

2/17/77

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memo w/ attach	From V.P. Mondale to The President (2pp.) Re: Meeting with Peruvian Foreign Minister <i>OPENED 1/13/12</i>	2/17/77	A
Memo w/ attach	From V.P. Mondale to the President (11 pp.)	2/17/77	C

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Revised:
Feb. 17, 1977
7:18 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Thursday - February 17, 1977

NOT IS

7:00	Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
7:00	Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
8:00	Meeting with the House Ways and Means Committee Group. (Mr. Frank Moore). The Cabinet Room.
9:30 (15 min.)	Secretary Joseph A. Califano/Staff. (Mr. Jack Watson) - The Oval Office.
10:00	Mr. Hamilton Jordan - The Oval Office.
10:30	Mr. Jody Powell/Reporters - The Oval Office.
11:00 (15 min.)	Telephone Calls.
11:30 (20 min.)	Governor Robin Askew. (Mr. Jack Watson). The Oval Office.
1:30	Meeting with Congressional Group from the Government Operations Committee. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Cabinet Room.
2:00 (15 min.)	Announcement of Presidential Commission on Mental Health - The East Room.
3:00 (10 min.)	Receive "Report to the Nation" from Boy Scout Group. (Miss Midge Costanza) - The Cabinet Room.
3:15 (5 min.)	Photograph with Representatives of the National Society of Professional Engineers. (Miss Midge Costanza) - The Oval Office.
3:45	Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.
4:30	Secretaries Harold Brown and Cecil Andrus, and Mr. Bert Lance et al - The Cabinet Room.

Comm on M. Health

37 Bil

- Pub & Private

- Intense interest

- Illness - retardation -

emot - Alcohol - drugs

- Increasing problem

- Fragmentation of effort

- Pub education

- Practical recom.

Rosalynn - Nat Asso
M. H.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

Cc: Jody Powell
Bert Lance
Stu Eizenstat

Re: Possible Underrun in Federal
Outlays in Fiscal Year 1977

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Action -
Watson -

cc Jody Powell
Beth Lance
Stu Legenstat

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

*cc = Jody
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*
RE: MEMORANDUM FROM
SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL

I am forwarding the attached memorandum from Mike Blumenthal on possible underrun in Federal outlays in Fiscal Year 1977.

It expands on a point he made at Monday's Cabinet meeting. I agree with Stu's comments (also attached). They underscore the points you made at the Cabinet meeting on this subject.

Attachment

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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

PRIORITY

FEB 1 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Possible Underrun in Federal Outlays
in Fiscal Year 1977

At this morning's cabinet meeting, I raised the possibility that Federal outlays could conceivably underrun what is being proposed for your budget submission later this month, by as much as \$8 billion during the first nine months of the fiscal year. This would be a substantial offset to the stimulus package as it currently stands.

In each of the first three months of the fiscal year the underruns were in the neighborhood of \$1.5 billion, totalling \$4.2 billion for the quarter. Furthermore, the Treasury people involved in monitoring cash flows indicate that the cash flows in the month of January 1977 imply an underrun of almost \$4 billion in that month alone. (Final accounting data for January is not yet available.)

In addition, the outlays thus far in February appear to be underrunning the outlay plans by \$1-1/2 billion.

As you will recall, Federal outlays in fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and in the transition quarter (July-September 1976), were significantly under estimates. This was thought to be a major contributor to the economic pause at that time.

I met with Bert Lance and Charlie Schultze after the cabinet meeting and we decided that because of the persistent underrun trend, and our inability in the short time we have been in office to analyze the reasons for the trend, we should greatly qualify the budget numbers that you send forward next week.

We propose to highlight the fact that the deficit may turn out to be significantly less than the adjusted Ford budget would indicate.

W. Michael Blumenthal

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK WATSON

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Blumenthal Memo on Possible Underrun
in Federal Outlays

1. Most of the shortfall in outlays identified by Secretary Blumenthal took place during the previous Administration. If this shortfall continues into our Administration, however, it will be highly embarrassing in view of the severe criticism which we leveled against the Ford Administration on this subject.
2. In addition, as Secretary Blumenthal points out, a shortfall of the magnitude which he describes would appear to have very serious consequences for the economic recovery and efforts to reduce unemployment. While I have no objection to qualifying the budget numbers for FY 1977 as Secretary Blumenthal suggests, I believe we should assign very high priority to identifying the causes of these shortfalls and remedying them or developing accurate estimates of future spending which can be made public promptly.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

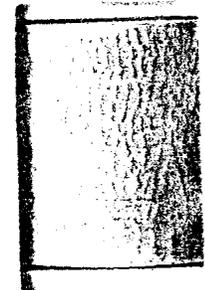
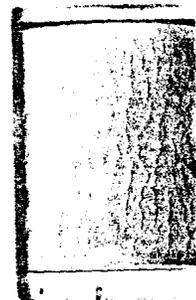
Tim Kraft

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Lipshutz
Richard Harden

Re: White House Barber Shop



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Action
Tom Kraft -

cc Lyoutz
Harden

INFORMATION

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1977

*Tim. You &
Lipschutz decide.
Let's make a change
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD HARDEN *Richard*
SUBJECT: White House Barber Shop

This memo is in response to your recent request for an explanation of the "barber shop staffing/pay" situation.

The barber shop is located on the Ground Floor of the West Wing and is open from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The shop was first opened during the Kennedy Administration and has been open ever since as a service to the President, the Cabinet, and senior White House staff members. There is only one barber - presently, it is Milton Pitts (who was the personal choice of President Nixon and who remained through President Ford's term in office). He bills his customers approximately once a month according to how many visits they have made to the shop. The going rate is \$9.00 for a shampoo, cut, and blow dry.

The basic reason for having a shop located in the White House is two-fold:

- In the case of the President and certain Cabinet Members (i. e., Secretaries of State and Treasury), the security aspects of going to an outside location are the primary consideration;
- In the case of the senior White House staff, because of the press of day to day responsibilities and the long hours spent here, it is quite difficult to find the time to leave the complex for something as relatively unimportant as a hair-cut.

There is presently no system set up for renting the barber shop space to the barber to perform his services. The very minor costs, such as heat and electricity, that are attendant to the shop are absorbed by the White House Operating Budget.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Jim Fallows

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Simon and Schuster Speech
Book

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

*Jim -
OK as
edited
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JMF*

SUBJECT: Simon & Schuster Speech Book

This is Pat Anderson's draft of the book's introduction, which will come out under your name. I made some suggestions to Pat on an earlier version but think that this one is good. Jody has had it for a while, but I have not been able to get his comments, and the publisher needs to have the draft on hand by this Friday, the 18th, if he is to meet the publication schedule.

If you have suggestions for re-drafting, I'll be happy to try that; otherwise, I'd like to have your approval or editing as soon as possible. Thanks very much.

Enclosure

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR JODY POWELL

FROM: JIM FALLOWS

Jim

SUBJECT: The Simon & Schuster Speech Book

This is Pat's draft of the introduction, which will come out under the President's name. I think it's pretty good -- straightforward and clear. I'll be happy to work it over if there is something you don't like. Otherwise, we need to fill in the blanks about the number of speeches and get it approved by the Pres.

A GOVERNMENT AS GOOD AS ITS PEOPLE
Introduction by Jimmy Carter

A member of my staff once calculated that I delivered 1200 speeches as governor of Georgia and another 2100 speeches during ~~the twenty-two months~~ of my Presidential campaign -- ~~1111~~ in all, a great many speeches by anyone's standard.

This volume collects all or part of about fifty of those speeches, with emphasis on those delivered during my Presidential campaign.

