

12/16/80 [1]

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 12/16/80 [1]; Container 185

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

12/17
1 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/12/80

Mr. President:

There is some question
as to whether you want a
NSC meeting next week to
discuss basic defense
strategy issues. Shall I
schedule such a meeting?

yes no

Phil

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

*Wed - the
Record*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12-16-80

To Sec. Charles Duncan

Your IEA trip report
proves again your out-
standing performance in a
very difficult job. The
Governing Board deliberations
& your bilateral meetings
will be of great benefit
to our country -

Jimmy

"0"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM FRANK MOORE

FM

SUBJECT: End of session calls

You are likely to receive two calls, one from Senators Byrd and Baker and another from Congressmen Brademas and Rhodes. Attached are talking points for your use in responding to their calls.

Attached also are talking points that will be used by the House leadership.

Talking Points for End of Congress Call

o I want to thank you for working through the night to pass the Continuing Resolution. I know it was a difficult effort, but it was well worth it. I appreciate it. The American people appreciate it.

o The 96th Congress is to be congratulated as well for its other work during the post-election session. The Alaska Lands Bill is one of the most significant environmental bills passed in our lifetime. The Superfund Bill will enable us to deal effectively for the first time with the problems of toxic wastes. And the Reconciliation Bill will save billions of dollars for the Federal government.

o This type of effort has typified the 96th Congress. You have led the Congress very well as it has dealt with the difficult issues of our time -- energy, inflation, human and equal rights, nuclear proliferation, an efficient government, a clean environment, and a strong defense.

o The actions you have taken over the past two years will serve our Nation very well for generations -- the Windfall Profits Tax and the Synthetic Fuels Corporation will enable us to reduce our dependence on foreign oil; the Multilateral Trade Act will enable us to compete more effectively abroad; the Department of

Education will give education the role in the Federal government that it deserves; Trucking and Rail Deregulation will give us a more efficient transportation system; all of the agricultural legislation will enhance opportunities for our nation's farmers; the special assistance provided to Egypt and Israel has helped the Camp David process move forward, and the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act has ensured a sound relationship with China.

o I am proud to have worked with you. I will not be here for the next Congress. But I'll be watching, and will always be available to help.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 96TH CONGRESS

—It has been a courageous Congress that faced up to many tough issues

—We began a long-range attack on the energy problem to reduce our dependence on foreign sources which is the main cause of inflation. Landmark energy programs were put into place, such as development of synthetic fuels from coal and research on gasohol and solar energy, along with a windfall profits tax to help finance the programs.

—We created nearly 1 million new jobs for the chronic unemployed and for ghetto youths. The Chrysler aid bill was part of that effort.

—The budget act faced its most severe test since its enactment in 1974 and it survived.

—We deregulated the railroads, the trucking industry and banks, all aimed at encouraging greater competition with the consumer as the winner.

—This Congress made a responsible decision on an unpopular issue, the Panama Canal. Another foreign policy achievement was normalization of our relations with Taiwan in the wake of our official recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China.

—More than \$1 billion was provided for low income housing aid and another \$2.5 billion for housing for the elderly.

—Anti-recession aid was given to the cities.

—We helped care for Asian and Cuban refugees in the spirit of our own ancestors who came here as immigrants.

—We helped the farmers by increasing 1980 target prices for wheat and corn.

HIGHLIGHTS OF POST-ELECTION SESSION

—The Alaska lands bill was put into law preserving for the public some of the world's greatest recreational and scenic land.

—The budget reconciliation bill was passed, cutting \$10 billion from the deficit and reiterating this Congress' dedication to economy in government.

—We're moving to clean up hazardous waste sites and protect our citizens from contamination.

—We kept revenue sharing for our hard-pressed cities alive.

1:30

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 16, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: PHIL WISE *Phil*
SUBJECT: Staff Photo Sessions

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Beginning today at 1:30 p.m., you will be taking individual photos with members of the following offices at the specified times. The entire session should last about one and one-half hours.

- 1:30 p.m. Jack Watson's Office (84)
Press Office (41)
Counsel's Office (18)
- 1:40 p.m. First Lady's Office (29)
Gene Eidenberg's Office (33)
Domestic Policy (60)
Congressional Liaison (49)
- 1:50 p.m. Sarah Weddington's Office (70)
Anne Wexler's Office (28)
Louis Martin's Office (11)
Ambassador Torres' Office (13)
- 2:00 p.m. Hugh Carter's Office (270)
- 2:15 p.m. Phil Wise (21)
National Security Council (123)
- 2:25 p.m. Vice President's Office (78)
Charles Schultze's Office (36)
CEQ (66)
- 2:35 p.m. Steve Aiello's Office (4)
Al Moses' Office (7)
Alfred Kahn's Office (25)
- 2:45 p.m. Richard Harden's Office (178)

1200 → 1300

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Anna Simons

Subject: Presidential Talking
Points: Advisory
Committee on Women

Scheduled Delivery:
Tue, Dec 16, 11:30 a.m.

Your talking points for this occasion
are attached.

Clearances

Stu Eizenstat
Staff for Sarah Weddington

(11:30)

[Salutations will be updated no later than 9:30 AM Tuesday by Abigail Havens x7500]

Anna Simons
A-1; 12/15/80
Scheduled Delivery;
Tue, Dec 16, 11:30 AM

Advisory Committee on Women

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

TALKING POINTS

1. THANK YOU, LYNDA ROBB, FOR CHAIRING THIS COMMITTEE, AND ALL OF YOU WHO WORKED ON THIS REPORT.

2. THIS IS THE NINTH BODY APPOINTED BY A PRESIDENT TO STUDY THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FIRST WAS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN 1961, WITH ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AT ITS HEAD.

3. IN THE TWENTY YEARS SINCE THEN, THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THIS COUNTRY HAS CHANGED FOR THE BETTER. BUT IN MANY NATIONS THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE. EVEN IN THIS COUNTRY, WOMEN HAVE NOT ACHIEVED THE FULL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTICE THAT IS RIGHTFULLY THEIRS.

4. THAT IS THE CENTRAL ISSUE YOU HAVE ADDRESSED IN THIS REPORT. IT IS ONE OF THE CENTRAL ISSUES FACED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION. I THINK WE HAVE MADE SOME HEADWAY. IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT WE HAVE DONE MORE FOR THE WOMEN OF AMERICA THAN ALL PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS COMBINED.

5. WHILE WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH TOGETHER -- AND I THANK YOU FOR THAT -- THERE IS STILL MUCH TO DO. THE FUTURE OF WOMEN RESTS WITH ALL OF US. THE AGENDA BEFORE US IS BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IN ITS SCOPE.

6. YOU REPRESENT THE DIVERSITY OF THIS COUNTRY, AND THE DIVERSE VIEWS OF OUR CITIZENS. BUT, DIFFERENCES ASIDE, YOU EMBODY THE CONCERN WE SHOULD ALL FEEL ABOUT AN ISSUE THAT EFFECTS ALL OF US -- THE FAIR TREATMENT OF MORE THAN HALF OUR CITIZENS.

