

12/4/80

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memo	From Brzezinski to The President (one page) re: Presidential Dtermination to Permit FMS purchases by Papua New Guinea	12/3/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.- Pres. Hand-writing File 12/4/80 BOX 214

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9:40 AM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting With
The Olen Range Family
Thursday, December 4, 1980
The Oval Office
(5 minutes)
9:40 a.m.

(by: Fran *forde*)

I. PURPOSE:

Brief Meeting and Photograph

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS:

A. Background: You visited the Range family farm in Justin, Texas, just north of Dallas, on July 21 of this year. At that time you inspected the damage caused by the extreme drought which occurred in that area.

In correspondence subsequent to your visit, you invited the Ranges to the White House.

B. Participants: The President
Olen and Myrtie Range
Larry Range (son, age 24)
Kay Meek (cousin)

C. Press: White House Photographer

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File
J

Dear President Carter,

I wish to thank you for the recent weekend at Camp David. The warmth and hospitality generated by your guests and family marked the weekend as one that I shall long remember and treasure. My thanks also to Mrs Carter for her kindness and consideration.

As we had discussed I hand delivered the notes to each workman at the shop. They were greatly pleased as your words conveyed an honor and recognition they seldom receive directly. This was especially true of Tom Bailey who had just returned from the hospital the day of delivery. I do believe he has shown his letter to every citizen of Central Valley. We all join in the hope that the rod will provide you hours of comfort and pleasure in seasons to come. Thanks again on behalf of all.

It may be of some interest to you to know that I have at the beginning of this week severed my relationship with Leonard Rod. It is an outgrowth perhaps of an apparent and basic incompatibility that seems to occur when a very small firm is acquired by a very large firm. Unfortunately numbers come to dictate mode of construction and, ultimately, quality. Within a few weeks the family and I will return to our home in Shelburne Falls, Mass. and I will set up a shop there. I sincerely hope your interest in fine bamboo rods continues to grow - and if ever I can be of service in this or any regard please

do not hesitate to contact me! (I'll send an updated address and phone number once we have relocated.)

One final point I might mention is our annual Pennie Creek outing. A group of us here for several years gathered to fish Pennie during the gizzard shad and sulphur hatches. Vince, Rick Robbins, Frank Thompson, likely Barry Beck and Buck Metz are among those that make it a fun and informative time. There are several others as well. We would like to invite you to join us for fine fishing and good companionship and usually much talk. The date will be firmed up as the season approaches - I'll see that you are kept posted as to time and place.

Best wishes to you and yours in the approaching holidays!

Yours truly,
Tom Maxwell

P.S. If you wish to set up the small travel fly tying kit may I suggest you contact Frank Thompson in Belleville - time & circumstance permitting. Frank did a superb job of outfitting his unit and there are few imitations he cannot match.

T.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1980

Dear Senator Byrd:

I have decided that I will veto H.R. 7584, the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations Act of 1980. A provision in this Act, the Helms-Collins amendment, would impose an unprecedented prohibition on the ability of the President of the United States and the Attorney General to use the Federal courts to ensure that our Constitution and laws are faithfully executed.

Throughout my Administration, I have been committed to the enhancement and strong enforcement of our civil rights laws. Such laws are the backbone of our commitment to equal justice. I cannot allow a law to be enacted which so impairs the government's ability to enforce our Constitution and civil rights acts.

I have often stated my belief that busing should only be used as a last resort in school desegregation cases. But busing is not the real issue here. The real issue is whether it is proper for the Congress to prevent the President from carrying out his constitutional responsibility to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States.

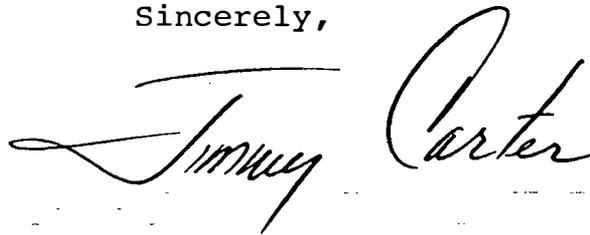
The precedent that would be established if this legislation became law is dangerous. It would effectively allow the Congress to tell a President that there are certain constitutional remedies that he cannot ask the courts to apply. If a President can be barred from going to the courts on this issue, a future Congress could by the same reasoning prevent a President from asking the courts to rule on the constitutionality of other matters upon which the President and the Congress disagree.

For any President to accept this precedent would permit a serious encroachment on the powers of this office. I have a responsibility to my successors and to the American people not to permit that encroachment to take place. I intend to discharge that responsibility to the best of my ability.

The purpose of this letter is to ensure that there is no doubt about my opposition to the objectionable provision in the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations Act. My opposition also applies to the inclusion of such a provision in the Continuing Resolution.

I would of course prefer to avoid a veto of the Resolution. I recognize the difficulties such a veto could impose on critically important operations of the government and on the Congressional schedule. But I would be shirking my constitutional responsibilities if I allowed this unprecedented and unwarranted encroachment on Executive authority and responsibility to prevail.

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 Robert C. Byrd
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

9:30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/4/80

Mr. President:

Hugh has the library report ready and would like to hand it to you this morning. He also wants to make sure you fully aware of the computer systems he has developed. Shall I schedule him for 10 minutes?

yes no

9:30 AM

Phil

~~no more~~
J

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1980

C
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

HC

SUBJECT:

White House Automated Information Systems

Attached for your information is a summary of the White House automated information systems which my office has developed over the past four years, or is in the process of developing.

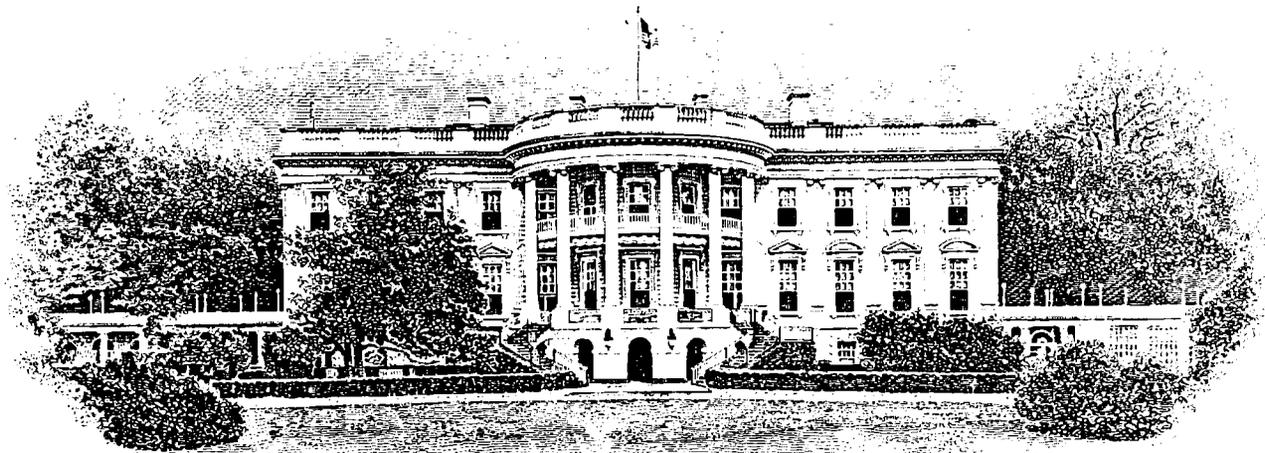
A little less than four years ago, this list consisted of about six applications -- now we have forty-five. We have more detailed documentation on these applications should you want to see them.

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Automated Information Systems In The White House Office



*Summary
as of
June 1980*



12:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 3, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: Private Luncheon with Black Leaders
December 4, 1980, 12:00 noon, Cabinet Room

I. PURPOSE

To meet off-the-record with Black leaders who have supported the Administration and are now concerned about the future.

