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memo	From Brzezinski to The President (one page) re: Dresser License for Technical Training /enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 11/24/80	11/20/80	A

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11/24/80

STU EIZENSTAT

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
LYNN DAFT *Lynn*

SUBJECT: 1981 Meat Import Decision

C

The Meat Import Act of 1979 requires that you announce before January 1 the quantity of meat that can be imported into the United States during 1981. This memorandum summarizes your options, reviews briefly the meat price situation, and seeks your decision on an import level.

The Meat Import Law

You are required to proclaim an import quota for meat when, absent restrictions, the expected quantity of imports for the year would equal or exceed a formula-determined "trigger level". For 1981 the trigger level is 1.447 billion pounds, 200 million pounds lower than in 1980. We estimate that unrestricted imports would total 1.458 billion pounds, 11 million pounds higher than the allowable level. Therefore, a quota of 1.315 billion pounds is required.

However, the new law also grants you the authority to suspend this quota, under certain conditions. More specifically, the quota may be suspended when domestic production, while increasing, is still lower than the average production for the previous 5-year period. This condition will be satisfied in 1981. If you choose to exercise this option, you must allow a 30-day period for public comment prior to finalizing the action.

The 1981 Meat Situation

As you know, food prices increased more than general inflation during the second half of 1980. These increases were fueled by the drought last summer and by the recovery of meat animal prices from their very low levels last Spring. For the three months ending in September, retail prices of beef and veal have increased at a 22 percent annual rate.

We do not expect the rate to slow during the first six months of 1981. For the year, we expect meat prices to rise 15 to 20 percent. Pork supplies will be about 12 percent lower than in 1980; beef and poultry supplies will be essentially unchanged. Tight feedgrain supplies make it unlikely that domestic meat production will be higher than now forecast. Additional imports are therefore the only hope for more meat.

But even if imports are unrestricted, it is unlikely that they will flood our market and depress producer prices. World meat supplies will be tight in 1981. Our estimate of likely imports (1.458 billion pounds) is slightly higher than the amount imported in 1980 only because we expect higher prices here at home. If we are to get these additional supplies, they will have to be bid away from other markets. Almost no one believes we will be able to get more than 1.55 billion pounds.

In the unlikely event that meat imports are significantly higher than we are now forecasting, the incoming Administration will have two opportunities -- when quarterly estimates are made in February and again in May -- to apply restrictions.

OPTIONS

Your options are limited. You must proclaim the quota at the level dictated by the Meat Import Act. You then have three options: (1) you may instruct the Special Trade Representative to negotiate voluntary restraint agreements with major exporters at the 1.315 billion pound level, the quantity specified by the Meat Import Act formula; (2) you may instruct the Special Trade Representative to negotiate voluntary restraint agreements with the major exporters at a higher level, probably close to the 1.447 billion pound trigger; (3) or, you may simply suspend the quota and allow imports of meat to enter the country unrestrained. As noted above, we believe this would result in imports of about 1.5 billion pounds.

We do not believe the first option is realistic, given the intense inflationary problems that lie ahead. The consequences of the other options for farm income, food price inflation and consumer costs are relatively minor. A decision to restrict imports to the trigger level (Option 2) would increase consumer costs about \$300 million and producer receipts by about \$200 million when compared with no restraints.

More important is the message you send by selecting an option. Any action that appears to restrict meat imports will be perceived as inflationary. On the other hand, cattle producers argue that we should abide by the Meat Import Act formula and would applaud a decision to impose restraints.

RECOMMENDATION

Your advisers (USDA, State, USTR, Treasury, OMB, CEA, and DPS) unanimously recommend that you suspend the quota and allow unrestricted imports for 1981. They all believe that meat supplies are so tight on a world scale that the decision would have no practical adverse effect on domestic producers and that the action would contribute, albeit modestly, to the broader national goal of controlling inflation. And, if the situation changes over the next few months, a more restrictive action can be taken. If you agree, a notice of your intent will be published in the Federal Register as required by law.

DECISION

- Approve (USDA, State, STR, Treasury, OMB, CEA, DPS)
- Disapprove

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11/24/80

REUBIN ASKEW

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

Rick Hutcheson

CC: STU EIZENSTAT

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506

Good
J

November 20, 1980

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INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ROBERT D. HORMATS *RH*
ACTING

SUBJECT:

Japanese Undertakings
on Manufactured Tobacco
Products

After months of negotiations, we have reached agreement with the Japanese on initiatives they will take to increase access to their market for U.S. manufactured tobacco products--cigarettes, cigars, and pipe tobacco. Documents will be officially exchanged in Tokyo on Friday, November 21; and the Japanese Government will announce publicly the outcome.

The several U.S. companies which sell cigarettes in Japan, as well as the Cigar Association and the Associated Tobacco Manufacturers (pipe tobacco), are pleased with the outcome. I have consulted with key members of Congress who are positive. We will brief Congressional staffers and the press on November 21.

The negotiations were conducted pursuant to Section 301 petitions filed by the Cigar Association and the Associated Tobacco Manufacturers. Both associations have agreed that the outcome of the negotiations is sufficient to end their Section 301 complaints.