7. ALTHOUGH THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN FOUGHT AND FINISHED THIS YEAR, THE CAMPAIGN FOR EQUAL RIGHTS HAS NOT EVEN BEEN FULLY JOINED. WE CAN NOT REST UNTIL IT IS. WE CANNOT STOP UNTIL WE HAVE WON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AMERICANS.

8. SOON, WE WILL HAVE A NEW ADMINISTRATION TO WORK WITH, MORE PEOPLE TO CONVINCED OF OUR CAUSE. I WILL CONTINUE TO SPEAK OUT FOR EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS. I TRUST YOU WILL CONTINUE TO JOIN ME.

#

11:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

11:30 a.m.

Cabinet Room

From: Sarah Weddington *SW*

I. PURPOSE

To accept the final report from the Committee and thank them for their help on women's issues during your Administration.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Since this Committee was reestablished under the leadership of Lynda Robb, they have held public hearings across the country to hear the vast problems that confront American women. The Committee has prepared a report that reflects the diverse problems facing the women of this country. Several long- and short-term solutions are recommended in the report.

B. Participants

Members of the President's Advisory Committee for Women (see attached list), Alexis Herman, Director, the Women's Bureau, staff members of the Committee.

C. Press Plan

The White House Press Corps will come in at the beginning of the meeting for a photo opportunity.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. You should thank Lynda Robb and the Committee members for their final report.
2. Emphasize the contributions that the Committee has made to improve the status of women in conjunction with the Carter Administration's efforts on behalf of women.

3. Give the group an opportunity to discuss some of their specific recommendations.

Attachment

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN

May 9, 1979

Honorary Chair:

Carter, Judy Langford 404-629-0710
Box 997
Calhoun, Georgia 30701

Homemaker, Writer.

Chair:

Robb, Lynda 202-523-6707
612 Chain Bridge Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

Homemaker and Active in Civic Affairs.

Vice-Chairs:

Chambers, Marjorie Bell 202-785-7781
336 Andanada
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

President, American Association of University Women;
Chair, National Advisory Council on Women's
Educational Programs.

Koontz, Elizabeth 919-733-2721
1287-F Schaub Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606

Assistant State Superintendent of Education for
North Carolina;
Chair, National Commission on Working Women

Members:

Anderson, Owanah 817-767-6050
2206 Berkely
Wichita Falls, Texas 76308

Member of HEW Advisory Committee on Rights and
Responsibilities of Women.

Blackwell, Unita
P.O. Box 188
Mayersville, Mississippi 39113

601-873-6439

Mayor of Mayersville.

Bombeck, Erma
6301 North 38th Street
Paradise Valley, Arizona 85253

602-957-2124

Newspaper Columnist and Author

~~Cruz, Miriam I. 1990 N. C. 1 Apt 518
121 N. LaSalle Street, Rm. 507
Chicago, Illinois 60602~~

~~312-744-3307~~

~~Assistant to the Former Mayor of Chicago.~~

de Herrera, Laura
4137 Kalamath
Denver, Colorado 80211

303-455-3949

Colorado State Representative and Member of the Mayor's
Commission on Community Relations in Denver.

de Varona, Donna E.
1 Sherman Square
Apt. 24-K
New York, N.Y. 10023

212-787-7138

Member of the U.S. Olympic Committee and Former Olympic
Swimmer.

Dewald, Gretta
1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

202-797-5900

Director of the Women's Division at the Democratic
National Committee.

Komer, Odessa
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 98214

313-926-5271

Vice President of International Union of Auto Workers.

Landa, Esther
15 E. 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

801-266-0346

Past President of the National Council for Jewish
Women.

Lee, Linda J.
20 Confucius Plaza, Apt. 21E
New York, N.Y. 10002

212-925-8928

Assistant to New York City Council President, Carol
Bellamy and President of the Council of Asian-
American Women, Inc.

Madden, Mary Helen
1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

202-638-6050

Executive Director of the National Council of Catholic
Women.

Masters, Billie Nave
Office of Teacher Education
SST 443
University of California
Irvine, California 92717

714-833-7057

Supervisor of Teacher Education at the University of
California and Member of the Indian Women's Caucus.

McDonald, Alice
6501 Gunpowder Lane
Prospect, Kentucky 40059

502-587-3061

Executive Assistant to the Mayor of Louisville;
Member Democratic National Committee Executive Committee.

Parker, Brenda
Route 1
Happy, Texas 79042

806-764-3361

Past National President of the Future Homemakers of
America.

Ramsay, Ann S.
318 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 01115

617-236-1683

Director, Office of Budgets, Harvard University.

Richards, Ann
810 Red Bud Trail
Austin, Texas 78746

512-478-9606

Commissioner of Travis County, Texas.

Rossie, Richard
Union Planters Bank Building
Suite 1105
67 Madison Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

901-525-6361

Attorney and Former Member of the Board of Directors
of the Women's Resource Center of Memphis.

Schropp, Jill L.
2001 19th E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

206-324-7663

Real Estate Investor; Former Journalist; Campaign
Manager for the Citizens to Retain Fair Employment in
Seattle.

Thein, Tin Myaing
17422 Matinal Drive
San Diego, California 92127

714-485-0723/1024

Co-Chair of the Asian and Pacific Minority Women's Caucus.

Carter names women's panel

President Carter Thursday announced four appointees to his advisory committee on women.

They are Jack T. Conway, senior vice president, United Way of America; Charles Guerrier, executive director, Women's Law Fund, Cleveland, Ohio; Nancy A. Humphreys, professor of social work, Rutgers University, and Estelle Ramey, professor at the Georgetown University School of Medicine.

Committee members are: Honorary Chair, Judy Langford Carter of Georgia, a homemaker and writer; Chair, Lynda Johnson Robb, of Virginia, businesswoman and activist in women's affairs; Vice-Chairs, Marjorie Chambers of New Mexico and Ohio, dean, Union Graduate School, Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, Midwest and Elizabeth Koontz of North Carolina, assistant state superintendent, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; Owanah Anderson of Texas, member, HHS Secretary's Advisory Committee on Rights and Responsibilities of Women; Unita Blackwell of Mississippi, mayor of Mayersville; Erna Bombeck of Arizona, columnist and author; Catherine Conroy of Wisconsin, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Executive Board, vice president Coalition of Labor Union Women; Jack Conway of the District of Columbia, consultant, director, Atlantic Richfield Company; Laura de Herrera of Colorado, Colorado state representative, Mayor's Commission on Community Relations in Denver; Donna de Varona of New York, sportscaster for NBC-TV, special consultant to Senate Committee on Sports Legislation, U.S. Olympic Committee; Gretta Dewald of the District of Columbia, director, Women's Division of the DNC; Freddie Lang Groomes, Ph.D. of Florida, assistant to the president,