II. BACKGROUND

A number of Black leaders have requested meetings with you to discuss their concerns about the future. To address their requests, selected leaders have been invited to an off the record luncheon with the President. All of the participants in the luncheon have been helpful to us during this Administration. Some campaigned actively while those from tax exempt organizations wrote and spoke favorably. All deserve credit for helping to deliver about 90 percent of the Black community to you on election day.

These leaders have expressed concern about the future direction of our country and want to know how they can be more helpful. In addition, some of them are interested in immediate matters such as pending contracts or grants and in the number of Black appointees you have brought into government who are now out of jobs.

III. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

- A. Participants: Dorothy Height, National President, National Council of Negro Women; Benjamin Hooks, Executive Director, NAACP; Jesse Jackson, National President, Operation PUSH; Vernon Jordan, National President, National Urban League; Coretta Scott King, President, Martin Luther King Center for Social Change; Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Attorney and former Director, Washington Office NAACP; and Coleman Young, Mayor of Detroit, Michigan.

Cardiss Collins, Jesse Hill, and Andrew Young were invited but are unable to attend. Mrs. Collins is in the hospital, Andy Young is out of the country until December 10, and Jesse Hill will be at Cape Canaveral to observe a launching. Biographical information on each of the attendees is attached.

White House Staff: Louis Martin

B. Press: White House Photographer. No Press.

BLACK LEADERS' LUNCHEON - ATTENDEES

HEIGHT, DOROTHY I., civil rights activist; b. Richmond, VA, Mar. 24, 1913; B.S., M.S., NY U.; hon. L.H.D., Tuskegee Inst.; L.H.D., Coppin State Coll.; LL.D., Harvard U.; LL.D., Pace Coll. Nat. pres., Nat. Council of Negro Women, Inc., NCNW; dir., Cntr. for Racial Justice of Young Women's Chris. Assn.; served as pres. NCNW since 1957; caseworker, N.Y.C. Welfare Dept., 1934; began working with YWCA, 1937, rose through ranks to present position. Served on numerous commns., bds., including NY State Social Welfare Bd., 1958-68; U.S. Dept. of Def. Adv. Com. on Women, 1952-55; A.R.C. bd. govs., 1964-70; past pres., Delta Sigma Theta sor., 1947-58; pres.'s com. for Employment of the Handicapped; mem., ad hoc com., Pub. Welfare Dept. Hlth., Edn. & Welfare; cons., African Affairs to Sec. State; mem. women's com., Office Emergency Planning, Pres.'s Com. on Status of Women; Pres.'s Com. for Equal Employment Oppt.; bd. dir., CARE; Comm. Rel. Serv.; bd. govs., ARC; currently holds bd. mem. with 15 orgns. Written numerous articles; recip. 14 awards including Distinguished Svc. Award, Nat. Conf. on Social Welfare, 1971. Office: 1346 Connecticut Av NW Washington DC 20036

HOOKS, BENJAMIN L., attorney; b. Memphis, Jan. 31, 1925; LL.B., DePaul U., 1948; m. Frances Dancy; 1 dau.—Patricia (Gray). Exec. dir., N.A.A.C.P.; commr., FCC; pastor, New Mt. Moriah Bapt., Detroit, 1964-72; pastor, Middle Bapt., Memphis, 1956-72; pres., Mahalia Jackson Chicken Sys., Memphis, 1969-70; judge, Shelby Co. Criminal Ct., Memphis, 1965-68. Mem., Nat. Am. & TN Bar Assns.; Judicial Coun. Nat. Bar Assn.; bd. trustee, LeMoyné-Owen Coll., Memphis; fin. sec., So. Christian Ldrshp. Conf., 1968-72; grand chancellor, Knights Pythias; bd. trustees, Hampton Inst., VA; N.A.A.C.P.; bd. dir., TN Coun. Human Rel., 1966-68. Hon. D.H.L., Howard U., 1975; hon. LL.D., Wilberforce U., 1975; Gold Medal Achievement Award, Masons, 1972; Man of Yr. Award, Masons, 1964; Optimist Club Am. Award, 1966; Lincoln League Award, 1965; TN Reg. Bapt. Conv. Award; hon. D.H.L., Central State U., 1974; Nat. Communications Award, Nat. Assn. Media Women, 1973; Cincinnati Progress Award, 1974. Co-founder, v.p., Mutual Fed. Savs. & Loan, Memphis, AUS, 1943-46. Office: 1790 Broadway New York NY 10019

JACKSON, JESSE L., clergyman, civic leader; b. Greenville, SC, Oct. 8, 1941; B.S., A&T Coll., 1964; D.D., Chicago Theological Sem., 2 yrs; m. Jacqueline Lavinia Davis; children—Santita, Jesse Louis, Jr., Jonathan, Luther, Yusef DuBois. Nat. pres., Operation PUSH. Pres., A&T Coll., Student Govt., 1963-64; Rep., Young Democrats Club; delegate to U.S. Youth Coun., 1963-64; leader of Greenville, SC Civil Rights Movement, 1960; NC Intercoll. Coun. on Human Rights, pres.; liaison off. to Governor Stanford's ofc.; directed a service of Statewide TV Prog., 1962; mem., Greensboro, NC Civil Rights Movement, 1963; Cong. of Racial Equality field rep. for Southeastern Region, 1965. Asso. min., Fellowship Missionary Bapt. Ch.; Nat. dir., SCLC Operation Breadbasket by appointment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1967. Listed in Who's Who in Am. Coll. & Univ., 1964; Greensboro Cit. of Yr., 1964. Windsor Comm. Recreation Center; Chicago Club Frontier's Internat. Man of Yr., 1968; Nat. Med. Assn. Presidential Award, 1969; Humanitarian Father of the Yr., Nat. Father's Day Com., 1971. Office: 930 E 50 St Chicago IL 60615

JORDAN, VERNON E., JR., association director; b. Atlanta, Aug. 15, 1935; B.A., DePauw U., 1957; J.D., Howard U. Law Sch., 1960; m. Shirley M. Yabrough; 1 dau.—Vickie. Exec. dir., Nat. Urban League, 1972—; exec. dir., United Negro Coll. Fund, 1970-72; dir., Voter Edn. Proj., So. Reg. Coun., 1965-70; atty., O.E.O., 1965; GA Field Dir., N.A.A.C.P., 1961-63; pvt. pract., GA & AR. Mem., Am. Nat. Bar Assns.; AR & GA Bar; U.S. Supreme Ct. Bar; Nat. Conf. Black Lawyers. Bd. mem., Nat. Coun. Crime & Delinquency; John Hay Whitney Found.; Nat. Multiple Sclerosis Soc.; Nat. Urban Coalition; Atlanta U. Ctr.; Rockefeller Found.; Urban Inst.; Bankers Trust Co.; Bankers Trust NY Corp.; Celanese Corp.; Clark Coll.; Columbia-Presbyn. Hosp.; M.I.T. Corp.; J.C. Penny Co., Inc. & Xerox Corp. Hon. degs., Yale U.; Brandeis U.; DePauw U.; Duke U.; Howard U.; Univ. MA; MI State U.; Tuskegee Inst.; Benedict Coll.; Bloomfield Coll.; Boston Coll.; Hamilton Coll.; Morehouse Coll.; Morris Brown Coll.; NC A & T U.; Tougaloo Coll.; Wilberforce U.; Notre Dame U.; Williams Coll.; Dillard U.; Lafayette Coll.; Long Island U.; Wesleyan U. Office: Nat Urban League 500 E 62 St New York NY 10021