The major undertakings are as follows:

- Japan will reduce the tariff on cigarettes from 90 percent to 35 percent, the cigar tariff from 60 percent to 35 percent, and the pipe tobacco tariff from 110 percent to 60 percent.
- The price differential between popular brands of Japanese and U.S. cigarettes will be reduced to increase the competitiveness of U.S. cigarettes.

- Retail outlets handling imported tobacco products will be increased from 14,000 to 20,000.
- U.S. companies will be permitted to advertise in Japanese language media for the first time.
- A bilateral study group will be established to address problems of access to the Japanese market.



THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

NOV 21 1980

9

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of ED Major Activities

LEGISLATION

On November 18, 19 and 20, the House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education held hearings on HR 8145, a bill to dismiss certain cases before the Education Appeal Board. Betsy Levin, General Counsel, testified in opposition to the bill, indicating that it would impair Title I enforcement efforts. Civil rights groups contended that the bill would suggest that states could misuse federal funds for programs for the disadvantaged and then be absolved of responsibility by the Congress.

On November 20, Tom Butts, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education testified before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on problems in administering the Cuban Student Loan program. The hearing was held on S. 3160, a bill dealing with debt collection procedures government-wide. Ed Mack, Director, testified on the Law Enforcement Education Program. Both witnesses reported on improvements the Department is making in debt collection procedures.

MEETINGS AND SPEECHES

On November 15-16, a workshop was held for Senior Officers of the Department concerning the coordination of Departmental activities during the transition. Additionally, representatives of the Department held two meetings with the Reagan education transition team this week.

On November 17, the Secretary addressed the annual conference of the Council of Chief State School Officers. Her review of ED's major accomplishments and articulation of the pending educational agenda for the Nation was extremely well-received by this audience of state educational leaders.

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This evening the Secretary will address the Los Angeles Chapter of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund on the Department's accomplishments in civil rights and the unfinished civil rights agenda.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven A. Minter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "S" and "M".

Steven A. Minter
Acting Secretary



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Highlights of Treasury Activities

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1. <u>THE MARKETS AND THE DOLLAR</u>	<u>Today's Close</u>	<u>Change Since 11/14</u>
Dow Jones Industrial Average	989.93	+3.58
NYSE Composite Index	80.17	+1.21
Prime Rate	17%	+1-1/2%
Gold (London)	\$636.00	+\$23.50
Silver (COMEX)	\$19.42	+\$1.00

- . This week stocks continued their rally. The DJIA closed above the 1,000 barrier on Thursday for the first time since December 31, 1976, but profit-taking pared the advance today.
- . Uncertainty as to the extent of Federal Reserve tightening, sharply higher dealer financing costs, and the absence of final investors kept the credit markets in a nervous state over the past week. Market interest rates posted mixed changes with short-term rates rising sharply and long-term rates almost unchanged.
- . Monetary data collection and analysis difficulties attributed to the Monetary Control Act of 1980 continued to contribute to market uneasiness. The November 12 statement-week money supply figures, normally scheduled for today's release, have been delayed. In addition, the November 5 figures, which were released Tuesday, did not incorporate the new data reported by nonmember banks.
- . In response to higher U.S. interest rates, the dollar in London rose against the major foreign currencies.

2. FUEL ALCOHOL IMPORTS

- . The Conference Committee on the Reconciliation bill accepted the Senate tariff on imported ethyl alcohol for fuel use, but decided to phase it in rather than impose a 40-cent per gallon tariff immediately. The tariff is to be increased from the present level of three percent (now 4.5-cents per gallon) by 10 cents in 1981, 20 cents in 1982, and 40 cents in 1983. After the phase in period, the tariff will be three percent plus 40 cents per gallon.

3. HEALTH WARNING REPORT

- . The joint Treasury-HHS Health Warning Report on Alcohol will be released on Wednesday, November 26, 1980. After recent consultation with Stu Eizenstat, Treasury and HHS have agreed to revise the transmittal letter and make changes in the text.

4. RECONCILIATION BILL: MAJOR TAX ISSUES

- . The Conferees on the Reconciliation bill today reached agreement on several major tax provisions:
 - Mortgage Revenue Bonds. Adopted a liberalized version of the House bill restricting the issuance of mortgage subsidy bonds for the next three years, and prohibiting their use thereafter. This will result in a revenue gain of about \$5 billion in FY 1983.
 - Windfall Profit Tax Amendments. Adopted a \$1,000 credit against Windfall Profit Tax liability for royalty owners, and rejected the proposed 2 bpd stripper exemption. No revenue effect.
 - Cash Management. Large corporations will be required to currently pay at least 60 percent of their current year estimated tax liability, increasing receipts by \$3.1 billion in FY 1981.


G. William Miller



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

November 22, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Reconciliation Agreement

Yesterday afternoon, the 101 reconciliation conferees reached final agreement on all remaining issues in conference. Congressional sources indicate the final bill will reduce the deficit by approximately \$7-8 billion in addition to the \$2 billion of savings already enacted separately.