MORE

Florida State University, president, American Association for Affirmative Action; Charles Guerrier of Ohio, attorney, director, Women's Law Fund and expert in Title IX; Dr. Nancy Humphreys of New Jersey, president, National Association of Social Workers; Jeffalyn Johnson, Ph.D. of Virginia, president Jeffalyn Johnson and Associates; Odessa Komer of Michigan, vice president, United Auto Workers International Union; Esther Landa of Utah, former national president, National Council of Jewish Women; Linda Lee of New York, director of program and management review, New York City Agency for Child Development, president, Council of Asian-American Women, Inc; Antoinette Leone of Connecticut, member, Hartford City Council, chair, Education, Employment and Social Services Committee; Mary Helen Madden of Pennsylvania, executive director, Soroptimist International of the Americas; Elena Marinez, A.C.S.W. of Illinois, administrator, community planner, Association Latinoamericana de Evanston; Billie Nave Masters of California, supervisor of teacher education at the University of California, member, American Indian Women's Caucus; Alice McDonald of Kentucky, deputy superintendent for public instruction; Brenda Parker of Texas, student, Texas Tech University, past national president of Future Homemakers of America; Estelle Ramsay, Ph.D. of the District of Columbia, board of directors, Association for Women in Science Educational Foundation, professor and director of graduate studies, department of physiology and biophysics, Georgetown School of Medicine;

Ann Ramsay of Massachusetts, director of budgets, Harvard University; Ann Richards of Texas, commissioner of Travis County; J. Richard Rossie of Tennessee, attorney, member, National Advisory Committee on Women's Educational Programs; Jill Schropp of Washington, businesswoman and press secretary, Carter/Mondale Re-election Campaign in Washington State, member, Mayor's Advisory Committee on Office for Women's Rights; Tin Myaing Thein, Ph.D. of California, co-chair, Asian and Pacific Minority Women's Caucus.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
16 dec 80

The Vice President	Jack Watson
Lloyd Cutler	Al McDonald
Anne Wexler	Charlie Schultze
Stu Eizenstat	Jim McIntyre
Sarah Weddington	
Gene Eidenberg	
Frank Moore	

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Secretary Duncan



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

cc Charles

December 12, 1980

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLES W. DUNCAN, JR.

SUBJECT: Weekly Activity Report
Week of December 6 - 12, 1980

1. International Energy Agency Ministerial Meeting: I was chairman of this week's ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency. I will send you a full report on the meeting in a separate memorandum.

It's a good report

2. Alternative Fuels Solicitation, Round II: Yesterday the Department selected 79 proposals in the second round of the alternative fuels solicitation. Fifty-six applications for feasibility study grants were accepted, as were 23 proposals for cooperative agreements. One thousand eighty-five proposals were received. The proposals selected can be funded with up to an aggregate amount of \$300 million.

Grants have been awarded for 94 of the 103 feasibility study proposals selected in the first round of this solicitation and for 8 of 11 cooperative agreements. Another solicitation of \$30 million is outstanding for innovative ways to burn coal, wood, or peat. Proposals under this solicitation must be submitted by January 12. The Department is continuing to evaluate proposals recently received for up to \$7 billion of loan guarantees, purchase commitments, and price supports for actual synthetic fuels projects.

3. Liquefied Natural Gas:

o I met with Algerian Energy Minister Nabi in Paris to discuss the El Paso LNG contract dispute. The Algerians appear to be willing to accept our offered FOB price of \$3.25 per million cubic feet for one year, but they continue to seek a Btu crude oil equivalency price adjustor. Talks may resume later this month in Washington. A more complete discussion of this issue is contained in my trip report on the Paris IEA meeting.

no

o Trunkline LNG is now scheduled to begin importing Algerian LNG in June or July 1981, when Trunkline's terminal facilities at Lake Charles, Louisiana will be completed. Sonatrach, the Algerian State gas company, is seeking to renegotiate the existing contract to achieve an FOB price of \$3.90 - \$4.00 per million Btu, with a Btu crude oil equivalency price escalator. Trunkline has rejected Sonatrach's initial demand.

no

o Spain is reported to have made major concessions to Libya in its LNG pricing dispute. The Spanish are said to have signed an agreement to pay \$4.00 per million Btu for December, and \$4.35 per million Btu effective January 1981, with a Btu crude oil equivalency escalator clause. Libyan sales to Spain are expected to resume soon. No agreement has been reached between Libya and Italy and no shipments to Italy are expected.

Continue to discourage Spain, Italy, France, etc. from this.

- o A Nigeria-United States LNG agreement also has been thrown into doubt. Bonny LNG (the Nigerian company) postponed the contract signing scheduled for today because the U.S. customers refused to give the company the right to terminate the contract in the absence of most favored nation treatment for Nigerian LNG by the Department of Energy. The Nigerians may well find other buyers in Western Europe.



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

December 12, 1980

1

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

FROM: Neil Goldschmidt

SUBJECT: Significant Issues for the Week of December 8

Auto Industry

Anticipating that Secretary Miller will report on the results of the December 8 meeting of the Chrysler loan guarantee board, I will comment only upon the impact of current interest-rate levels on auto dealers.

The impact of the high prime rate will be particularly felt by dealerships who traditionally pay 1 or 2 points above prime for their "floorplan", or inventory carrying costs. Other sources of floorplan financing, such as captive finance subsidiaries of the manufacturers, are available to dealers at a somewhat lower rate. A rising prime rate, however, places increased pressure on these lower rate sources. In addition to the tighter credit supply created by State usury ceilings, the dealership is faced with greatly increased costs of maintaining an adequate inventory. In addition, higher interest rates dampen consumer demand, creating further pressure on the dealer not to place orders for additional units from the factory. Many of the dealers operating on the margin, as well as some who were not, were forced to close during the last spike in the prime rate. Because the last spike in the prime rate weakened many dealers and there has been only a short "breathing space" between the two spikes, the present spike is likely to cause far more dealership failures.

Auto Study

As I mentioned at Camp David, I will submit to you before January 20 our study of the long-term prospects for and needs of the auto industry. The work I have seen thus far will be useful to Congress in its deliberations.

Transit Legislation

A five-year, \$22 billion authorization for transit-centerpiece of your Energy Transportation Initiative of last year--has passed the House and waits the wings of the Senate as the curtain is being drawn on the 97th Congress. The bill would also change the formula for providing operating assistance to encourage local service efforts and coverage of costs. Late today, the bill was pulled from the Senate floor after Senator Lugar filibustered it. Prospects for passage are slim.

Highway Traffic Safety Authorization Bill

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Authorization Conference Report which passed the Senate in September narrowly failed in the House this week despite support by the Administration, the domestic automobile industry, the UAW, most of the insurance

industry, and consumer groups. Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.) and Rep. James Broyhill (R., N.C.) oppose the air bag provision which provides that the five largest automobile manufacturers must offer for sale air bags on at least one car line for three of the next four model years. I worked with Senators Warner, Schmitt and Packwood, and Representatives Dingell and Broyhill to craft a compromise, but Rep. Dingell has remained adamant and the bill appears dead.

Light Truck Fuel Economy Standards

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has developed fuel economy regulations for light trucks since model year 1979. They apply to pickup trucks, vans and utility vehicles.

Last March, we established the 1982 model fuel economy levels at 18 mpg for two-wheel drive vehicles and 16 mpg for four-wheel drive vehicles. The 1981 levels are 16.7 mpg and 15.0 mpg for two-wheel and four-wheel drive vehicles, respectively.

