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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - June 20, 1978

- 8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 9:30
(15 min.) Congressmen Lester L. Wolff and Glenn English. (Dr. Peter Bourne and Mr. Frank Moore) - The Cabinet Room.
- 10:00
(5 min.) Greet National Council of Churches Full Employment Mobilization Group. (Mr. Hamilton Jordan) - The Roosevelt Room.
- 10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 11:30
(30 min.) Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Robert Bowie - The Oval Office.
- 1:15
(10 min.) GSA Administrator Jay Solomon - The Oval Office.
- 1:30
(20 min.) Mr. James McIntyre - The Oval Office.
- 7:00
(3 hrs.) Meeting with Congressional Leaders/Foreign Policy. (Mr. Frank Moore and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The State Floor.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Peter Bourne ^{P.B.}

SUBJECT: Meeting with Congressmen Wolff and English
June 20, 1978 9:30 a.m. Oval Office

I. Purpose

Drug use among U.S. military personnel has received increasing attention in the press during the past year. The House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, chaired by Lester Wolff (N.Y.), conducted a series of hearings on this issue over the past two months, concluding that drug use by service personnel is widespread, and in some areas is reaching epidemic proportions, and that the Department of Defense (DoD) is not responsive to these growing problems. Congressman English (D., Okla.) who chairs the Committee's Task Force on Drug Abuse in the military, is the most persistent critic of DoD's current drug abuse activities.

II. Background, Participants, Press

a. Background

This issue has been an early concern of mine, and last summer I directed that a review of the Department of Defense drug abuse identification and assessment effort be conducted. The Review stated that given the existing indicators, DoD could not state with any assurance the nature and extent of drug use in the military. Among its recommendations were that:

- . Congress lift its current ban on random urinalysis--the one proven reliable trend indicator;
- . DoD establish a standardized "independent drug abuse assessment program" including a modest random urinalysis effort coupled with personnel surveys of drug use to validate other management indicators;
- . Special treatment and rehabilitation programs for civilian employees and military dependents be established, especially overseas; and

- . The downward trend in personnel and budget support for all DoD drug abuse efforts be reversed.

The report was reviewed by DoD, and Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan and I are working together to identify outstanding issues and develop an implementation plan for the recommendations of the Review Group. Attached is a summary of current drug and alcohol abuse initiatives which have been directed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Committee Concerns

The Wolff Committee is concerned about several issues:

- . The reluctance of Secretary Brown to testify before the Committee. The Committee sees this reluctance as clear proof of the lack of high-level DoD concern over the problem of drug abuse in the military. It has expressed this frustration of Dr. Brown's refusal to testify by passing a resolution demanding his appearance before the Committee. Dr. Brown has indicated to the Committee that while he would be willing to meet with the Committee informally, Mr. Duncan has been given the responsibility for this issue within DoD and that Duncan is acting with the full support of the Secretary in this matter. Wolff, or more likely English, may raise this point;
 - . The lack of a suitable measurement for drug abuse in the military. This deficiency has repeatedly been highlighted in Committee hearings; and
 - . The downward trend of personnel and budget at a time when the drug problem among servicemen is growing, especially in Europe, the Pacific and along the U.S./ Mexican border. Wolff may also discuss the perceived reduction in DoD health care in general, citing earlier Committee testimony by former Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) Robert Smith, that existing health support is strained at current peace time requirements and would break down in war time.
- b. Participants - Peter Bourne, Frank Moore, Lee Dogoloff.
- c. Press - White House Photographer.

III. Talking Points

- a. Presidential commitment to a strong drug abuse prevention program for the Armed Services. Clear concern over the impact of drug use on force readiness. Also concern regarding programs for military dependents, especially overseas.

- b. Secretary Brown and Dr. Bourne have been directed to work closely together to ensure that the DoD program is properly strenghtened. This collaboration is currently under way.
- c. Support Brown's decision to have Duncan assume primary responsibility. Have full confidence in his ability to develop DoD effort.
- d. The Dod program will include a strong reliable independent assessment process which is standardized throughout the Department and which will give reliable and valid trend data on military drug use. I am asking Peter Bourne and Secretary Brown to make this a first priority with DoD.
- e. Need Wolff's assistance in removing the Congressional ban on random urinalysis so that DoD, at a minimum, has this management option.
- f. DoD will be tasked to provide monthly reports on the progress of DoD in strengthening its programs, and Dr. Bourne will be directed to conduct a follow-up review of the ten current DoD assessment activities in December 1978 (one year anniversary of the initial White House Review).

XO

PGB:ss

c.c. Frank Moore

Attachment

RECENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAM INITIATIVES
DIRECTED BY DEPSECDEF

ACTION

STATUS

1. Establish a formal program for civilian employees outside the U.S. A 14 April memo to the Military Departments requested their report and analysis of current programs by 31 May, with recommendations. This info is being studied by a task force of the DoD Advisory Committee. Guidance to Departments scheduled for October 1978.
2. Establish a formal program for dependents outside the U.S.
3. Increase OASD(HA) drug abuse office by two professionals and one clerical. Three positions have been authorized. Position descriptions have been forwarded to Personnel Office for recruitment. Positions expected to be filled by mid-August 1978.
4. Require the military services to reassess the adequacy of the staffing and grade levels in their drug and alcohol abuse offices. Letter sent to the services. Target date for response is 7 July 1978.
5. Organize periodic team visits by OASD(HA) and military service program directors to major commands. Was agenda item for 15 June meeting of DoD Advisory Committee. Schedule to be worked out for FY 1979. Initial plan to be ready by mid-July 1978.
6. Sponsor research into the impact of marijuana use on military performance. Met with Services to hear proposal from prospective contractor. Course of action to be devised.
7. Prescribe policy requiring a complete personnel survey measuring prevalence, prevention, education efforts, etc., every even year and a shortened survey of prevalence every odd year. Policy paper signed by Deputy Secretary of Defense on 25 May 1978.