We have tried, in editing this book, not to provide a formal collection of "major" speeches, but to try to suggest the variety of ways that I, as a candidate, presented myself to the American people. Thus we have included not only formal speeches on specific issues, but informal remarks to political gatherings, as well as news conferences, interviews,

~~my debates with President Ford)~~

and excerpts from ~~the Carter-Ford~~ ^{my} debates, with President Ford.

I hope this collection will reflect what is to me a basic truth about Presidential politics -- that one does not pursue the Presidency by high oratory, but by plain talk, not by talking down to people, but simply by talking to people, directly and candidly.

As I ran for President, my most basic means of communication was what we called the "stump speeches" -- the informal remarks I made to hundreds of political receptions and rallies, setting out the personal beliefs and political themes upon which my candidacy was based. *These short speeches were almost invariably followed by a cross examination type question period.*

I said certain things over and over, day after day, month after month. That government can be both competent and compassionate. That America's foreign policy should reflect the character of the American people. That we could have, and must have, a government as good as its people.

Reporters who travelled with us sometimes complained that they were tired of hearing ~~this~~ ^{these} same ~~few~~ ^{few} speech^s again and again. It was an understandable complaint, at least from their perspective, but I was not speaking ~~exclusively~~ for the enjoyment of the press corps.

I was speaking, each time, to people who had never before seen me in person and who might never see me again. I wanted them to remember me. I wanted them to support me. And I wanted them to judge me on an informed basis, on the basis of my most deeply-held beliefs, as I had come to express them in ~~that~~ ^{those few} basic stump speeches .

~~That speech~~ ^{Those few speeches} evolved over the months, of course, and in this volume we have included examples of various stages of ~~its~~ ^{their} development. But I believe the reader will find that my basic message was very much the same

during the final weeks of my campaign, when I was addressing thousands of people at huge outdoor rallies, as it was in the early weeks, when I was talking to a handful of people in someone's living room.

Inevitably, as the campaign progressed, I began to give more prepared speeches on specific issues. Often, major organizations would invite me to appear before them, with the hope that I would address issues of special importance to them. Thus, I spoke on foreign policy to the Foreign Policy Association in June of 1976, on urban policy to the Conference of Mayors later that month, on defense policy to the American Legion in August, on human rights to B'nai B'rith in September, on family policy to the National Conference of Catholic Charities in October, and so on.

These speeches, too, were an important part of the campaign -- detailed statements of my views on

specific issues before informed, sometimes critical audiences, with major media coverage and analysis. In preparing such speeches, it was necessary to confront hard issues directly; when I went before the American Legion, for example, I knew that many of its members would not approve my plan to pardon draft evaders, but I felt an obligation to meet the issue head-on before one of the groups most concerned about it. Some of the Legion members ~~present~~ booed when I stated by position, but I felt that was less important than that they, and the American people, know exactly where I stood.

In the interest of providing as broad a picture as possible of the campaign, we have given excerpts of most of the speeches collected here. The ones that are presented in their entirety (or with only minor editing) are the Georgia Inaugural, the remarks at the unveiling of the Martin Luther King portrait, the ^{impromptu} Law

Day speech, the remarks at the Martin Luther King Hospital in Los Angeles, the Acceptance speech at Madison Square Garden, the Town Hall Forum speech, the Jerry Litton Memorial Dinner speech, the speech to the Conference of Catholic Charities, and the Inaugural address.

I said many times during the campaign that I hoped to create an intimate, personal relationship between myself and the American people, and my speeches were the primary way I went about building that relationship. To travel about this land, to meet people, to talk to them, to learn from them, to gain their support, was a rare and exhilarating experience, an unforgettable experience, and the finest possible training for the job I sought and now hold.

I hope that this volume can be part of my continuing effort to communicate with the people of

America, and of all the world. I hope it will make my views known more widely and in greater detail than before. And I intend for it to remind me, and the people who elected me, of the ^{commitments} ~~promises~~ I made as a candidate, and the standards to which I must be held accountable as long as I hold the office of President.

#

7



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Bob Lipshutz

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

Re: Commemorative Plaque for
John Glenn



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Acton
Lepshutz

F 41

Bob
Lender

THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Lipshutz

YL

RE: Commemorative Plaque for John Glenn

Early next week, NASA wishes to present Senator John Glenn with a plaque commemorating the 15th anniversary of his flight. The agency would like to have your signature engraved beneath the citation on the plaque.

I recommend that you approve this request. NASA needs a response Thursday, February 17.

✓

Approve

Disapprove

JFK

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 17, 1977

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Cabinet minutes for 2/14/77

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING MINUTES
Monday, February 14, 1977

ok
J.C.

The fourth meeting of the Cabinet was called to order by the President at 9:10 a.m., on Monday, February 14, 1977. All of the Cabinet members were present except the Attorney General, Griffin Bell, whose Associate Attorney General, Michael Egan, attended in his place. Other persons present were:

Midge Costanza	Stuart Eizenstat
Jane Frank	Tim Kraft
Robert Lipshutz	Frank Moore
Dick Moe	Jim King
Charles Schultze	Jim McIntire
Walt Wurfel	Bunny Mitchell
Zbigniew Brzezinski	Jack Watson

The President complimented Bert Lance and Griffin Bell on their performances on television Sunday. He then stated that most of the meeting would be devoted to a discussion of the FY 77 supplemental and FY 78 budgets, and to a brief outline of the procedures that will be followed in preparing the FY 79 budget.

With respect to changes to the FY 77 and FY 78 budget, the President said he would be available during the next 24 hours to discuss any serious differences remaining between OMB and the various Cabinet Secretaries. As a general matter, he hopes to accommodate the priorities set and allocations made by the Cabinet members within overall budget ceilings established by OMB. He cautioned, however, that he plans to be very careful about the budget impacts of program proposals. Given the large budget deficit inherited from the Ford Administration and the approximately \$15-billion annual stimulus package which has been proposed, other major additions to the budget are simply not feasible.

(1) Ms. Harris noted that a substantial portion of what appears in her proposed changes to the HUD budget to be an "add-on" is really a continuation of existing programs which

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were cut in the Ford budget. The President said that Ms. Harris would be given wide latitude in allocating priorities within a budget ceiling which Mr. Lance said would be approximately \$2-billion above the Ford budget.

(2) The President described the following timetable for the FY 79 budget:

(a) In April, discussions will begin on the basic policy questions to be addressed in constructing the budget. Cabinet members will undertake reassessments of every major program, developing cost/benefit ratios for each, and arranging old and new programs in order of priority. The President will meet with each Cabinet member after studying his or her memorandum to him on these subjects.

(b) In June, each Cabinet member will receive a total budget figure, within which he or she will be given flexibility in allocating expenditures.

(c) In September, the Administration will begin putting the whole package together. The President added that he will look to the Cabinet members to make 95 percent of the program and policy decisions on the FY 79 budget.

(3) Mr. Lance stated that he hopes to reduce the deficit from approximately \$70-billion for FY 77 to approximately \$60-billion for FY 78. He noted with concern the increase in federal employees from 1,906,000 as of June 30, 1976 to 1,954,000 by September 1977.

The President mentioned his February 11 memorandum to all Cabinet members on the subject of hiring levels and reminded them of his commitment to hold down federal employee levels.

Mr. Andrus pointed out that in the Department of Interior some "temporary employees" actually work 50 weeks a year and are, therefore, temporary in name only. He suggested that, if the American people are to get an accurate count of federal employees, these people should be included. Mr. Bergland noted that a similar situation existed in the Department of Agriculture.

