

1/6/81

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/6/80

Mr. President:

What time on thursday
do you want to depart for
Plains?

Phil

9 am

J

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1140 AM.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT & MRS. CARTER'S
VISIT TO CHRIST CHURCH
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

January 6, 1981

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11:40 am MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en route
Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia.

(Driving time: 15 minutes)

11:55 am MOTORCADE ARRIVES Christ Church.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be greeted by:

The Reverend Dr. Mark S. Anschutz, Rector
Mr. Clement E. Conger, Senior Warden and
White House Curator

The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by
Reverend Anschutz and Mr. Conger, proceed
to George Washington's Box.

NOTE: Seated with President
and Mrs. Carter will be:

Mrs. Peggy Anschutz
Mr. & Mrs. Conger (Lianne)

12:00 pm Service begins.

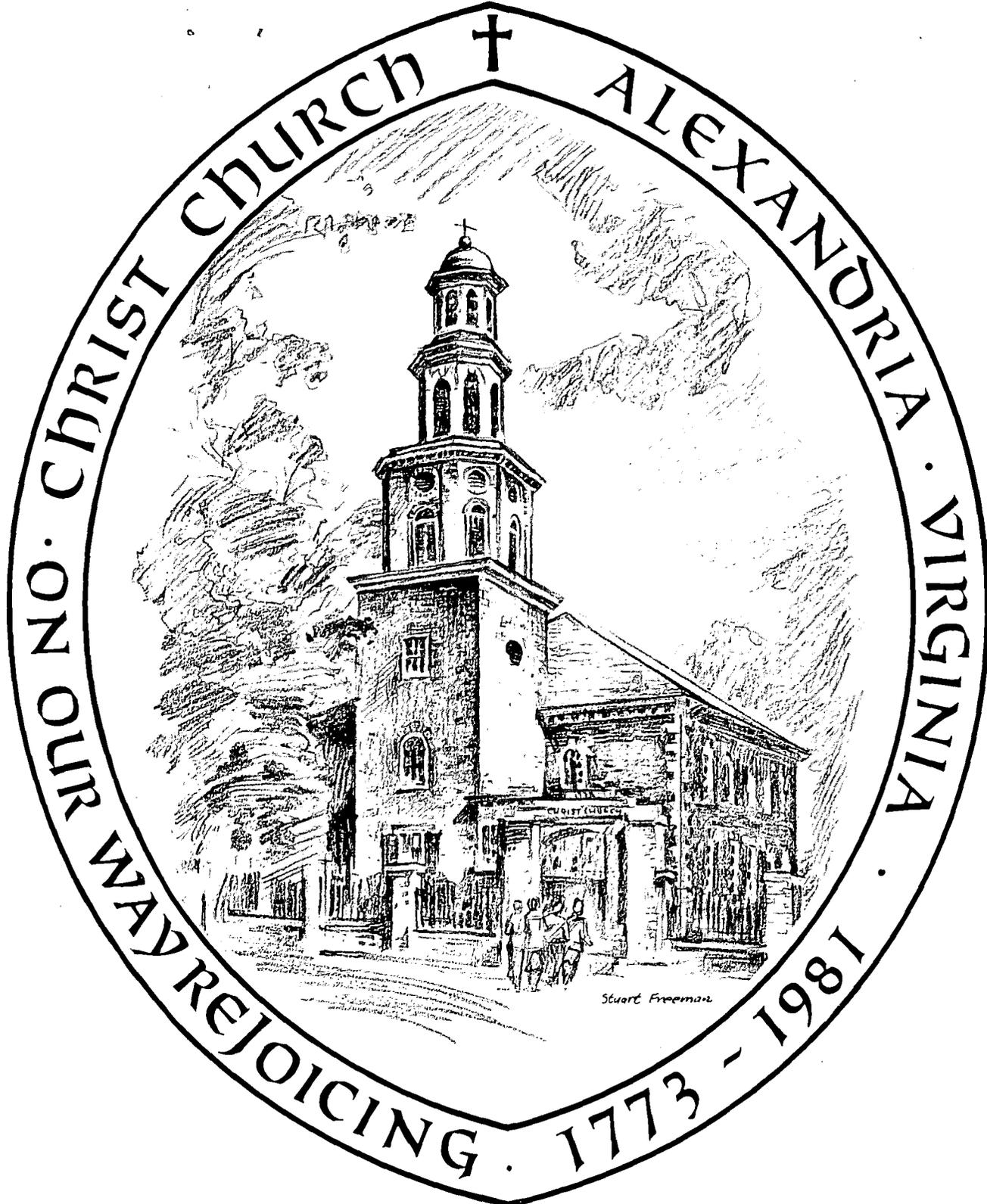
12:45 pm Service concludes.