ACTION

STATUS

8. Require each military service to have mandatory drug education either upon events (such as personnel entering the service or personnel scheduled for overseas transfer) or at least once a year, for all personnel 25 or under.

A plan was given to members of the DoD Advisory Committee on 1 June and discussed at 15 June meeting. New policy scheduled for issuance 5 July 1978.
9. Sponsor study to establish standard criteria for measuring the success of treatment and rehabilitation programs.

A task force of the DoD Advisory Committee was formed to develop course of action. Target date for issuing criteria is September 1978.
10. Advise departments that procurement and distribution of portable urine kits will be on a priority basis.

Prototypes of an improved kit will be tested. Services will use tests to determine quantities, location and procedures; meanwhile, a tri-service group is preparing instructions for kit use. EUCCOM is proposed as early field test site.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Saturday
J

Mr. President -

Cecil says this is the best
directive he's ever received
from the White House!

He says the tuna will be there
next Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday.

Part of your schedule would
have to be rearranged to do
this but it is manageable for
next Wednesday if you want.

Please advise.

Phil & Fran

Phil *Fran*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1978

*Cecil:
The last item
is very important
to me. Let's
move on
it -*

J.C.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Major Topics for the Week of June 12

The Water Policy Review has met with mixed, but basically positive reaction. We are moving for early implementation.

I'm still not sure what our position is on the Narrows Dam, but Stu and I will get together and try and work out a logical posture even though it is a little late. I would suggest that if we are going to change signals that we wait and do it in the Senate. Any move in the House will hurt us.

My recommendations on the Public Works Bill will come after final passage, but if the Senate doesn't listen to reason we will have to get their attention with a veto.

The tuna will be running off the Virginia coast within two weeks. If you want to catch a 40-60 pound fish on sport tackle, we can leave in the morning and be back by early evening.

Cecil
CECIL D. ANDRUS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim Fallows
Frank Moore
Bob Lipshutz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
RICK NEUSTADT
SUBJECT: Legislative Veto

*Stu -
ok - on a
message to Congress
the language should
be more formal -
"Violation of
historical precedent"
not adequately
emphasized
J*

We are attaching a proposed Message to Congress for your signature stating your opposition to legislative veto provisions on Constitutional and policy grounds. The Message is written not only to state your position but also to help persuade Congressmen, interest groups, and the press that legislative vetoes are dangerous. The policy discussion focuses on regulation because most current legislative veto proposals are in that area. The Message says that your principal objection is to legislative vetoes over on-going programs. That is to distinguish provisions we have accepted, such as the Reorganization Act and the restrictions on arms sales.

We and Frank Moore's staff have discussed this issue with the House and Senate leadership and they agree with the Message's thrust. The Justice Department also concurs with it.

In addition to expressing your opposition to legislative vetoes, the Message says you will take these actions:

-- For provisions already enacted, Justice will seek judicial review of their constitutionality. If such review is not available, the provision will be treated as a "report-and-wait" clause. That means Executive actions covered by such statutes will be reported to Congress and will not go into effect for a set time. If Congress objects to an action, a compromise may be worked out or Congress may pass a bill, subject to your veto. If, however, compromise proves impossible and no bill is passed, the action will go into effect and any veto resolution will be treated as non-binding.

-- For provisions in future bills, the Message says you may veto some of them but does not commit you to do so. It says those you sign will be challenged in court and will be treated as "report-and-wait." We have included the threat

of vetoing some bills because otherwise Congress has no incentive to stop adopting legislative veto provisions and because it strengthens the hands of the Administration's lobbyists. However, for the threat to be credible it must be carried out, and we propose to look for appropriate targets.

This approach is consistent with what you have been saying about legislative vetoes since the beginning of the Administration.

We had considered stating that you would veto all bills imposing legislative vetoes on on-going programs. However, this would put you in a straitjacket and preclude you from signing legislation (for example, the pending energy bill) that might have a legislative veto provision in it. Therefore, we used a more flexible approach.

This message has been approved by NSC and Bob Lipshutz.

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

THE LEGISLATIVE VETO

In recent years, the Congress has strengthened its oversight of Executive Branch decisions. I welcome that effort. Unfortunately, there has been increasing use of one oversight device that can do more harm than good -- the "legislative veto."

In the past four years at least 48 of these provisions have been enacted -- more than in the preceding twenty years. This proliferation threatens to upset the constitutional balance of responsibilities between the branches ^{of government of the United States.} It runs ^{historical precedent, and obstructs} counter to the efforts of my Administration, and most members of Congress, to make the administrative process quicker and simpler. ^{unnecessary and unwarranted legislative veto procedure} ~~and it~~ diverts attention from our common task of improving Federal programs and regulations.