Final Congressional approval of the conference report is expected early the week of December 1. Assuming that the Congress will agree to the conference report, I strongly recommend a signing ceremony before the Congress adjourns and will work with Frank to submit a detailed scheduling proposal as soon as possible.

cc: Frank Moore
Phil Wise

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Anna Simons

Subject: Presidential Message:
Christmas Greetings
for Hospitalized
Veterans

Scheduled Taping:
Mon, Nov 24, 12:10 p.m.

Your remarks for this audio taping are
attached.

Clearances

Max Cleland
Anne Wexler
Stu Eizenstat
Ray Jenkins

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Speechwriters
A-1; 11/21/80
Scheduled Delivery;
Mon. Nov. 24, 12:10 PM

Susan
ok
J

V.A. Christmas Message

Thank you, Col. Gabriel. It gives me real pleasure to participate in this special holiday program with our United States Air Force Band.

Bible,
As described in the gospel of ~~Saint Matthew~~ *on*
~~on~~ the first Christmas ~~day~~, *bright* nearly 2000 years ago, a new
star appeared in the sky. It sparkled there in the clear,
blue night for everyone to see. *Then* But, only a few ~~men~~ understood
a special ~~peace~~ *message of*
what it meant -- peace for all mankind. Travelling from
afar, ~~three of these~~ *wise* men came bearing gifts for the newborn
babe asleep in the manger, *and shepherds from the fields* ~~And because they knew what the~~
also came to express their love for the Christ
~~star signified, we have regarded them since as The Wise Men.~~
Child, The Prince of Peace.

The ~~peace surrounding the~~ beauty and tranquility of that scene serves to remind all of us today of the hope for peace throughout the world -- a peace which you, our veterans,

through your courage and sacrifice -- have helped to achieve
and to preserve
for Americans.

For those of you in Veterans Administration hospitals
this Christmas time, ^{and our} it is ~~my~~ hope that ~~you will be home~~
~~soon and that the New Year will bring you good health and~~
happiness. Rosalynn and I send you and your loved ones our
warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas. God bless you all!

#

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Phil has

seen

has
sent

10:40

756
800

9:30

11/25/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/24/80

Mr. President:

Gov. Jerry Brown
has asked if he could
meet with you this week
while in DC. This is a
follow-up of your phone
conversation with him.
Shall I schedule?

yes no

Phil

15-30
MIN

J

543
6100
Wally
Maguire

12:05 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAY JENKINS *Ray*
SUBJECT: Taped Christmas Message for VA

This message, which runs slightly over a minute, will be taped in the Cabinet Room at 12:10 p.m. Monday, November 24.

It is to be broadcast as a part of the Veterans Administration's 1980 "Musical Christmas Card" on Christmas Eve. The program is to be distributed to all 172 VA hospitals over the VA's bedside radio network and will be available to radio stations nationwide as well.

You are to be introduced by Col. Arnold Gabriel, who will be conducting the United States Air Force Band on this program.

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11:50 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1980

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN TIM LEE CARTER (R-KY)

Monday, November 24, 1980
11:50 a.m., (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

F.M./BR

I. PURPOSE

To discuss items of a general nature

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: This is simply a courtesy call to express his support and friendship. The Congressman's wife's name is Kathleen.

Participants: The President, Congressman Carter, Frank Moore

Press Plan: White House photographer only

III. TALKING POINTS

General courtesies

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THANK YOU, COL. GABRIEL.

{ IT GIVES ME REAL PLEASURE
TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SPECIAL PROGRAM WITH OUR UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BAND. /

{ AS DESCRIBED IN THE BIBLE,
ON THE 1st CHRISTMAS NEARLY 2000 YEARS AGO A BRIGHT STAR APPEARED IN THE SKY.
IT SPARKLED THERE IN THE CLEAR BLUE NIGHT FOR EVERYONE TO SEE.

{ BUT THEN ONLY A FEW UNDERSTOOD WHAT IT MEANT --
A SPECIAL MESSAGE OF PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND. /

{ TRAVELLING FROM AFAR,
WISE MEN CAME BEARING GIFTS FOR THE NEWBORN BABE IN THE MANGER,
AND SHEPHERDS FROM THE FIELDS
ALSO CAME TO EXPRESS THEIR LOVE FOR THE CHRIST CHILD -- THE PRINCE OF PEACE. /

{ THE BEAUTY & TRANQUILITY OF THAT SCENE
SERVES TO REMIND ALL OF US TODAY OF THE HOPE FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD --
A PEACE WHICH YOU -- OUR VETERANS -- THROUGH YOUR COURAGE & SACRIFICE --
HAVE HELPED TO ACHIEVE & TO PRESERVE FOR AMERICANS. /

{ FOR THOSE OF YOU IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS THIS CHRISTMAS TIME,
ROSALYNN & I SEND YOU & YOUR LOVED ONES
OUR WARMEST WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS,
AND IT IS OUR HOPE THAT THE NEW YEAR WILL BRING YOU GOOD HEALTH & HAPPINESS. /

GOD BLESS YOU ALL! //

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 nov 80

Zbig Brzezinski:

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

Rick Hutcheson

"Q"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1980

(MESSAGE FROM WARREN CHRISTOPHER)

MR. PRESIDENT:

At 1:55 p.m. I received a message from our Ambassador to Algeria reporting on a meeting between the Algerians and the Iranians. The Iranians emphasized the need for clarification on the three expected points; namely frozen assets and claims by U.S. companies, as well as problems involving the Shah. They will meet again on Saturday at which time we will get further requests for clarification.