(4) Mr. Blumenthal pointed out the need to be careful with "deficit" figures. The actual deficit for FY 77 may be \$9 to \$12-billion lower than present predictions because of underspending by the various departments. Mr. Blumenthal said that the actual spending shortfall in January 1977 will be quite large, and that beyond January his estimates are not broken down by agency. Mr. Lance, Mr. Schultze and others stressed the need to find out why the shortfall was occurring. The President asked Messrs. Lance, Blumenthal and Schultze to study the matter and report back to him. The President said that in Georgia, department expenditures were compiled on a monthly basis. He added that some economic stimulus could result from combatting the shortfall problem, and that making existing programs work could be more effective than starting new ones. Mr. Califano added that part of the shortfall might be due to States' having "reserved" federal funds because of uncertainty of what the Administration will do with certain programs. The President asked Mr. Blumenthal to send a Treasury team to meet with each Cabinet member immediately -- to lay out a realistic schedule of expenditures in time for the President's decision on the FY 78 budget.

(5) The President said that he would like part of the time in future Cabinet meetings to be devoted to discussion of concepts -- often in the economic realm -- with which he and Cabinet members may not be familiar. He asked Mr. Watson to poll Cabinet members to see what subjects they would especially like to have discussed.

(6) The President reminded Cabinet members that he would like each of them to submit to him each Friday (through Mr. Watson) a brief summary of significant Departmental activities. The report should describe, as appropriate, decisions made, major problems encountered, and issues on which the President's reaction is required. The President said he would read these summaries over the weekend and respond to Cabinet members' requests the following Monday.

(7) The President reiterated that Mr. Lipshutz should be contacted directly if delays are still occurring on top-level appointments within the various Departments. Mr. Jordan is submitting an updated list of appointments this afternoon.

(8) The President welcomed Ambassador Young back from his trip to Africa and commended him for an extraordinary job. He asked Mr. Young to comment on his meetings with African leaders. Mr. Young reported that particularly promising developments had occurred with Nigeria. He said that, in his opinion, opportunities are great, and expectations of U. S. leadership are high. Mr. Young cautioned, however, that progress will be evolutionary and cannot be rushed.

(9) The President announced that Mr. Vance will depart tonight for a trip to the Middle East. He also announced that Mr. Clark Clifford will leave Wednesday for Cyprus, and that Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada will be here for a State visit next week.

(10) Mr. Vance congratulated Ambassador Young on the success of his trip, and said that he was particularly pleased with the Nigerian response to Mr. Young's visit. He announced that negotiations on the Panama Canal treaty were to begin today.

(11) Mr. Andrus commented on the political sensitivity of proposed decisions on certain public works projects. The President asked for Mr. Andrus' analysis of all such projects now being evaluated by OMB.

(12) At 10:20 a.m., the President excused himself in order to welcome President Lopez Portillo of Mexico; the Vice President assumed the chair.

(13) The entire Cabinet discussed the various options and complexities of imposing some form of a freeze on hiring; all agreed that bold steps would be necessary if the proliferation of federal employees were to be brought under control.

(14) Mr. Watson suggested that it would be wise to schedule the meetings between Mr. Lance and various Cabinet members for final budget review immediately. Messrs. Schlesinger, Califano, Marshall and Ms. Harris agreed to remain after the Cabinet meeting to arrange times for their conferences with Mr. Lance.

(15) Mr. Blumenthal said that it is important for all federal departments and agencies to coordinate their help with respect to the New York City financial situation. Ms. Harris said that HUD has a problem with Mayor Beame's proposed use of certain community development funds.

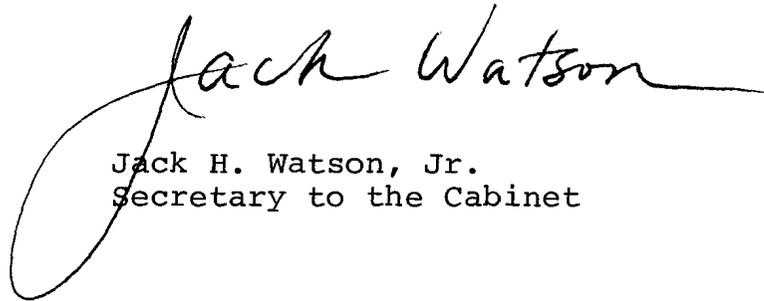
(16) Dr. Brown raised the issue of base closures and the need to coordinate with Mr. Marshall and others concerning the deployment of manpower.

(17) Mr. Califano described HEW's welfare reform study and the need for appropriate representation and cooperation from each Department with respect to that effort. All memoranda in connection with that project will be public.

(18) Mr. Adams and the Vice President commented on the need for extreme care in designing an FY 78 budget that will get a positive response from the Congress.

The Vice President adjourned the meeting at 11:15 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack H. Watson, Jr.". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Jack H. Watson, Jr.
Secretary to the Cabinet

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Pat Bario

Re: Letter from Walter
Friedenberg, Editor of
The Cincinnati Post.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Malcolm
judges -*

cc Pat Barrow

Mr. President - 2/15/77

Thought you
might like to see an
example of the results
we are getting from
Pet Bavo's operation under
Walt Waufl.

Jwb

Good
J

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The Cincinnati Post

800 BROADWAY, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202 (513) 721-1111

Walter Friedenber
EDITOR

8 February 1977

Dear Ms. Bario,

Did we appreciate your first
background report? The answer is Yes.
Here's a tear sheet from today's
editions.

Cordially,

Walter Friedenber
Walter Friedenber

Ms. Patricia Y. Bario
Press Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Rejuvenating Uncle Sam

President Carter asked Congress last week to give him authority to streamline the executive branch except for the Cabinet departments. The White House press office issued this memorandum.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE CARTER PROPOSAL TO CONGRESS:

President Carter is asking Congress to renew in the Executive Reorganization Act of 1949 provisions which would permit the President, over the next four years, to submit to Congress governmental reorganization measures which would go into effect automatically within 60 days unless they were rejected by a majority vote of the House or Senate.

This Presidential authority was allowed to lapse by Congress in 1973. It had been granted to every President since Harry Truman in 1949.

In addition, the President is proposing some amendments to the act that are intended to speed the consideration of governmental reorganization proposals and to provide for better coordination between the Legislative and Executive branches.

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF PROCEDURES THAT COULD BE FOLLOWED IN CONGRESS IF PROVISIONS ARE RENEWED IN THE EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949:

—The President would again be permitted to propose plans to transfer all or part of an agency or its functions to another agency.

—He could propose to abolish all or part of the functions of an agency.

—He could propose to consolidate, or coordinate, all or part of an agency.

—He could propose to authorize an officer to delegate his functions, or change the name of an agency or the title of its head, as well as the head for any agency resulting from reorganization.

3. THERE WOULD BE RESTRICTIONS WHEREBY THE PRESIDENT COULD NOT:

—Propose plans which would create a new Executive (Cabinet level) Department.

—Propose plans which would abolish or transfer an existing Executive Department or abolish or transfer all of the functions of an Executive Department.

—Propose the consolidation of two or more Executive Departments or all the functions of the departments.

—Propose to continue an agency beyond its statutory termination date or authorize an agency to perform a function not expressly authorized by law.

—Propose to increase the term of an office beyond that provided by law for that office.

4. IN ADDITION, NEW PROCEDURES ARE PROPOSED IN THE LAW WHICH WOULD PERMIT:

—Amendments to be presented to an already submitted plan within 30 days after sending the original plan to Congress, unless the Government Operations Committee in either house of Congress already has rejected that plan.

(Under the existing Act, a reorganization plan cannot be amended by the President once it is submitted, thereby restricting the President's flexibility in modifying a plan already submitted.)