The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by
Reverend Anschutz and Mr. Conger, proceed to
motorcade for boarding.

12:50 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Christ Church en route
South Grounds.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE
(Driving time: 15 minutes)

1:05 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.



Stuart Freeman

WELCOME TO CHRIST CHURCH

To our visitors and to those new to this area, we extend the warmest possible welcome. The purpose of Christ Church is to fill us all with the knowledge of God so that his will for this world becomes our will, and that every decision we make, every life affected by our lives, shall witness to the Power of God, the Love of Jesus Christ, and the Inspiration of the Holy Spirit. If you are interested in being a part of Christ Church, please complete one of the cards found in each pew.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH

Christ Church was the first Episcopal Church in Alexandria and has been serving its congregation, the community and the nation since it was completed by John Carlyle on February 27, 1773. In its design this church is similar to the English country church building. The Church, once secluded in a grove of trees on a hill two blocks beyond the town limits and called "The Church in the Woods," is now in the heart of the City of Alexandria. When the Church was consecrated by Bishop Clagget of Maryland in 1814 it was given the name "Christ Church."

The building was constructed of native brick and roofed with juniper shingles, which are now replaced with slate. The stone trimmings were from the Aquia Creek quarry south of Alexandria. Most of the structure and interior woodwork is original. The gallery, however, was added in 1787. A few years later, the bell tower was constructed and the crystal chandelier that hangs from the ceiling underneath the organ was pur-

chased in London for £ 140. The "wine glass pulpit" was installed during the early 1890's. The tablets on either side of the pulpit, now mellowed to a resplendent gold, were originally painted white and hand lettered in black by James Wren. They have never been repaired or retouched. The Churchyard served as the town burying ground until 1815.

Both George Washington and Robert E. Lee, when in residence in the area, were regular worshippers. George Washington's pew, which is preserved in its original state, Robert E. Lee's pew and the "passing stranger's" pew are distinguished by silver markers. Also, the Chancel rail bears a silver marker showing where Robert E. Lee was confirmed.

Today, Christ Church is an active congregation of over 1,000 parishioners, which holds this historic past with affection and yet approaches the future with joyful confidence and renewed hope as we carry on the mission of the Church in these times.

CHRIST CHURCH VESTRY

THE REVEREND DR. MARK S. ANSCHUTZ, Rector
THE REVEREND JOHN A. M. GUERNSEY, Associate Rector

Mr. Alvin Gustin	Choirmaster and Organist
Mrs. Sharon L. Cunningham	Director of Christian Education
Mrs. Judy Maxfield	Director of Junior Choir
Mr. Michael Lumpkin	Seminarian
Mr. George Muir	Seminarian
Ms. Joan Smith	Seminarian
Mrs. Nicolette Atwood	Parish Secretary
Mrs. Marilyn Bryan	Secretary to the Clergy
Mrs. Sue Schmidt	Financial Secretary
Mrs. Elsie R. Stewart	Tour Hostess
Mrs. John D. Lee	Tour Hostess
Mr. Paul Olley	Sexton

CHURCH OFFICE HOURS: Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. — 703-549-1450

STANDING NOTICES

CHURCH HOURS

The Church is open for prayer and meditation Monday through Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., April through October, and 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through March. The Church is also open from 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Sundays.

COMMUNICANT STATUS

Being a "Communicant in Good Standing" in the Episcopal Church is dependent upon regular church attendance, support of the mission of the Church, and reception of the Holy Communion (Title 1, Canon 16, Sec. 3).

ILLNESS

If you become ill, please see that the Clergy are notified. If you are admitted to a hospital, have noted on your admissions form that you are an Episcopalian.

THE CLERGY

The Clergy are available for counseling by appointment. In an emergency, however, parishioners are encouraged to contact their clergy immediately.

MISSION

Please remember the mission of the Church in your giving and in the structuring of your will.