WARREN CHRISTOPHER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 20, 1980

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MEETING WITH LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT D. PETERSON

Monday, November 24, 1980
12:15 p.m. (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Marty Beaman *MB*
Via: Hugh Carter *HC*

I. PURPOSE.

To bid farewell to Lieutenant Colonel Bob Peterson, who is leaving on November 25th, and to present him with the Legion of Merit for his outstanding performance as Air Force Aide to the President.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN.

A. Background: Lt Col Peterson is departing to attend the Joint Service Staff College (Australian War College), Canberra, Australia. Bob is a native of Washington state, graduated from Stanford University in 1967, entered the Air Force Officers Training School, and was commissioned in September 1967. Much of his 13 years of service was spent in airlift assignments with four years of duty with the Special Air Missions at Andrews AFB prior to becoming the Air Force Aide to the President on January 20, 1977.

B. Participants: Lt Col Robert D. Peterson
Mrs. Robert D. (Marilyn) Peterson
Robbie Peterson (Son - 8 yrs old)
Hugh Carter
Marty Beaman

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS.

- o In addition to numerous events at the White House and accompanying the President on trips throughout the United States, Lt Col Peterson has participated in all Presidential overseas visits except the Iran and Vienna trips.
- o The Legion of Merit is one of the highest peacetime awards that can be presented to a members of the Armed Forces and is intended to recognize those individuals who "distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in performing outstanding service." Lt Col Peterson has certainly met this criteria.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/24/80

from diplomatic credentials
presentation ceremonies

--SSC

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People's Republic of BULGARIA @

Amb. Stoyan Iliev Zhulev
("ZH00-leff")
HoS: Pres. Zhivkov ("ZHIFF-koff")
Married (Veneta) 2 children
(DoS - Asst Secy George Vest)

Engineer
Reunify families
Trade +
181 1300th Anniv.
CSCÉ
Ag, Science, Ed, Culture
Narcotics

Socialist Rep. of Union of BURMA ②

Amb. U Kyaw Khaing

("oo chaw k-eye-ng")

HoS: Pres. U Ne Win ("nay win")

Married (Mrs. San Myint); 1 dau.

(DoS - Asst Secy Dick Holbrooke)

54

Narcotics

Army training

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Islamic Rep of MAURITANIA ③

Amb. Abdallah Ould Daddah

("OOLD DAHDAH")

HoS: Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla

("OOLD HUYDALLA")

Married (Tourkia); 1 child

(DoS - Depy Asst Secy Hal Horan)

Fr, US, UN

M. neutrality - W Sahara

Econ dev - USAID

Republic of INDIA U

Amb. Kocharil Raman Narayanan
("nah-RYE-yah-nahn")

CoS: Pres. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

HoG: PM Indira Gandhi

Married (Usha); 2 daughters.

(DoS - Asst Secy Harold Saunders)

Thai, Turkey, China → Univ.

Visits

Tarapur

Correspondence

su → Afghan India Asst.

Republic of NICARAGUA (5)

Amb. Rita Delia Casco Montenegro

Junta Members Ortega

Ramirez

(former Junta Mbr Robelo)

separated. 1 daughter (Carla)

(DoS) Dept Asst Secy John Bushnell)

OAS, US studies

Pluralism, demo, hum. rts.

US aid, support -

Non-intervention

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11/24/80

FRANK MOORE

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

Rick Hutcheson

CC:STU EIZENSTAT

AL MCDONALD

ANNE WEXLER

JIM MCINTYRE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C

November 17, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

FROM:

AL McDONALD
FRANK MOORE
JIM McINTYRE
STU EIZENSTAT
ANNE WEXLER

BT
AW

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL STRATEGY FOR REMAINDER OF SESSION

As a follow-up to the discussion at our regular meeting on Friday, we have prepared this strategy paper for dealing with the Congress on substantive issues for the remainder of its term. The House and Senate will adjourn sine die on December 5. The House will be out the entire Thanksgiving week, but the Senate is scheduled to meet Monday and Tuesday of that week (November 24 and 25).

I. BACKGROUND

The House has already passed all the items on our highest priority list except the EMB, and all appropriations bills except foreign aid. The Speaker intends to schedule no controversial legislation for the remainder of the session, with the possible exception of the EMB.

On Friday, Senator Byrd gave Senator Baker a priority list with the following items on it:

1. Superfund
2. CHAPS
3. Fair Housing
4. Criminal Code
5. Paperwork Reduction
6. Revenue Sharing

In addition to the Byrd list, we have told both Senate leaders that we would like the EDA conference report, the second budget resolution/reconciliation bill, the youth employment bill and the foreign aid authorization passed, plus a quorum of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation Board confirmed.