On December 9, 1980, the Department set levels of 19 mpg for 1983 models, 20 mpg for 1984 and 21 mpg for 1985. To provide the industry with increased flexibility in

complying with the regulations, the manufacturers have the option of either meeting these composite fleet standards or separate levels for their two-wheel and four-wheel drive light trucks.

The fuel economy standards for 1983 through 1985 model year light trucks are expected to save the nation more than 10 billion gallons of fuel over the lifetime of these vehicles. The fuel savings to the individual buyer of a 1985 model light truck are estimated at \$1,250 compared to an average 1982 model light truck.

Studies of Conrail's Future

The United States Railway Association will release a report on December 17 that concludes that Conrail in its present form (less approximately 5,000 miles of light density lines) will require approximately \$1.8 to \$2.4 billion between now and 1983 and still will not become financially self-sufficient. This report is prelude to recommendations on Conrail's future due Congress April 1, 1981.

The December 17 report serves as a major statement to shippers, labor and the States that Conrail will require significant structural and operating changes if it is to survive.

The Department independently is conducting a study, also required to be submitted to Congress on April 1, which is to make recommendations regarding Conrail's structure. Conrail is also preparing a report to be submitted on April 1 which will recommend a structure that the railroad itself feels can become profitable. DOT has the responsibility to review USRA and Conrail studies and make specific recommendations regarding the future structure and funding of Conrail on May 1.

Transition

The transition is proceeding smoothly and cooperatively.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1980

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Highlights of Treasury Activities

1. <u>THE MARKETS AND THE DOLLAR</u>	<u>Today's Close</u>	<u>Change Since 12/5</u>
Dow Jones Industrial Average	917.15	-39.08
NYSE Composite Index	74.16	- 3.00
Prime Rate	20%	+ 1%
Gold (London)	\$561.00	-\$52.00
Silver (COMEX)	\$15.23	- \$2.73

- . An abrupt change in psychology sent interest rates in the credit markets sharply higher this past week. Reports that a widely-followed economist had turned bearish on the near-term market outlook, high dealer financing costs, and growing indications that the Federal Reserve would continue to tighten credit all contributed to the negative tone of the markets. Short-term rates set new record highs, while intermediate- and long-term rates hovered near the peaks set last spring.
- . The prime rate moved up to 20 percent, equaling the record high set last April.
- . In response to higher U.S. interest rates, the dollar strengthened in London. It is now at a yearly high against the German mark and the Swiss franc and at an all-time high against the Italian lire. In New York, the dollar rose to its highest point against the Canadian dollar since the 1930s.

2. CHRYSLER

- . Chrysler is facing another, serious sales slump and cash flow crisis. The company will shortly submit a request for an additional \$350-400 million in loan guarantees. If granted, this would bring the total of such guarantees outstanding to \$1.15-1.2 billion, as compared to total guarantee authority of \$1.5 billion. The Loan Guarantee Board probably will be forced to act on Chrysler's request before January 20, 1981.

- Earlier this week, the Board indicated to Chrysler that the company needed to generate additional cash reserves in 1981, in order to qualify for further loan guarantees. Accordingly, Chrysler has proposed to restructure its debt to its domestic creditors and is continuing discussions with the U.A.W. for a possible wage freeze for its employees.

3. REVENUE SHARING

- The House and Senate appear to have reached agreement on all aspects of General Revenue Sharing. We understand that the Senate has now bowed to House pressure to drop an amendment requiring states to give up categorical aid in amounts equal to any revenue sharing funds they receive.

4. DEBT LIMIT

- Late this afternoon, the debt limit bill was still pending before the Senate. Expectations are that the Senate will adopt the \$935.1 billion debt ceiling through FY 1981 approved by the House in its First Budget Resolution.



G. William Miller



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

December 12, 1980

9
1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of HHS Activities

Transition. The Department's final scheduled briefing before the Transition Team will be held today. Our principal operating components and staff offices have done an excellent job in submitting necessary briefing materials in conformance with the advance review timetable. All follow-up memoranda requested by the Transition Team are scheduled to be cleared and in the hands of the Team early next week.


Patricia Roberts Harris

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**



THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

December 12, 1980

9
1

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President
Attention: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

Subject: Weekly Report of Major Departmental Activities

\$5,240,000 Awarded for Solar Project. Shenandoah, Georgia, a HUD-funded New Community, will be the site of a solar energy facility. Funded by a Department of Energy grant, the facility will include 115 solar concentrators to supply steam and electrical power for clothing manufacturing.

Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration Negotiates Settlement. In one of the largest administrative settlements OILSR has ever negotiated, Hong Kong/USA, a condominium shopping complex in California, has agreed to offer \$2.8 million in refunds to 211 purchasers of units in its uncompleted Phase II section. It was through a routine inquiry, based on a consumer complaint letter, that OILSR learned of this developer's financial difficulties and failure to complete on schedule.

New York City Commission Prepares Model Urban Cultural Resources Survey. New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission has developed the most extensive preservation survey yet to be undertaken. The survey, funded by HUD, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Department of Interior will include an inventory of every structure, modern and landmark, in each of the five boroughs. It is expected to be a model for other preservation agencies. The survey is computerized and is open-ended to allow for future input. Since it will contain information on every building lot in the City, it should be useful to other city agencies concerned with planning, zoning, fire and building inspection.

Moon

Moon Landrieu

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**



THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

DEC 12 1980

Q

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of ED Major Activities

LEGISLATION

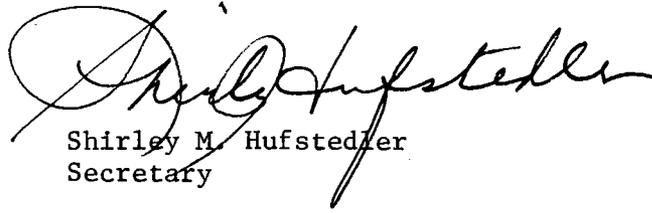
On Thursday, December 11, the Senate completed action on the second Continuing Resolution. (The current resolution expires on December 15.) The Senate bill authorizes continued operation for most Federal departments and agencies through September 30, 1981, or until an annual appropriations bill is enacted. The rate of operations for most ED programs is set at the level contained in the House-passed Labor, HHS, Education appropriations bill (H.R. 7998).

During floor action, the Senate adopted more than 160 amendments to the bill. Among the amendments affecting ED are: 1) a provision for \$30 million for educational services to refugees entitling districts enrolling 10,000 refugee children to 25 percent of the total appropriation; 2) funding for the William Levi Dawson Chair of Public Affairs at Fisk University in the amount of \$750,000. Conferees are scheduled to meet today; however, the resolution is not expected to be agreed to before Monday, December 15.

MEETINGS AND SPEECHES

On Tuesday, December 9, I addressed the 1980 U.S.-Israel Colloquium, an activity jointly sponsored by ED and the Israeli Ministry of Education which focused on the issue of education for the disadvantaged. Hosted by the Department of Education, the colloquium was one of a series of cooperative activities undertaken by the U.S. and Israel pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries. Leading the Israeli delegation was the Director General of Education, Eliezer Shmueli. Also represented at the Colloquium was the National Council of Jewish Women, an organization which has played a major role in facilitating the development of educational colloquia between

the two countries. Participants at the close of the three-day session expressed their desire that similar colloquia be held in the future, affording an opportunity for educators in both nations to learn from each other.



