

4/25/78

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Letter	Pres. Carter to King Hassan III, 6 pp., re:Communication w/foriegn Head of State	4/25/78	A
Memo	to Pres. Carter, 1 pg., re:Foriegn Policy Comments	4/25/78	C

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - April 25, 1978

- 8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
- 9:00 Senator Dick Clark. (Mr. Frank Moore).
(20 min.) The Oval Office.
- 9:30 Meeting with Congressional Group/Civil Service
(20 min.) Reorganization. (Mr. Frank Moore)-Cabinet Room.
- 10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 11:15 Congressman Dan Rostenkowski. (Mr. Frank Moore).
(15 min.) The Oval Office.
- 11:30 Admiral Stansfield Turner, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski,
(20 min.) and Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Oval Office.
- 3:00 News Conference. (Mr. Jody Powell) - Room 450, EOB.
(30 min.)

meeting with congressional group/
civil service reorganization 4/25/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

re
Civil Service
4-25-78

Jim - Good legs - Scotty
skids must be greased
PO bill laden with errors
not make same mistakes again
Can dissidents be satisfied?
Enactment a political plus
Collective bargaining → opposition

Majority willing to tackle problem
Present bill too mgmt oriented

Clay
a) restore due process
b) employee protection
NR 9094 basis

Ralph Legal fee burden on employee
Ryan Bill great
Used limited rule

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Shirley

What will happen if we
alienate Arab world?

Perren

Positive actions on agenda

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TUESDAY - APRIL 25, 1978
1:35 P.M.

MR. PRESIDENT

SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL
HOPES THAT HE CAN SPEAK
WITH YOU BEFORE THE PRESS
CONFERENCE.

*75 points
+ 14 pts* T.K.
*(1) # 15-20 bil
Leto June → floor
effect 4/1/79
= story inaccurate*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12:45 P.M. TUESDAY
APRIL 25, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT

SECRETARY VANCE WOULD LIKE
TO TALK TO YOU BEFORE YOUR
PRESS CONFERENCE, IF POSSIBLE.

*Torrey
S Africa*

T.K.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
NEWS CONFERENCE/OPENING STATEMENT
TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1978

1

15 mos - BUREAUCRACY

OF ALL THE STEPS WE CAN TAKE TO MAKE OUR GOVERNMENT MORE SKILLFUL
AND EFFICIENT, REFORMING THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM IS THE MOST IMPORTANT.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PROPOSALS WHICH I SUBMITTED LAST MONTH
WILL RETURN TO THE CIVIL SERVICE SOME OF THE REWARD AND RECOGNITION FOR
HIGH PERFORMANCE THAT HAS TOO OFTEN BEEN MISSING IN THE PAST.

2

THEY WILL GIVE MANAGERS THE FREEDOM TO MANAGE -- WHILE PROTECTING
EMPLOYEES' VITAL AND LEGITIMATE RIGHTS.

THEY WILL EXPAND THE PROTECTION AGAINST POLITICAL ABUSES THAT WE
NEED IN ORDER TO MAKE SURE THAT OUR CIVIL SERVICE REMAINS ONE OF THE
MOST HONEST AND DEPENDABLE IN THE WORLD.

NEARLY EVERYONE IN THIS COUNTRY WILL BENEFIT FROM THESE CHANGES.

3

FOR THOSE IN PRIVATE BUSINESS, IT WILL MEAN FASTER, MORE
DEPENDABLE DECISIONS -- AND A GOVERNMENT THAT WILL STAY OUT OF AREAS
WHERE IT SHOULD NOT INTERFERE.

FOR TAXPAYERS, IT WILL MEAN MONEY PUT TO BETTER USE.

FOR THOSE WHO DEPEND ON THE GOVERNMENT FOR HELP, IT WILL MEAN
MORE EFFECTIVE HELP, DELIVERED WHEN IT IS NEEDED.

AND MOST OF ALL, FOR THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF CIVIL SERVANTS IT WILL MEAN FREEDOM FROM THE CUMBERSOME BUREAUCRATIC OBSTACLES THAT NOW PREVENT THEM FROM DOING THE JOB THEY WANT TO DO.

WHEN CRITICISM AND DEBATE LEAD TO A STRONGER PLAN I WILL ALWAYS WELCOME THEM,...BUT I HAVE NO PATIENCE WITH OPPOSITION BASED ON A SMOKESCREEN OF FALSE ACCUSATIONS -- SPECIFICALLY, THAT THESE PROPOSALS WILL REDUCE EMPLOYEES' PROTECTION AGAINST POLITICAL ABUSE.

IN FACT, THROUGH CREATION OF A MERIT PROTECTION BOARD AND AN OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL THIS PLAN WILL PROVIDE STRONGER, SURER PROTECTION WHERE IT IS MOST VITALLY NEEDED.

I KNOW BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE THAT OUR HOPES FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT DEPEND ULTIMATELY ON THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO MAKE IT UP, AND I WILL NOT STAND BY TO SEE THEIR INDEPENDENCE THREATENED.

IN A WAY, I BELIEVE THAT OUR NATION IS BEING TESTED.

WE WILL REVEAL IN THESE NEXT FEW MONTHS WHETHER WE CAN USE A MOMENT OF CALM TO CONFRONT OUR MOST BASIC PROBLEMS,...OR WHETHER WE WILL SQUANDER THIS PRICELESS CHANCE.

WE WILL REVEAL WHETHER WE CAN RECOGNIZE A LARGER NATIONAL INTEREST, OR SIMPLY REMAIN PAWNS IN A WARFARE BETWEEN NARROW SPECIAL INTERESTS.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM GIVES US ONE CHANCE TO REVEAL THE ANSWER TO THOSE QUESTIONS -- AND I BELIEVE THAT CONGRESS WILL GIVE THE RIGHT ANSWER.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

Jim McIntyre
Peter Bourne

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Zbig Brzezinski
Tim Kraft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
X	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		X COSTANZA
		X EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		X POWELL
		X WATSON
		X McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

X	ARAGON
X	BOURNE
X	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

X	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

Paul Tipp
3/13
721
3400

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 21, 1978

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JAMES MCINTYRE *Jim*
PETER BOURNE *P.B.*

SUBJECT:

STATUS REPORT--WORLD HEALTH STRATEGY

As stated in our memorandum of February 1 to you, we have circulated a draft World Health Strategy to all of the interested agencies asking for comments on the overall approach and on each of the proposed initiatives. Their responses indicate that work is underway and there is support for elements of the strategy; however, further analysis and joint discussion is needed to develop the program initiatives. The number of agencies involved, combined with the differing perspectives of health as a function of developmental assistance or of medical research, requires that we complete the policy review before we will be in a position to announce the details of a major initiative.