CHURCH SERVICES

SUNDAY	
8:00 a.m.	Holy Communion
9:15 a.m.	Morning Prayer and Sermon Holy Communion Second and Fourth Sundays
10:10 a.m.	Church School and Adult Forum
11:00 a.m.	Morning Prayer and Sermon Holy Communion First Sunday
	(Infant care provided 8:00-12:15)
5:00 p.m.	Holy Communion Evensong First Sunday
	(Summer Schedule: 8:00, 10:30 and 5:00)

WEDNESDAY

7:15 a.m.	Holy Communion
12:05 p.m.	Holy Communion and The Laying on of Hands

CHRIST CHURCH VESTRY

MR. CLEMENT E. CONGER, Senior Warden
MR. STETSON TINKHAM, Junior Warden
MR. KENNETH L. FORAN, Register
MR. FRANK WILLIAM BAUERS
MRS. ARMISTEAD L. BOOTHE
MR. C. CRAIGHEAD FRITSCHKE
MR. RAWLES JONES
MRS. RICHARD KLEIN
MISS ANNE B. LANDRY
LT. GEN. JAMES M. LEE
MRS. E. DAYTON MOORE
THE HON. WILEY WRIGHT
MR. W. THOMAS INGOLD, Treasurer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1980

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NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TOM DONILON *TD*

RE: YOUR MEETING WITH CHUCK MANATT

You will meet with Chuck Manatt today at 11:00 a.m.. He will be accompanied by your California campaign manager and Manatt's law partner Micky Kantor. Micky is directing Manatt's campaign for the DNC Chairmanship.

Manatt is the clear frontrunner for the Chairmanship. This is primarily due to the fact that Manatt has been campaigning in a vacuum without significant opposition. He has done extensive calling to the members of the DNC and is spending several days in Washington this week to meet with the leadership of the Party. Today, he will meet with Vice President Mondale, Lane Kirkland, Jesse Jackson (at our urging) and several senators. I, Tim Smith, Tim Finchem and Bob Beckel will meet with Manatt and Kantor this morning on the state of the Party and necessary programs for the future. We have done these same types of briefings for Clinton and Landrieu.

Several other candidates have and will emerge between now and the February election. However, unless something unforeseen happens, I believe that Manatt will be the next Chairman. You should know that Pat Cunningham of New York is now running as is Charles Curry, a strong supporter of yours from Missouri. Clinton had been hesitant, but made a new series of calls this past weekend. As you know, Moon Landrieu has taken himself out of the race in an unequivocal fashion.

The purpose of the meeting today is for you to speak with Manatt about your interest in the Party and allay any concern that he may have that you or your staff is against him or that he is unacceptable and we will not work with him in the future. Frankly, the worst possible position for us would be for a Chairman to be elected thinking that we opposed him. Chuck should come away from this meeting feeling that he has a good personal relationship with you, that you understand the Party's problems and promise and that you will work with him in the future.

Suggested talking points are as follows:

- o You have, for obvious reasons, not become actively involved in the contest for the DNC Chairmanship and have encouraged your staff not to do so on your behalf. As can be expected, several members of the White House and Campaign staffs have become involved as individuals on behalf of several candidates, including Manatt.
- o Your interest in the Party remains very strong. You are willing to play an active and constructive role in the future to help the next Chairman, which at this point appears to be Chuck.
- o In your opinion, he has the skills, particularly in the fundraising area, to do the job. You and your staff are willing and able to help him should he become elected. You have a talented and experienced national network which will be willing to help the next chairman. This is particularly true in some places where Chuck may need help, such as with northeastern and southern public elected officials and national black leaders.
- o Your staff, including Ham, Jody and Stu, have told you that they are willing to help in such areas as fundraising, political liaison and conducting training seminars.
- o Although you cannot become actively involved at this point, you wish Chuck the best of luck and look forward to being in touch with him on a regular basis.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR LUNCHEON FOR BLACK LEADERS,
JANUARY 6, 1981, 1:00 PM.

1:00 PM Guests arrive Southwest Gate and are directed to State Floor via Diplomatic Reception Room.

Aperitifs served in State Dining Room.
(Marine Orchestra playing in Main Foyer.)

1:15 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER arrive State Floor and take positions under the Seal in the Cross Hall for receiving line.

1:30 PM Luncheon is served.
(Coffee served at tables.)

2:30 PM THE PRESIDENT moves to airport stand for remarks introducing Clamma Dale.

Twelve-minute musicale presented.

At conclusion of performance, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER move to platform to thank artist, then depart State Floor.

3:00 PM Guests depart Residence.