KING, CORETTA SCOTT, (A/K/A MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.), lecturer, writer, concert singer; b. Marion, AL, Apr. 27, 1927; B.A., Antioch Coll., 1951; Mus.B., New England Cons. of Music, 1954; Dr. of Music, 1971; L.H.D., 1971; L.H.D., Boston U., 1969; Marymount-Manhattan Coll., 1969; Brandeis U., 1969; Wilberforce U., 1970; Keuka Coll., 1970; LL.D., U. Bridgeport, 1970; Morgan St. Coll., 1970; N.E. U., 1971; Bates Coll., 1971; wid., children—Yolanda Denise, Martin Luther III, Dexter Scott, Bernice Albertine. Pres., Martin Luther King, Jr. Ctr. for Social Change; pres., Martin Luther King, Jr. Found.; perf., Freedom Concert: voice instr., Morris Brown Coll., 1962; num. concerts in U.S., India, 1959; conc. debut, Springfield, OH, 1948. Mem. exec. com., Nat. Com. of Inquiry; spon., So. Racial Action Proj., Inc.; chmn., Commn. on Econ. Just. for Women; co-chmn., Clergy & Laymen concerned about Vietnam; bd. of dir., So. Christ. Lead. Conf.; Great Britain Chap., Martin Luther King, Jr., Found.; trust., Robert F. Kennedy Meml. Ctr.; del., White House Conf. Child. & Youth, 1960; sponsor, Sane Nuclear Policy; Com. on Responsibility, Mobil. to End War in Vietnam, 1966, 67; Margaret Sanger Meml. Found.; author, "My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr."; num. articles & contrib. to books & mag.; num. public appear. Mem., YWCA; Women's Orgn. Internat. Leag. for Peace & Freedom; Nat. Coun. Negro Women; Women Strike for Peace (del. disarmament conf.), Geneva, Switzerland, 1962; bd. mgrs., United Ch. Women; co-chpsn., Nat. Comm. for Full Employ.; Nat. Union of Hosp. & Health Care Employees Dist. 1199; exec. bd. mem., Nat. Health Ins. Comm.; bd. of trust., Ebenezer Bapt. Ch.; N.A.A.C.P. Hon. mem., Alpha Kappa Alpha; Links. Citation for work in Peace & Freedom, 1963; Human Dignity & Human Rights Awd., Norfolk Chap., 1964; Woman of Yr., Utility Club, N.Y.C., 1962; Woman of Yr., Nat. Assn. Radio & TV Announc., 1968; Outst. Cit. Awd., Montgomery, AL, Improve. Assn., 1959; merit awd., St. Louis Argus, 1960; Dist. Achiev. Awd., Nat. Org. Colored Women's Clubs, 1962; Louise Waterman Wise Awd., Am. Jewish Congress Women's Aux., 1963; Myrtle Wreath Awd., Cleve. Hadassah, 1965; Wateler Peace prize, 1968; Dag Hainmarskjeld Awd., 1969; Pacem in Terris Awd., Internat. Overseas Svc. Found., 1969; Leadership for Freedom Awd., Roosevelt U., 1971; Martin Luther King Meml. Medal, City Coll., NY, 1971; Ann. Brotherhood Awd., Nat. Coun. of Negro Women, 1957; Awd. for Excell. in the Field of Human Rel., Soc. for Family of May, 1968; Universal Love Awd., Premio San Valentine Comm., Verona, Italy, 1968; Academic Diplom. de la Paix, World Organ. of Diplomatic Press, 1969; Internat. Viareggio Awd., 1971; Who's Who in Am.; Who's Who Among Am. Women; Authors & Writers Who's Who; 2,000 Women of Achvmt.; 100 Most Influential Black Am., 1971; Am. 75 Most Important Women, Ladies Home Journal, 1971; 1st Woman to deliver Class Day Address at Harvard U., 1968; 1st Woman to preach at Statutory Serv., St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng.; num. other awds. Office: 671 Beckwith St SW Atlanta GA 30314

MITCHELL, CLARENCE M., JR., attorney; b. Baltimore, MD, Mar. 8; A.B., Lincoln U., 1932; LL.D., LL.B., U. MD; postgrad., U. MN; Atlanta U.; LL.D., Morgan State Coll., 1973; m. Juanita; children—Clarence, Keiffer, Michael, George. Dir., WA N.A.A.C.P.; legis. chmn., Ldrshp. Conf. Civil Rights; dir. WA Bur., 1950—; labor sec., N.A.A.C.P., 1945-50. Mem., MD Bar Assn. Mem., Pres.'s Com. to Employ Physically Handicapped; U.S. rep., 7th spl. session 13th Gen. Assembly, UN, 1975—; mem., Am. Fed. Bar Assn. Rept., Spingarn Medal, N.A.A.C.P., 1969. Office: Woodward Bldg Suite 410 733 15th St NW Washington DC 20005*

YOUNG, COLEMAN A., mayor; b. Tuscaloosa, AL, 1918. Mayor of Detroit, 1973—; first black to serve on Dem. Nat. Com., 1968; MI Senator, 1964-74; del., MI Constitutional Conv., 1960; former ins. exec.; mgr., chain of dry cleaners; Involved in early organizing battles of UAW; took a leadership role in the Wayne Co. C.I.O. & combined civil rights & labor activities as Exec. Sec., Nat. Negro Labor Council. Commissioned officer, USAC, WW II. Office: Ofc. of the Mayor Detroit MI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*
SUBJECT: Ford Transition Mail

During the former President's briefings that we recently went through, you asked me to advise you as to the volume of mail received by President and Mrs. Ford. I am advised that in the first two to three months of their transition, both President and Mrs. Ford received a combined total of 1,500 to 1,800 letters per week. After that it dropped off, and for the next two years the average combined total was in the 1,200 to 1,500 per month range, depending on their activity.

During the initial three month period, when the flow of letters was overwhelming, they responded to most of them with a printed card that served as somewhat of a collector's item. It said something like "due to the large number of letters we have received, I cannot respond to each of you personally. However, both Mrs. Ford and I want you to know how much we appreciate your kind thoughts." I have been advised that people responded well to this.

Obviously, the volume of mail you receive through the months and years will be a function of your and Rosalynn's activities.

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9:45 AM

December 3, 1980

MEETING WITH REP. MARTY RUSSO (D-ILLINOIS-3)

Thursday, December 4, 1980

9:45 a.m. (10 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M./BR*

I. PURPOSE

To thank Russo for his support.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Russo was one of your earliest political supporters. He spent a great deal of his personal time campaigning for you during the primaries, was elected a Carter delegate to the Convention, and continued campaigning for the general election.

Russo has also been very supportive on legislative matters.

Participants: The President, Rep. Russo, Bill Cable.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thanks for all your help before, during and after the election.
2. I appreciate your friendship.
3. Good luck in your future endeavors.

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1980

①

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

FROM: RICHARD MOE *RM*

I regret I was out of town when you met with the staff last week, because there were a few things I wanted to say to you. First and foremost, I'm still heartsick over the results of the election, not because of what it means to any of us personally but because of what it means for the nation. Your leadership over the past four years, and particularly your willingness to take head-on some intractable problems, will serve as a standard for the modern presidency for years to come. History, I am convinced, will treat you very kindly -- certainly more kindly than your contemporary critics -- in much the same way it has treated Harry Truman. That is especially true of your enormous accomplishments in the Middle East and in setting the nation on a new course of energy independence.

Your unique relationship with the Vice President will also serve as a model for your successors. Your determination to restructure that relationship and make it work was one of the noblest, wisest and most generous acts of any presidency -- and you deserve full credit for it.

On a more personal note, let me express my sincere thanks for the many kindnesses you have shown me and my family. You honored me by making me a member of your own senior staff and by allowing me to serve you in various capacities, and I shall never forget it. The memories of weekends spent at Camp David will be treasured by my family forever. Your thoughtfulness and consideration for a member of a vice president's staff have been unparalleled, and I shall always be in your debt for it.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
November 21, 1980

Page 2

Never once in four years have I been ashamed to have been associated with you and your Administration. My guess is that few of my predecessors could make that statement. There have been disagreements, to be sure, but never on matters of principle. You have consistently maintained your commitment to those goals and principles to which my own career has been devoted, and the nation as well as myself has been enriched by the experience. I am proud of every day I spent in your White House.