As a result of your continuing interest, the Departments and agencies have already initiated internal efforts to determine how they can support the initiatives.

- HEW is developing a draft message for Secretary Califano to deliver, as your personal representative, to the World Health Assembly in May. AID, State and others are involved in the planning. ✓
- AID has issued FY80 program guidance based on its draft strategy to promote health within a basic needs framework.
- Treasury has asked the World Bank to assess the Bank's effectiveness in the health sector, and the possibilities for future lending.
- DOD has asked the military departments to identify specific projects in the areas of education, training and research.

In cooperation with the international organizations, we plan to consider giving special attention to the following:

- Basic health, nutrition and family planning measures particularly to improve maternal and child health; ✓

- Prevention of blindness; ✓ *Big prob. in Liberia*
- Provision of safe water and basic sanitation; and ✓
- Development of better ways to improve health. ✓

"Basic needs" approaches to development must include health considerations. Decent health is essential to both labor productivity and learning ability. Young children and mothers suffer particularly poor health. Yet their suffering can be substantially alleviated through inexpensive, basic health programs in conjunction with measures to improve agriculture and expand education. Most third-world families lack the simplest means or information to deal effectively with the commonest health hazards. About 70 percent of the population lacks safe water, and even more do without adequate sanitation. Approximately 40 million people in the world are blind. We believe the American people will support initiatives to help provide families in developing countries with essential and inexpensive health care and immunizations, clean water, elementary sanitation and measures to prevent blindness.

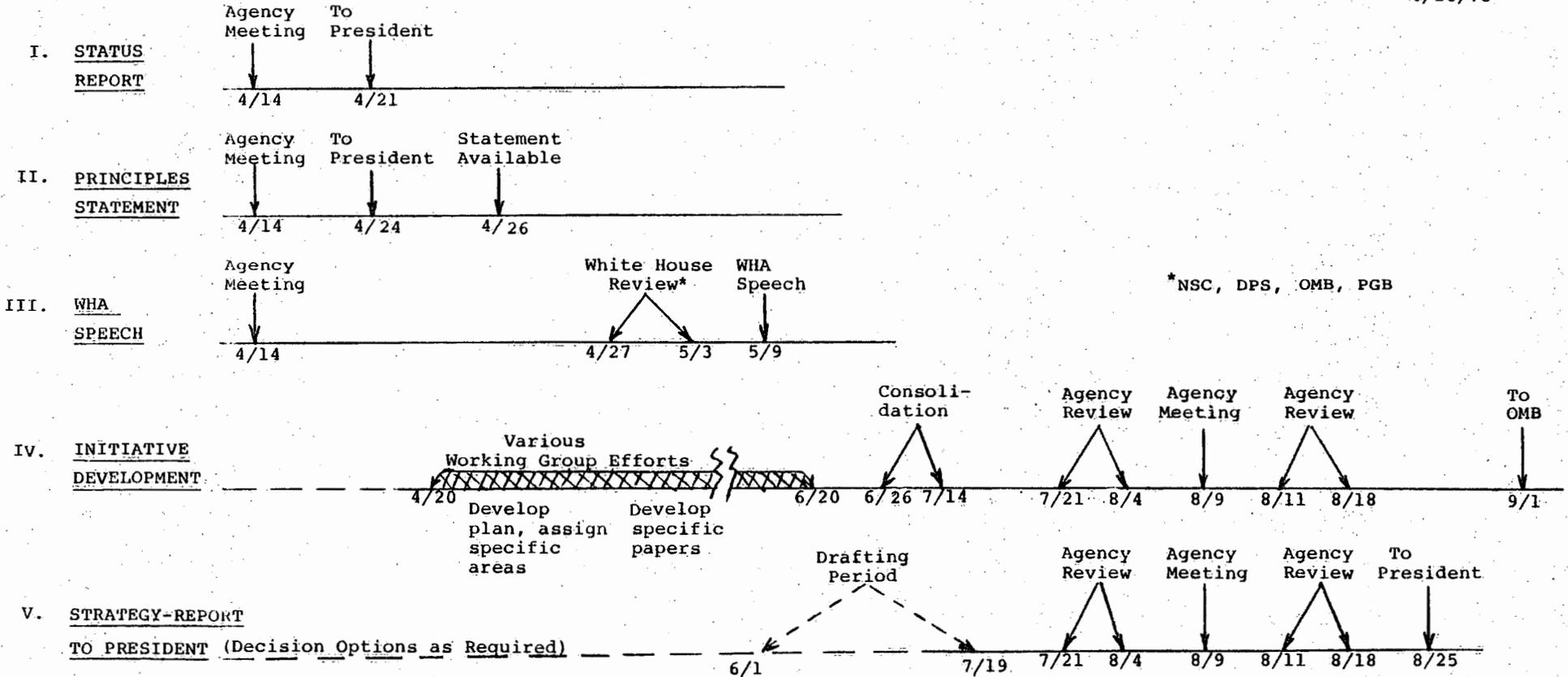
There are no immediate reorganization implications which might create potential for conflict with your decision to create a new International Development Cooperation Administration and allied coordinating mechanisms. These initiatives will be developed in coordination with these mechanisms.

The review itself has generated sufficient momentum that we should again emphasize the identification of this effort as your initiative. Your Lagos speech contributed to this momentum by putting African health initiatives in the context of a broader U.S. international health effort and indicating further cooperation on African health problems. We propose three actions:

- Emphasis on Secretary Califano's role as your personal representative to the World Health Assembly and your endorsement of Califano's message spelling out the U.S. role. We will have his message by April 27 for final clearance. *ok*
- Release of a Statement of Principles as the first step in a long-term effort over the next two years to establish a world health initiative. We recommend you announce this prior to Califano's message on May 9. We have tentatively scheduled time for you in the press room. *See statement first*
- Completion of the policy review, with an Administration strategy and detailed program initiatives by September 1, 1978, to support the development of the FY 1980 and subsequent budgets. A schedule is attached. *ok*

WORLD HEALTH STRATEGY
WORKPLAN TIMETABLE

4/20/78



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for your information. The original has been given to Stripping for mailing.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stripping

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT



SUBJECT: Letter to Frank Cary

Attached is a letter from Chairman Frank Cary of IBM commending you for issuing our Executive Order on Improving Government Regulations. Since Cary says he is writing to you in his capacity as Chairman of the Business Roundtable Task Force on Regulation, I think it worthwhile for you to respond with a brief note, which I have attached.