—Submitting of more than one plan within any 30-day period. (Under the present Act, the President can submit only one plan.

(Therefore, Congress would be permitted to consider two or more separate plans on a simultaneous basis, expediting the reorganization process.)

—Submitting of plans not on various subject matters. (The present law requires that a plan be limited to one logically consistent subject matter.)

5. INFORMATION WOULD BE SUPPLIED ON REORGANIZATION PROPOSALS:

—Under President Carter's proposal, the President in submitting his governmental reorganization plans would supply information specifying what improvements in management, efficiency and delivery of Federal services would result from a reorganization plan.

6. THE PRESIDENT IS ALSO PROPOSING A

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FOUR YEAR EXTENSION OF THE AUTHORITY FROM CONGRESS:

It is the President's opinion that governmental reorganization will be a four-year effort and the authority under the Act is needed for that period of time in order to achieve all objectives.

7. REASONS FOR THESE PROPOSALS:

While serving as Governor of Georgia, President Carter successfully passed through the Legislature a governmental reorganization bill. As a candidate for President, he promised that reorganization of the Federal government would be a priority item and this proposal to Congress seeking a renewal of the authority under the Executive Reorganization Act of 1949 is a first step toward fulfillment of the promise.

In submitting his proposal to Congress, President Carter said that although the difficulties in government of 1973 are over there is still a decline of confidence in government that has not been reversed. He said the public is demanding action to mold a government of which they can once again be proud.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: Is this a delegation of new authority to the President?

A: No, it is not. The reorganization authority requested by President Carter is essentially the same authority which was available to every President since Harry Truman. President Carter has proposed some modifications, but they are intended to provide for better coordination in submitting reorganization plans and will put more flexibility into work between the Executive and Congressional branches.

Q: What is the history of the Executive Reorganization Act?

A: The most recent legislation providing reorganization authority, the 1949 Act, expired on April 1, 1973, and has not been renewed by Congress. Presidential authority to submit reorganization plans was granted two-year extensions in 1953, 1955, 1957 and 1961. The 1949 Act was extended for one year in 1964, for two years in 1969, and for one year and four months in 1971. This means the President has had continuous authority under the Act except for lapses from June 1, 1959 to April 7, 1961, from June 1, 1963 to July 2, 1964, and from December 31, 1968 to April 1, 1969, and currently with the expiration of April 1, 1973.

Q: What have been the results of actions under the Executive Reorganization Act of 1949?

A: Since the Act's passage, a total of 109 plans have been submitted to Congress, and 86 of them were implemented and 22 rejected. One was nullified. The Office of Management and Budget, Office of Telecommunications Policy, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency are examples of agencies formed under the Act.

Q: The concept of a proposal automatically becoming law if not rejected by the House or Senate within 60 days could raise constitutional questions. What is the feeling about the constitutionality of the concept?

A: The concept is not new and has been available to every President since Harry S. Truman. The U. S. Attorney General, in an opinion to President Carter on Jan. 31, said the principle under the Executive Reorganization Act of 1949 is constitutionally sound. The Attorney General said that "Under the reorganization statute procedure the two Houses of Congress and the President possess the same relative power as under the normal Article I legislative process," and noted that the President "has ultimate veto power in his formulation of the reorganization plan."

Q: Is there a recent example of legislation being proposed which would become effective automatically if no action is taken against it within a certain time frame?

A: Yes. This mechanism, using a 30-day time period, now applies for the proposed federal pay increase for executive, legislative and judicial salaries, which was submitted by President Ford and is now before Congress. The 30-day mechanism stems from a 1967 law adopted by Congress providing for this procedure.



BY MARTHA ANGLE AND ROBERT WALTERS

The writers are a husband-and-wife team of veteran Washington reporters whose new column on national affairs for the *Newspaper Enterprise Assn.* will appear on this page periodically. Walters, who established the *United Press International Bureau in Cincinnati in 1963*, has been an associate editor of *Parade Magazine*. Angle has been the *Senate correspondent for The Washington Star*.

Perhaps the most frequently used line in the 1976 presidential campaign was the proclamation used by then-Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter at the close of virtually every stump speech:

"My relationship with the people is where I get my counsel, my advice, my support. I owe the special interests nothing. I owe the people everything."

But Carter has acquiesced to the wishes of the "special interests" of agribusiness in a matter of considerably more substance and import to the American people—selection of an assistant secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Consumer Services, the federal official perhaps most important to the country's consumers of food.

The holder of that title has direct responsibility for all meat, poultry and egg inspection programs; establishment of standards, grades and classifications for a host of food products; implementation of marketing orders which affect the price of many foods; and administration of the food stamp, child nutrition and other supplemental food programs for the poor.

'Agribusiness' as usual

The assistant secretary's decisions affect every consumer whenever he or she goes into a supermarket. The amount of non-meat "filler" in a package of bologna, the level of chemicals allowed in a dressed chicken and the criteria for grading a slice of beef "choice" rather than "good" all are decisions in which that official is intimately involved.

The post has long been considered the virtually exclusive property of the nation's food growers, packers, processors and marketers, but Carter's transition staff considered breaking that tradition by appointing a representative of consumers of food.

The name which surfaced repeatedly was that of Carol Tucker Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, the country's largest consumer group with more than 200 affiliated national, state and local organizations. "She was on almost every transition list as an ideal assistant secretary," said one knowledgeable government official.

Foreman was hardly a stranger to Carter. She was on a very select list of only a dozen people named by him less than three weeks after his election to advise the President-elect on the thousands of appointments he is required to make throughout the federal bureaucracy.

But two weeks before Carter was inaugurated, what one insider described as "the old boy network of growers and marketing people" began an unpublicized but intensive lobbying campaign to either deny Foreman the nomination or to strip from her position most of the functions which could directly affect their operations.

In one case, the Missouri Meat Packers Assn. wrote Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, D-Ga., chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, to say that "we urge you to join Sen. Richard B. Stone, D-Fla., in opposing" the Fore-

man nomination. But Stone, although also the object of industry pressure, had not even taken a position on the issue.

Some groups are too embarrassed to discuss their behind-the-scenes lobbying. "You'll just have to go with a 'no comment,'" said a spokesman for the National Broiler Council, a major poultrymen's trade association, when asked to discuss his organization's opposition to Foreman.

Other groups whose members were involved in the stop-Foreman campaign included the California and Florida citrus growers, National Cattlemen's Assn. and American Meat Institute (AMI). One of the people willing to candidly discuss the matter was AMI President Richard Lyng:

"Everybody in the food business was nervous because they've never had somebody like her appointed to this job," said Lyng. "I think it's kind of a knee-jerk reaction, but Carol Foreman has been very outspoken on consumer issues."

As a result of that pressure, Foreman was offered a fancy new title—assistant secretary for nutrition and consumer services—but precious little authority over federal food programs. That power will go to a newly designated assistant secretary for marketing services.

Selected to fill the latter position was Robert H. Meyer, of Brawley, Cal., whose credentials were impressive to both the food industry and Carter, a fellow farmer-businessman. He is the proprietor of a large cotton farm in California's Central Valley and served as that state's chairman of the Food and Agriculture Committee for Carter during last year's campaign.



"I think I can I think I can I think I can"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Hamilton Jordan.

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Chief Economist - Dept. of
Commerce - Courtenay M. Slater

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*
DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 1977
SUBJECT: CHIEF ECONOMIST, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Juanita Kreps is recommending Courtenay M. Slater as Chief Economist. I understand that Ms. Slater is an excellent economist who worked for us during the Transition. She is presently a Senior Economist for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

I recommend that you approve this recommendation.

Approve

Disapprove

Comments

J.C.