Shirley M. Hufstедler
Secretary

10:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Sam Brown, Director of ACTION,
Tuesday, December 16, 1980, 10:30 am
The Oval Office

Purpose. The purpose of this brief meeting is for Sam to say good-by.

Participants. The President and Sam Brown.

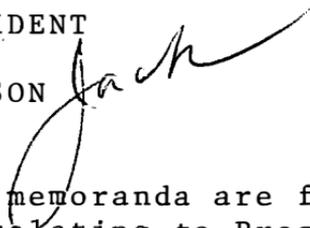
Press. White House Photographer only.

Background. As you know, Sam was State Treasurer of Colorado before joining your Administration. He has since married Allison Teal and they have a baby son. He plans to return to Colorado and may become involved in politics again.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON 

The attached memoranda are for your information relating to Presidential papers, as you requested.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

*Susan
file
J*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE OFFICE STAFF MEMBERS AND
HEADS OF ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT ELEMENTS

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*
SUBJECT: Meeting on the Disposition of
Presidential Papers

At 4:00 p.m., Tuesday, December 16, 1980, a meeting will be held in Room 450 OEOB to discuss the attached memorandum on the handling of Presidential Papers and the Departure Agreement.

I request that a representative of each White House staff office and each office within EOP attend. In addition, any staff member interested in the removal of Presidential Papers from the White House or the EOP is encouraged to attend.

This is the only scheduled meeting on this important subject and I stress the importance of a full understanding of procedures to be followed for the handling of Presidential Papers.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE OFFICE STAFF MEMBERS AND
HEADS OF ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT ELEMENTS

FROM:

JACK WATSON
LLOYD CUTLER

*Jack
Lloyd*

SUBJECT:

PROCEDURES FOR THE DISPOSITION AND REMOVAL
OF PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS AND COPIES

1. Introduction.

1.1 Until 1974, Presidential Papers were treated as the personal property of the outgoing President, to be disposed of as he saw fit. While no statute specifically legalized this custom, the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 tacitly recognized it by authorizing government-operated Presidential libraries in which outgoing Presidents could deposit any papers they wished, and could specify the terms under which Government or public access would be permitted.

1.2 In 1974, because of the legal controversies over former President Nixon's right to dispose of his tape recordings, Congress enacted a special law dealing solely with the Nixon records. And in 1978, Congress enacted the Presidential Records Act of 1978 setting forth procedures for the retention and disposition of all Presidential Papers beginning with the next term starting January 20, 1981.

1.3 Accordingly, President Carter's Papers are his own personal property, as in the case of all of his predecessors except President Nixon. In making his own decisions, President Carter has considered the practices of his predecessors, as well as the principles and policies of the Presidential Records Act of 1978.

1.4 President Carter intends to donate most of his Presidential Papers to the United States Government, subject to certain restrictions on access described below.

1.5 President Carter's three predecessors who completed their terms in office, Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson and Ford, each established procedures which prohibited members of their respective staffs from removing Presidential Papers or copies of such papers.* President Carter recognizes that staff members may have a legitimate interest in retaining copies of some papers recording actions in which they participated. He has, therefore, decided to allow members of the White House Staff and members of the staffs of elements of the Executive Office of the President to remove copies of certain Presidential Papers with his prior permission under the restrictions set forth below.

1.6 The President respects the right of every staff member to speak and write freely about his experiences as a member of the White House Staff or the EOP. But he also expects those who

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

have had the privilege of serving on the White House Staff or in the EOP to respect the President's rights of ownership and control over the Presidential Papers generated during his term, and the principle that White House advisers do not disclose their own non-public advice or that of other advisers, or the President's non-public response, without the President's consent.

2. Distinction Between Presidential Papers and Personal Papers.

2.1 "Papers" include, but are not limited to, all correspondence, memoranda, documents, photographs, maps, recordings, logs, appointment books, journals, pamphlets, documentary material and copies of the above.

(a) "Personal Papers". Personal Papers are all materials, including personal correspondence, journals, diaries, and their functional equivalents, which are neither developed in connection with nor utilized during the transaction of official government business. The important criterion is not whether the papers merely refer to or are derived from public business, but whether they are actually used, or were created in the transaction of governmental operations. For example, an evening diary which refers to government business but is not used in transacting such business is a Personal Paper. On the other hand, office diaries, appointment books, telephone logs and personal notes taken during a government meeting or used in transacting subsequent government business are Presidential Papers.

(b) "Presidential Papers". Presidential Papers are all records which are not Personal Papers and were either originated or received by the following officials and elements of the Executive Office of the President:

White House Office
Intelligence Oversight Board
Domestic Policy Staff (except for the Drug Abuse Policy Section)
Council of Economic Advisers
National Security Adviser and Deputy National Security Adviser, and deposited in the White House Situation Room
Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability
Director of the Office of Administration
Those files of the Office of Science and Technology Policy reflecting its advisory role to the President.

(c) "Campaign Papers". Campaign Papers are all papers which were developed in connection with or utilized during the 1980 Presidential campaign and which originated in or were received by the above enumerated officials or elements of the Executive Office of the President. President Carter has decided to treat Campaign Papers as Presidential Papers. President Carter may segregate these papers from other Presidential Papers in order to provide special protection for their confidentiality.

2.2 A staff member owns his personal papers. Originals and all copies of Presidential Papers are owned by the President. The President intends to grant staff members access to Presidential Papers relating to actions in which they participated when such papers have been deposited in the Presidential Library. Consistent

with the practice of previous Presidents and President Carter's deed of gift, members of the general public will not be granted access to the Presidential Papers placed in the Carter Library until President Carter authorizes such access.

3. Copying or Removal of Papers from White House Files.

3.1 Staff members may remove their own Personal Papers from White House or EOP files.

3.2 Staff members may remove the following types of Presidential Papers: photographs and copies of published documents. The original of a staff member's personnel records, appointment books and telephone logs may not be removed. Copies of personnel records, appointment books and telephone logs may be removed.

3.3 Original drafts of documents which were circulated to any other office for comment are Presidential Papers which should remain in files for transfer to the Presidential Library. (Copies of such drafts may be removed as provided in subparagraph 3.4(b) below.) Subject to the restrictions of paragraph 4 below, original drafts which were not circulated by the author for any purpose, including comment by other staff or any other office, may be treated as Personal Papers and removed by the staff member who prepared them. The staff member may of course make originals or copies of drafts available for deposit in the Presidential Library. The President encourages doing so for drafts of historical interest.

3.4 Subject to the restrictions of paragraphs 4 and 6 below, staff members may also make and remove copies of a limited number of other selected Presidential Papers, but only after the following procedures are observed:

(a) The staff member shall execute a "Departure Agreement Relating to Presidential Papers" (hereinafter "Departure Agreement"), a copy of which is attached.

(b) Attachment A of the Departure Agreement shall list all Presidential Papers (other than those covered by paragraph 3.2), of which the staff member requests permission to remove copies. The list shall have appended to it a copy of each such Presidential Paper and a brief description of its contents -- e.g., staff member's weekly reports to the staff head or to the President. In the absence of special justification, the President expects every staff member to hold to an absolute minimum the number of Papers for which permission to remove copies is requested.