2163

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

To Chairman Frank Cary

Thank you for your kind note concerning the Executive Order I have recently issued on improving government regulations. This Order was shaped from the recommendations of many groups and organizations who are concerned, as I am, with the urgent need to impose discipline on the regulatory process. I know that the Business Roundtable was among the most helpful contributors to the final product, and I know I can count on your support, as we attempt to convert this Order into an effective program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy", with a horizontal line above it.

Mr. Frank T. Cary
Chairman of the Board
International Business
Machines Corporation
Armonk, New York 10504

IBM *International Business Machines Corporation*

Armonk, New York 10504

Office of the Chairman of the Board

March 27, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you in my capacity as Chairman of The Business Roundtable Task Force on Regulation to commend your Executive Order on Improving Government Regulation.

The Order is an important first step to bringing better management to the federal regulatory system. Additionally, your unprecedented publishing of the Order for comments was an appropriate beginning for a directive that will open up the regulatory process to more public participation.

I was pleased to see that the regulatory analysis required for major proposals will include an evaluation of the potential economic impact of the alternative approaches and the final proposed regulation. Business people agree this is a central requirement to improve regulation, but I expect it was the subject of much criticism by other groups and individuals. You obviously persevered in this case, and we applaud you for it.

If we can be of any assistance to you on this or any other regulatory matter, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,


Frank T. Cary

FTC:sk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C

April 24, 1978

MEETING WITH REP. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI (D-8-111)
Tuesday, April 25, 1978
11:15 a.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *f.m./pd*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the Speaker and the Middle East Arms Sales package and Greece/Turkey.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Rostenkowski would like to tell you of his concern that we are heading toward an uncomfortable situation between the Speaker and the leadership with regard to Greece/Turkey. The Speaker has traditionally supported Brademas in the past on this issue. This time, however, he feels an obligation toward you and is torn between which stand to take. Rep. Rostenkowski will express to you his suggestions of ways of lessening the possible damage.

Rep. Rostenkowski will express the great desire of the leadership to avoid bringing the effort to stop the arms sales package from coming to the floor. He is anxious to see defeat of that effort in the House International Relations Committee.

Participants: The President, Rep. Rostenkowski, Frank Moore, and Bill Cable.

Press Plan: White House Photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

**This meeting will provide Rep. Rostenkowski an opportunity to talk exclusively with you on these matters. If the opportunity arises you may want to ask him for his assessment of the situation on the tax bill since your last meeting with him.

2160

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre
Esther Peterson

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for distribution.

Rick Hutcheson

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF

DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Because decisions made by government have a direct and substantial impact on the American consumer, I have a firm commitment to consumer involvement in government. One of this Administration's principal goals is to ensure that each agency of the Federal Government adequately responds to consumer needs in its development of policy and provides adequate opportunities for consumer participation in its decisionmaking processes.

Therefore, I am immediately strengthening the White House Office of Consumer Affairs and increasing its responsibilities. I am asking my Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, Esther Peterson, to fulfill the following responsibilities:

- o To participate in the development of domestic policy decisions and to advise me concerning the potential impact on consumers of proposed or existing policies and programs, and pending legislation so that I may have the benefit of the consumer point of view when making decisions.
- o To survey the consumer programs of the various Federal agencies in order to determine if there is a meaningful consumer presence in each agency and to make recommendations to me on how my Administration might further assure consumer involvement in agency decisionmaking.
- o To undertake a complete review of Federal agency consumer programs and to advise me as to whether these programs are responsive to the needs of consumers consistent with the consumer policies and goals of my Administration. I am asking that this review be completed in time for our FY 1980 budget assessments and our 1979 legislative proposals.

- o To coordinate the activities of Federal agency consumer programs in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that they are efficiently administered.

To assist my Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs in fulfilling these responsibilities, I direct all executive departments and agencies to cooperate with and provide information to my Special Assistant as needed. In implementing these responsibilities, my Special Assistant will, from time to time, consult and meet with the Secretary, or appropriate Assistant Secretary, of each Federal department and agency responsible for consumer programs, for the purpose of establishing a framework within which to evaluate and review the policies, budgets, activities, and structure of consumer-related programs in each agency.

I have also asked my Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs to meet with responsible representatives of business, labor, farm, and consumer groups in fulfilling the new responsibilities outlined in this memorandum.

I am confident that all will give their full support to my Special Assistant in the performance of the new responsibilities and duties outlined here.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink on a white background. The first name "Jimmy" is written in a large, flowing cursive, and the last name "Carter" is written in a similar style to its right.

2159

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

Chairman Campbell

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

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

**The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre
Richard Pettigrew**

**The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
your information. Chairman Campbell
has been provided with a copy.**

Rick Hutcheson

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL



CHAIRMAN

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20415

April 25, 1978

*Alan
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alan K. Campbell *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Civil Service Reform

As a follow-up to my phone call of last evening, I am putting in writing my impression of where we stand on civil service reform with the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee members and the relevant interest groups.

There is a greater willingness on the part of a majority of Committee members to move the legislation this session than has been the case since submission. There are two reasons for this:

1. The members are now convinced that the administration is genuinely serious about this legislation and your meeting with and phone calls to the members are responsible for this change in attitude. As a result, the momentum of the opponents who sought to delay consideration until next session has been overcome for the moment.

2. Your willingness to consider a labor relations section which translates the present Executive Order-based labor relations program into statute also has helped. Ford, Clay and Solarz, however, do not believe that this decision goes far enough in the direction of a fullfledged collective bargaining labor relations program. You will receive today a letter from them, probably also signed by one or two other members, which will commend you for recommending reforms in the Federal personnel management system and will commit them to support the reporting out

of the legislation in time for floor action this session. They will argue, however, that the labor relations section of the bill should be based on their proposal (H.R. 9094) rather than on the Executive Order and that some aspects of the legislation related to due process for employees should be strengthened. Clay will probably push these points with you at the meeting this morning.