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for Preservation Purposes**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

February 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: HAMILTON JORDAN
FROM: JUANITA M. KREPS *J.H. for J.H.K.*
SUBJECT: COURTENAY M. SLATER

I propose to name Courtenay M. Slater as Chief Economist of the Department of Commerce. She will be an outstanding asset to the Department.

Mrs. Slater's resume is enclosed for your information, and I would appreciate receiving your comments as soon as possible.

Enclosure



RESUME

Courtenay M. Slater (Mrs. Whitney S.)
1804 N. Harvard Street
Arlington, Virginia 22201
Phone: 528-8986

Birthdate: July 23, 1933
Married. 3 children

Present Employment: Senior Economist, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: 224-5171

This position involves supervision and coordination of the work done by 5 or 6 of the Committee's staff economists in the general areas of assessment of the short-run economic outlook and analysis of fiscal, monetary, and price-wage policies. The work includes preparation of the Committee's Annual and Mid-year hearings and reports; continuing evaluation of the economic situation and outlook; preparation of a variety of special studies, hearings, and investigations conducted by the Committee.

From August to December 1974 the position also included coordination of all Committee activities conducted under S. Con Res 93, which directed the Committee to "undertake an emergency study of the economy...with special reference to inflation." This work has included preparation of two special Committee reports, supervision of approximately a dozen special studies by Committee staff and consultants.

Immediate Supervisor: John R. Stark, Executive Director, Joint Economic Committee.

Previous Work Experience

1969-July 1974: Economist, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress. Work similar to that described above, but at a lower level of responsibility. Work primarily in the subject areas of short-term forecasting, fiscal analysis, labor market analysis, and price-wage policy.

1968-1969: Senior Staff Economist, Council of Economic Advisers. Work primarily in the fields of international trade and finance, with particular responsibility for policy matters relating to foreign assistance and trade with less developed countries. In addition to keeping the Council informed of developments within this special area of responsibility, the work involved drafting of memoranda, speeches, sections of the Economic Report, and other documents.

1967-68: Intern, Council of Economic Advisers. Work similar to that described above, but at a lower level of responsibility. Concerned with U.S. monetary and financial developments as well as international economic developments.

1964-66: Graduate Assistant, Economics Department American University.

1956-64: Housewife. Part-time student.

1955-56: Teacher, Montgomery Hill Junior High School, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Education: BA Oberlin College, 1955, History
MA American University, 1965, Economics
PhD American University, 1968, Economics

Honors and Awards: Ford Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship in Economics, 1966-67

National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, 1966-67, (declined).

Graduate Assistantship, Economics Department, American University, 1964-65

Membership in Phi Kappa Phi and Omicron Delta Epsilon.

Publications: "The 1975 Budget: An Advance Look," Joint Economic Committee, Dec., 1973. (with Richard Kaufman, L. Douglas Lee, and Nancy Teeters).

"External Debt and Economic Development," Southern Economic Journal, January 1970.

Membership in Professional Societies: American Economic Association, Southern Economic Association, Industrial Relations Research Association, National Economists Club.

References: Dr. Arthur M. Okun, Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. Frank W. Schiff, Vice President and Chief Economist, Committee for Economic Development 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Dr. Paul McCracken, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

COMMENTS ON COURTENAY SLATER BY BERT CARP

"would give her good marks"

"very fine person"

"good Democrat"

"close to Humphrey"

"worked on Transition"

She has worked closely with Jerry Jasinowski and Lucy Falcone. Arnold Packer, who will be Secretary Marshall's Assistant Secretary for Policy, also knows Slater and could be called if additional comments are desired.

COMMENTS ON COURTENAY SLATER BY PAUL NELSON

Staff Director of the House Banking Committee. Nelson has known Slater since she joined the Joint Economic Committee in 1969.

"excellent economist"

"no question about her economic competence"

"she is a good generalist"

"good liberal"

"very quiet person"

"it would be a shame for the Joint Economic Committee to lose her"

She is a specialist on the President's economic report to Congress and the response of the Joint Economic Committee to that report. Nelson recommends her without reservation and emphasizes that she is "very quiet"; she is not someone who would be out front making speeches.

X



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: List of things he
wants done.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-17-77

To Ham

- a) Have Pertrubek come in to see me re FTC.
- b) Check out Jack Gibbons for TVA - now at U. of Tenn.
- c) Check out Irving Pollock for SEC chmn.; and
- d) Dr Quentin Young (Cook County Hospital) for FDA; and
- e) Mike Lemov - Federal Power Commission; and
- f) Dan O'Neal for ICC.

Get help from Schleringer & others in order to expedite.

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for Preservation Purposes

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Frank Moore -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Congressional Briefing Papers

cc: Tim Kraft
Nell Yates

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc Frank
Nell + Tim

rate Presidents'
comments

ORL

*Frank - From now on, list
state & district of each so I can
look them up easier -*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

February 16, 1977

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Thursday, February 17, 1977
1:30 p.m. (15 minutes)
The Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

Opportunity for the President to discuss reorganization with those Democratic Members of the Government Operations Committee who did not attend the previous meeting.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Reps. Fascell and Levitas requested that the Democratic Members of the Government Operations Committee who did not attend the February 9 meeting be invited to discuss reorganization. Rep. Fascell introduced the President's bill on reorganization, H.R. 3407, and Rep. Levitas has been instrumental in gathering cosponsors. Reps. Fascell and Levitas are presently circulating a "Dear Colleague" letter to all Members of the House asking for cosponsorship of H.R. 3407.
- B. Participants: The President, Rep. Dante Fascell, Rep. Elliott Levitas, Rep. Fernand St Germain, Rep. Cardiss Collins, Rep. Robert Drinan, Rep. Henry Waxman, Rep. Jack Hightower, Rep. L. H. Fountain, Rep. John Moss, Rep. Peter Kostmayer, Frank Moore, Rick Merrill.
- C. Press Plan: Announce to the Press - White House photographers only.

III. TALKING POINTS

- 1. Gratitude to Chairman Brooks for announcing he will begin reorganization hearings on March 1 at 10 a. m. Thanks to Fascell & Levitas.
- 2. General discussion of need for grant of authority contained in H.R. 3407.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

The Vice President
Frank Moore
Ham Jordan

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Telephone Calls to Selected
Senators re Paul Warnke's
nomination

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO FRANK
HARRIS
MONDALÉ

Just

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

TELEPHONE CALLS TO SELECTED SENATORS
Thursday, February 16, 1977
11:00 a.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PURPOSE

To urge their support of Paul Warnke's nominations.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The following Senators fall into one of three categories: leaning yes, undecided, leaning no.

Russell B. Long

Leaning yes.

benefit of doubt
Jennings Randolph

Undecided. Could follow Senator Byrd's lead. Usually amenable to requests by the President.

will help.

Robert C. Byrd

Leaning no. Has made public statements that Warnke is in trouble because he is soft on defense. Told the Vice President that he might vote "no" to send the Soviets a message. Also, does not like the dual nomination (ACDA Director and SALT Negotiator).

Hope can vote "yes". Not sure yet.

Henry Bellmon

Presently undecided.

Howard Cannon

Position unknown.

John McClellan

Leaning no. Warnke was not impressive in several past appearances before McClellan's Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. Also Warnke backed the infamous TFX, a fighter aircraft which proved to be a lemon and which McClellan adamantly opposed. Wants to vote "no" but might help if the President asks.

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made
poses

Dick Stone

*Tough vote - Bad in
W. Fla. will try -*

Questionable yes. Concerned with Warnke's past views. Would be receptive to argument that Warnke would be the President's agent and would do the President's bidding.