Since taking office, I have several times expressed my deep reservations about legislative veto provisions in bills presented to me for signature. Every recent President, of both parties, has done likewise. The purpose of this message is to underscore and explain that concern and to propose alternatives.

The legislative veto was first used in the 1932 statute which authorized the President to reorganize the Executive Branch. The provision was repeated in subsequent reorganization acts, including the statute in effect today. This

kind of legislative veto does not involve Congressional intrusion into the administration of on-going substantive programs, and it preserves the President's authority because he decides which proposals to submit to Congress. The Reorganization Act jeopardizes neither the President's responsibility nor the Congress' prerogatives, *of*

As employed in some recent legislation, however, the legislative veto injects the Congress into the details of administering on-going substantive programs and laws. These new provisions require the President or ^{or administrator of a government} ~~an~~ agency to submit to Congress each decision or regulation adopted under a program. Instead of ^{the decision} going into effect, ~~the~~ action is blocked for a set time -- typically 60 congressional working days -- while Congress studies it. A majority of both Houses, or either House, or even a single committee, is authorized to veto the action during that period.

Such intrusive devices infringe on the Executive's constitutional duty to "faithfully execute the laws." They also authorize Congressional action that has the effect of legislation while denying the President the opportunity to exercise his veto. Legislative vetoes thereby circumvent the President's role in the legislative process established by Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution.

These are fundamental constitutional issues. The Attorney General is seeking a definitive judgment on them from the courts, but no immediate resolution is in prospect. Pending a decision by the Supreme Court, it is my view, and *that of* the Attorney General ~~s~~, that these legislative veto provisions are unconstitutional.

Moreover, the legislative veto raises serious, practical policy problems.

Federal agencies issue thousands of complex regulations each year. Many are adopted after months or years of hearings and are based on many volumes of evidence. To act responsibly under a typical legislative veto provision, Congress would have to examine all of this evidence, hold its own hearings, and decide whether to overrule the agency -- all in a few weeks. This task would demand a huge increase in the congressional bureaucracy and would add an immense burden to Congress' legislative agenda, which is already crowded.

The regulatory process is rightly criticized for being slow and for creating uncertainty ^{which} ~~that~~ cripples planning by business, state and local governments, and many others. The legislative veto ^{greatly} compounds both problems. At best, it prolongs the period of uncertainty for each regulation by several months. At worst, it can mean years of delay. Under the legislative veto procedure, Congress can only

block an agency's rules, not rewrite them. If the House and Senate agree ^{that} a regulation is needed but disagree with the agency or each other on the specifics, exercise of the veto can lead to indefinite deadlock.

This danger is illustrated by the regulations ~~on~~ ^{Concerning} President Nixon's papers. Three versions of these regulations were vetoed, and it took three years to reach agreement on them. Whatever the merits of the issues, this is clearly an unsatisfactory way to decide them. Such lengthy, expensive procedures could easily become commonplace under legislative veto statutes.

In addition to causing delay, legislative veto provisions can seriously harm the regulatory process. Regulators operating under such laws would seek to avoid vetoes. They would therefore tend to give more weight to ^{the} ~~affected groups~~ ^{of affected groups} perceived political power, and less to their substantive arguments. Meetings of regulatory commissions could degenerate into speculation about how to write rules so they would ^{future disapproval of future Congressional reviewers who are not} escape ^{evolved} ~~vetoes~~. Many regulations would end up being ^{present} ~~drafted~~ ^{nor represented} in negotiations between agency officials and Congressional ^{members,} ~~staffers~~ ^{when} ~~subverting~~ requirements in present law for public notice and comment and for decisions based on the record. Parties to regulatory proceedings, never knowing when a decision might be vetoed, would have to reargue each issue in Congress. ^{the rules are being drafted.}

These problems would lead many regulators to reverse the constructive trend toward adopting uniform rules. They would revert to acting on a case-by-case basis, because the legislative veto cannot be applied to such decisions. This ^{lack of uniformity} ~~reversal~~ would not reduce the scope of regulation, but it would reduce clarity and certainty. Those affected would have to determine how dozens of decisions on individual fact situations ^{might} apply to their own cases, instead of abiding by a single rule.

The most troubling problem, however, is that the legislative veto treats symptoms, not causes. The vast effort required to second-guess individual regulatory decisions could impede the crucial task of revising the underlying statutes.

Agencies issue regulations because Congress passes laws authorizing them, or -- frequently -- mandating them. Many of these laws have not been seriously re-examined for years and need change. This year, Congress is working on key bills to reform airline regulation, encourage public participation in the regulatory process, require lobbyists to work more openly, and adopt "sunset" procedures. Next year's agenda ^{may} ~~should~~ be even fuller. We need legislation to speed up and simplify regulatory procedures, and we must reform a number of individual regulatory programs. We must deregulate where appropriate, make regulation easier to ^{understand and to honor,} ~~comply with,~~ and control the costs ^{which} ~~regulations~~ impose on our economy.