I have no regrets whatsoever, nor should any of us, except that we could have served you better.

May God bless and watch over you and your family.

CQ

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

Vol. 38, No. 48

• Pages 3429-3476

• Nov. 29, 1980

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'Superfund' Compromise

(3435)



Public Employee Lobbying

(3445)

Leadership Battle

(3431)

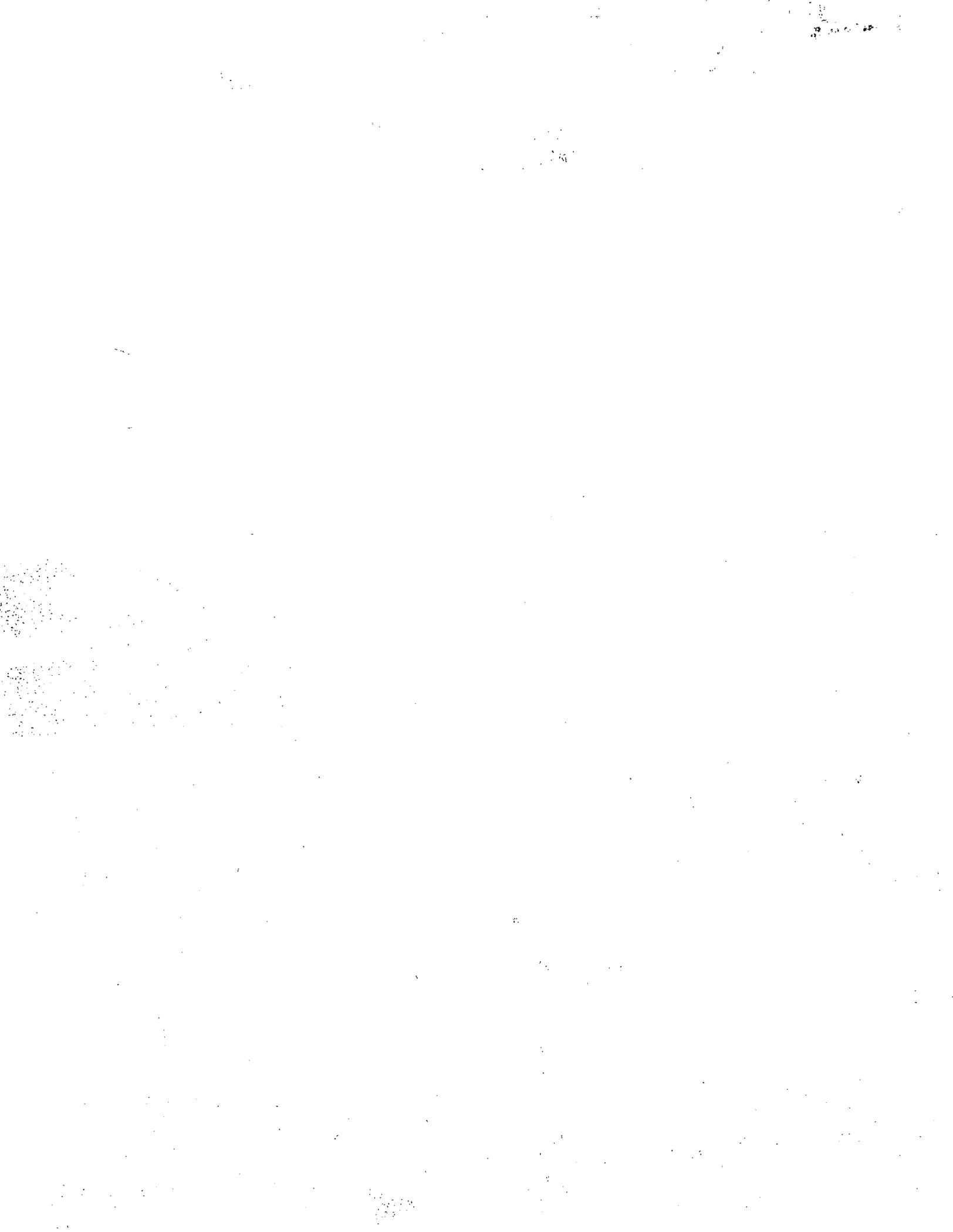
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for Purposes WASHINGTON

C

Dear Mr President —
Your call to Martin
gave us last hour
a shining moment.

We who loved him
and worked with him
are grateful

— it gave contentment
to his soul & his
family — Thanks is empty
compared to what I wish
had words to express —
Love —
John



Martha Myers, Deputy Counsel In Office of Consumer Affairs



MARTHA S. MYERS

Martha S. Myers, 32, deputy general counsel of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, died of cancer Saturday at her home in Washington.

Prior to joining the consumer affairs office in the spring of 1979, she had been with the general counsel's office of the American Express Co. in New York. Earlier she had worked in the New York law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett.

Miss Myers was born in Newark, N. J., and grew up in Shrewsbury, N. J. She graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1969 and from New York University Law School in 1972. She was an editor of the university's Law Review and was elected to the Order of the Coif.

Survivors include her mother, Irene B. Myers of Washington, and a sister, Lora K. Myers of New York City.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the charity of one's choice.

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Meeting/Breakfast with
Democratic Congressional Leadership
Tuesday, December 2, 1980
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12-2-80

Cong leadership

Appropriations - St/Justice - Health, Int.
Ag, Def (conference)

Fair Housing

Continuing Resolution (busing out?)

Superfund - Ray Roberts

Reconciliation - good

Maggie (book)

Last breakfast

Hostages

Rev Sh

Iran - Iraq

Poland

SALT - PRC -

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Alaska Lands

Syria - Jordan

State of Union

04 dec 80

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Henry - Thanks
Good - Tokyo
Was also most
important re
energy -*

INFORMATION

December 2, 1980

JC

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY OWEN *HO*
SUBJECT: Your Record in Foreign Economic Policy

In the last weeks of the campaign I wrote a short article to underline your accomplishments in the field of foreign economic policy. I wasn't able to get it published; the Post, Times, and Wall Street Journal were full up till election day.

I attach the article. You may find some insights in it that will be useful if you have occasion to discuss your Administration's record during the next few weeks.

Such staunch Republicans as George Shultze, Tom Clausen, and Peter Flanigan have told me of their admiration for your accomplishments in this field. We should try to get these accomplishments better known. They have helped to prevent the unsolved domestic economic problems of industrial countries from leading to a world depression, as in the 1930s. This may be the most important economic achievement of the decade just past.

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H Owen
Susan
file

Why did unsolved domestic economic problems lead to a World depression in the 1930s, but not in the 1970s?

There are lots of answers to this question, but they include one that will probably not occur to you: In the 1970s, unlike the 1930s, the heads of government of the main industrial countries took the lead personally in developing new forms of international cooperation. This process -- begun by Ford, Giscard, and Schmidt at the Rambouillet Summit of 1975 -- did not solve inflation and unemployment at home, but it prevented them from leading to global catastrophe abroad. In this process, President Carter played a part which is nonetheless important for being little known.

Economic Summits among these leaders were started as a means of coordinating macro-economic and international monetary policy. Some success was achieved in the latter field at Rambouillet in 1975, when a breakthrough toward floating exchange rates was accomplished. Once this was done, the future movement of exchange rates depended largely on countries' domestic economic policies, and there wasn't a lot for Summits henceforth to do in the international monetary field. Nor with a few exceptions (notably, the 1% stimulus agreed by Germany at the 1978 Bonn Summit), have Summits proved useful in shaping domestic economic policy, which responds largely to the internal pressures.

Hence people who expected Summits to produce a stable dollar or to lick inflation were disappointed. What Summits have done is to ensure that these unsolved domestic problems didn't produce a world depression, by coordinating policy in three fields that it was not originally expected to address: trade, capital replenishments for international financial institutions, and energy.