(c) Presidential Papers listed on Attachment A of the Departure Agreement shall be removed from the White House or EOP element only after Jack Watson or his designee has authorized their removal on behalf of the President.

(d) Copies of Presidential Papers removed by staff members under the procedures of this paragraph 3.4 may not be further

published or disclosed by the staff member except in compliance with the executed Departure Agreement and paragraph 6 below.

4. Classified Materials and Other Sensitive Files.

4.1 Staff members may not destroy or retain the original or a copy of any document which is:

(a) Classified for reasons of national security pursuant to Executive Order 12065, or any predecessor order;

(b) Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

(c) Submitted to the government pursuant to statutes which make disclosure of such information a crime;

(d) Submitted to the Office of the Counsel to the President and related to the personal or financial affairs of any Administration nominee, proposed nominee or federal employee, unless submitted by the staff member.

4.2 (a) Permission may be obtained to remove copies of selected documents, classified pursuant to subparagraphs 4.1(a) and (b) above, if the departing staff member makes confirmed arrangements to store the documents in secure storage containers in an approved facility, and establishes a chain of secure custody over the documents. This permission must first be

obtained from the National Security Adviser after consultation with the Counsel to the President, and then from Jack Watson or his designee in accordance with the procedures described in paragraph 3 above.

(b) A staff member may have in his or her files originals or copies of sensitive Presidential Papers which do not bear security classification markings. If a staff member requests permission to remove a copy of any such Presidential Paper, its sensitivity should be specifically called to the attention of the Counsel to the President at the time Attachment A of the Departure Agreement is submitted.

4.3 The President intends to donate most of the classified materials in the Presidential Papers to the United States. In the President's deed of gift of his Papers to the United States, he will establish restrictions on access to all Presidential Papers. However, he intends to allow former staff members to have access under the terms of the Departure Agreement to any such materials they originated or received while working in the White House.

4.4 The use and transfer of classified materials are governed by criminal statutes. Strict adherence to the above rules is essential.

5. Disposition Recommendations to the President.

5.1 The President intends to donate the bulk of his Presidential Papers to the United States for deposit in the President's library. The President will, however, retain certain selected papers in his personal files. If the head of a White House Office staff or EOP element believes that the President should consider retaining an individual document or category of papers as part of his personal files rather than in the Presidential Library, he should bring this recommendation to the attention of the President or his Counsel.

5.2 If the head of a White House Office staff or EOP element concludes that the ongoing nature and importance of a particular matter makes it essential that copies of selected Presidential Papers be provided to the succeeding Administration, he should recommend this to the President. Such recommendations should be the exception rather than the rule.

6. Duty of Non-disclosure, Liability to Subpoena, and Executive Privilege.

6.1 Duty of non-disclosure. Permission for staff members to remove copies of or obtain access to Presidential Papers is subject to the staff member's signed agreement and continuing duty to preserve the President's legal right as the owner of such papers to decide whether the papers should be published or disclosed to third parties. Publication or disclosure to third parties of

the complete or partial text of a Presidential Paper by a staff member shall be made only after approval from the President or his designee, pursuant to the procedures established in the attached Departure Agreement. The President's approval will be confined to the publication or disclosure of the Presidential Paper and will not be conditioned on prior review or approval of any comment the staff member desires to make in connection with such publication or disclosure.

6.2 Subpoena and Executive Privilege. Any papers retained by the departing President or a departing staff member, whether Presidential or Personal, remain subject to a valid judicial, Congressional or agency subpoena. If such a subpoena is served, its validity may be judicially challenged on various grounds (e.g., relevancy, specificity, or if President Carter or the incumbent President so elects in the case of Presidential Papers, Executive Privilege). The power to assert Executive Privilege resides both in the former President and in the incumbent President at the time the issue of disclosure arises. If a departing staff member is asked to produce his copy of a Presidential Paper by a court, Congressional committee or agency (whether by informal request or enforceable subpoena), the staff member should consult with President Carter and the Counsel to the incumbent President to determine whether President Carter or the incumbent President desires to assert Executive Privilege. As the attached Departure Agreement provides, if Executive Privilege is asserted by President Carter or the incumbent President, the departing staff member

should defer disclosing the information subject to the objection until such objection has been withdrawn or judicially resolved.

7. Departure Procedure.

7.1 Plans have been developed for the storage of Presidential Papers both before and after January 20, 1981. Procedures for packing files of Presidential Papers in cartons and identifying the cartons have been developed by the National Archives Office of Presidential Libraries, which has been responsible for the packing, shipment and storage of Presidential Papers of previous Presidents. Archives personnel will be assisted by the Office of Records Management. Presidential Papers are to be collected, packed, carefully identified and then stored in the Executive Office Building until January 19 or 20. Thereafter, they will be shipped under armed guard to a storage facility in Georgia. Presidential Library archivists will be in Georgia to receive the Presidential Papers when they arrive, to supervise their unloading and to maintain inventory control over them. If necessary, specific files and folders will be retrievable almost immediately.

7.2 The President, of course, retains control of these papers throughout the inventory and cataloguing process. Access to the papers will be controlled by the terms and conditions of the deed of gift which will convey the President's papers to the United States. The President intends to permit staff members who

comply with the terms of the Departure Agreement to have access to papers they originated or received after they go into the Presidential Library.

7.3 Representatives of the Office of Presidential Libraries will shortly be in touch with you to initiate the inventory and packing of the files in your office or in storage. You may reach these archivists by calling Extention 2545 (Room #15 OEOB). You are requested to follow their instructions for packing and storing of records.

7.4 The volume of Presidential Papers is great and it is important that we begin immediately to prepare the papers for storage and ultimate transfer to the Carter Presidential Library. We will need the cooperation of the entire staff to carry out this procedure efficiently.

7.5 Staff members departing before being contacted by archivists should make direct arrangements with the Office of Records Management to pack Presidential Papers in their respective offices for temporary storage.

8. Exit Interviews.

8.1 We are continuing the process of exit interviews of selected staff members by representatives of the Office of

Presidential Libraries of the National Archives and Records Service. The information obtained from these interviews will be of considerable value in establishing the Carter Library. The President urges your cooperation with Archives personnel in this process.

9. Consulting Counsel.

9.1 As each staff member reviews his or her files, a number of questions of interpretation will arise. All such questions should be raised with the office of the Counsel to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENT

The attached agreement provides two benefits to staff members: (1) it permits you to take certain Presidential Papers with you when you leave the government, and (2) it grants you access after January 20, 1981 to all Presidential Papers which you originated or received at the EOP. In return for these benefits, you accept two obligations: (1) you must obtain approval before you take copies of these Presidential Papers with you, and (2) you must obtain approval before publishing or disclosing to third parties the complete or partial text of any unpublished paper of which you have a copy or to which you have access.

These obligations are not intended to inhibit in any way your freedom to write or talk about this Administration's policies and practices. Indeed, in paragraph 3 the President specifically commits that his future approval to publish selected Presidential Papers "shall not be conditioned on reviewing or approving any comment" which a staff member plans to make. In short, you may write whatever you please; clearance procedures apply only to actual quotations from Presidential Papers.