The President and the agency heads are responsible for improving the management of regulation, and we are doing so ~~by administrative action~~ ^{encouraged by} ~~through such steps as~~ my Executive Order on improving the regulatory process. Only Congress can deal with the underlying problems caused by ^{through regulatory reform} ~~programs~~ ^{a multitude of individual} legislative mandates. ~~Success at regulatory reform depends on doing so.~~

Regulation provides just one example of the problems caused by legislative vetoes; similarly severe problems arise in other areas of government. Thus, excessive use of legislative vetoes and other devices to restrict foreign policy actions can impede our ability to respond to rapidly changing world conditions. Reasonable flexibility is essential to effective government.

In sum, for both constitutional and policy reasons I strongly oppose legislative vetoes over the execution of ~~existing~~ ^{existing} ~~going~~ programs. The inclusion of such a provision in a bill will be an important factor in my decision ~~whether~~ to sign or to veto it.

I urge Congress to avoid including legislative veto provisions in legislation so that confrontations can be avoided. For areas where Congress feels special oversight of regulations or other actions is needed, I urge the adoption of "report-and-wait" provisions instead of legislative vetoes. Under such a provision, the Executive "reports" a proposed action to Congress and "waits" for a specified period before putting it into effect. This waiting period permits a dialogue with Congress to work out disagreements

and gives Congress the opportunity to pass legislation, subject to my veto, to block or change the Executive action. Even these procedures consume resources and cause delays, however, so they should be used sparingly.

As for legislative vetoes ^{already prescribed in existing} ~~over on-going programs in~~ ^{legislation} ~~bills already enacted~~ and in bills I must sign for other reasons, the Executive Branch will generally treat them as "report-and-wait" provisions. In such a case, if Congress subsequently adopts a resolution to veto an Executive action, we will give it serious consideration, but we will not, under our reading of the Constitution, consider it legally binding.

The desire for the legislative veto stems in part from Congress' mistrust of the Executive, due to the abuses of years past. Congress responded to those abuses by enacting constructive safeguards in such areas as war powers and the budget process. The legislative veto, however, is an overreaction which increases conflict between the branches ^{of government,} We need, instead, to focus on the future. By working together, we can restore trust and make the government more responsive and effective.

DATE: 19 JUN 78

FOR ACTION:

7 AM

INFO ONLY: FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

SUBJECT: EIZENSTAT MEMO RE LEGISLATIVE VETO

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

log in today

F77 to Fm

will go up

7:00 Am Tues

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

SEN. AND MRS. BAYH
LABOR LAW REFORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Bob -
I talked to
Byrd - will
wait on call
J*

HJ

Bob Thompson called. Needs your help. Think President should call Sparkman re labor reform this afternoon. Said Byrd feels he has a commitment but Sparkman should be encouraged to vote with us in case he doesn't remember the AF I conversation too well. President should mention that we are working with Sen. Byrd of course.

E.
6/20

done
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE

J.M./pd

FYI, NO ACTION REQUIRED

Senator Birch Bayh telephoned Dan Tate this morning to say that he would not be able to attend the Foreign Affairs Briefing this evening.

He said that yesterday Mrs. Bayh underwent minor surgery. The doctor telephoned the Senator this morning, and the news is very bad. Senator Bayh said he wanted to be at home with Marvella when she received the news.

Should you want to telephone, both the Senator and Mrs. Bayh will be at their home here in Washington for the remainder of the day.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson
cc: Jerry Rafshoon
Jim Fallows

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

*Too late -
but ok as
outline - draft
Get speech to
me as soon as
possible*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*
SUBJECT: Your Speech at the O.A.S. --
Wednesday, June 21, 1978

Since we are dealing with such a short lead time between now and your speech at the O.A.S. this Wednesday, I think it would be a good idea if we could have your guidance on two items related to the speech. As per your decision on my memo last week, we are working on a 12 to 15 minute speech.

Language. Our recommendation would be that you begin the speech in Spanish and end it in Spanish, but the main body of it would be in English. The O.A.S. is primarily a Spanish-speaking group, but not exclusively (e.g., Brazil, the Caribbean, the U.S.).

Content. We have worked up an outline which elaborates the point in my memo of last week: That you will begin by recalling the goals set in your Pan American Day speech of last year, assess the record since then, and chart our future agenda. The speech will also provide an opportunity to explain those parts of your policy (e.g., human rights) that have not always been clearly understood.

We are currently working on the speech and hope to give you a draft by the first thing tomorrow morning, but we will shift direction this afternoon if you do not approve the recommendations below.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That you begin and end the speech in Spanish, but the body would be in English.

_____ APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE

English ok

That you approve the outline of the speech at Tab A.