Trade policy illustrates the point. Escalating tariffs (like Smoot-Hawley) triggered and worsened world depression in the 1930s. When protectionist pressures began to increase in the early 1970s, a new round of trade negotiations was begun to contain them. Told that these negotiations were stalemated in the trenches, when he took over US responsibility for them in 1977, Bob Strauss replied that he couldn't even see the trenches; the negotiations hadn't gotten that far. Yet two years later a world trade agreement that significantly cut both tariff and non-tariff trade barriers had been concluded. How come?

Part of the answer is that the heads of government of the main industrial countries intervened to give the negotiations needed political impetus. In unprecedented face-to-face decisions about trade goals and timing at the London Summit of 1977, they committed themselves to achieve substantive breakthroughs before the end of the year in the three main specific areas. At the Bonn Summit the following year, the heads of government also directed the negotiators "to conclude the negotiations successfully by December 14, 1978". Their involvement did not end there; whenever the negotiators ran into trouble, President Carter, who had proposed the Summit commitments, would phone or write other leaders urging progress. Strauss believes that a multilateral trade agreement could not have been achieved without these actions by the leaders who had to assume ultimate responsibility.

But it soon became apparent that the US was not able to play the leadership role that was required to achieve further international energy cooperation: Other countries were unwilling to respond to our leadership so long as we were not seen to be taking effective action to reduce our own oil consumption. The President's commitment at the 1978 Bonn Summit to phased decontrol of crude oil prices (probably the most important and difficult economic decision of his Administration) marked a turning point. After this and other US actions to reduce oil consumption, we were able to get other countries to take our proposals for further international energy cooperation seriously.

The need for this cooperation was evident when, in 1979, a marginal excess (much less than 7 percent) of global oil demand over supply generated a catastrophic run-up in oil prices. In response, at the June 1980 Venice Economic Summit, the heads of government confirmed a May IEA decision to set national oil import targets, which could be converted by Ministerial decision into import ceilings in case of another crisis, so that countries would not be bidding against each other for scarce oil supplies.

At Venice, the heads of government also addressed the critical longer-term energy problem: They pledged to reduce their annual oil imports gradually to the level of oil exports expected to be available in 1985, which was estimated by the IEA at 22 million barrels a day; and they agreed to produce the equivalent of 15-20 million barrels a day of alternative types of energy (coal, synthetics, etc.) by 1990 -- thus breaking the link between oil and economic growth.

We still have a long way to go in international economic cooperation: The heads of governments' Venice energy commitments have to be translated into action; some of the contributions needed to complete IMF and World Bank replenishments have yet to be made; and the multilateral trade agreement has to be defended daily against protectionist pressures. But the fact that hard economic problems have brought the heads of government of the industrial countries closer together, instead of driving them apart as in the 1930s, gives some reason to believe that these needs will be met.

The US willingness to assume the responsibilities of leadership in the 1970s, unlike the 1930s, helped to make this progress possible. President Carter made or supported specific proposals for new forms of international economic cooperation; and he took the difficult US actions -- whether in energy, trade, or aid -- that were needed to back them up. This is the role that an American President is expected to play, not least by the other heads of government. Europe's and Japan's role has grown, but the US is still the world's largest economic power by a wide margin.

Despite the Vietnam tragedy, history will probably judge that the greatest menace to the industrial countries' societies in the 1970s was economic. Inflation threatened to unravel the implicit internal social compact that held these societies together, as the threat of Soviet aggression in the 1950s held these societies hostage externally. In the 1970s, as in the 1950s, new forms of international cooperation contained the threat.

We now think of the heads of government who made this possible in the 1950s -- Truman, Yoshida, Adenauer, etc. -- as great statesmen. But at the time they were exposed to the defeats and criticism that are the common lot of politicians. Few Americans -- or Europeans, for that matter -- thought in the early 1950s that they had been present at the creation of a new international order in the security field.

Nor is the recent decade usually considered one of brilliant economic achievement in the main industrial countries, to put it mildly. But in the perspective of history, the most important fact about this decade may be that the heads of these countries facing domestic economic challenges that they could not master, found ways of working with each other to ensure that these problems did not trigger a global catastrophe. In this achievement, the US can be proud of the part it played.

04 dec 80

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Lloyd Cutler

Jack Watson

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 19, 1980

cc To Anne
Lloyd
Jack.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*
LLOYD CUTLER *Lloyd*

Submit proposals
to me (≤ 15
names) J

SUBJECT: MEDALS OF FREEDOM

We recommend that you begin thinking about whether you wish to confer additional Medals of Freedom on or before January 20 and, if so, to whom.

Beginning with President Eisenhower, it has been customary for each departing President to confer Medals of Freedom shortly before the end of his term. President Eisenhower conferred 5, President Johnson conferred 22 (including one in December 1968), and President Ford conferred 24.*

Some of these end-of-term medals were conferred on members of the President's official family (particularly those who served in the foreign policy - national security areas) and others were conferred on private citizens.

You do not need suggestions from us about members of the Cabinet and other close advisors. If you wish, we would be glad to submit suggestions of other non-political public officials (for example, Gerard Smith) and private citizens.

A list of all previous medal recipients is attached. For many of the end-of-term awards, a mere announcement was made without any public ceremony, but there is no clear precedent one way or the other.

Please let us know how we can be helpful.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

*Presidents Kennedy and Nixon, of course, did not complete their terms.

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/3/80

Mr. President:

Frank Moore has asked
if you would do this. It
would have to be today.

approve disapprove

 Phil

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

1055

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 2, 1980

SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

MEETING: A photo-opportunity with Congressman Vic Fazio when the President signs H.R. 4084, An act to provide for an agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California on the management of the Suisun Marsh.

LENGTH: 5 minutes

DATE: Wednesday, December 3, 1980.

PURPOSE: To have Congressman Fazio present when the President signs the bill into law.

BACKGROUND: H.R. 4084 is the first piece of legislation that the Congressman has introduced that will be signed into law.

Congressman Fazio has been extremely helpful over the last many months and a strong supporter of the President.

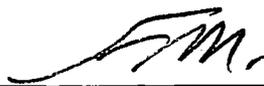
EVENT DETAILS: Location: Oval Office

Participants: Congressman Fazio

Press Coverage: White House Photographer

INITIAL REQUESTER: Jim Copeland

APPROVED BY
FRANK MOORE:



DATE OF SUBMISSION:

12/2/80

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 3, 1980

1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE

FM.

Senator Howard Baker called me today to invite you and Mrs. Carter to have dinner with the Bakers anytime between now and mid January at his home. His suggestions for others to attend were Abe Ribicoff, Mark Hatfield, and Bob Strauss. He would be happy to add or subtract anyone you would like.

The Senator would like to do this for two reasons. The first because you had him and his wife Joy for dinner and the most important because he enjoys being with you.

There is no particular hurry in responding to this.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

cc: Phil Wise

SBA - OSMA - HUD - EPA - CIA - GSA -

Cabinet Meeting
Wednesday, December 3, 1980
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CABINET

12-3-80

Don't BE TIMID

{ Mid E
Poland ✓
Hostages

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Budget - appeals - 2 wks.

Transition - Reports

Record of administration

My plans

Stay in touch

Summary of dept work

Speak up

Debt limit

Δ defense attitudes

Federalism

Ambassadors

Trade

Prevent cruelty

World war in 21st century

Movie

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(5)

11/26/80

Mrs. Carter:
Mr. President:

8 signatures requested.

Rick/Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANNE WEXLER *AW*

SUBJECT: USE OF LARGE PRINTS TO ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIALS AND SUPPORTERS -- INSCRIPTIONS
AND SIGNATURES

Virtually all of the Senior Staff and Cabinet members have provided us the requested names so that computer processing is now well underway. Early next week we should be in a position to know how many of each type of print and letter will be required so that we can begin our printing process. This process should take about four or five days, after which should be able to quickly provide you those prints which Mrs. Carter and you will be signing and to begin processing and mailing all the rest.