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cc-7300 Miller
PRIVATE
Stu
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 30, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
JOSH GOTBAUM JG

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SUBJECT: Specialty Steel

In your steel program announced last September 30, you instructed the Secretary of Commerce to follow the specialty steel trade and advise whether inclusion of specialty steel in the trigger price mechanism (TPM) would be appropriate and feasible. After the Department did so the agencies concerned with the issue met to review Commerce's study (~~Attachment A~~) and suggest possible actions we might take. This memorandum reviews the industry's performance and presents several alternative courses of action for Federal trade policies affecting it.

Background

The specialty steel industry produces stainless steel and alloy tool steel products. Overall, specialty steel constitutes about a tenth of U.S. production tonnage, the remainder being basic (carbon) steel.

In the past, import penetration in specialty steel products has been higher than for carbon steel. In June 1976, quotas were imposed under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 limiting specialty steel imports after the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) found that such imports caused serious injury to the domestic industry.

As required by law, the quotas were temporary and expressly designed to facilitate modernization and adjustment by the domestic industry; they came off in February of this year. In June 1979 you expressly rejected the substantial extension of specialty steel quotas on the grounds that the domestic industry's modernization and adjustment was complete and that the Trade Act and MTN were sufficient to handle potential unfair trade practices.

In this respect, the specialty steel industry is quite different from basic steel, which has yet to modernize much of its plant.

Specialty steels were not included in the original TPM for several reasons: The industry is separate and distinct from basic steel, and was under separate quota protection. Furthermore, application of TPM to specialty steel would be substantially more complex to administer.

The industry and the United Steelworkers believe that reinstatement of the TPM itself will cause trade problems if specialty steel is not included or protected in some way. They argue that foreign steel producers will switch their export efforts from basic steel, which is now protected by TPM, to specialty steels. This "diversion" argument rests in part on our experience in the late 1960's when overall tonnage quotas on all foreign steel, both basic and specialty, did cause diversion of trade to the higher value-per-ton specialty steel products.

There is no evidence of diversion since the TPM was reinstated in October; and overall import levels since the quotas expired have not increased significantly (although there has been an increase in some product lines). We think such diversion under the current situation is unlikely primarily because the TPM does not limit the volume of imports; furthermore, most plants cannot switch easily from basic to specialty steel production. Nonetheless, the possibility of diversion is the most widely-mentioned rationale for including specialty steel in the TPM.

Even if, as we expect, no diversion occurs, U.S. specialty steel manufacturers may still encounter injurious unfair trading practices because there is significant excess specialty steelmaking capacity worldwide, especially in Europe. Furthermore, on two important product lines -- stainless steel bar and alloy tool steel -- imports have risen in the past ten months to near, or above, pre-quota levels. Unlike the situation we faced in basic steel, however, we have as yet no substantial evidence of dumping. If there is a serious problem, it is more likely one of government subsidization.

Options

In our interagency review, we considered a wide range of responses from a simple expansion of our current monitoring efforts to full inclusion of specialty steel in the TPM. This section describes four alternative actions we think you could take to fulfill your promise to the Steelworkers and the specialty steel industry. They are:

- o Include specialty steel products in the TPM.
(None of your economic advisors recommends this approach.)
- o Provide a new import surge mechanism, but not a trigger price.
- o Investigate possible injurious trade practices in stainless bar and alloy tool steel, but take no action to protect other specialty steel products.

- o Announce that a TPM for specialty steel is not justified, but that the Administration will meet quarterly with the industry to review import behavior and will vigorously investigate any complaints. (This option is effectively the status quo.)

Option 1: Extension of TPM to Specialty Steel

None of your economic advisors believes you should grant the industry and the Steelworkers' request for inclusion of specialty steel in the TPM.

The arguments in favor of doing so are:

- o Inclusion would allay fears of diversion.
- o It would satisfy the industry, the Steelworkers, and the Congressional Steel Caucus.
- o Not to do so would in some sense be inequitable since nine-tenths of all steel trade is already covered, and arguably the principal reason specialty steel was omitted was the fact that it previously had quota protection.
- o Since most steel is already covered, the inflationary effects of inclusion would be small compared to those of the TPM itself. (They may nonetheless still be substantial.)