As expected, interest group reactions to your possible labor relations recommendation vary.

1. The Chamber of Commerce is satisfied and will continue to support the legislation but they remain opposed to the inclusion of the Federal Labor Relations Authority in the Reorganization Plan. That opposition, in my judgment, will not give the Plan much difficulty.

2. The AFL-CIO and AFGE are disappointed but will probably continue to give general support to the legislation. A meeting this afternoon of the Public Employee Department of the AFL-CIO will be crucial. Ray Marshall is helping us to convince them that they should stay on board. If they do, I urge you to meet with Ken Blaylock, President of AFGE, before he testifies on Wednesday. He badly needs support since he has been subject to much criticism from within his own union and from the independent unions because of his continuing support of civil service reform. In fact, his election as President of the union has been jeopardized by this support.

3. The independent unions of Federal employees will probably remain opposed. Since these unions take their lead from Congressmen Ford and Clay -- who are now committed to reporting the bill out this session -- the significance of this opposition is reduced. Further, I think, this labor division serves our interest in maintaining support of business and other groups and certainly helps with moderate to conservative members of Congress.

4. Other business, professional and civic groups will continue to support the legislation. These include the Committee for Economic Development, the National Academy of Public Administration, the National Civil Service League, the International Personnel Management Association, the American Society of Personnel Administrators, the National League of Cities, and the National Conference of State Legislatures.

I believe the situation now requires us to inform the Senate and House Committees of your decision on the labor relations section of the legislation. This is necessary for two reasons:

1. Until your position is clear, the labor-oriented members of the Committees and the AFL-CIO will continue to try to bargain for a more expansive collective bargaining system. They, of course, will continue to attempt to amend it even after your decision is made public, but once your decision is made, the supporters of your position will be better able to resist such amendments.

2. It is also important that we control the first announcement of your position in order to guarantee it the best possible press coverage. I think it important that your position become known before those who are opposed to it have the opportunity to state their opposition publicly.

Attached is a draft letter which Jim McIntyre and I propose to send to the Committee Chairmen with copies to Committee members. The letter has been approved by the Defense and Labor Departments.

Presidential Decision:

1. Send letter to Committee Chairmen and release copies to the press.

Approve	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disapprove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Agree to see Ken Blaylock if the Public Employee Department of AFL-CIO continues to support legislation.

Approve	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disapprove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Approved copy made
for reproduction purposes

PROPOSED LETTER TO BE SENT TO CHAIRMEN OF THE SENATE GOVERNMENTAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND HOUSE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
COMMITTEE

April 25, 1978

ok
J

Dear :

In his March 2 message on Civil Service Reform, the President committed the administration to submit proposals to Congress dealing with labor-management relations in the Federal sector.

The President's Message stated, first, that as part of the Civil Service reorganization plan, he would propose establishment of a Federal Labor Relations Authority to administer the labor relations program. This Authority would take over functions now handled by the Federal Labor Relations Council and by an Assistant Secretary in the Labor Department. Second, the President directed the administration to develop, as part of the civil service reform legislation, a labor-management relations proposal. Such legislation would permit, the Message specified, the establishment through collective bargaining of grievance and arbitration procedures to cover most statutory appeals for employees in exclusive bargaining units. These negotiated procedures would largely displace the multiple appeals systems for these employees.

The President now has decided what additional provisions should be included within a labor-management title for the bill, and we wish here to inform you of this decision.

Federal labor relations have been governed by executive orders since 1962 when President Kennedy issued the first such order. President Carter believes the policies developed under these orders have provided a sound and balanced

approach to the maintenance of constructive and cooperative relationships between labor organizations and management officials. However, the lack of a statutory base for these relations has been a matter of concern for more than a generation.

In essence, Executive Order 11491, as amended -- the current embodiment of the program -- defines unfair labor practices along lines similar to the well-tested terms of the National Labor Relations Act applicable in the private sector. The order permits unions to bargain collectively over personnel policies, practices and matters affecting working conditions within the authority of agency managers. It also specifies areas for decision which are reserved to the President and agencies which shall not be subjected to the collective bargaining process. These basic policies prescribed by the Executive Order are uniquely suited to accomplish the goals stated in the President's civil service reform Message -- to make legislative improvements in the labor-management program, while recognizing the special requirements of the Federal government and the paramount public interest in the effective conduct of the public's business.

The Executive order program, supported by five Presidents of both political parties, has been a success. It has contributed to the well-being of employees and the more efficient administration of the Government. Currently, more than 1.2 million employees, or 58 percent of the non-postal civilian workforce, are represented in exclusive bargaining units. Agency managers and unions have negotiated some 2,800 agreements covering a wide variety of personnel matters of concern to employees. Almost 1 million employees are covered by binding arbitration procedures to resolve on-the-job grievances.

In view of this success and the long-held desire of employee organizations to give Federal labor-management relations the stature and stability of law, the President believes the time has come to propose inclusion of the Executive order program in civil service reform legislation. Supplemented by the independent Federal Labor Relations Authority to administer the program and expanded arbitration procedures for resolving individual appeals, these initiatives will constitute a salutary improvement in the collective bargaining process as an integral part of the personnel system for Federal employees and complement the other components of the civil service reform program.

2158

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1978

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

CALL TO ZABLOCKI RE KOREAN
TROOP WITHDRAWAL POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
✓		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

Unprocessed Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Frank - Called Zablocki
& Wolfe.
They'll both
help
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

CONGRESSIONAL TELEPHONE CALL

TO: THE PRESIDENT
DATE: April 24, 1978
RECOMMENDED BY: FRANK MOORE AND BOB BECKEL²⁶
PURPOSE: We suggest that you call Chairman Zablocki to indicate your continuing strong commitment to the Korean troop withdrawal policy.

BACKGROUND: Zablocki has agreed to push for inclusion of our \$800 million arms transfer request when the HIRC marks up the Security Supportives authorization on Wednesday, April 25. Lester Wolff refused to include the money in Subcommittee last week, citing our failure to push hard for the request. You should thank the Chairman for his help, and assure him we will work with members of the committee to secure a majority in support of the transfer proposal. You should also stress the absolute necessity of the committee approving the full \$275 million FMS credit to Korea for FY 79. Zablocki starts markup on Wednesday

Date of submission April 24

9:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR DICK CLARK

Tuesday, April 25, 1978
9:00 a.m. (20 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the farm bill.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Senator Clark has been a vocal opponent of the flexible parity legislation as indicated by his vote against the Dole amendment and his vote against the farm bill conference report. During his recent telephone conversation with you on this matter, he requested a meeting with you to further discuss the issue.