We need your selection on the inscriptions for each category of print. A description of the categories and some suggested inscriptions are attached. Please indicate your choice or such other inscriptions as you might desire.

We need eight original signatures each from Mrs. Carter and you done on separate sheets of white bond paper. Please indicate your preference among the eight signatures for use on the Category C prints. On the large Category B-1 prints, the printer will print eight prints at a time on his large press. Therefore, he can use eight different signatures so that each one looks slightly different.

Finally, please write the inscription chosen by you for the 500 Category B prints (which Mrs. Carter and you will personally sign) on the margin of the enclosed sample paper which will be used for those prints.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/1/80

Mr. President --

Upon seeing that you had not selected inscriptions I went on and checked some... hence the green ink.

Please review, change if you don't agree.

However, please also inscribe* (but do not sign) the print. Print will be reproduced with inscription, and you & RSC will personally sign.

--SSC

Handwritten:
~~Handwritten~~
(lower left half of print)

Inscriptions

Choose one in each category

Category B - 500 large prints for outside persons who strongly supported us over 4 years, plus selected Administration officials -- i.e., Senior Staff, Cabinet; individually signed by the President and Mrs. Carter.

- Inscription to be handwritten by the President and printed on each print:

(CHOOSE ONE) ✓ With gratitude for your contributions to our nation --- we will never forget your friendship and support.

As a token of our friendship --- and with profound appreciation for your constant support.

To a valued friend with appreciation for your help over four years.

Category B-1-Large prints for all Administration appointees, with printed signatures of President and Mrs. Carter.

- Inscription to be written by calligraphers and printed on each print:

(CHOOSE ONE) *J o/k* ✓ With thanks and appreciation for your dedication and contributions to our country --- we are proud to have served with you.

To a valuable member of the Carter team --- with thanks and appreciation for your dedication.

With appreciation for your contributions as a member of the Carter Team --- we are proud to have served our country with you.

Category C - 30,000 11 x 14 prints to outside supporters, with printed signatures of President and Mrs. Carter.

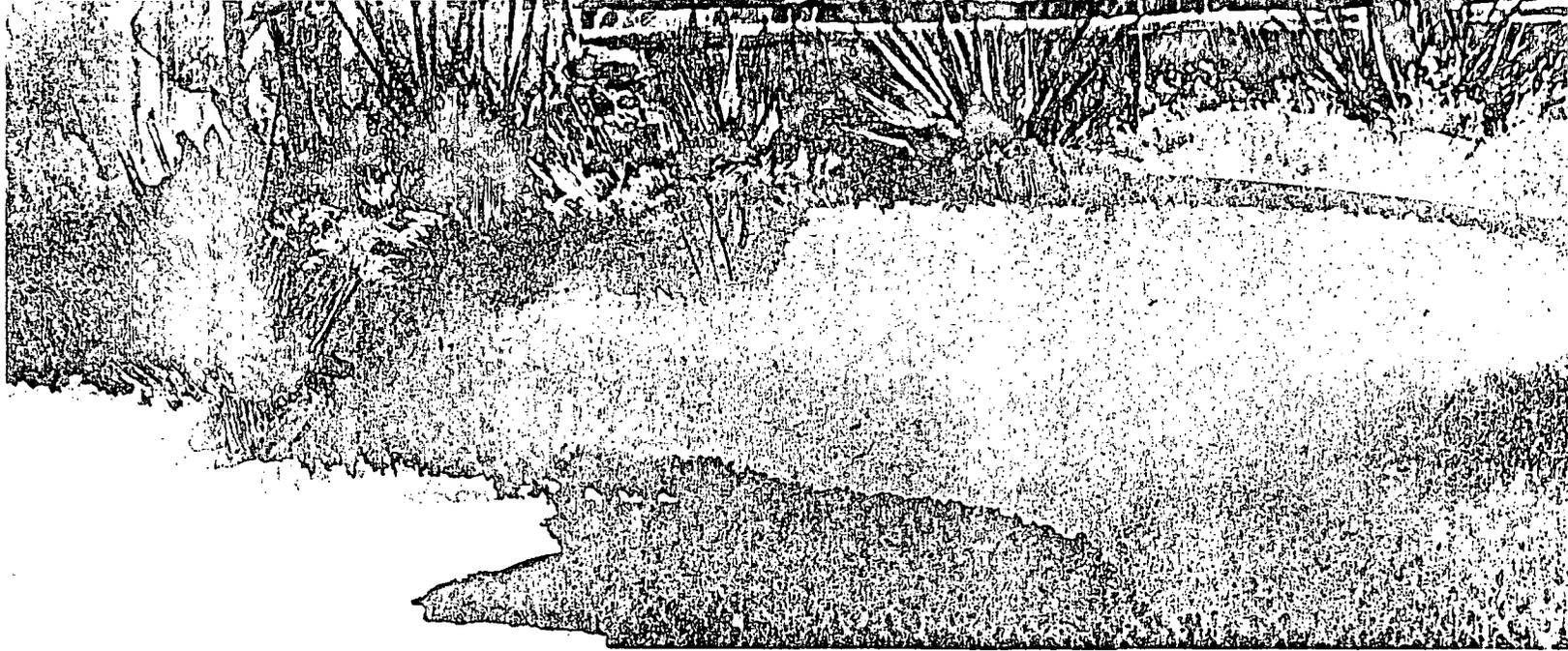
- Inscription to be written by calligraphers and printed on the prints:

(CHOOSE ONE) *J o/k* With thanks for your friendship and support, and with our best wishes, →

With thanks for your help and friendship over four years, and with our best wishes,

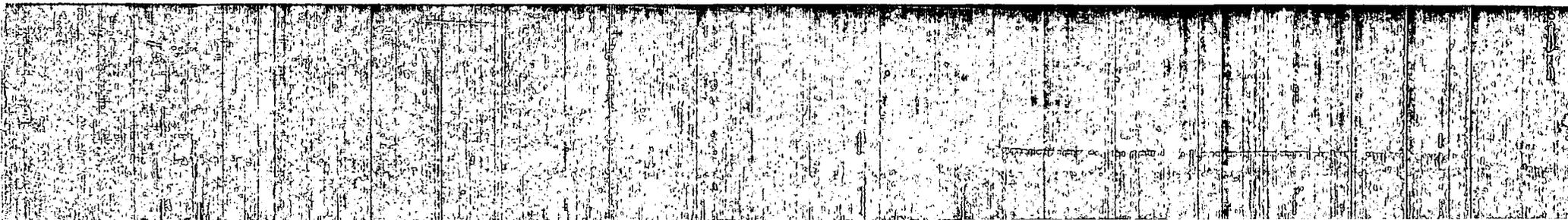
With our best wishes in recognition of your help and support.

With thanks for your contributions to our country, and with our best wishes.



With gratitude for your contributions
to our nation -- we will never forget
your friendship and support.

FALL IN KENTUCKY by artist Clem Joerling.
Printed on Buckeye Limited 100% cotton, Natural finish, 90 lb.



*With thanks and appreciation for your
dedication and contributions to our country-
we are proud to have served with you.*

Black Ink

5-1

*Thanks for your friendship and support
— With our best wishes,*

*Thanks for your friendship and support!
With our best wishes,*

*With
ded
we*

To Set Momjian

B - Large print, handwritten inscription printed on, no signatures, to be numbered and signed by artist.

600 with tubes
(leave one sign blank on 75 prints)

You are receiving original inscription which is to be returned to Mike Chanin.

B-1 - large print, caligraphered inscription printed on, signatures printed on.

8000 with tubes
You are receiving original inscription and 8 original signatures each of President and Mrs. Carter -- all to be returned to Mike Chanin.

C - 12 X 14 prints, caligraphered inscription printed on, signatures printed on.