Dan Tate and Frank Moore report that Baker is playing his cards carefully, probably because he has not completed his canvass of Republican Senators who may have objections to any or all of these

bills. As you know, a single Senator can often preclude consideration of controversial legislation towards the end of a session.

II. STATUS OF PRIORITY LEGISLATION

On Thursday, Baker told Frank Moore that he would do what he could to pass essential legislation. On Friday, Tate spoke with Baker's key staff and asked them about our priority legislation. Bill Cable spoke with the Speaker about the EMB.

1. SUPERFUND

Call Stafford?
The Senate bill is dead because of industry and GOP opposition. Baker has publicly indicated that the Senate should not deal with the issue this year, although he has privately said the House-approved bills might pass. Baker's staff is now skeptical about that prospect as well. On a positive note, Senator Stafford, the ranking minority of the Senate committee, published a proposed compromise in Friday's Congressional Record. However, Anne Wexler reports that Reagan's people have promised hard-line chemical companies a bill next year with full federal reimbursement of clean-up costs. Consequently, these companies now oppose action on the House bills, as well. However, we do have some chemical companies that support a superfund bill as do a large number of state and local officials.

2. CHAPS

The bill remains a possibility. Baker was unfamiliar with its problems on Friday, but he intends to talk to Dole and Packwood about it. The real problem is with Senator Ribicoff, the bill's floor manager. Stu reports he is reluctant to manage a bill that would incorporate abortion restrictions into affirmative law for the first time, even though women's groups are now reconciled to the abortion amendment.

3. FAIR HOUSING

The bill is now dead because of GOP filibuster threats.

4. CRIMINAL CODE

The bill is dead. Neither Baker nor the Speaker would favor scheduling it in their respective chambers.

5. PAPERWORK REDUCTION

Baker will resist scheduling this bill. DOD and the intelligence agencies still oppose key segments of the legislation. It is likely dead.

6. REVENUE SHARING

The bill has passed the House and is likely to pass the Senate in the same form - that is, with the state share for out years in it.

7. EDA CONFERENCE REPORT

Randolph, Stafford and Bob Roe have agreed to a simple three-year extension of EDA. This kills the conference report.

8. FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION

Baker has offered help on this bill. However, it is not on Byrd's list. Nevertheless, there is a good chance of getting this bill passed because the Reagan people have been working the Republicans.

9. RECONCILIATION/SECOND BUDGET RESOLUTION

We assumed until Friday that the Congress would likely pass the \$10 billion reconciliation bill and the second budget resolution. However, Baker's staff told Tate that the Senator believes the reconciliation bill and budget resolution should not be passed until all appropriations bills are completed -- an impossibility this year. OMB reports there is no legal or practical reason for Baker's position. Therefore, we suspect the Republicans may want a higher deficit this year so Reagan will have an easier benchmark to beat in subsequent years. Of course, we would assume a March passage of the reconciliation savings in your January budget in any event, but the Republicans would try to use the Congressional budget figures when making comparisons in the out years.

Note that the resolution was not on Byrd's list either, possibly because he assumed passage, as well. Chairman Hollings is preparing for Senate floor action and intends to proceed if possible.

10. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE

The bill appears dead. Senate Republicans would like the bill to come up so they can attach the youth minimum wage, OSHA and Fair Labor Standards Act amendments to it. For that reason, labor has advised the Democratic leadership not to schedule the bill.

11. EMB

Cable has talked with the Speaker about our interest in trying to pass the conference report. The Speaker talked to Dingell who appears preoccupied with the organization of his committee next year. However, Dingell will speak with Udall to see if something can be worked out. Stockman is still the key figure on the Republican side.

Call Hollings?

*Call Dingell?
Udall?
Stockman?*

12. SYNTHETIC FUELS CORPORATION BOARD

Baker's staff believes it will be impossible to confirm a majority of the Synfuels Board and is pessimistic that John Sawhill can be confirmed as Chairman. It appears, however, that Baker himself is not opposed to the nominations, so they are worth pursuing.

C. STRATEGY

We suggest a four-part strategy for the remainder of the session.

1. HIGHEST PRIORITY OBJECTIVES

We should make a major effort to complete passage of your energy program and to obtain passage of the reconciliation bill. Your personal involvement will be necessary.

In the House, we should first try to work out a Democratic compromise on the EMB that can pass. If it appears by mid-week that no Democratic package is attainable, then we should ask Dingell to try to build a coalition including Stockman, Bud Brown and other Republicans.

On the Senate side, we should push Byrd and Baker hard on confirmation of a quorum of the Synfuels Corporation Board.

We recommend you ask Governor Reagan's assistance on the Synfuels nominations and on the EMB, and ask his continued support on foreign aid for his own benefit. In parallel, we would make the same approaches to Ed Meese and the advisory groups. We should escalate our effort to pass a reconciliation bill by putting direct pressure on Baker, Senator Long and others, if necessary.

2. ATTAINABLE PRIORITIES

White House and agency staffs should make a major effort to achieve passage of these bills:

1. Foreign Aid Authorization
2. CHAPS
3. Superfund

On the latter two issues, Wexler has already begun working on reviving coalitions of supportive constituencies.