We have asked Secretary Bergland to talk to the Senator prior to his meeting with you in order to indicate our opposition to the bill.

Senator Clark serves on the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Rules and Administration. His wife's name is Julie.

B. Participants: The President
Senator Dick Clark (D-Iowa)
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Dan Tate
Lynn Daft
William Motes (Senator's staff)
Peter Smith (Senator's staff)

C. Press Plan: White House Photo

III. TALKING POINTS

See memo attached.

Talking Points for Meeting with
Senator Dick Clark

- ** Senator Clark was supportive of our efforts to defeat the Dole flexible parity bill a couple weeks ago. You might want to express appreciation and commend him for his stand.
- ** The 1977 Farm Act gives the Secretary most of the authority he needs to provide needed price and income support. We are using these authorities -- the farmer-held reserve, set-aside, paid diversion. And they are beginning to have effect.
- ** Prices of most farm commodities have rebounded significantly from the lows of last fall. Realized net farm *income* is up significantly too.
- ** Our concerns with the Clark farm proposal (S. 2912) is that it exceeds both our budgetary and inflation guidelines. For 1978 alone, it could increase deficiency payments by up to \$1 billion above our proposals and would increase loan outlays as well. Furthermore, the loan rate increases mean corresponding increases in the release points of our grain reserves, increasing the inflation potential and adversely affecting the now-recovering livestock sector.
- ** Other topics of interest to Senator Clark that he might want to discuss are (a) the rail car shortage and (b) creation of a farmer board. A recent status report on the rail car shortage is attached. The ICC has taken steps to improve the situation, including orders to make more cars available to the single car shipper and the return of covered hopper-cars and boxcars to certain western granger railroads, including the Burlington Northern.

** We asked Secretary Bergland to notify Senator Clark today of your decision to oppose S. 2912 and to support Chairman Foley's proposal to give the Secretary discretionary authority to increase target prices to compensate producers for participation in set-aside programs. A copy of the decision memorandum is attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Secretary Bergland was asked to call Senator Clark on Monday to brief him on our farm policy decisions. In the event that the Secretary and the Senator did not make contact, attached is a copy of the farm policy memo which you may want to review before your meeting.

Frank Moore (DT)

2 157

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *WBC*
BOB BERGLAND *WBC*
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
JIM McINTYRE *WBC*
CHARLIE SCHULTZE *CS*

SUBJECT: Farm Policy Legislation

The Congress is again considering some form of farm legislation that would affect 1978 and subsequent-year crops. The Senate Agriculture Committee voted to report two such bills this week -- one sponsored by Senator Dole and the other by Senator Clark. In addition, Congressman Foley has a draft bill (copy attached) for which he has asked Administration support.

The Clark Bill (S. 2912)

This is a four year bill that increases the loan rates and target prices from those in the 1977 Act, as noted below. This bill exceeds both our budgetary and inflation guidelines. For 1978 alone, it could increase deficiency payments by up to \$1 billion dollars above our proposals and would increase loan outlays as well. The loan rate increases mean corresponding increases in the release points of our grain reserves, increasing the inflation potential and adversely affecting the now-recovering livestock sector. Should this bill be enacted, your advisers would unanimously recommend that it be vetoed.

Commodity	Current Program		S. 2912	
	Loan Level	Target Price	Loan Level	Target Price
Wheat (\$/bu.)	2.25	3.00	2.50	3.40
Corn (\$/bu.)	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30
Cotton (¢/lb.)	0.44	0.52	0.44*	0.60
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	4.50	--	4.50	--

*Now fixed by formula -- this could be increased at Secretarial discretion.

The Dole Bill

This bill provides for an increase in only the 1978 wheat target price to \$3.40 -- precisely what we indicated would be acceptable to the Administration.

The Foley Bill

The "Foley Bill" (not yet formally introduced) would give the Secretary discretionary authority to increase the target price to compensate producers for program participation in any year (1978-81) in which there are set-asides. This bill will enable increasing the 1978 wheat target to \$3.40, as we have already agreed -- and would not require any other increases.

Strategy

After appraising the situation, we are unanimous in recommending that we support the Foley Bill as part of a legislative strategy.

- o With our support of the bill, we will try to persuade Chairmen Foley and Talmadge to join in opposing passage of other legislation (the Clark Bill). However, we have no assurance our support of the Foley Bill will preclude passage of the Clark Bill.
- o Should the Clark Bill pass and be vetoed, our support of the Foley Bill will place us in a much stronger position for sustaining the veto.
- o Even without our support of the Foley Bill, it will likely be enacted and we would have gained nothing. Since it provides only discretionary authority, and therefore has no identifiable budget or inflation impact, it would be very difficult to justify a veto. To do so would be tantamount to admitting that we thought we could not administer it responsibly.

We must point out, however, that:

- o Acceptance of the Foley Bill is not costless; it in fact provides for more than just an increase in the wheat target to \$3.40 - it provides discretionary authority which will bring added initial pressure on us in future years for set-asides and increased target prices, hence, increased budget outlays.

- o We have as yet no assurance that the bill will emerge from the Congress in its present form. Because of its discretionary nature, it is difficult to know where to draw the line on what is no longer acceptable. However, we have agreed that any meaningful change in the language from the present form will be unacceptable -- a unanimous recommendation to veto.

To summarize, we recommend support of the Foley Bill which we hope will succeed in precluding passage of other legislation or, if unsuccessful, will considerably enhance our chances for sustaining a veto in the Congress. We cannot recommend opposition to the Foley bill because its discretionary nature means it can have adverse impacts only if we misuse the authority.

If you agree with this course, Secretary Bergland will convey our position to Chairmen Foley and Talmadge on Monday.

DECISION

Agree
 Disagree

But no add-ons

J

9:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, April 25, 1978

9:30 A.M. (30 minutes)

Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

by Joe Francis

I. PURPOSE

To follow up on last week's meeting with other Committee Democrats, emphasizing again that civil service reform is a major Presidential priority, and to encourage these members to report the bill in time for 1978 House action.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

Since last Thursday's meeting, which, as noted in my April 21 "update" strategy memo, had positive but inconclusive effects on the Committee, the only significant new developments occurred in today's meetings between Scotty Campbell and Wayne Granquist with Committee members, and labor and business leaders concerning the labor-management issue. Scotty will report personally to you on the outcome of these meetings.