_____ APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE

O.A.S. SPEECH -- JUNE 21, 1978

OUTLINE

I. Introduction

- A. The meaning of the Panama Trip
- B. Statement of Goals; Assessment of Results; Our Future Agenda

II. Restatement of Goals: Pan American Day Speech

- A. Overall Approach: No slogans, no single formula; we respect Latin American nations as independent actors in international affairs
- B. Basic principles: Mutual respect; non-intervention; consultation and cooperation
- C. Goals
 - 1. Promote world peace
 - 2. Human Rights
 - 3. Just and equitable international economic system
- D. Multilateral approach is essential

III. Our Accomplishments and our Future Agenda

- A. World Peace
 - 1. Canal Treaties
 - 2. Treaty of Tlatelolco
 - 3. Arms Restraint
 - 4. Territorial Disputes
 - 5. Non-Intervention and respect for independence of States

B. Human Rights and Dignity

1. U.S. position: Three baskets; consciousness-raising; positive as well as punitive; international action
2. International Action for Human Rights: Highest Priority
 - a. O.A.S. General Assembly last year
 - b. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
 - c. American Convention on Human Rights
3. International support for Democracy
4. Results of International Action
 - a. Human Rights
 - b. Democratization

C. New International Economic Order

1. Resources
2. Rules

D. International Affairs

IV. Conclusion

- A. The multilateral Statement of Panama: To Complete what we've begun; To chart new directions
- B. International Involvement

P

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/20/78

Mr. President:

Jim Fallows, Stu and Gregg
would like to see you this afternoon
about the Houston speech.

___ approve disapprove

*Draft or
Memo
ok
J*

Phil

3223

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 20, 1978

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

Jody

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Phil Wise
FROM: Jody Powell *JWP*

Prime Minister Callaghan's press secretary and Ambassador Jay have been discussing with me the possibility of some type of joint appearance when Callaghan is back in this country on the 26th of this month. They frankly feel that it would be most helpful to Callaghan in the UK and are extremely anxious to do something like this. It could be a good setting for you also, since you and Callaghan clearly get along well and enjoy one another.

You already have a press conference scheduled for the 26th at 4:00 in the afternoon. We could make this press conference a joint appearance for you and Callaghan. I would be inclined to move it to the East Room for this one special occasion.

Some additional preparation time for you would be required, as you would need to familiarize yourself with positions Callaghan has taken that might be controversial or put him at odds with positions you have taken.

Since Callaghan has an appearance in New York that evening, we might need to advance the time of the news conference to 2:00 or 2:30 to accommodate his schedule. On balance domestically I think it would be a slight plus. I have asked Zbig to comment on the foreign policy implications.

DECISION:

Proceed with joint planning
with the British

✓

Explain to the British that
it is not possible to schedule
such an event at this time

*I'll check
with Vance
first -
J*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB.*
SUBJECT: Comment on Proposed Joint Press Conference
With Callaghan

I think it would be quite unwise.

1. It would involve you too heavily in seeming support of Callaghan -- and you have done a lot for him already. Moreover, you may have to work with another British government, and it is unwise to inject oneself so heavily *into British politics.*
2. It smacks too much of the special Anglo-American relationship, which the British like to promote, but which the other Europeans do not care for.
3. Callaghan will try to get you publicly to endorse his views on the economic summit, on British policy in Africa, on detente, and on other subjects. You will be in a situation in which you either have to agree, or the press will publicize disagreements.
4. It is unwise to personalize and symbolize your relationship with a single European leader, because it will generate either envy or demands for equal treatment from Giscard, Schmidt, etc.

3222

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20. 1978

Bob Lipshutz

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

DATE: JUNE 19, 1978

PAGE: - 1 -

FROM -----	SUBJECT -----	DISPOSITION -----	COMMENTS -----
REP. EDDIE BOLAND (D) - MASSACHUSETTS	RENEWS HIS REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DECISION NO. 19 AND THE FEBRUARY 13 MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL; DISMAYED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DENIAL OF THESE DOCUMENTS TO HIM; BELIEVES HIS COMMITTEE CANNOT CONSIDER LEGISLATION ON INTELLIGENCE GATHERING TECHNIQUES WITHOUT ACCESS TO EXECUTIVE BRANCH DIRECTIVES WHICH GOVERN THOSE TECHNIQUES; REQUESTS THAT YOU REVIEW EXECUTIVE BRANCH PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 3-402; REQUESTS PERSONAL RESPONSE.	REFERRED TO NSC CC:LIPSHUTZ	①
REP. MILLICENT FENWICK (R) - NEW JERSEY REP. DON FRASER (D) - MINNESOTA SEN. JOHN HEINZ (R) - PENNSYLVANIA SEN. MURIEL HUMPHREY (D) - MINNESOTA REP. BOB KASTENMEIER (D) - WISCONSIN SEN. GEORGE MCGOVERN (D) - SOUTH DAKOTA REP. JONATHAN BINGHAM (D) - NEW YORK SEN. DICK CLARK (D) - IOWA REP. HELEN MEYNER (D) - NEW JERSEY (CONTINUED)	EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR YOUR REQUESTED LEVEL OF FUNDING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR FY 1979; URGE YOU TO REGISTER YOUR STRONG SUPPORT FOR FULL FUNDING OF THE UNDP CONTRIBUTION AT THE \$133 MILLION LEVEL IN THE SHORT TIME THAT REMAINS BEFORE THE HOUSE DEALS WITH THE APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE AND THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE MOVES TO MARK UP THE BILL.	REFERRED TO NSC	

*Bob -
give me a
brief memo*

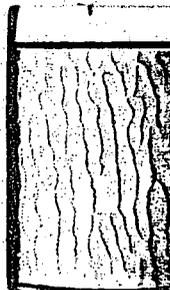
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Jim Fallows

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

Rick Hutcheson



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JF*

SUBJECT: Fort Worth Speech

We are revising the Houston speech according to your instructions. I believe Jerry Rafshoon has mentioned to you a proposal for the Fort Worth speech: that you speak for only six or eight minutes, on the same general themes as Houston, and then take questions from the remaining 15 minutes or so.