We believe the arguments against doing so are persuasive:

- o There is no evidence of widespread dumping, which was the primary rationale for the TPM for carbon steel.
- o TPM coverage is not required for modernization. U.S. specialty steel manufacturers are already among the most modern, competitive and profitable in the world.
- o While technically feasible, a TPM for specialty steel would be administratively complex. It would likely be more cumbersome, more costly and less effective than pursuit of individual anti-dumping or countervailing duty suits, because specialty steel trade involves a large number of small-volume transactions in the diverse set of specialty steel products. To extend TPM to specialty steel would require additional resources for Commerce and the Customs Service; otherwise effective enforcement of the TPM system as a whole will be seriously impaired. (Commerce estimate: 55 persons and \$3.5 million.)

Option 2: Antisurge Mechanism

The TPM is primarily a system for price monitoring. However, when it was reinstated, we included a surge provision under which we would initiate product-specific dumping or countervailing duty investigations if a surge in imports appeared to be caused by dumping or subsidization. (Where the surge is caused by fair competition no action would be taken.) The results of our examination would be made available to the industry, so that it could file suit if we chose not to.

Under this option, we would institute a surge mechanism for specialty steel but not provide any price monitoring. The proposed surge mechanism would divide specialty steel products into six basic product lines and surges would be examined on a product line basis whenever (1) import penetration rises above the average level for the past ten year period and (2) the import trend clearly approaches the levels at which the ITC found injury in the 1976 escape clause case. The Commerce Department would publish specialty steel import figures for each basic product line on a quarterly basis.

The arguments in favor of this approach are:

- o It has been discussed with, and is acceptable to, the industry, the Steelworkers and the Steel Caucus.
- o It would allay fears of diversion and defuse pressure for full TPM coverage.
- o Any impact on trade would be more limited than full TPM coverage, since under current conditions only three of six product lines which represent a small portion of total imports would be a source of concern.
- o Foreign opposition would be reduced compared to the reaction we would incur from a full TPM. The Japanese have informed us they would accept this approach. The EC would be more concerned, but probably would accept it as well. (The Department of State recommends EC consultation before public announcement.)

The arguments in opposition are:

- o We would be providing sector-wide protection for an industry where trade problems -- to the extent they exist -- are in individual product lines. It may be viewed as a change from your earlier decision not to extend quotas.
- o This approach will be viewed as an extension of protection and raises the possibility of trade management, which we oppose on principle. Furthermore, it could be characterized (or could become) an informal quota system.

- o Equally effective protection might be achieved by individual unfair trade complaints. (The industry feels, however, that the cost to generally-smaller specialty steel companies of filing a complaint is prohibitively high.)

Secretary Klutznick, Ambassador Askew and Secretary Marshall support this option. We support it as well.

Option 3: Targeted examination of individual product lines

This option would require a number of individual actions, but would not include either a TPM or a surge mechanism. Instead, we would announce that our review of the industry's condition has revealed certain cases in which import trends are worrisome enough to justify further investigation. We would ask the industry to identify foreign sources of alloy tool steel or stainless steel bar that might be engaged in unfair trading practices. From this list, and other information currently available, Commerce would identify individual candidates for a detailed in-house examination.

Government-sponsored study would free the typically smaller specialty steel firms from a substantial part of the burden involved in bringing a suit. The results of the investigation would be made available to the industry whether or not the government then chose to take further action.

The arguments in favor of this approach are:

- o It responds to the actual problems the industry now faces, in contrast to the more general protection of the surge mechanism.
- o It is consistent with current trade policies.
- o As the most targeted approach, it would have smaller inflationary effects than the options already discussed.

The arguments in opposition are:

- o Most firms in the industry will probably oppose this approach on the grounds that it will simply result in diversion to other specialty steel products. (This is a distinct possibility. It could be handled by self-initiated investigation in other product lines should they become a problem.) They argue that this is a unified industry and its problems should be addressed on an industry-wide basis.
- o The Steelworkers would not consider it to be of significant help.

- o This approach could not be implemented before January 20th, although it could be announced before that date.

Charlie Schultze supports this approach. It is also the second choice of the Department of State and Justice.

Option 4: Periodic Consultation with Industry

Under this approach we would announce that, for the reasons described above, a TPM for specialty steel is not justified. We would reaffirm the government's willingness to act upon any industry complaint about any unfair trading activity, point out our concern with import trends for particular products and promise to meet quarterly with the industry to review the situation. (Currently no regularly scheduled meetings are held with the industry.)