B. Participants

1. James Hanley (N.Y.): Hanley has told Scotty Campbell and Jim Free that he is inclined to support civil service reform and would be willing to work for 1978 passage. Were Nix to lose his upcoming primary, Hanley would become Committee Chairman in 1979, and his support is therefore important. Hanley is upset with the Administration over the Postal Reform issue. Probably voted in favor of 1978 action in last week's caucus.

2. Bill Clay (Mo.): Clay is close to Federal employee unions, particularly the AFGE. With Ford, he is co-sponsor of H.R. 9094, the union-backed labor-management bill before the Committee. Clay is upset with the Administration about the handling of appointments from his district and other peripheral matters; he does not appear eager to play a major role in civil service reform, but will necessarily be important on the labor-management issue.

WILL
NOT BE IN
ATTENDANCE

3. Charles Wilson (Calif.): Wilson is considered not likely to play a major role on the civil service issue. Like Hanley, he is upset about the Postal Reform issue and does not appear supportive of the Administration. Probably voted against 1978 action in last week's caucus.

"

4. Richard C. White (Tex.): White is not a leading figure on the Committee.

5. Michael Myers (Penna.): Myers should be supportive, but is not a major figure.

6. Ralph Metcalfe (Ill.): Metcalfe will follow Nix's lead.

7. Leo J. Ryan (Calif.): Ryan has appeared generally sympathetic to the Administration on this issue, but we cannot count on him to be an effective advocate.

C. Press Plan

White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS AND MAJOR ISSUES

A. Introductory

1. I believe this program is what the American people sent me to Washington to accomplish. I am determined to see it through.
2. Civil Service Reform is the centerpiece of my reorganization effort for my first term.

3. I believe my bill is a balanced response to widely perceived need to enable Federal employees to be rewarded and promoted on the basis of performance, and to make government more responsive and efficient.
4. I appreciate the Committee's promptness in holding hearings on the bill (hearings began in March and are continuing).
5. Last Thursday, we had an extremely constructive and candid meeting with your colleagues. On the basis of that meeting, I am extremely optimistic that we all have a perhaps unique opportunity here this year to make some major changes which will be both valuable and widely appreciated by the public.

B. Need for 1978 Action

1. Administration proposal developed by Task Force of senior civil servants, with wide participation and support from variety of business, labor, and public interest groups. Many ideas--e.g., creation of a Senior Executive Service--have been on the agenda of public discussion for many years.
2. We understand that some points are controversial, and understand that accommodation in some areas may be necessary to secure approval of the Committee of a bill.
3. We believe this is a popular issue for Democrats in 1978 elections.

C. Senior Executive Service

This important proposal will make it significantly easier for agency heads to reward and transfer top-level managers, but will not risk politicization of the civil service, because:

1. New independent agency, Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), and Special Counsel will greatly strengthen existing protections against abuse.
2. Substantial protections against political manipulation are written into SES provisions themselves, e.g., 10% limit on number of political appointees in SES, clear requirement that individuals can be removed from SES only on performance grounds.

D. Disciplinary Procedures

Proposed changes in disciplinary procedures will cut down on delay, and will make it possible to make job-performance a practical basis for removal or demotion. But we assure that an employee charged with unacceptable performance has ample opportunity to answer, defend himself, and to appeal his agency's decision to a wholly independent body (the new MSPB).

E. Veterans Preference

The bill will enhance the rights of veterans who really need help--disabled and Vietnam veterans--but would reduce or eliminate rights of other groups with less need for protection--non-disabled veterans and military retirees. These changes are needed to focus adjustment assistance on groups in most severe need, to restore needed flexibility in staffing decisions, and to redress the balance of opportunities available to non-veterans, especially women and minorities.

F. Labor-Management Relations

Scotty will report to you on the outcome of today's meetings on the Hill and with relevant interest group leaders.

2161

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 25, 1978

Tim Kraft

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan

RE: TRIP TO PANAMA



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
/	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	McINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/25/78

rick--

have already given
cc to tim kraft

--SSC

Administrative Copy
for Presidential Papers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT
PHIL WISE *TK
PR*

*Tim - get me
Comments from state,
NSC, etc.
a) whether to go?
b) when to go?
c) How big an event?*

J

The two earliest options for a trip to Panama are May 12-13 and June 16-17. These are Friday-Saturdays that allow for an overnite. Logistically, you could accomplish the essential events without an overnite. Those activities would be the exchanging of treaties, a working lunch or dinner with Torrijos and the leaders of the Latin American democracies (5), a crowd event to indicate popular support and, as an option, a brief tour of the canal.

Two factors should be considered in deciding between the options. First, the Congressional leadership feels that the trip should be as soon as possible so that voter attention can be focused on other issues as primary elections and the general election draw nearer. This would argue for May 12-13. Secondly, the internal situation in Panama must be calm when you arrive. Demonstrations and political unrest should be at a minimum. State and NSC feel the situation will be as stable as can be expected in Panama by May 12.

In view of these factors, we recommend May 12-13 for your visit.

_____ May 12-13

_____ June 16-17

_____ One day trip with no overnite

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT 1/ (DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