Do you want to take questions? _____

✓ Yes

Should we do the 6-8 minute speech, on the Houston themes (energy/defense/inflation)? _____

Yes

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

MEETING WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES---
FULL EMPLOYMENT MOBILIZATION

Tuesday, June 20, 1978
10:00 a.m. (5 minutes)
The Roosevelt Room

From: Hamilton Jordan *HJ.*

PURPOSE

Brief greeting and photograph.

BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: The National Council of Churches---
Full Employment Mobilization is an ad hoc lobbying
group out of the National Full Employment Action
Council (NFEAC). It is comprised of 25 ministers
who are the Presidents of conventions in 8 southern
States and from all denominations.

In an effort to demonstrate their intensified support
of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, on June 20 & 21, 1978,
through the Martin L. King Center for Social Change
(under the direction of Corretta King, President and
Co-Chairperson of NFEAC), this group is scheduled to
join in national meetings of religious leaders with
their home state Senators to urge passage of the HH
bill and show their support of the Administration's
position. This will include a breakfast hosted by
Senators M. Humphrey & J. Javits and Congressman Hawkins.

The ministers involved will convey their support and
actions at their state conventions. Mrs. King who has
testified 3 times before the Senate Committee on full
employment believes these meetings will serve as a
good follow up for prompt, favorable action.

Participants: The President, The National Council
of Churches---Full Employment Mobilization, Bunny
Mitchell, Hamilton Jordan

Press Plan: White House Photographer

TALKING POINTS

Routine greeting.

PARTICIPANTS

WASHINGTON DELEGATION IN SUPPORT OF HUMPHREY-HAWKINS- June 20-21, 1978



BENNETTE, Rev. Fred
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change
671 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
Member, Bord of SCLC
Member, NAACP, National Urban League

DANIEL, Dr. C.D., Pastor
Greater Jerusalem Baptist Church
5318 Park Plaza
Houston, Texas 77091

DAWSON, Rev. Fred, Pastor
Calvary Baptist Church
1839 Jaywood Circle
Charleston, SC 29407
President, Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress, Charleston, S.C.
Member, National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.
Member, Committee on Charleston County Drug Abuse Commission, Governor Appointee
1st Vice President, Charleston County Branch, NAACP

DICKERSON, Sr., Dr. Robert
Pastor, St. Paul Baptist Church
1420 Texas Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601
Member, NAACP, National Urban League; National Baptist Convention

DUNN, Rev. Freddie H.
4726 Prentiss Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70126

GRAHAM, Dr. Edward T., Pastor
Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Pastor-Emeritus)
Former Member, Boad of Commissioners, City of Miami
8500 Northeast-10th Avenue
Miami, FL 33138

GRADY, Rev. Zedechiah L., Pastor
Morris Brown A.M.E. Church
13 Morris Street
Charleston, SC 29403
Member, Board of Directors, C&S Bank
Chairman, United Way Campaign
Member, NAACP, National Urban League

GREEN, Rev. Reuben H., Pastor
Central Baptist Church
2171 Carnes
Memphis, TN 38114

HILL, Rev. Aldred, D., Pastor
Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church
1491 East McLemore
Memphis, TN 38106

HODGE, Rev. Willie James, Pastor
Fifth Street Baptist Church
1909 West Jefferson
Louisville, KY 40203
Vice President, Louisville NAACP
President, Board of Aldermen
Second Vice Moderator Gen. Association of Kentucky Baptists

HODGE, Mrs Marily (Willie James)
1909 West Jefferson
Louisville, KY 40203
Teacher, Jefferson Public Schools
Member, Library Board

JACKSON, Rev. Charles, Pastor
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church
1103 Cottage Oak
Houston, TX 77091

JONES, Jr., Dr. Amos, Pastor
West Wood Baptist Church
2510 Albion Street
Nashville, TN 37208
Chairman, Board of Governors, Meharry Community Mental Center
Part-time Instructor, Vanderbilt University Divinity School

JONES, Rev. Henry W.
1509 Green Hills Road
Lexington, KY 40505

JORDAN, Rev. Thomas Earl, Pastor
Lillie Baptist Church
106 South Haardt Church
Montgomery, AL 36105
Member, Montgomery Improvement Association
Member, Board of Southern Christian Leadership Conference

LOFTON, Dr. Fred C., Pastor
Metropolitan Baptist Church
761 Walker Avenue
Memphis, TN 38126

MCDANIELS, Jr., Rev. Albert, Pastor
Greater Ebenezer Church
5870 Overdale Street
Houston, TX 77089

MOORE, Rev. K.L.
104 Clinton Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

POWELL, Rev. William J., Pastor
Williams Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church
2816 Tremont Street
Montgomery, AL 36110
Member, Board of Directors, Montgomery Improvement Association
Member, Board of Directors, NAACP

SAMPSON, Rev. Asa, Pastor
Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church
10931 Sagetrail
Houston, TX 77089

STEELE, Rev. C.K.
1536 Woodgate Way
Tallahassee, FL 32302
Vice President and Founder, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

MONTGOMERY, AL
Co-pastor of West Hunter Baptist Church under Rev. Ralph Abernathy
Organized American Baptists of the South

ROBINSON, Rev. Willie Q., Pastor
Morning Pilgrim Baptist Church
1309 Good Street
Montgomery, AL
Board Member, Montgomery Improvement Association
Member, NAACP, Montgomery Chapter

CARR, Mr. John Director
Full Employment Action Council
815-15 Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

HALL, Mr. Leon
Civil Rights Coordinator
Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union
671 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
Member, Board of Directors, Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change

KING, III, Martin Luther
(Son of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.)