The President's goal is to assure reasonable protection for the integrity of the Presidential decision-making process. The frankness of such interchanges can be irreparably impaired if any participant is free to publish what any other participant has said or written. All of us, from the day we began working here, have understood our obligation to protect the confidentiality of unpublished advice given to the President and exchanged among his advisers, and of his unpublished responses. As the Agreement records, this obligation continues beyond January 20, 1981.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DEPARTURE AGREEMENT RELATING TO PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

Agreement between President Jimmy Carter and _____
_____ (hereinafter "Staff Member") dated _____.

1. Staff Member has read and understands the attached memorandum from Jack Watson and Lloyd Cutler dated December 15, 1980, relating to Presidential Papers. Staff Member acknowledges that all Presidential Papers are owned by President Carter; that "Presidential Papers" are all records which are not "Personal Papers" and were either originated or were received by the following officials and elements of the Executive Office of the President:

White House Office
Intelligence Oversight Board
Domestic Policy Staff (except for the Drug Abuse Policy
Section
Council of Economic Advisers
National Security Adviser and Deputy National Security
Adviser, and deposited in the White House Situation Room
Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability
Director of the Office of Administration
Those files of the Office of Science and Technology Policy
reflecting its advisory role to the President

2. Staff Member further acknowledges that all campaign-related papers either originated or received by the above enumerated officials or elements of the EOP are "Presidential Papers"; that "Personal Papers" are all materials, including personal correspondence, journals, diaries and their functional equivalents, which were neither developed in connection with nor utilized during the transaction of official government business; that "Papers" include but are not limited to, all correspondence, memoranda, documents,

photographs, maps, recordings, logs, appointment books, journals, pamphlets, documentary material and the copies of the above.

3. Staff Member hereby requests permission to make or remove from files copies of the selected Presidential Papers described in Attachment A. (If Staff Member does not desire to remove copies of any such papers, Attachment A need not be filled out.)

4. Staff Member hereby requests access to Presidential Papers to be placed in the President's Library which Staff Member originated or received while a Staff Member, subject to the terms of the President's deed of gift of such Papers to the United States.

5. In consideration of the President's approval to remove copies as set forth in paragraph 3 and/or in consideration of the President's approval of access as requested in paragraph 4, Staff Member accepts the obligations set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7.

6. Staff Member acknowledges President Carter's sole right to decide whether the complete or partial text of any Presidential Paper, of which Staff Member has made or removed a copy, or to which Staff Member has been granted access, should be disclosed to third parties. Staff Member hereby agrees to submit for approval on behalf of President Carter or his designee any materials which contain the complete or partial text of any Presidential Paper that Staff Member contemplates publishing or disclosing to

any person. Staff Member agrees not to disclose the complete or partial text of any such paper (other than papers exempted from the prior approval requirement under paragraph 2 of the attached memorandum) to any person until Staff Member has received written authorization to do so on behalf of President Carter. The President agrees that his approval shall not be conditioned on reviewing or approving any comment the Staff Member plans to make about such paper and shall be limited solely to the publication or disclosure of the complete or partial text of such paper.

7. Nothing contained herein limits a Staff Member's right to disclose the complete or partial text of a Presidential Paper in response to a valid and enforceable subpoena, provided that before disclosure Staff Member gives reasonable prior notice of the issuance of such a subpoena to President Carter and Counsel for the incumbent President and, if either decides to object on grounds of Executive Privilege, Staff Member agrees to defer disclosing the material subject to the objection until such objection has been withdrawn or judicially resolved.

8. This agreement may be enforced by proceedings for injunction or damages or both.

Date

Name of Departing Staff Member

Date

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ATTACHMENT A

DEPARTURE AGREEMENT RELATING TO
PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

I hereby request permission to remove from the White House
or Executive Office of the President copies of the attached
Presidential Papers. [Insert brief description and attach copies.]

Date

Name

Date

Approved on behalf of the President

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1980

9

EYES ONLY

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze^{CLS}

Subject: November Industrial Production (released Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.)
and Housing Starts (released Tuesday, 2:30 p.m.)

Industrial production

Industrial production in November continued to rise strongly; it was 1.4 percent above an upward revised October. Over the past four months industrial production has risen by almost 6 percent -- an annual growth rate of almost 19 percent.

Gains were widespread, including continued large advances in steel, construction materials, business equipment, and defense goods.

Housing starts

Incredibly, housing starts did not drop in November; they were 1,555, insignificantly below the 1,561 of October.

Single family starts did decline moderately for the second straight month but construction of 2-4 unit buildings rose sharply.

Building permits, which had fallen in October, rose slightly in November.

Implications

The economy continues to move ahead with surprising strength, in spite of soaring interest rates. Indeed the surge in interest rates may well reflect the greater than expected demand for credit associated with a surprisingly resilient economy.

We will get the preliminary, unpublished, GNP estimate for the fourth quarter later this week. It will probably show a growth rate of 4 percent or even more, in contrast to the zero or negative growth that most people expected as little as two months ago.

While everyone continues to predict that the high interest rates will choke off the recovery, these numbers, together with an underlying inflation rate running at 10 percent, make it very hard at the moment to suggest that the Fed should let the money supply grow faster in order to hold down interest rates. Even though such a change may well be desirable at some time in 1981, the current numbers clearly suggest that right now any expansionary move by the Fed would set off new inflationary expectations and might actually raise longer term interest rates.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-23

Louis Martin advised
that President has
already acted on
this.

134

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/23/80

Susan:

The attached was received in our office and is forwarded to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

I have attached the original file which Suzanne gave to me last week, also for your info.

Sharon

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

LOUIS MARTIN 

Bernita Bennette, chief aide to Coretta King, called today with reference to nominations for the Martin Luther King Peace Prize for 1981. As a past recipient of the prize, you have been asked to nominate someone whom you think worthy of such recognition. She expressed the hope that you would nominate Federal Judge Frank Johnson of Alabama whose record for fairness as a federal judge has won wide acclaim. She said that she was calling me on her own and without the knowledge of Coretta. I promised to pass along the suggestion.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: Dec. 11, 1980

MEMO FOR: Susan Clough

FROM:

FRAN VOORDE



Coretta's office called my office this morning with the attached request.

Would you like to handle? Or advise me?

Thanks.

Fran--

Mrs. King is making a request to the President in his capacity of a past recipient of the MLK, jr. non-violent peace prize.

She would like the President to make some recommendations for this year's prize. The awards will be given on January 11, so there is not much time left for decisions, notifying awardees, etc. These recs. can be passed to Mrs. King through Bertha Elega at the King Center.

404/524-1956.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 11, 1980

Mr. President --

Coretta Scott King's office called Fran Voorde's office this morning to make a request of you in your capacity of past recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Non-Violent Peace Prize.

Mrs. King would like you to make some recommendations for this year's prize. The awards will be given on January 11, so there is not much time left for the decisions, notifying awardees, etc. The recommendations can be passed to Mrs. King through Bertha Elega at the King Center (404) 524-1956.

In addition to conveying the above information, Fran asked if she should convey information back.