DRAFT April 1975

ORGANIZATIONS	FUNDING			POSITIONS		
	FISCAL YEAR 1977	FISCAL YEAR 1976	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)	FISCAL YEAR 1977	FISCAL YEAR 1976	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND NON-EXECUTIVE BRANCHES	84,241,756	84,716,782	11.2	201,515	207,070	2.8
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE BRANCH	4,224,200	4,697,319	11.2	200,291	205,845	2.8
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
1. Office of Investigation	11,002	11,607	5.5	384	408	6.2
2. Office of Audit	16,964	16,915	-0.3	534	534	(NC)
3. Agricultural Marketing Service	32,409	33,615	3.7	1,142	1,153	1.0
4. Animal & Plant Inspection Service	14,219	15,132	6.6	979	979	(NC)
5. Office of Personnel	216	253	17.1	23	23	(NC)
6. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	6,200	7,958	28.3	1,110	1,380	24.3
7. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service	19,856	33,869	70.6	1,288	2,328	80.7
8. Foreign Agricultural Service	522	522	(NC)	15	15	(NC)
9. Food Safety and Quality Service	2,323	2,422	4.3	90	91	1.1
10. Food and Nutrition Service	1,398	1,748	25.0	84	84	3.7
11. Federal Grain Inspection Service 2/	-	1,934	100.0	-	74	100.0
12. Packers and Stockyards Administration	6,079	6,149	1.2	225	227	0.9
13. Office of Equal Opportunity	623	685	10.0	40	40	(NC)
14. Forest Service	1,898	2,025	6.7	91	95	4.4
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	113,709	134,854	18.6	6,002	7,431	23.8
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
15. National Marine Fisheries Service	3,803	3,803	(NC)	123	123	(NC)
16. Economic Development Administration	245	337	37.6	18	18	78.6
17. Maritime Administration	598	598	(NC)	90	90	(NC)
18. National Bureau of Standards	1,780	2,253	26.6	65	70	7.7
19. Office of Investigations and Security	520	520	(NC)	30	30	(NC)
20. Domestic and International Business Administration	1,905	1,929	1.3	37	37	(NC)
TOTAL COMMERCE	8,851	9,440	6.7	299	308	3.0
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
21. U.S. Air Force	363,100	402,367	10.8	35,487	38,794	9.3
22. U.S. Army	405,152	548,196	35.3	32,341	31,078	-3.9
23. U.S. Navy	51,187	53,926	5.3	3,794	3,780	-0.4
24. U.S. Marine Corps	31,803	35,011	10.1	2,894	2,896	(NC)
25. Defense Intelligence Agency	693	536	-22.7	59	43	-27.1
26. Defense Investigative Service	39,811	36,988	-6.8	1,805	1,790	-0.8
27. Defense Mapping Agency	1,374	1,402	2.0	107	107	(NC)
28. Defense Logistics Agency	6,481	6,781	4.6	378	372	-1.6
TOTAL DEFENSE	899,403	1,085,117	20.6	76,867	78,860	2.6
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
29. Energy Research and Development Administration	40,550	41,629	2.7	396	416	5.0
30. Federal Energy Administration	34,202	36,934	8.0	1,462	1,468	0.4
31. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	10,719	11,034	2.9	381	381	(NC)
TOTAL ENERGY	85,471	89,597	4.8	2,239	2,265	1.2
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE						
32. Health Services Administration	200	205	2.5	23	23	(NC)
33. Division of Investigations	2,486	5,699	129.2	114	214	87.7
34. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	534	637	15.0	39	39	(NC)
35. Center for Disease Control	118	130	10.2	9	9	(NC)
36. National Institutes of Health	2,022	1,987	-1.7	109	106	-2.8
37. Social Security Administration	3,055	3,204	4.9	152	159	4.6
38. Food and Drug Administration	230,019	282,710	15.5	7,500	7,470	2.3
39. Health Care Financing Administration	2,966	13,312	334.2	15	84	466.7
TOTAL HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	261,520	313,884	20.0	8,130	8,404	3.4
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
40. Inspector General	2,550	2,589	1.5	111	111	(NC)
TOTAL HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2,550	2,589	1.5	111	111	(NC)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
41. Bureau of Mines	114	125	9.6	6	6	(NC)
42. Bureau of Reclamation	205	189	-7.8	16	16	(NC)
43. Fish and Wildlife Service	9,080	10,890	19.9	1,099	1,185	7.8
44. Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration	72,180	78,126	8.2	2,707	2,789	3.0
45. Bureau of Land Management	350	1,300	271.4	11	11	181.8
46. Bureau of Indian Affairs	19,803	21,706	9.6	587	650	10.7
47. National Park Service	22,831	24,500	7.3	1,547	1,551	0.3
48. Geological Survey	159	159	(NC)	15	15	(NC)
TOTAL INTERIOR	124,715	137,005	9.9	5,989	6,243	4.2
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
49. Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	210	300	42.9	7	10	42.9
50. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	2,475	2,780	12.3	92	108	17.4
51. U.S. Marshall Service	37,383	39,016	4.4	2,132	2,206	3.5
52. Immigration and Naturalization Service	212,727	232,014	9.1	8,258	8,736	5.8
53. Federal Bureau of Investigation	216,511	233,273	7.8	19,449	19,687	1.2
54. Drug Enforcement Administration	148,244	181,295	21.6	4,355	4,365	(NC)
TOTAL JUSTICE	957,550	1,029,300	7.5	34,303	35,112	2.4
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
55. Special Investigations Staff	1,092	1,852	69.6	26	26	(NC)
56. Directorate of Audit and Investigations	197	207	5.1	8	8	(NC)
57. Office of Investigations and Compliance	893	951	6.5	26	26	(NC)
58. Employment Standards Administration	46,454	48,849	4.7	1,565	1,565	(NC)
59. Labor Management Standards Administration	21,272	23,635	11.1	808	808	11.9
60. Occupational Safety and Health Administration	93,221	94,756	1.6	2,216	2,216	(NC)
TOTAL LABOR	163,129	170,030	4.2	4,563	4,649	1.9
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
61. Division of Security	62,554	68,909	10.2	313	313	(NC)
62. Agency for International Development	1,662	1,465	-0.2	33	34	3.0
63. International Boundary and Water Commission	110	113	2.7	13	13	(NC)
TOTAL STATE	64,326	70,487	9.8	359	360	0.3
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
64. Office of Investigations and Security	103	107	3.9	5	5	(NC)
65. Federal Aviation Administration	11,339	11,313	-0.2	463	463	(NC)
66. U.S. Coast Guard	187,891	192,700	2.6	9,552	9,590	0.4
67. Federal Railroad Administration	124	130	4.8	3	3	(NC)
68. Federal Highway Administration	7,168	8,463	18.1	239	253	5.6
69. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	8,054	8,364	3.9	82	85	3.7
70. St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	45	45	(NC)	3	3	(NC)
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	214,724	221,522	3.2	10,348	10,407	0.6
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
71. Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	184	211	14.7	14	15	7.1
72. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	118,664	122,600	3.3	4,376	4,140	-5.2
73. U.S. Customs Service	359,090	384,700	7.1	13,700	13,938	1.7
74. Internal Revenue Service	133,402	141,983	6.4	4,653	4,605	-1.1
75. U.S. Secret Service	118,000	123,000	4.2	3,668	3,668	(NC)
76. Bureau of Engraving and Printing	4,433	4,875	10.0	271	271	(NC)
77. Bureau of the Mint	4,758	4,763	0.1	235	235	(NC)
TOTAL TREASURY	740,531	782,132	5.6	26,919	27,072	0.6
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
78. ACTION						
79. Canal Zone Government	11,193	12,000	7.2	545	551	1.1
80. Civil Aeronautics Board	3,030	3,100	2.3	100	100	(NC)
81. Commodity Futures Trading Commission	1,992	2,125	6.7	82	85	3.7
82. Community Services Administration	380	368	-3.2	13	13	(NC)
83. Consumer Product Safety Commission	11,720	11,310	-3.5	351	342	-2.6
84. Environmental Protection Agency	44,085	57,634	30.7	1,564	1,594	1.9
85. Farm Credit Administration	83	83	(NC)	2	2	(NC)
86. Federal Communications Commission	11,866	13,330	11.4	460	460	(NC)
87. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	61,373	70,116	14.2	2,538	2,569	1.2
88. Federal Elections Commission	669	990	48.0	33	34	63.6
89. Federal Home Loan Bank Board	19,500	22,000	12.8	726	820	12.9
90. Federal Maritime Commission	1,174	1,633	39.1	48	71	47.9
91. Federal Reserve System	754	826	9.5	50	50	(NC)
92. Federal Trade Commission	23,340	24,309	4.2	999	1,008	0.9
93. GSA: Office of Investigations	3,320	3,746	12.8	130	125	-3.8
94. GSA: PBS-Federal Protective Service	45,847	45,785	-0.1	3,581	3,535	-1.3
95. Interstate Commerce Commission	9,072	9,301	2.5	341	341	(NC)
96. National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,507	11,690	1.6	88	87	-1.1
97. National Credit Union Administration	19,207	21,742	13.2	588	591	0.5
98. National Gallery of Art	2,634	3,135	19.0	239	345	44.4
99. National Labor Relations Board	53,565	58,397	9.0	566	568	0.4
100. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	34,726	44,902	29.3	644	806	25.2
101. Securities and Exchange Commission	19,772	20,312	2.7	660	660	(NC)
102. Small Business Administration	575	731	27.1	23	23	8.7
103. Smithsonian Institution	7,706	8,218	6.6	546	546	3.7
104. Tennessee Valley Authority	7,000	8,600	22.9	420	500	19.6
105. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	40	43	7.5	2	2	(NC)
106. U.S. Civil Service Commission	25,462	25,403	-0.2	1,142	1,048	-8.2
107. U.S. Information Agency	1,187	1,165	-1.9	56	51	(NC)
108. U.S. International Trade Commission	1,694	1,707	0.8	51	51	(NC)
109. U.S. Postal Service	134,723	144,383	7.3	5,772	5,781	0.2
110. Veterans Administration	19,329	21,159	9.7	1,785	1,796	0.6
TOTAL INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	587,721	651,142	10.8	24,162	24,623	1.9
NON-EXECUTIVE BRANCH 1/						
111. Government Printing Office	1,928	1,978	2.6	128	128	(NC)
112. U.S. Capitol Police	15,628	17,465	11.9	1,054	1,097	4.1
TOTAL NON-EXECUTIVE	17,556	19,443	10.9	1,224	1,225	0.1