DANIELS, Rev. C. Mackey, Pastor
West Chestnut Street Baptist Church
1725 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, KY 40203
Member, Progressive Baptist Convention 2500

Rev. Arthur L. Wilson, Pastor
Thompson Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church
1312 Crawford Road
Opelika, AL 36801
Vice President, Lee County Branch of NAACP
Presiding Elder of Opelika District

WHITE, Ms Jessica
Social Welfare Executive
National Council of Churches in Christ
Division of Church and Society
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10028

MURCHISON, Bishop E.P.
Sr. Bishop and Executive Head
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Cincinnati, OHIO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/20/78

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE

Attached are the answers to questions on verans preference which were provided to Senator Muskie in response to his request. You indicated that you wanted the same information for your use.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1978

①

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of May 25 regarding the modifications of veterans' preference proposed in the Civil Service reform legislation.

The President appreciates the interest which you and the other members of the Governmental Affairs Committee are taking in this important matter, which we consider to be the centerpiece of this Administration's Government reorganization effort.

The enclosed analysis has been prepared to be responsive to the specific questions raised in your letter. Tables of relevant information also have been included. This material supplements the information on the subject of veterans' preference previously provided to Ms. Bouchard of the Committee staff.

You may be assured that a prompt response will be made to any additional questions you may have.

Sincerely,



Frank Moore
Assistant to the President
for Congressional Liaison

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie
Chairman
Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations
Committee on Governmental Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

I. How has veterans preference worked? Specifically, Who has it helped?

The veterans preference program has clearly assisted veterans in obtaining Federal employment. More than 48% of the Federal workforce is entitled to veterans preference--compared with 25% of the total national workforce. And since the veterans population is 98% male and 92% non-minority, veterans preference has been of greatest assistance to white males. It also continues to be of great assistance to veterans who served prior to Vietnam. In FY 1976, 42% of the veterans hired performed their military service prior to 1964. Finally, veterans preference has been of substantial help to retired military personnel. Military retirees comprise 5% of the Federal workforce. Put another way, fully 13% of all retired military personnel have full-time Federal jobs.

Who has it hurt? Has there been discrimination against other groups?

As the GAO concluded in a recent study on the impact of veterans preference on equal employment opportunity, veterans preference "severely limits" Federal employment opportunities for non-veterans and "particularly diminishes the employment chances for women since they seldom have veteran status." Because of the 5-point preference added to their scores, veterans are at the top of 75% of civil service registers. In the basic entry-level management exam (The Professional and Administrative Career Exam--PACE), 19% of those eligible are veterans, while 29% of the jobs filled go to veterans. Women comprise 42% of the PACE eligibles, but receive only 31% of the jobs.

How has it affected reductions-in-force?

Under the current law, a preference eligible employee has absolute retention superiority over non-preference eligible employees. This means that veterans are in the most protected category, and may "bump" non-veterans in lay off situations. Since veterans comprise 48% of the workforce--and since the veterans in the workforce are 96% male and 81% non-minority, this preference works to the disadvantage of women and minorities. In practice, the effect of veterans preference in RIF situations is to wipe out or severely affect recently won gains in the middle management ranks for women and minorities.

How has veterans preference interfered with the principle of merit in civil service hiring and promotions?

Because of the question of veterans preference, a non-veteran applicant may be better qualified than a veteran and not receive consideration for the position in question. Where competition is keen, as it is especially in the college entry-level examination, a rating in the high 90's is frequently required for a candidate to receive consideration. The extra points given to veterans, the fact that they are placed ahead of all applicants with the same scores, the "rule of three" and the rule against passing over a veteran make it exceptionally difficult for well qualified non-veterans to receive consideration for Federal jobs. There is no preference for veterans in promotions.

II. How would the proposed modifications change the patterns of hiring, promotions and RIFs?

In hiring, the proposed legislation eliminates the "Rule of Three." Instead, agencies would be required to fill vacancies in the competitive service from among the top 7 eligibles available for appointment unless the Office of Personnel Management determined that another referral or selection procedure would be more appropriate. By regulation, the Office of Personnel Management could authorize a smaller or greater number than 7, to reduce or expand the appointing officer's range of choice, or adopt other referral and selection methods. Other ranking methods, in addition to individual numerical ratings, could be implemented to govern selection. Veteran preference would still apply in competitive examinations. It is expected that the number of eligibles on registers, who are entitled to veteran preference (including the passover protection), would decrease sharply after 1980 when the 10-year time limit became effective. The number of non-disabled veterans in the national population eligible for preference would then decrease from 27 to 3 million--all of whom would be Vietnam era veterans. Compensably disabled veterans would still be placed at the top of registers for the same positions as they are now. There would be no changes in promotion patterns.