B. Participants: Frank Moore

C. Press Plan: None

III. TALKING POINTS

1. All have expressed concern with Warnke's past statements on arms control and disarmament policy. This is not the critical issue. Warnke will be the AGENT of the President who has full confidence in Warnke to advocate the President's policy on these matters.
2. The nomination itself is not in jeopardy. What is in jeopardy is the effectiveness of Warnke, once confirmed, in negotiating with the Soviets for the President. A substantial number of votes against Warnke could irreparably cripple him in the eyes of the Soviets and erode his ability to do the President's bidding at the negotiating table.
3. The treaty Warnke negotiates, rather than any past statements he may have made, is the crucial matter. The Senate has the right, under the Constitution, to reject the treaty resulting from Warnke's efforts.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

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

Bob Linder's office would be glad
to prepare the Message to Congress.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Bob Linder
Bert Lance

Re: Water Resources Letter

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

*Stu -
ok as amended -
Hold until after
4:30 mtg -*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Water Resources Letter

Attached is a draft of the water resources letter incorporating the changes you suggested.

I have dated the letter Friday, the 18th, to give you an additional day to make calls on the Hill and, if necessary, to Governors, about these projects.

I will let Frank take the lead on the method of distribution of this letter to the Hill.

We will attach a retyped list of the 35 projects when the letter is sent.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rick -

Should go as a message to Congress
- copies can be given to each
member --- Bob Linder can prepare
needs list that is mentioned.

Copies of this probably should go
to Stu, Frank, Watson,
?? Lance.

OTC

Trudy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D R A F T

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

During the campaign I committed myself to a prudent and responsible use of the taxpayers' money and to protection of the environment. Today I am announcing a major review of water resource projects which will further both commitments.

Water development projects have played a critical role in developing the economy of this nation. But ^{of the 320 current} many projects approved in the past under different economic circumstances and at times of lower interest rates are of doubtful necessity now, in light of new economic conditions and environmental policies.

(check figure)

At this point, based upon information thus far developed by the Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of Management and Budget and the Interior Department, I have identified 35 projects which now appear unsupportable on economic, environmental, and/or safety grounds. I have attached a list of these projects. I am recommending that no funds be provided for these projects in FY 1978, at this time.

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I am instructing Secretary of the Interior Andrus and Secretary of the Army Alexander, working together with the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, to carry out a complete evaluation of these 35 projects and of all *other* water resource projects and to develop ^{Comprehensive} policy reforms in this critical area. They will report back to me ^{and to the Congress} within 60 days.

This review will give ^{us} me the necessary facts upon which to make certain that only projects which are economically and environmentally sound will receive final approval. The ^{Cost of the 35 deleted projects is} ~~action that I recommend will~~ save \$673 million in FY 1978 and ^{eventually more than} ~~potentially over~~ \$11 billion. ~~overall.~~

I look forward to working closely with Congress to develop a coherent water resource policy.

We must work together to achieve our national goals of adequate water supplies, a sound transportation system and needed flood protection. In doing so, we must make certain that our investments are cost-effective, that the cost burdens are equitably borne, and that the environment is protected.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Stu:

Per the attached memo from Trudy Fry, perhaps a Message would be more appropriate than a letter from the President.

If, on the other hand, you want to keep things very informal, you could stay with the letter.

Rick

Rick -

The Difference Between Message to Congress
and a Letter to Congress

Message is used when the President wants to recommend something to the entire Congress on any given matter.

Letter is not to entire Congress - to an individual i. e. Speaker or President of the Senate when the President is asking them to do something for him and it is their choice how they handle the distribution of the letter to other members. A letter would not receive the coverage a Message to Congress would receive.

Routinely when a Message to Congress is delivered - copies of the Message are delivered in a bundle at the same time and they are distributed to each member of Congress.

The full text of a Message is put in the Congressional Record but only a note that a letter was sent to the Speaker or President of the Senate on a certain subject is made.

Letter can be delivered any time of the day however a Message cannot always be delivered --

When Congress is out of session sometimes it is not possible to deliver to the Senate.

In the case of tomorrow, it could not be delivered after 3 o'clock. and probably not at all on Saturday.

If you have any further questions, Tom Jones in Records Office X2226 would be glad to answer them.

Trudy Fry 2/17/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Hamilton Jordan -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re; Additional HUD Appointments
William J. White &
Joseph Eurstein

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*
DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 1977
SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL HUD APPOINTMENTS

In the attached Memo, Pat recommends to you two additional appointments: William J. White, currently Executive Director of Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, as General Manager of the New Communities Administration; and Joseph Burstein, currently Acting Assistant Secretary for Housing, to a new position as Counselor to the Secretary.

Both men come highly recommended as housing professionals. In addition, White has the support of the Speaker and our Massachusetts supporters, and Burstein is supported by many groups around the country that are specifically interested in public housing.

I recommend that you approve both of these recommendations.

~~____~~ Approve *J*

____ Disapprove

____ Comments

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THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

February 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: The President
SUBJECT: Additional HUD Appointments

William J. White, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, informs me that he would be willing to serve as General Manager of the New Communities Administration if he were to be nominated and confirmed. Mr. White has earned a fine reputation as an able manager of his state finance agency and has won the respect of the developers, lenders and tenants with whom he has dealt. As you know, there is considerable support in Massachusetts for his appointment to a high-level position at HUD, and I believe that his selection will be well received.

Also, for your information, I have asked Joseph Burstein to serve as Counselor to the Secretary, a newly-created position utilizing an existing Executive Level V slot. Mr. Burstein appears to be disposed to accept this appointment. As Counselor, Mr. Burstein will give me the benefit of his many years of experience as one of the most outstanding career employees at HUD. Mr. Burstein is presently my Acting Assistant Secretary for Housing; his permanent position has been Assistant General Counsel for Public Housing.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Patricia Roberts Harris".

Patricia Roberts Harris

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Ham Jordan -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

Re: Barry Blechman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

No comment from Ham.

Rick

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT:

Barry Blechman

Bo Cutter mentioned to me that Barry Blechman of Brookings would be interested in being an Assistant Director of OMB in charge of their defense area. I cannot think of a person who would be a better addition to OMB than Barry. He was one of your earliest supporters, has edited one of the Brookings' national priority books, and is one of the most respected young persons in the defense analysis area. I understand that this position at OMB has not been filled.

*Have -
This suits me
J*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/17

Date: February 14, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Hamilton Jordan

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Stu Eizenstat memo 2/12/77 re
Barry Bleachman as Assistant
Director of OMB.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 A.M.

DAY: Wednesday

DATE: February 16, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1977

MEETING WITH NATIONAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

Thursday, February 17, 1977

3:15 p.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Steve Selig *Steve Selig*

6413

I. PURPOSE

Photograph presentation of proclamation declaring National Engineers Week.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Representatives of the National Engineers Association wish to feature a picture in their industry magazine (circulation of 80,000) of President Carter presenting the proclamation declaring National Engineers Week to the President of the Society, Mr. Edward E. Slowter.

B. Participants: As listed at Tab A.

C. Press Plan: Press Photo

III. TALKING POINTS

1. The National Society of Professional Engineers has a membership of more than 70,000 professional engineers from all disciplines of the profession.
2. The week of George Washington's birthday is traditionally observed as National Engineers Week because our nation's first President was himself a land surveyor and a designer of roads, fortifications, and other structures.
3. The purpose of the week is to familiarize the public with the work of the engineers and to honor outstanding members of the profession. During the week thousands of students are introduced to the many facets of the engineering profession, tours and exhibits are scheduled and scholarships are awarded to needy youngsters.