1/ per information supplied by organizations surveyed

2/ Agency not funded until FY '78

3/ Supreme Court and Library of Congress not included

NC - No Change

April 25, 1978

To Juan Rodriguez and Andres Hernandez

**Thank you for sharing your thoughts about the
plight of Cuban-American communities and their
representation in my Administration.**

**I appreciate your words of confidence and
support.**

Sincerely,

JIMMY

**Mr. Juan M. Rodriguez, President
Mr. Andres R. Hernandez, Executive Director
National Coalition of Cuban-Americans
Suite 816
400 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001**

JC/mf/jmc/em

60 *plight of Cuban-American communities
and their representation in my
Administration*

7801261500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/21/78

joyce cook--

as president noted, please
have "non-com thanks"
drafted.

thanks -- susan

Q

Administrative Copy Please
For Preservation Purposes

NATIONAL COALITION OF CUBAN-AMERICANS

400 First Street, N.W., Suite 816 • Washington, D.C. 20001 • (202) 347-8597

April 21, 1978

*Send Susan -
non-com
"4th"
J*

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

Dear Mr. President:

We are thankful for this opportunity to meet with you and with your Appointments Secretary, our friend, Mr. Tim Kraft. As you know, Mr. President, the Board of Directors of the National Coalition of Cuban-Americans is meeting in Washington, D.C. all day today and we deeply appreciate the honor of having been invited to The White House at this time.

We wish to express once again our full support for the policies of your Administration. On behalf of the National Coalition of Cuban-Americans, a statement in support of the prompt ratification of the Panama Canal treaties was submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during their January 1978 hearings on this issue. We have expressed our support for all of your other major foreign and domestic policy initiatives. We are particularly supportive of the emphasis placed by your Administration on human rights issues throughout the world.

Many of the members of our present Board of Directors, Mr. President, were active participants in your campaign for the Presidency even before your nomination. We are still supportive of you and of your Administration. This is why we would like to express our concern on two issues of special importance to us, which are directly related to the main goals of our organization.

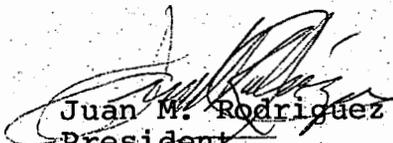
We are concerned about the fact that to date only three Cuban-Americans have been appointed to senior positions in your Administration. We urge you to consider the appointment of other Cuban-Americans to high-level positions within the next few months.

/...

We are also concerned, Mr. President, about the plight of our communities throughout the country. We are now in the process of developing programs of social assistance and orientation particularly designed for the special needs of the Cuban-American population. The continuing support of The White House is crucial on the outcome of these efforts.

Finally, Mr. President, we wish to congratulate you on the recent Panama Canal treaties victory. It was a victory not only for you personally and for your Administration, but also for this great Nation and for Panama, as well as for all other countries of Latin America. We are very happy and proud to see that a proper sense of justice has been restored in US-Latin America relations.

Sincerely,


Juan M. Rodriguez
President


Andres R. Hernandez
Executive Director