The arguments in favor of this approach are:

- o It strongly affirms the Administration's commitment to the MTN agreements and is consistent with your previous decisions on specialty steel.
- o It reflects the lack of substantial evidence of unfair trade practices or injury to the industry. It continues the opportunity for vigorous enforcement of our trade law should any company file a petition.
- o It would entail no management of trade or inflationary effects.

The arguments against it are:

- o It will be strongly opposed by the industry, the Steelworkers, and the Steel Caucus.
- o Because government action is minimal, it would probably be criticized by some as a failure to deliver on your promise to consider appropriate actions to help the industry.
- o This approach will be seen as deferring the specialty steel issue. It offers the incoming administration the opportunity to claim greater concern for working people by taking even mild steps to increase monitoring.

Secretary Miller and the Departments of State and Justice support this option.

DECISION

- | | | |
|--|---------|------------------------------|
| Option 1: TPM | _____ | (Industry, Steelworkers) |
| Option 2: Surge Mechanism | _____ ✓ | (Commerce, USTR, Labor, DPS) |
| Option 3: Targeted Investigation | _____ | (CEA) |
| Option 4: Industry consultation (Status Quo) | _____ ✗ | (Treasury, State, Justice) |

Draft a good statement - Minimize (accurately) effect re a) inflation & b) bureaucracy required

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY OWEN ~~40~~
SUBJECT: Specialty Steel

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I join Bill Miller and the Departments of State and Justice in recommending that you approve option 4 (industry consultation -- status quo) in the Eizenstat/Gotbaum memo concerning specialty steel.

1. I oppose extending the TPM to specialty steel (option 1) or establishing an anti-surge mechanism (option 2) for the following reasons:

(a) The US specialty steel industry is among the most modern, competitive, and profitable in the world. It used the temporary protection of import quotas during 1976-79 to undertake a sensible modernization program. Inclusion of specialty steel in an expanded TPM is not needed to encourage further modernization.

(b) As the Eizenstat/Gotbaum memo points out, there is no evidence of diversion by foreign producers from basic steel to specialty steel products since we reinstated the TPM last October. Diversion is unlikely because the TPM does not impose quantitative limits on imports, such as occurred during the 1960s, when we had overall tonnage quotas on all foreign steel products. So we need not resort to protectionist actions to avert diversion.

(c) There is no evidence that foreign steel producers are either dumping or illegally subsidizing specialty steel shipments to the US. If they began to engage in such unfair trade practices, US manufacturers could file antidumping or countervailing duty complaints. By taking protectionist action now, we would, in effect, be anticipating a problem which does not yet exist.

(d) Protectionist pressures are on the rise in Europe and the US. Actions designed to protect domestic specialty steel without proof of unfair trading or injury could add fuel to these pressures and slow the process of trade liberalization just when we are seeking to implement far-reaching agreements concluded during the Tokyo Round.

2. I oppose option 3 even though it is less damaging than options 1 and 2, because it may be viewed by our trading partners as portending protectionism, but does not meet the concerns of our domestic union or industry.

3. This leaves option 4, which I support.

We have a good record on trade policy -- one which is widely recognized as such. We should not take action in specialty steel that would cloud this record.

cc given to [unclear] 4/5/80

PRIVATE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-3-80

To J Watson
Re Medal of Freedom,
aka re Roger Baldwin,
Harold Brown, Ed Muskie,
Warren Christopher, W. Cronkite,
Kirk Douglas, Mrs. M^c Namara,
Esther Peterson, Gerard Smith,
Earl Warren.

I may add one or
two more. Proceed
with plans for ceremony.

J

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cc - J. W. H. H. H.
L

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-6-81

To J. Watson

Add Judge Tuttle
to Medal of Freedom
list.

J.

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1:15 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1981

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH BLACK LEADERS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1981, 1:15 p.m. EAST ROOM

I. PURPOSE

To express appreciation to Black leaders for their support.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS

- A. Background: This luncheon is one of a series of appreciation activities which have been planned. The guests include most civil rights leaders, top Black appointees, and others active in the campaign. All of them at one time or another responded generously when called upon for assistance.
- B. Participants: About 140 Black leaders will attend. A list of expected attendees is attached.
- C. Press: White House Photographer.
- D. Talking Points: The Speechwriters will provide talking points.

Fed 2.5
 Euro 4.8 gross
 us 2.2

 9.5

1:00pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Achsah Nesmith

Subject: Presidential Talking
Points: Luncheon for
Black Leaders

Scheduled Delivery:
Tue, Jan 6, 1 p.m.