(If you do have some recommendations, you may want them to be conveyed directly to Mrs. King.)

--Susan

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

*Susan -
Give me list
of previous
honorees
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1980

Mugabe
M^c Henry

J

The following is a list of previous honorees who received the non-violent peace prize awarded by the Martin Luther King Center, along with the year in which they received award, and reason/description (used by MLK center) on which award was based. The general criteria is based on an outstanding social change through non-violence. The next award will be presented January 11, 1981. Coretta Scott King would like the President's recommendations.

- 1973 - (then Congressman) Andrew Young.
- 1974 - Mr. Caesar Chavez - led the farm workers through peaceful negotiations with the growers.
- 1975 - Mr. John Lewis - At that time he was the Executive Director of the President's Voter Education Project. In the '50s he was with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who helped minorities achieve voting rights. He was also a participant in the March in 1965 from Selma to Montgomery.
- 1976 - Mr. Randolph Blackwell, Executive Director of Southern Rule Action, an economic program designed to help rural americans achieve economic independent through work within their communities. In his student days ('40s) he effected economic changes through non-violence re. economic plight of minorities.
- 1977 - Dr. Benjamin Mays, who since the '30s has been a devotee of non-violence and through his contributions through education has inspired others to work for non-violence social change.
- 1978 - (Attorney) Stanley Levison (now deceased), was a champion for social justice (since '30s), worked with the Southern Leadership Conference and Mrs. King on the development of non-violent strategies.
- 1978 - Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He led this African Nation to independence through non-violence.
- 1979 - President Jimmy Carter.
- 1980 - Mrs. Rosa Parks - awarded the prize for the stand she took in 1955 when she refused to relinquish her seat on a bus to a white passenger which precipitated the modern civil rights era.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/15/80

done
12/15
✓
Bertha
Elega

suzanne --

pls call, preferably
to talk with mrs. king or
her personal secretary,
and relay the two choices/
recommendations of
president carter --

Robt.

(1) mugabe (2) ambassador
don mchenry. (nsc should
be able to provide correct
spelling and complete name/
title for mugabe)

thanks-susan

PM of Zimbabwe
(Her Excellency)

(out box, 12/16/80)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President,

Thought you
might enjoy this
one.

JSS

...ues than bureaucratic efficiency, and then to criticize freely not only the way in which the presidency was organized but also its relationships with the Congress.

The study was initiated, with the endorsement of President Carter and former President Ford, before the primaries began and

ated to deal with economic, domestic, and international affairs, and a small secretariat to help ensure their constant, informal, and inconspicuous coordination. Even greater emphasis is put on the need to strengthen the Office of Management and Budget, not only to give the president objective advice and help

...tunity, and responsibility. A stronger and more disciplined organization within the Congress, capable of tough bargaining with the president, would actually help him discipline and control the executive departments in a responsible manner.

Cabinet members, the first budget direc-

Don K. Price, former dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, was co-chairman of the panel that produced "A Presidency for the 1980s."

CS Monitor
12/15/80

The bias that Carter encountered

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington

Jody Powell was indicating the other day that he felt the President had been pretty much sandbagged by his foes in Washington and the North. He didn't quite say so, but it was clear that Powell saw much of Jimmy Carter's trouble in the presidency as stem-

Washington letter

ming from the unfriendly climate which he encountered here and which persisted and grew with his years in the White House.

Powell is both wrong and right. President Carter promised he could and would make government work. He did, but only in part, and not enough to convince the voters he had earned another four years.

When a president makes such a promise, he cannot later say that this or that factor prevented its fulfillment. Implied in a presidential candidate's commitment (certainly as it will be interpreted by press and public) is that

he has taken all possible negative factors into account.

But Powell is right about the unfriendly climate. Much of it was simply anti-Southern, anti-Georgian, and anti-Southern country people. It came mainly from Northern city dwellers, many of them from minority groups who, undoubtedly without sensing it, were expressing a bias against those in the United States who have long suffered from post-Civil War prejudice.

Reporters first noticed this anti-Carter feeling at the New York convention in 1976 where New Yorkers were giving only grudging backing to the new Democratic standard bearer. There was no wild excitement about Carter. Instead, there was widespread suspicion about this man who came from the South and, more than that, was so deeply involved in his Southern Baptist religion.

Even when reassured that Carter was a "liberal" and courageous in dealing with civil rights questions, these New York Democrats, predominantly Jewish or Roman Catholic, still remained cool to the Georgian. Because

of this reticence toward Carter, Gerald Ford almost won New York that fall.

Among the minorities in the North (except the blacks) and among the liberals in general President Carter never was accepted. They treated him as a stranger, and their suspicion never let up.

These skeptics were particularly irritated by the President's avowals of deep faith. They sometimes laughed at his disclosure of having been "born again" and his daily prayer and his regular church and Sunday school activity. They never seemed to understand how genuinely committed the President was to his religion. Instead, they would make out Mr. and Mrs. Carter to be sanctimonious and even hypocritical.

So it was that, when Senator Kennedy decided to rally the liberals in a crusade to unseat the President, he found them coming behind him immediately — and eagerly.

Certainly some of this zeal to oppose Carter stemmed from the feeling that the President had not done enough in support of social programs. And certainly, too, Democratic

liberals don't need much prodding to get behind a Kennedy for president. But when you talked to these liberals you found something else — this suspicion, this prejudice, centered on where Carter came from, on where he went to church, and on his deep involvement in his religion. Some of the very people who have suffered so much from bigotry through the years were, again unknowingly, expressing a kind of bigotry against the President.

Billy Carter helped to underscore the Northern-held concept of the President and his friends as coming out of Dogpatch. Put Billy Carter in a Northern big city and the liberals would quickly excuse him, perhaps as being ill or eccentric. But there was little sympathy from liberals for Billy even after it was disclosed he was being treated for alcoholism.

So Jody Powell had it right, or mostly right. His President didn't get entirely a square deal here in the North. He was treated with suspicion, and unfairly so.

Godfrey Sperling Jr. is chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

OPINION AND COMMENTARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Done

12/15/80

Mr. President:

The WH photographers
would like to set up some
lights after your 11:00 am
meeting in preparation for
the noon official photo.

May I arrange?

yes no


Phil

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

GHOST STORY, XMAS TRADITION

CHARLES DICKENS - 1842

VICTORIAN TREE - 180

CHRISTMAS OF 1844

"A XMAS CAROL"

EBENEZER SCROOGE -

MCINTYRE - HUGH JOHN CULLYAN

FORD'S THEATER - SINGING
SCROOGE

X → COLD, DARK HEART,
JOY & LIGHT

WISH YOU - X LIKE
ONE WE SEE

Black Tie Dinner with

CABINET & STAFF

12/15/80

WELCOME TO BLAIR HOUSE ANNEX

BE STAYING \Rightarrow 1/20

HONOR = INTELLIGENCE/ENERGY/SUPERB
QUALITY/BRILLIANCE = RESUMES

\Rightarrow NONE TO EQUAL - ALMOST

1842. CHARLES DICKENS.

JOHN TYLER

PARALLELS?

P475

L SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

P477

> JUST A PART

VERY SOUL - GRATEFUL