3. UNATTAINABLE PRIORITIES

On these bills, we should continue to voice our support and remain alert for breakthroughs, but rely on agency efforts to monitor and achieve passage if at all possible:

1. Fair Housing
2. Criminal Code
3. Paperwork Reduction
4. Youth Employment
5. EDA Conference Report

Revenue sharing will apparently pass in its present form with little effort on our part.

4. DEFENSIVE MEASURES

As Jim McIntyre has reported by separate memo, Congress is attaching an increasing number of unfavorable riders onto appropriations bills. We believe you should take strong public stands against the worst of these, particularly those that attack the civil rights of minority or disadvantaged citizens. The strategy could well include vetos of one or more appropriations bills and condemnation of the amendment route to effect major social and economic changes without direct debates and hearings following the full democratic process. If you decide to oppose the Riegle resolution on auto imports, then that would be a major defensive priority, as well.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 19, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *FM*
Bill Cable
SUBJECT: EMB

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Since the initial discussions between the Speaker and Mr. Dingell there have been very few positive signs from the Hill. Dingell and Congressman Brown feel that any substantial movement toward the Udall-Wirth position would result in a Board that was so weak as to be worse than nothing. Wirth feels that substantial concessions have to be made towards his position. We can find no eagerness to reconvene the conference during the closing days of the session. I have not been able to talk to Mr. Stockman about this issue.

Although we do not hold out much hope for action on this issue, there is an outside chance that your personal intervention with Dingell asking him to reconvene the conference might be successful.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

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I fervently hope and urge that you will announce publicly your opposition to the anti-busing and anti-affirmative action riders that are crippling appropriation bills in Congress. We must make clear that you will veto legislation that reaches your desk with these unacceptable riders.

You have made historic contributions and your Administration will long be remembered for your commitments to human rights abroad and civil rights at home. Your efforts have strengthened the basic principles which undergird our Democratic system.

These riders are just the tip of an iceberg of attacks on civil rights gains. Calls have also been issued for the repeal of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, legislation many Blacks in the South consider to be the Second Emancipation. These threats to civil rights progress confirm your pre-election warnings of conservative Republicans' insensitivity to Black concerns. These attacks are not partisan, however, fair minded Republicans as well as Democrats have publicly denounced these riders.

We cannot permit racists and reactionaries to turn the lights out in America. We must not allow the American people to question or wonder about our position. Now is the time to speak out without equivocation that you intend to veto any legislation crippled by such invidious riders.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 20, 1980

9
1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *FM/HR*

The conferees on the State, Justice and Commerce appropriations bill this morning took the following action:

- (1) Dropped the grain embargo prohibition.
- (2) Retained a portion of the anti-busing language. The portion retained was in both the House-passed and Senate-passed bill and therefore could not be dropped by the conference. They did, however, drop the provision in the Senate-passed bill prohibiting the Justice Department from going to court to seek remedies against desegregation. The language retained prohibits the Justice Department from bringing "any sort of action to require directly or indirectly the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest the student's home."
- (3) The conference retained the legislative veto provisions. The provisions were in both the House and Senate versions and were therefore not subject to action by the conference.

They will try to wrap up the conference this morning and push the bill through the House and Senate as soon as possible so that if you decide to veto the measure they will have an opportunity to attempt an override and, if that fails, to write a bill which you can sign.