Your talking points for this luncheon,
including a final point (#7) to be used
as an introduction to the entertainment.

Clearances

Louis Martin
Stu Eizenstat
Ray Jenkins

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Achsah Nesmith
A-1 1/5/81
For Delivery:
Tues. Jan. 6, 12 p.m.

Black Leaders Luncheon

TALKING
POINTS

1. I AM PROUD THAT I CAME TO THIS OFFICE WITH YOUR SUPPORT, THAT THROUGHOUT THE TIME I HAVE BEEN HERE I COULD COUNT ON YOUR HELP -- AND COUNT ON YOU, TOO, TO LET ME KNOW WHEN YOU THOUGHT I WAS NOT MOVING FAST ENOUGH -- AND THAT I COULD COUNT ON YOUR SUPPORT TO THE END.

2. WE HAVE WON MANY VICTORIES TOGETHER. I HAVE BEEN ABLE, WITH YOUR HELP, TO BRING BLACK AMERICANS INTO DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNMENT IN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBERS, FROM THE CABINET AND SUB-CABINET LEVEL TO THE MANY REGULATORY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHICH AFFECT THE DAILY LIVES OF EVERY AMERICAN. SOME FORTUNATELY HAVE LONGER TERMS THAN I DO. BUT BOTH THOSE WHO GO WHEN I GO, AND THOSE WHO WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE, HAVE BUILT A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT AND COMPETENCE THAT WILL SET A STANDARD FOR FUTURE ADMINISTRATIONS. WE HAVE PROVED THAT THE ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT IS THERE, THAT MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES READY AND ABLE TO PERFORM GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS ARE OUT THERE, THAT THE SKILLS AND TALENTS TO OPERATE BROADCASTING STATIONS ARE OUT THERE. TOGETHER WE HAVE SHOWN THAT BLACK AMERICANS ARE READY TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN EVERY ASPECT OF AMERICAN LIFE. I AM PROUD OF WHAT WE HAVE DONE TOGETHER.

3. PERHAPS THE AREA WHERE WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAKE THE MOST LASTING CHANGE DOMESTICALLY IS IN THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY, WHERE 38 BLACK JUDGES HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AND CONFIRMED FOR LIFETIME APPOINTMENTS. THEY WILL BE INTERPRETING THE

CONSTITUTION THAT GUARANTEES OUR RIGHTS AND THOSE OF OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN FOR THE REST OF THIS CENTURY. GOOD JUDGES ARE IMPORTANT IN THE BEST OF TIMES, BUT IN TIMES WHEN THE RIGHTS OF THE POOREST AND LEAST PRIVILEGED IN OUR SOCIETY ARE UNDER CHALLENGE, WHEN SOME FEEL WE HAVE COME TOO FAR ALONG THE ROAD TO EQUAL JUSTICE, GOOD JUDGES WILL BE AN INVALUABLE SAFEGUARD FOR ALL OF OUR PEOPLE.

4. WE DID NOT WIN ALL OUR BATTLES. THE FIGHT FOR FAIR HOUSING MUST GO ON. WE MUST NOT SLACKEN OUR EFFORTS TO PROVIDE SKILLS AND A QUALITY EDUCATION FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, TO PROVIDE HEALTH CARE AND JUSTICE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL. IN THE FINAL DAYS OF THE LAST CONGRESS WE WON A VICTORY OF PRINCIPLE -- AT LEAST TEMPORARILY -- TO KEEP OPEN THE OPTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES IN THE STRUGGLE TO PROVIDE EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. IN THE MONTHS AND YEARS TO COME, IN A TIME OF CHANGE AND ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS, WHEN NARROW SPECIAL INTERESTS THREATEN TO DIVIDE OUR PEOPLE AND LIMITED RESOURCES CAUSE SOME TO TURN AWAY FROM BROADER GOALS, AMERICA'S BLACK LEADERS WILL BE CALLED UPON TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE NEEDS AND REALITIES OF AMERICAN LIFE, AND TO HOLD OUR NATION TO ITS ENDURING VALUES AND PURPOSE.