35,000
You are receiving original inscription and will choose signatures for the President and Mrs. Carter from 8 sets received of each -- all to be returned to Mike Chanin.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/2/78

Louis Martin
Phil Wise

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
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ADMIN CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

VICE PRESIDENT
JORDAN
EIZENSTAT
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
RAFSHOON
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE

ARAGON
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HUTCHESON
LINDER
MARTIN
MOE
PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
SANDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

Louis - Phil
J

Memorandum to the President

11/26/78

From: Louis Martin

1. The fear that blacks and the poor will have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden and sacrifice in the fight on inflation is very real . It is a growing fear. In view of this a meeting with a cross-section of Black leaders would be helpful. Several major groups have requested audiences on this issue.

one meeting
ok - plan well -
I'll spend 30 min
with them

2. The issue of fairness and equality of sacrifice in the fight on inflation might be stressed in the major speeches on the anti-inflation program.

J agree

3. Our foes are charging that the American tragedy in Guyana is an indictment of the American way of life. While we reject this view, it would serve some purpose, I believe, to recognize the tragedy as a challenge to all our established institutions, including our schools and churches, government and the private sector. The outreach of the institutions to all segments of the society is crucial.

4. I recommend a reception in the mansion in the holiday period for all minority Presidential appointees. Your appearance at the reception would be inspirational .

7

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1980

Dear Mr. Speaker:-

I have decided that I will veto H.R. 7584, the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations Act of 1980. A provision in this Act, the Helms-Collins amendment, would impose an unprecedented prohibition on the ability of the President of the United States and the Attorney General to use the Federal courts to ensure that our Constitution and laws are faithfully executed.

Throughout my Administration, I have been committed to the enhancement and strong enforcement of our civil rights laws. Such laws are the backbone of our commitment to equal justice. I cannot allow a law to be enacted which so impairs the government's ability to enforce our Constitution and civil rights acts.

I have often stated my belief that busing should only be used as a last resort in school desegregation cases. But busing is not the real issue here. The real issue is whether it is proper for the Congress to prevent the President from carrying out his constitutional responsibility to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States.

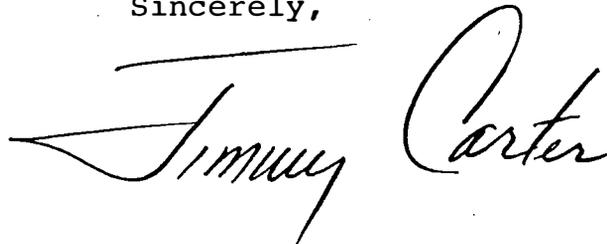
The precedent that would be established if this legislation became law is dangerous. It would effectively allow the Congress to tell a President that there are certain constitutional remedies that he cannot ask the courts to apply. If a President can be barred from going to the courts on this issue, a future Congress could by the same reasoning prevent a President from asking the courts to rule on the constitutionality of other matters upon which the President and the Congress disagree.

For any President to accept this precedent would permit a serious encroachment on the powers of this office. I have a responsibility to my successors and to the American people not to permit that encroachment to take place. I intend to discharge that responsibility to the best of my ability.

The purpose of this letter is to ensure that there is no doubt about my opposition to the objectionable provision in the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations Act. My opposition also applies to the inclusion of such a provision in the Continuing Resolution.

I would of course prefer to avoid a veto of the Resolution. I recognize the difficulties such a veto could impose on critically important operations of the government and on the Congressional schedule. But I would be shirking my constitutional responsibilities if I allowed this unprecedented and unwarranted encroachment on Executive authority and responsibility to prevail.

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 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1980

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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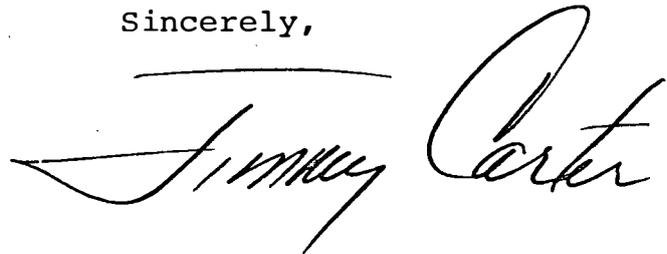
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The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman
Subcommittee on State, Justice,
Commerce and the Judiciary
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1980

Dear Senator Baker:

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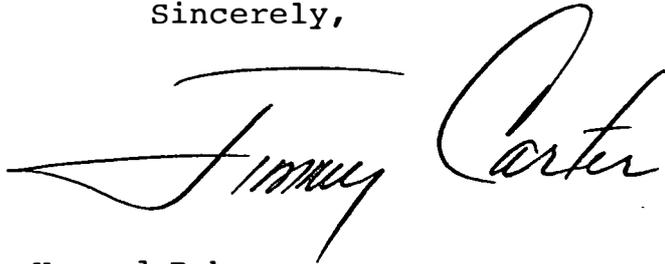
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The Honorable Howard Baker
Minority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Byrd:

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Baker:

The Honorable Howard Baker
Minority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

①

②

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hon. Warren Magnuson
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

①
②
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman
Subcommittee on State,
Justice, Commerce
and The Judiciary
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

ok
J

VETO

I HAVE DECIDED THAT I WILL ~~RETURN TO THE CONGRESS WITHOUT~~
~~MY SIGNATURE~~ H.R. 7584, THE STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS
, The Helms - Collins amendment,
ACT OF 1980. A PROVISION IN THIS ACT, [^] WOULD IMPOSE AN UNPRECEDENTED
PROHIBITION ON THE ABILITY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
& the AG
TO USE THE FEDERAL COURTS TO ENSURE THAT OUR CONSTITUTION AND
LAWS ARE FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.

THROUGHOUT MY ADMINISTRATION, I HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THE
ENHANCEMENT AND
STRONG ENFORCEMENT OF OUR CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS. SUCH LAWS ARE THE
BACKBONE OF OUR COMMITMENT TO EQUAL JUSTICE. ~~[UNDER THE LAW]~~ I
CANNOT ALLOW A LAW TO BE ENACTED WHICH SO IMPAIRS THE GOVERNMENT'S
ABILITY TO ENFORCE OUR CONSTITUTION AND CIVIL RIGHTS ACTS. ~~[THROUGH~~
~~THE COURTS.]~~

I HAVE OFTEN STATED MY BELIEF THAT BUSING SHOULD ONLY BE
USED AS A LAST RESORT IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CASES. BUT ³ BUSING
IS NOT THE REAL ISSUE HERE ³. THE REAL ISSUE IS WHETHER IT IS
PROPER FOR THE CONGRESS TO PREVENT THE PRESIDENT FROM CARRYING
OUT HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTION
AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRECEDENT THAT WOULD BE ESTABLISHED IF THIS LEGISLATION

BECAME LAW IS DANGEROUS. IT WOULD EFFECTIVELY ALLOW THE CONGRESS

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

TO TELL A PRESIDENT THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN ~~ISSUES HE CANNOT TAKE~~

THAT HE CANNOT ASK THE COURTS TO APPLY.

~~TO THE COURTS FOR A DECISION.]~~ IF A PRESIDENT CAN BE BARRED FROM

GOING TO THE COURTS ON THIS ISSUE, A FUTURE CONGRESS COULD BY THE

SAME REASONING PREVENT A PRESIDENT FROM ASKING THE COURTS TO RULE

ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ~~[THE LEGISLATIVE VETO, OR ON ANY]~~ OTHER

MATTERS UPON WHICH THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS DISAGREE.