Enclosure

PARTICIPANTS

Edward E. Slowter
President, National Society of Professional Engineers
Vice President, Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio

Paul H. Robbins
Executive Director, National Society of Professional Engineers

William H. Wanlund
Director of Public Relations
National Society of Professional Engineers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROSALYNN CARTER
TIM KRAFT ✓
JANE FENDERSON
KATHY CADE
TOM BRYANT
PETER BOURNE

FROM:

MARY HOYT *MH*

SUBJECT:

Press Conference to Announce Presidential
Commission on Mental Health, Thursday,
February 17 at 2:00 p.m. in the East Room

- 1:30 Guests will arrive at the Southwest Gate and park on the South grounds. They will enter through the Diplomatic Reception Room and go upstairs to the East Room.
- 1:45 All guests will be seated in a separate section in the center of the East Room. A copy of the Executive Order will be placed on each chair. There will be approximately 100 representatives from mental health associations and other individuals selected by Peter Bourne and Tom Bryant.
- Press will be escorted to the East Room and seated on either side of the guests. There will be open coverage and unilateral television coverage.
- 2:00 President and Mrs. Carter will arrive together and proceed to the front of the Room where President Carter will sign the Executive Order, make a brief statement, and introduce Mrs. Carter. A microphone and/or podium and a desk will be provided for signing the Order.
- 2:10 Mrs. Carter will make a brief statement about her interest in mental health and end her remarks by introducing Tom Bryant.
- 2:15 Tom Bryant will proceed to the front of the Room, shake hands with President and Mrs. Carter.

- 2:17 The President will then leave. Mrs. Carter will take Tom Bryant's seat. Tom Bryant will make a brief statement about the goals of the Commission and will ask for questions from the press.
- 2:35 Tom Bryant will conclude his remarks by thanking the press and immediately escorting Mrs. Carter and his immediate family out of the East Room into the Red Room for tea.

Press will be escorted to the West Wing and guests will be escorted downstairs.

cc: Jody Powell
Rex Scouten
Madeline MacBean
Secret Service

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEETING WITH BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Thursday, February 17, 1977

3:00 p.m. (10 minutes)

The Cabinet Room

From: Caroline Wellons

I. PURPOSE

To receive the 1976 Report to the Nation

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The Report to the Nation has been an annual event since 1911. Traditionally, the President of the United States serves as Honorary President of the BSA. The report contains information on the commitment of scouting to reach and serve young people with a program that implements the purposes of character building, citizenship development, and physical and moral fitness. This year's presentation will also include several gifts. The most significant gift, to be accepted on behalf of the nation, is a special china plate bearing a Norman Rockwell scouting scene. Other gifts include the President's BSA membership card and a red scout jac shirt with the Honorary President's patch on it.
- B. Participants: See Tab A
- C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity

III. TALKING POINTS

1. I commend scouting for the very active role that they took during the bicentennial and ask that they continue their efforts to involve and serve more youth. Also, that they double their efforts to carry out positive steps to promote energy conservation.
2. As a past cubmaster, scoutmaster, and explorer advisor, I challenge the movement to continually review and update its adult recruitment and training programs. The scouting movement's dedication to being a volunteer led organization is second to none and must strive to involve more people in its ranks.

3. I would like to congratulate the national winners of the Public Speaking Contest and hope you are enjoying your visit here in the nation's capital.
4. I plan to be a very active Honorary President and very interested in all your activities. Dick (Davies) I wish you the best of luck as you officiate over the Explorer Congress here in Washington in April. Running a political convention is a real test of leadership.
5. As a scouting family, the Carters have always valued the objectives of the Boy Scouts of America. Belief in God and duty to country must continue to be held high if we are to grow as a nation in this third century.

Enclosure

PARTICIPANTS:

Arch Monson
President of Boy Scouts of America

Harvey Price
Chief Scout Executive

Three BSA National Youth Representatives

Cub Scout Lee Mason

Scout Richard Ebright

Explorer Dick Davies

Fourteen other youth members of the Report to the Nation
Team and six adult scouters will observe the affair.

TAB A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1977

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND
MEANS COMMITTEE

Thursday, February 17, 1977

8:00 a.m. (60 minutes)

Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *JM*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss tax implications of your economic package and other matters.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The Ways and Means Committee is now considering the tax portion of the stimulus package.

B. Participants: The President; Messrs. Blumenthal, Lance and Schultze; Mr. Larry Woodworth; Mr. John Martin (Staff Director of Ways and Means Committee); Mr. Bob Shapiro (Staff Director of Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation); Messrs. Frank Moore, Stu Eizenstat and Rick Merrill; and the Democratic Members of the Ways and Means Committee, viz:
Chairman Al Ullman

Rep. James Burke

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski

Rep. Charles Vanik

Rep. Omar Burlison

Rep. James Corman

Rep. Sam Gibbons

Rep. Joe D. Waggonner

Rep. Otis Pike

Rep. J. J. Pickle

Rep. Charles Rangel

Rep. William Cotter

Rep. Pete Stark

Rep. James Jones

Rep. Andrew Jacobs

Rep. Abner Mikva

Rep. Martha Keys

Rep. Joseph Fisher

Rep. Harold Ford

Rep. Ken Holland

Rep. William Brodhead

Rep. Ed Jenkins

Rep. Richard Gephardt

Rep. Jim Guy Tucker

Rep. Raymond Lederer

C. Press Plan: Brief photo session at beginning of the meeting.

III. TALKING POINTS

Attachment 1 - talking points from Bob Ginsburg of Stu Eizenstat's office

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 17, 1977

Bert Lance
Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

The Attached is forwarded to you
for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res.10



X

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON LAST DAY: Tues., Feb. 22, 1977

February 17, 1977

*ok, but let my
own commissions know
there will be no
extraneous-*

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu E*

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Resolution S. J. Res. 10
Extending the Final Reporting
Date and Increasing the
Authorization of the American
Indian Policy Review Commission

You must decide by Tuesday, February 22, 1977, whether to sign or veto this Resolution.

The Resolution

S. J. Res. 10 provides the American Indian Policy Review Commission with an additional three months in which to issue its final report to the Congress, and the resolution increases the appropriation authorized for the Commission from \$2.5 million to \$2.6 million.

The American Indian Policy Review Commission was created in late 1974 to undertake a thorough review of Federal Indian policy and report to the Congress by February, 1977. The Commission, composed of three Senators, three Congressmen and five Indians, was directed to recommend legislative and administrative remedies for improved policies and programs which affect Indians.

The resolution before you would extend the due date for their report from February to May, 1977. This would allow the Commission to receive comments on the draft final report from Indian tribes and organizations, Federal agencies and the public.

S. J. Res. 10 would also increase the authorized appropriations by \$100,000. These funds are required to make payments to consultants hired to finalize the draft report. These funds, if appropriated, would be part of the Legislative Branch budget.

*original memo to Bob Lenoir
with signed bill 2/17/77*

The Commission will cease to exist after June 30, 1977.

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

1. This is a Congressional commission and you should not interject yourself into the internal operations of the Congress.
2. The Commission has undertaken the most thorough review of Federal Indian policy in 40 years, and their report should include the comments of Indian tribes and organizations, Federal agencies and the public.
3. Without this extension and the additional funds, the Commission's final report would be incomplete. Indian tribes and organizations would be denied an opportunity to comment on the report which could affect their future and staff who would coordinate these comments would not receive compensation.
4. This legislation is essential to the completion of the Commission's final report.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

1. The Commission has been in existence for two years and has heard hours of testimony. Additional time for comments on the draft report is unnecessary.
2. The Commission has published twelve task force reports and has already completed a draft final report; additional time for comments on this report seems unnecessary.
3. The Commission has been appropriated \$2.5 million and an additional \$100,000 is unnecessary since the final report will be issued this month, assuming you veto this legislation.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Secretary Andrus, Bert Lance and the senior White House Staff recommend you sign the bill. Frank Moore concurs.