5. WITH THE HELP OF ANDY YOUNG AND DONALD MCHENRY, WE HAVE MADE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY REFLECT OUR NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM AND SELF-DETERMINATION. IN A WORLD MADE UP NOT OF ANY BIG 3 OR 4, BUT OF MORE THAN 150 NATIONS, WE HAVE MOVED TO A FOREIGN POLICY THAT TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION

THE FEELINGS AND RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA AND OTHER THIRD WORLD NATIONS. WE DO NOT PRETEND THAT OUR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY HAS ELIMINATED ALL TERROR AND OPPRESSION AND PERSECUTION, BUT IT HAS HELPED TO OPEN PRISON DOORS AROUND THE WORLD, TO BROADEN AND STRENGTHEN FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND CONSCIENCE. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREELY-ELECTED DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA DEMONSTRATED VIVIDLY THAT AMERICA'S INFLUENCE IS NEVER STRONGER THAN WHEN WE LIVE UP TO OUR OWN HIGHEST PRINCIPLES.

6. IN THE PAST I HAVE TOLD YOU THAT I BELIEVED, AS DADDY KING SAYS OF HIS OWN LIFE, THAT WE ARE EACH PUT HERE "ON A PURPOSE", THAT I BELIEVED AMERICA WAS CALLED TO THE PURPOSE OF FREEDOM AND THAT WE ARE EACH CALLED TO CARRY OUT THAT PURPOSE IN A WORLD SOMETIMES TOO EAGER TO COMPROMISE THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS, TOO ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE THE BURDENS OF RESPONSIBILITY THAT FREEDOM AND PRIVILEGE IMPOSE.

IN THE FUTURE OUR TITLES MAY BE DIFFERENT, BUT NOT OUR DETERMINATION. OUR ROLES MAY CHANGE, BUT NOT OUR GOALS. WE MUST NOT ALLOW INDIFFERENCE TO MASQUERADE AS PRACTICALITY. WE MUST NOT ALLOW HATRED AND BIGOTRY TO PUT ON THE CHURCH CLOTHES OF RESPECTABILITY. TOGETHER WE HAVE TRIED TO MAKE OUR NATION LIVE UP TO ITS OWN BEST INTENTIONS. WE MUST NOT LAY DOWN THAT COMMITMENT WHEN WE LAY ASIDE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPECIFIC JOBS OR FIND THE WAY BLOCKED TO A PARTICULAR KIND OF SERVICE. TOGETHER WE MUST CONTINUE TO "MARCH ON TILL VICTORY IS WON."*

[Luncheon proceeds.]

* from "Lift Every Voice and Sing," often called the Negro National Anthem.

7. THIS AFTERNOON WE ARE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE A YOUNG LADY ENTERTAIN US WHO CAPTURED THE ATTENTION OF THE MUSICAL WORLD WITH HER PORTRAYAL OF "BESS" IN THE BROADWAY REVIVAL OF "PORGY AND BESS." A GRADUATE OF THE JUILLIARD SCHOOL OF MUSIC, SHE HAS PERFORMED OPERATIC ROLES WITH MAJOR SYMPHONIES AND CHAMBER MUSIC GROUPS SINCE BEGINNING HER CAREER WITH THE NEW YORK OPERA IN 1975. LATE LAST YEAR SHE SANG HERE AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN ONE OF THE MOST MOVING PERFORMANCES I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED -- MISS CLAMMA DALE.

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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

January 2, 1981

FYI

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Foreign Policy Export Controls: On December 31 I executed all documents requisite to the extension of these controls for another year, including those initiated against the Soviet Union in response to their invasion of Afghanistan.

Census: Also on December 31 I publicly accepted on your behalf, as required by law, the results of the 1980 Census. Vincent Barabba did a first rate job as Director of the Census Bureau executing the most difficult task ever assigned to the Bureau. He should be commended for his performance. I have forwarded to you a suggested text for a letter which I hope you will consider appropriate.

The Boulder Laboratories: My visit to the Laboratories of NBS, NTIA and NOAA reaffirmed my pride in the quality of personnel and research being undertaken in these vital national laboratories. These laboratories are one of our great national assets, and I remain convinced that if they were better understood by the business community, they could play a more profound and significant role in the advancement of our industrial productivity. We are missing a great opportunity to build confidence in our country's strength by keeping our capabilities for applied technological development a well kept secret.


Philip M. Klutznick

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1981

Dear Mr. President:

I hereby tender my resignation as your Counsellor on Aging effective noon, January 20, 1981.

I look forward, however, to a continued relationship and hope that you and The First Lady will maintain your concerns about aging in America.

Sincerely,


Harold L. Sheppard
Counsellor to the President on Aging

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

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for Preservation Purposes**