ANY PRESIDENT

FOR ME TO ACCEPT THIS PRECEDENT WOULD BE TO PERMIT A SERIOUS

ENCROACHMENT ON THE POWERS OF THIS OFFICE. I HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY

TO MY SUCCESSORS AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOT TO PERMIT THAT

ENCROACHMENT TO TAKE PLACE. I INTEND TO DISCHARGE THAT RESPONSIB-

BILITY TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY. ~~[I HOPE AND BELIEVE THAT MY~~

~~SUCCESSORS WILL ALSO ACT FIRMLY TO RESIST SUCH ENCROACHMENT.]~~

THE PURPOSE OF

IS

[I AM SENDING] THIS LETTER [TO THE CONGRESS] TO ENSURE THAT

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT MY OPPOSITION TO THE OBJECTIONABLE

PROVISION IN THE STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS ACT.

OPPOSITION
MY OBJECTION ALSO APPLIES

~~I OBJECT JUST AS STRONGLY~~ TO THE INCLUSION OF SUCH A PROVISION

3
~~W. J.~~

IN THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION. ~~[IF IDENTICAL LANGUAGE IS
INCORPORATED IN THAT RESOLUTION, I WILL HAVE NO CHOICE BUT
TO RETURN IT TO THE CONGRESS WITHOUT MY SIGNATURE.]~~

leave
in

~~[I WOULD OF COURSE PREFER TO AVOID A VETO OF THE RESOLUTION.
I RECOGNIZE THE DIFFICULTIES SUCH A VETO COULD IMPOSE ON CRITICALLY
IMPORTANT OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ON THE CONGRESSIONAL
SCHEDULE. BUT] I WOULD BE SHIRKING MY CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSI-
BILITIES IF I ALLOWED [THAT RESOLUTION, WHICH COULD BE IN EFFECT
FOR THE ENTIRE 1981 FISCAL YEAR, TO BECOME LAW WITH THIS
OBJECTIONABLE AND UNPRECEDENTED PROVISION.]~~

THIS ^{UNPRECEDENTED AND} UNWARRANTED ^{ENCROACHMENT}
ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY
TO PREVAIL.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

See 12/4/80

sb--

ASAP

before returning attached to
staff secretary, pls call
lndon butler's office and ask
for a duplicate original of the
attachment -- which should be
sent over with a note asking
central files to just file
in kirkland file

thanks-sc

Suzanne

done

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/3/80

MR. PRESIDENT--

Attached is a copy of the speech Lane Kirkland gave last night. I thought you might like to see his comments at the end about the Carter Presidency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Landon', written over a circular scribble.

Landon

NEWS AFL-CIO



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
202/637-5010

FOR RELEASE:

Following is the text of remarks by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland upon receiving the Golda Meir Leadership Award from the State of Israel Bonds, December 2, 1980, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

1

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

I am deeply honored to receive this award and delighted by the form that it takes. I accept it proudly as a token of recognition -- not of any rare or special attribute of mine -- but of the strong ties and common values that bind the working men and women of the United States with the people of Israel.

I am further gratified that the proceeds of this occasion will serve a cause so close for so long a time to the spirit of American trade unionism -- the defense and progress of the free and democratic state of Israel.

This likeness of Golda Meir will have an honored place in the headquarters of the AFL-CIO, just as Golda herself has a secure and honored place in the hearts of all of us who knew her. Like that of her close friend, George Meany, her life was a full and constant expression of the principles, values and goals shared by labor in both our lands.

We are proud that Golda absorbed the elements of trade unionism in the United States. She acquired them in Milwaukee from her father, who was a member of two AFL-CIO unions -- the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. Trade unionism was part of her earliest childhood, and she took it with her when she went to Palestine as a young pioneer in the struggle to reclaim the Jewish homeland.

With no other resources except their hands and minds, she and her fellow workers built a national labor movement where no nation yet existed.

The State of Israel, which came into being many years later, was built and defended by men and women who developed and practiced their democratic ideals and social philosophy in a trade union setting. It stands all the more securely as the only democracy in the Middle East, because it was built on the solid foundation of Histadrut.

But the links between American workers and their unions and the concept of Israel were forged before there was a Histadrut. They date back to 1917, when the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled declared its support for, in the words of the resolution there adopted, "the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the establishment of a national homeland in Palestine."

American labor has never retreated from that position. In good times and bad, the AFL-CIO has been a steadfast supporter of Israel as a nation of workers engaged with us in the universal human struggle. And there we shall stand, to the last trumpet.

As we meet tonight, Jews the world over celebrate the beginning of Hanukkah the festival of light, a light kindled two millenia ago by Judas Maccabaeus and his followers -- a light that still burns in the passion for freedom and human dignity common to all mankind.

The courage and will of the Maccabaeans regained, for a time, the holy temple-- at whose wall their children pray today--from the grip of despotism. Now that the golden city of that temple is free again, at such a price in blood and sacrifice, we of American labor must join our brothers and sisters of Israel in dedication to the proposition that Jerusalem must never be lost again -- that it must remain free, undivided, and under the care of its rightful heirs.

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Labor, like Israel, is a stiff-necked people. We share the perception of encirclement by hostile forces as our normal lot in life -- breeding, at once, a high regard for internal solidarity and self-reliance, and a deep suspicion of those who urge that security can be purchased through accommodation with those who seek our destruction.

We admit to certain eccentricities of view. When we are outnumbered and beleaguered by our enemies, we find it passing hard to view "even-handedness" on the part of those outside the fray as a sign of goodwill or friendship. On the contrary, both instinct and experience tell us that such a posture is but the prelude to the deliverance of our children to Moloch.

The great god Moloch, that much of the world seeks to appease today at the expense of Israel, is the god of oil and money. Its priests are skilled in linking the ritual of sacrifice with the incantations of statecraft.

But spare us, O Lord, the blandishments of three-handed politicians and diplomats -- those who come equipped with a right hand, a left hand, and an "even hand."

In the palm of that even hand one usually finds one form or another of the platitude that: "A solution to the Palestinian problem is essential to peace in the Middle East." Freely translated, this means that Israel must be made to accept the presence at her vital organs of a terrorist, Soviet-serving PLO state, and that Israel's resistance is really very unreasonable and sufficient cause for her abandonment by the West and a steady stream of denunciations by the United Nations.

Only the power of oil and money could make a proposition so cruelly absurd persuasive, but it has overcome what passes for the conscience of much of the free world.

But can anyone not a fool believe that acceptance of a PLO state is the path to peace in that part of the world? To believe that, you would have to believe that it would lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, a settlement between Iran and Iraq, the removal of the Syrian troops and tanks from the Jordanian border, the abandonment by Libya of the terrorist cause, the disappearance of the Soviet, East German and Cuban presence from South Yemen, and other miraculous events quenching the real sources of danger in the Middle East, for none of which any role of Israel is even remotely a cause.

Solutions, to be valid must attack the real causes of problems. Israel -- which craves nothing so much as to live in peace with her neighbors -- is in no sense the cause of conflict in that region.

If there is a cause involving Israel it lies in the intransigent, fanatical dedication of most of the Arab world, excepting Egypt, to the proposition that Israel must be destroyed. Israel's only offense is to exist and defend itself. Any solution not directed squarely against the true cause of the problem -- Arab intransigence -- must surely fail.

That obvious fact is so clear and transparent that it requires the elaborate rationalization of the most highly sophisticated statesmen to avoid it.

To play a role in this issue consistent with America's image of itself requires that we strongly reassert our values, and that we disentrall ourselves from the political power of foreign oil and money.

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Tonight, I want to declare that, in holding aloft as our emblem the banner of human rights, in breaching the barrier of solid Arab hostility to Israel through the Camp David accords, and in fighting through to a strong beginning of the drive for energy independence, President Carter has set this nation upon a sound and proper course in the best interests of Israel, of world peace and freedom, and of the future of the United States of America. Had he done no more than this he would have earned his place in history and the gratitude of his fellow countrymen and women.

We can only hope and trust that in the years immediately ahead, these gains and achievements will not be undone and that we can build further upon them toward a better life and a brighter future for the great community of free men and women.

Thank you and good luck to you all.

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