferocity on that subject, ignore William Safire's indictment of Carter, and the opinions of his respected friends? I have to answer this by saying that as ferocious as I am, I am not a one issue person. I must also remind you of my nightmare about a Reagan switch. I must also state my belief that if Reagan ruins America (and watch out for that new congress!), it will be in no position to support or even defend Israel. Further, although there is every likelihood of Reagan backing down the Soviets in their relentless advance in so many places in the world, something Jimmy Carter has not done, there is also the likelihood of confrontation and enormous international tensions which would not be conducive to a felicitous settlement in the Middle East.

Having satisfied myself that America's concerns and Israel's concerns are all of a piece, and that the risks for Israel are at least equal, and probably greater under a Reagan presidency, I can enjoy the right and obligation of an American citizen in voting for the better man, both as a person and as a candidate, Jimmy Carter.

Joe Glaser

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/21/80

STU EIZENSTAT

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

Rick Hutcheson

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for Preservation Purposes**

LAST DAY FOR ACTION
Wednesday, October 22, 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
ERICA A. WARD

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 1156 - Solid Waste
Disposal Act Amendments of 1980

Sponsor: Senator Randolph

THE BILL

S. 1156 authorizes fiscal year 1980-82 appropriations for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) solid waste disposal activities, including new grant programs. It also includes substantive amendments to the Solid Waste Act concerning EPA's regulation and enforcement of hazardous waste management and disposal practices. The overall effect of these provisions is to streamline the solid waste regulatory program and to permit the agency needed flexibility in regulating a variety of wastes. The bill eliminates certain overlapping areas of responsibility with other agencies, and suspends EPA regulation under the Solid Waste Act of certain wastes. These exempted wastes will remain subject to regulation under State programs and other Federal regulatory programs, and EPA will continue to study them in order to determine whether they pose hazards to the public health or environment and so require regulation. With respect to enforcement matters, the bill creates a felony penalty for "life-threatening conduct" on the part of those responsible for hazardous waste management. The bill also authorizes EPA to stop certain activities relating to the handling of solid or hazardous waste that endanger public health or the environment, which will significantly enhance EPA's ability to take enforcement actions against "midnight dumpers."

S. 1156 also authorizes two new discretionary grant programs and contains several provisions relating to Federal resource conservation and recovery activities.

*Stu - Charge
1st page of
statement -
Don't emphasize
how bureaucracy
has grown -
State another
way*

J

A signing statement which has been cleared by the Speechwriters is attached.

DECISION

- Sign H.R. 5612 with statement (recommended)
- Sign H.R. 5612
- Veto H.R. 5612

After "Carter's
Warehouse" and
other gov't intrusions,
I agree with
Title II
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/21/80

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price
Stability (CWPS)

As you know, Fred Kahn has indicated he will resign after the election.

We have consulted with Bill Miller, Stu, Jim McIntyre, Charlie Schultze and Fred about Fred's replacement. We are in agreement that you should designate Charlie Schultze as Acting Chairman of CWPS, effective upon Fred's resignation. Charlie, as you will recall, served as Chairman of CWPS prior to Fred's appointment.

By designating Charlie as Acting Chairman of CWPS, you will forestall any public perception that Fred's resignation means the Administration is winding up the pay and price program without putting anything in its place. At the same time, this arrangement gives you an opportunity to explore future options for the program and for the kind of permanent successor to Fred you might want. Finally, it seems necessary as a practical matter, given the short time left, the difficulties of recruiting a permanent replacement and the questions that exist regarding CWPS' future.

We are also in agreement with the members of the EPG that you should postpone the question of replacing Fred as Advisor on Inflation until you have decided upon the role you would want such an advisor to play in the second term and until we determine the likelihood of attracting a suitable Chairman for CWPS.

RECOMMENDATION

That you designate Charlie Schultze as Acting Chairman of CWPS, effective upon Fred's resignation.

approve

disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CC
Eidenberg

October 20, 1980

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE EIDENBERG



There is some urgency to having an immediate decision on this. We are under an order from the Dade County Health Department to be out of the processing center in South Florida by October 23. We can only meet this date if we are able to give the voluntary agencies the assurances that the Haitians will not be deported if they are resettled outside South Florida.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE EIDENBERG *Gene*

SUBJECT: Cuban/Haitian Entrant Status to
Post June 19 Arrivals

Your policy and proposed legislation creating the Cuban/Haitian entrant status provides that this new status be conferred on Cubans and Haitians who were in this country as of June 19, 1980. Since that date, more than 11,000 Cubans and 4,500 Haitians have entered South Florida.

Now that you have signed the Fascell/Stone aid legislation, I believe it is necessary to expand the class of individuals covered by the proposed Cuban/Haitian entrant status to include those who have arrived up to the date Fascell/Stone was enacted - October 10, 1980. My reasons are as follows:

- Fascell/Stone funds benefits for all of the arriving aliens, not just those who came before June 20;
- Administration support for Fascell/Stone gave rise to the expectation that we would expand the class of those eligible for entrant status to include post June 19 arrivals;
- Efforts to resettle Haitian aliens outside of Florida will not move forward without assurances of status. Haitian legal advocates are likely to file suit to prevent us from resettling any Haitians outside of Florida where a federal court ruling prevents INS from taking exclusion action against Haitians. That decision has been appealed, but until the ruling is overturned we are effectively barred from settling Haitians on a national basis, unless we can show that such resettlement will not lead to exclusion proceedings not permissible in Florida;

-- Treating post June 19 arrivals the same as pre June 19 arrivals recognizes the reality of their presence in this country and signals an end to the emergency. The effective date of the Fascell/Stone legislation is a more natural and more defensible date than the somewhat arbitrary cut-off date of June 19.

The Justice Department has raised one issue for you to consider before deciding this issue. After June 19, law enforcement efforts, such as actual vessel seizures, arrest and prosecutions, were intensified against those bringing aliens unlawfully. Extending the date for Cuban/Haitian entrant status may make obtaining convictions of these people more difficult. Justice believes juries are likely to be unwilling to convict such people if those whom they brought are now declared to be here legally. The result will be that our efforts to deter any future boat flow may be damaged. While Justice agrees that extension of the date is desirable at some point, delaying it (perhaps until the Administration's status legislation passes) preserves the deterrent effect of convictions that occur in the interim.

I have carefully considered this argument and still recommend extension. Without it we have no chance of settling Haitians outside of Florida. (Waiting for Congress to act on the proposed legislation is no decision at all since it may be the spring of 1981 before the legislation is finally adopted.) Furthermore, we should not be deterred from making otherwise desirable policy decisions based on possible effects on juries being asked to weigh evidence regarding the actions of American citizens and not those of the aliens whose status is at issue.

If you agree to this extension of Cuban/Haitian entrant status to arrivals here on or before October 10th, I will take the necessary steps to see that the pending status legislation is amended, and appropriate notifications are made of this change in our policy.

OMB and Justice agree that extension is desirable, but wished to have the prosecutorial issue raised for your consideration.

Approve

Disapprove

See Me

J