cc: Jack Watson

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the cl CEN

the christian
CENTURY

NOVEMBER 19, 1980

James M. Wall, Editor

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



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FALL BOOK ISSUE

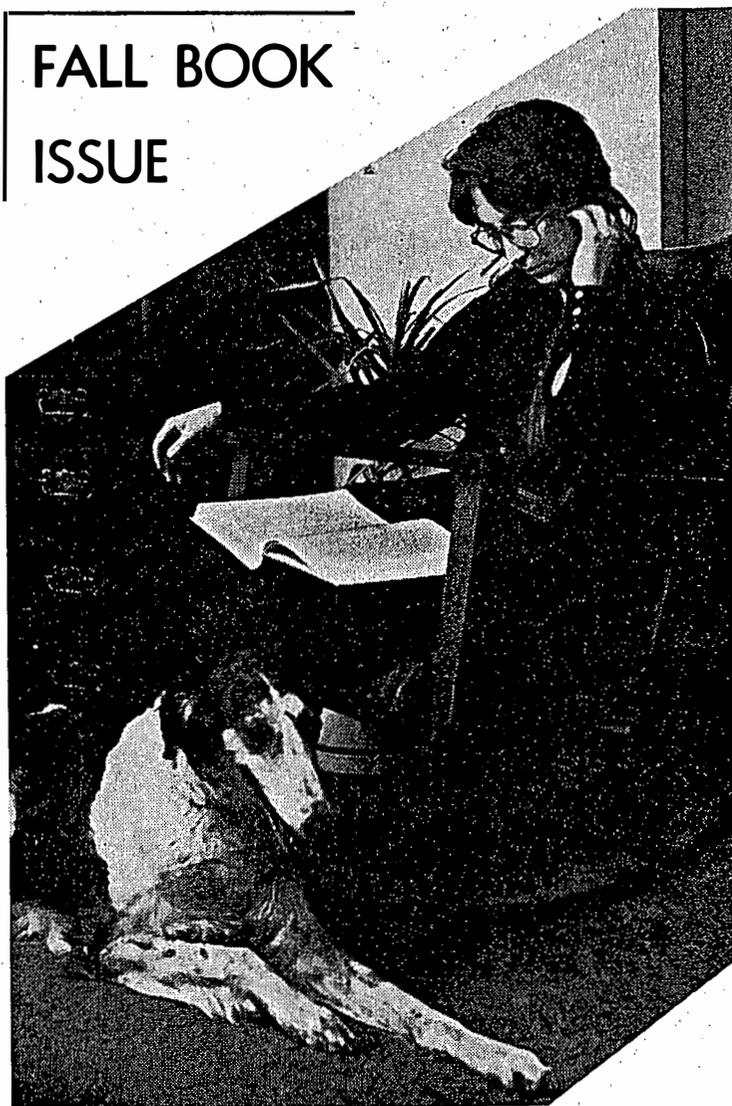
Walker Percy as Satirist

Ralph C. Wood

The Christian Century as Scapegoat

Martin E. Marty

- A Guide for
Reagan-Watchers
- Combating Ageism
- Tributes to Sholem Asch
and John Howard Griffin



11/24/80

FRANK MOORE

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

Rick Hutcheson

November 24, 1980

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for Preservation Purposes

Frank - prepare
summary of what
we did in '76/77
with Congress - in
transition - J

p.s. Get the
Brademan notes
for me -

11/24/80

FRANK MOORE

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

Rick Hutcheson

CAMP DAVID

November 21, 1980

Mr. President -

done

Senator Percy called, asking that you return the call at your convenience. Frank says he is leaving soon for the Soviet Union and probably just wants to say that he talked to you before departing, etc.

done

Zbig called saying that Secretary Klutznick is anxious to have a decision on the Dresser matter. Apparently you have papers on this.

fran



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rick Hutcheson --

I have original, per
President's request.

Attached is copy for
your files, and copy for
you to forward to Powell.

Thanks -- Susan Clough
11/23/80

*also send
copy to Jurs*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

cc Jody

Susan hold
J

November 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Gus Speth *Gus Speth*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

SUBJECT: Farewell Address to the American People

My purpose in writing this memorandum is to suggest that you consider giving a Farewell Address, much as President Eisenhower did on January 17, 1961. I enclose the Eisenhower address; his famous warning about the military-industrial complex is on page 1038.

A Farewell Address would give you a chance to be both more personal and more focused than the State of the Union.

I would recommend that your only purpose be to advance the level of public understanding on a very few, historically important subjects. Many possibilities must spring to your mind. There are two which I would recommend to you. These two problems are strongly related; they define and threaten the prospects for mankind in this century; yet they are largely invisible to most Americans today:

- ° The inter-linked global problems of world poverty, population growth, underdevelopment, resource destruction and environmental contamination. This complex of desperate needs is set out fully, as you know, in The Global 2000 Report to the President which we and State prepared for you.
- ° The growing global trade in destructive weaponry, now totaling about \$500 billion in 1980. The global arms race, both nuclear and conventional, is not only a direct threat to peace but also a tragic drain on resources. As with global problems of population, food and environment, you have been a leader in the field of arms control, beginning with your important 1977 initiatives.

The Brandt Commission Report described these two problems far more eloquently than I could:

"War is often thought of in terms of military conflict, or even annihilation. But there is a growing awareness that an equal danger might be chaos - as a result of mass hunger, economic disaster, environmental catastrophes, and terrorism. So we should not think only of reducing the traditional threats to peace, but also of the need for change from chaos to order.

"At the beginning of a new decade, only twenty years short of the millennium, we must try to lift ourselves above day-to-day quarrels (or negotiations) to see the menacing long-term problems. We see a world in which poverty and hunger still prevail in many huge regions; in which resources are squandered without consideration of their renewal; in which more armaments are made and sold than ever before; and where a destructive capacity has been accumulated to blow up our planet several times over."

No greater public service could be rendered than for you to take this message clearly and compellingly to the American people.

Should you decide against a Farewell Address, I hope you will address these two problems in your State of the Union address. However, I do not think that will be as effective or as long remembered.

Pursuant to that legislation agreements for cooperation were concluded with four of our NATO partners in May and June 1959. A similar agreement was also recently concluded with our NATO ally, the Republic of Italy. All of these agreements are designed to implement in important respects the agreed NATO program.

This agreement with the Government of Italy will enable the United States to cooperate effectively in mutual defense planning with Italy and in the training of Italian NATO forces in order that, if an attack on NATO should occur, Italian forces could, under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, effectively use nuclear weapons in their defense.

These agreements previously concluded and this Italian Agreement represent only a portion of the work necessary for complete implementation of the decision taken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December 1957. I anticipate the conclusion of similar agreements for cooperation with certain other NATO nations as the Alliance's defensive planning continues.