Bob Lipshutz says, "I urge approval of this extension, both for the reasons stated herein and also for possible future relationship between this matter and the pending Indian land claims.

DECISION

Sign S. J. Res. 10

Veto S. J. Res. 10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bob Linder -

Can you handle Bert Carp's
request regarding the Coastal
Zone Management Act of 1972?

Trudy Fry 2/17/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Trudy:

Please send back to
NOAA as Bert
suggests for updates
of letters.

Make a note for your
file so we can
send it on it
to the President
when it comes back over.

Rick

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick", written in a cursive style.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR

RICK HUTCHESON

FROM:

BERT CARP *D*

SUBJECT:

Annual Report - Coastal
Zone Management Act of
1972

Attached is the Coastal Zone Management Act Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1976 prepared by the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

We feel it would be appropriate for you to send this report back to NOAA with instructions to revise the letter of transmittal from the Secretary of Commerce and the letter to the Congress from the President. The letters now accompanying the report were prepared for President Ford's signature and we feel it inappropriate to send it up in its present form.

We do not, however, have any objections to the report.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

The attached is forwarded to you
for your information.

Jack Watson
Bob Lipshutz
Tim Kraft
Stu Eizenstat
Bunny Mitchell

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter to Arthur Flemming,
Chairman of U.S. Commission on
Civil Rights.

X

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-16-77

To Arthur Flemming

Your report was helpful &
your request for a White
House Conference on Desegregation
has been considered with care.

My Cabinet officers and I
are now learning what our
needs are and what we
can do within existing author-
ity of the President, Attorney
General, Sec of HEW, etc. I
believe it is too early to
call a conference, which would
probably duplicate your own
extant recommendations.

Sincerely, Jimmy

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Washington, D. C. 20425

Chas. L. ...
J. ...

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In August of last year this Commission published a report on the desegregation of the Nation's public schools titled, Fulfilling the Letter and the Spirit of the Law. That report was the result of the most intensive and extensive study conducted to date of that subject. The report was addressed to the President and to the Congress. We are pleased to transmit herewith a copy to you.

The Commission undertook this study because we were convinced that the belief of most Americans that school desegregation was failing was a false notion. And we knew that if we lost the fight for school desegregation all civil rights gains of the past two decades would be in jeopardy.

As a result of the evidence gathered for the report, including that which came from four hearings at which more than 500 people testified under oath, we were able to conclude that contrary to the popular assumption of most Americans school desegregation is working in the Nation. It is proceeding with little or no tension or conflict where the leadership of the communities support the Constitutional requirement of equal opportunity in education for all our children in a racially integrated system. Even so, not all is well. In all too many instances Americans from all walks of life are attacking school desegregation in an attempt to thwart the progress already made and to turn back the clock by various means.

The Nation needs the leadership of the President if public education throughout the land is to be provided on an equal basis, in a desegregated setting, without tension and conflict.

To this end we respectfully suggest and strongly urge that you call together at the earliest possible date a group of 100 to 200 Americans who exercise leadership in all walks of our national life. The purpose of this gathering would be to request them to take the initiative in organizing a National Citizens Committee for the Desegregation of the Nation's Schools. We also suggest that you inform the leaders that if the Committee is organized and if it decides, as its first project, to hold a National Conference that you will be prepared to deliver the keynote address.

For almost 20 years those persons who have been privileged to serve at various times as members of the United States Commission on Civil Rights have, in the discharge of their statutory responsibility, placed before the President recommendations designed to protect the rights of those who cannot by themselves do so. In the matter of school desegregation the Nation is still confronted with a basic question, a question first raised in the attempt to desegregate the schools of Little Rock, Arkansas almost 20 years ago: are the children of this Nation to be denied equality of educational opportunity merely because many people oppose the remedies for Constitutional violations and therefore seek to subvert their implementation?

We believe that your leadership is vital if the Nation is to answer this question in a manner consistent with the Constitutional and moral imperatives that are at stake. This Commission stands ready to assist you in the implementation of the suggestion we have made in pursuit of that objective.

Respectfully,

FOR THE COMMISSIONERS

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arthur S. Fleming". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

ARTHUR S. FLEMING
Chairman

December 15, 1976

Honorable Jimmy Carter
President Elect
Plains, Georgia 31780

Dear Mr. Carter:

The members of the United States Commission on Civil Rights extend sincere congratulations upon your election as President.

Since its establishment in 1957, as an independent, bipartisan, temporary agency of the Federal Government, the Commission on Civil Rights has had the responsibility and the duty to appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government and make recommendations to the President and the Congress of actions necessary to guarantee the protections afforded by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Since 1970, the Commission has conducted a series of studies on the Federal civil rights enforcement effort. As a result of those studies we have reported to the President and the Congress on a number of occasions that no department or agency of government is effectively enforcing the several Federal civil rights laws. From time to time we have also made recommendations designed to correct this situation. We would, therefore, like to present to you for your consideration two recommendations that, in our opinion, substantially enhance the effective implementation of those laws.

First, we respectfully urge that you appoint a cabinet level official in the White House office whose primary role would be to make recommendations to the President for strengthening Federal civil rights programs. The advisor should be assisted by several staff members who have expertise in a broad spectrum of civil rights concerns. The advisor should have clear authority to speak for the President in instructing Federal agencies to take action to improve their civil rights programs. The advisor should have the authority to draw upon the resources of the Office of Management and Budget for assistance in evaluating Federal agency civil rights programs.

Second, we respectfully urge you to instruct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to establish a Division of Civil Rights within the Director's office, headed by a person who will be directly responsible to the Director. The Division should assist agencies in setting measurable performance objectives with deadlines for upgrading their civil rights enforcement efforts. It should oversee Federal agency compilation and maintenance of civil rights information, develop a format for the regular submission of that information, and evaluate agency programs.

We would be delighted to discuss these recommendations with you at your convenience, and both the Commissioners and staff stand ready, of course, to assist you at any time. In the meantime, the Commission will continue to carry out the duties assigned to it under its mandate.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
Chairman

MANUEL RUIZ, JR.
Commissioner

STEPHEN HORN
Vice Chairman

MURRAY SALTZMAN
Commissioner

FRANKIE M. FREEMAN
Commissioner

JOHN A. BUGGS
Staff Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1977

Zbigniew Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President

Re: Meeting with Peruvian
Foreign Minister

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Action
to copy

cc V.P.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

February 11, 1977

*269-
What is collective
military strength?
Peace to neighbors?
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *WJ*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Peruvian Foreign Minister

On February 10, 1977, Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente of Peru paid a call during his stopover in Washington en route home from an official visit to Spain.

He asked me to convey to you the expression of friendship and best wishes from President Morales Bermudez. He said it is President Morales Bermudez's sincere hope that you will visit Peru and that when you do so you will receive a very warm welcome.

The Foreign Minister clearly was pleased that Secretary Vance had asked him to stop in Washington for talks (former Secretary Kissinger had not met with him). He said that Peru welcomes an improved, "permanent" dialogue with the United States, that it is important to keep each other informed and to avoid misunderstandings resulting from inadequate communication.

We touched on the issue of reducing international arms sales. Minister de la Puente said that he believes that Peru and her neighbors are now at a point of balance in arms and that Peru wants to shift resources from arms to other fields. He said that the best role for the United States would be not to sell arms either to Peru or her neighbors.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Peru Rec Project

ESD:MLC-126-6-181-5

BY *C* DATE 12/18/12