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of the agreement with the Government of Italy. I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying an authoritative copy of the signed agreement, a copy of a joint letter from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommending my approval of this document and a copy of my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of the agreement and related documents is published in the Congressional Record of March 7, 1961 (vol. 107, p. 3095).

421 ¶ Farewell Radio and Television Address to the American People. *January 17, 1961*

[Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p.m.]

My fellow Americans:

Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and, finally, to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years.

In this final relationship, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well, to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the Nation should go forward. So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling, on my part, of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

II.

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment.

III.

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to secure peace; to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among people and among nations. To do for less would be unworthy of a free and religious people. Any course traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt both at home and abroad.

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Progress toward these noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world. It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings. We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our charted course toward permanent peace and human betterment.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research—these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and the public economy, balance between cost and hoped for advantage—balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many decades stands as witness that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well; in the face of stress and threat. But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. They are not only.

iv.

A vital element in keeping the peace is a strong military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears a close relation to that known

by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every

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old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

v.

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

vi.

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I

could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

VII.

So—in this my last good night to you as your President—I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I—my fellow citizens—need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

422 ¶ The President's News Conference of
January 18, 1961

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I came this morning not with any particularly brilliant ideas about the future, but I did want the opportunity to say goodbye to people that I have been associated with now for 8 years, mostly I think on a friendly basis—[laughter]—and at least it certainly has always been interesting.

There is one man here who has attended every press conference that I have had, at home and abroad, and who has been of inestimable serv-

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GUS SPETH
JODY POWELL

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

Rick Hutcheson

regular Foreign Affairs Breakfast
Tuesday, November 18, 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Aff

11-18-80

- > Iran - hostages - Xferred → Gov't (?)
- > Poland
- > Nicaragua - Forrestal
- > Mid East
- > FRG/NATO
- > OAS speech
- > Msg → RR
- > S Arabia 715 =
- > CSCE
- > Uganda food - Ros
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- Kim Doe Jung = Ex Im - FMS -

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1980

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ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. President -

Jack Watson called at 10:45 a.m. with this message:

Ed Meese called to convey from Governor Reagan that he would not make any comment on whatever you decided to do on Saudi Arabia and the International Development Fund (Jack wasn't sure if his description of the latter is correct but he said you would know what he was talking about.)

fran

fran

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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3:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1980

MEETING WITH SENATOR SAM NUNN(D-GEORGIA)

Thursday, November 20, 1980
3:00 p.m.(10 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss items of a general nature.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Sam Nunn has been one of your best supporters legislatively and politically. He was always forthcoming with a crucial vote when we asked for one. In the last days of the campaign he cut short a long planned vacation with his wife and friends to do a campaign swing through the Southern states for you. This will be mainly a courtesy call. His wife's name is Colleen.

Participants: The President, Senator Nunn, Frank Moore

Press Plan: White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thanks for all your support.
2. General courtesies.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1980

Anne -
OK, I
guess

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*
SUBJECT: January Social Events

J
Restrict lists -
let Gretchen &
Ros approve
them
J

Following up on our discussion, I met with Gretchen Poston, Tom Donilon, Lee Kling and Fran Voorde on social events for January. We reviewed a large number of proposals and have pared the list down to the minimum. Jack and Phil concur with this proposal.

We also determined that each event except one should involve a meal. Although this will mean less people can be invited, the events will be more meaningful than large receptions. In the past we have held receptions either in connection with substantive briefings or in connection with other events occurring in Washington. We have tried to avoid asking people to spend money to travel across the country to come to the White House solely to attend a large reception. We think this is especially true in regard to these January events which we want to be particularly meaningful and personal. For many people, this will be their last visit to the White House for several years.

The schedule we propose is as follows:

- Monday, January 5 - Luncheon for key political leaders -- 55 couples
- Tuesday, January 6 - Reception for 500 other political leaders. They would be invited to watch the State of the Union Address on television on the State Floor and you would greet them on your return from Capitol Hill.
- Wednesday, January 7 - Lunch for key black leaders --- 70 couples.
- ~~Thursday, January 8~~ - Dinner for Democratic governors and top ten Democratic mayors, a total of approximately 40 couples, including incumbent Democratic governors not reelected.

*Leave this
Thurs → more
open for moving
to Plains*

- Monday, January 12 - Dinner for key fund-raisers, approximately 100 couples.
- Tuesday, January 13 - Dinner for labor leaders -- 70 couples
- Wednesday, January 14-- Dinner for the top 100 Democratic mayors (excluding the ten mayors included in the earlier dinner with the governors.)
- Thursday, January 15 - Reception for donors and leaders to the White House Collection over the last 4 years -- 300 people who have not been recognized before. A drop-by before Lloyd's dinner.
- Thursday, January 15 - Lloyd Cutler's event for the Senior Staff and the Cabinet.
- Monday, January 19 - Cocktails and light food for Cabinet, Senior Staff and certain others like Bob Strauss, Hamilton Jordan, Pat Caddell, etc., in the Residence. Although you will be attending Lloyd's event on January 15, we recommend that you have this cocktail event on January 19th to allow those named to drop by.

If you concur, I will follow-up with Phil, Gretchen and others to organize the events.