With respect to RIFs, we estimate that about 775,000 non-disabled veterans would lose their absolute preference under our proposal. Over half a million veterans, including the disabled and those veterans with less than three years Federal employment, would retain their retention preference. Those who lost their absolute preference would receive an extra 5 years of service credit in recognition of their military service. In essence, this would mean that veterans with, for example, four years of military service and four years of Federal employment could not, as they do now, maintain retention preference over all non-veterans. In the instant example, a non-veteran with 14 years of service would be able to "bump" the veteran (who would receive credit for 4 years + 4 years + 5 extra years = 13 years).

- III. How would the modifications enhance employment opportunities for Vietnam veterans, women and minorities?

The proposal would, by limiting veterans preference to those within 10 years of discharge, focus the benefits of the preference exclusively on Vietnam and disabled veterans by 1980. The broadening of the "Rule of Three" to a "Rule of Seven" and the authorization in the bill to permit broader category ranking in the listings of eligibles will permit far greater consideration to be given to women. Minorities comprise a higher percentage (14%) of Vietnam era veterans than earlier veterans (8%). Targetting the preference on Vietnam veterans will assist, therefore, in reaching additional minorities.

- IV. What new inequities might result from the changes?

It may be argued that it is inequitable to exclude from Veterans preference those who served prior to 1970. While the ineligible group is older and more likely to be employed, it may be fairer to include all Vietnam era veterans within the preference category. The Administration has indicated its willingness to modify the proposals to help all Vietnam veterans.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

20 June 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT *Rick*
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

Bob Lipshutz sent you:

- a summary of the Supreme Court's decision in TVA v. Hill (snail darter case);
- a copy of remarks made by your Mother's representative, accepting the YWCA's International Woman of the Year Award for her.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ
MARGARET MCKENNA



SUBJECT: Supreme Court Decision in TVA v. Hill, et al.

Last Thursday the Supreme Court decided a case involving the completion of the Tellico Dam project under the direction of TVA. The plaintiffs had brought this suit to enjoin completion of Tellico Dam, claiming that the flooding of the reservoir would violate the Endangered Species Act by causing the extinction of the Snail Darter. The area had already been declared as a "critical habitat" of the snail darter. The other question presented to the Court was: whether certain language in an Appropriations Committee Report stating that the Endangered Species Act did not apply to Tellico could by implication exempt Tellico from the Act's requirements.

The Supreme Court held: (1) The Endangered Species Act prohibited completion of the Tellico Dam project by TVA. None of the "hardship exemptions" provided in the Endangered Species Act, including the fact that the dam was almost complete, applied to the Tellico project.

(2) The Court majority held that authorization or appropriation measures could not be used to amend a statute, such as the Endangered Species Act. It stated that to do so would violate the "cardinal rule . . . that repeals by implication are not favored."

Shortly after the Court made its decision the Chairman of TVA and Interior Department officials met and issued a statement that "preliminary information suggests that an alternative may be fashioned that can provide benefits for people equal to or hopefully superior to those which would have been provided" by completion of the dam. At the same time, several Congressmen have introduced legislation which would attempt to overturn the high Court ruling.

The Justice Department, representing the Government in this case, favored the TVA position that the dam could be completed. It also filed an appendix to its brief which represented the Interior Department and OMB's position that the dam should not be completed. The Supreme Court ruled 6-3 in its decision against the Justice Department's position.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Lipshutz



Regarding your mother, I am attaching a copy of remarks which were made on June 7, 1978, in New York, on her behalf.

The occasion was your mother's accepting the first "International Woman of the Year Award", which was presented to her by the International YWCA.

The spokesperson for your mother on this occasion is the wife of the Executive Vice President of the "Synagogue Council of America."

REMARKS by SELMA SIEGMAN
Upon Acceptance of the YWCA's First "International Woman of the Year Award"
On Behalf of Miss Lillian Carter

Waldorf Astoria, New York - June 7, 1978

I am pleased to accept this first "International Woman of the Year Award" for Miss Lillian. I believe it is characteristic of Miss Lillian, of the unpredictability of her spirit and of her refusal to set artificial boundaries - geographic or human - on her concerns for her fellow human beings, that she asked someone of the Jewish faith to stand in for her on this occasion.

I should like to think these are precisely the reasons why you have chosen to honor her.

I cannot hope to reproduce for you the remarkable courage, spontaneity and love of life and people that her very presence exudes. Allow me to read a paragraph from her letters to her family while in India - which I believe expresses these qualities.

"I didn't dream that in this remote corner of the world, so far away from the people and material things that I had always considered so necessary, I would discover what Life is really all about. Sharing yourself with others, and accepting their love for you, is the most precious gift of all.

If I had one wish for my children, it would be that each of you would dare to do the things and reach for goals in your own lives that have meaning for you as individuals, doing as much as you can for everybody, but not worrying if you don't please everyone."

There is a saying of the Rabbis that "it is not up to you to complete the task, but neither are you free to desist from doing your share". Miss Lillian has done her share.

I am happy to accept this award for Miss Lillian, and thank you on her behalf.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

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 Ronna Freiberg for delivery. Scotty Campbell has received an information copy (so has W. Wurfel)

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M. / Westmoreland*
STU EIZENSTAT *She*

SUBJECT: VETERANS PREFERENCE LETTER TO
HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Attached please find a letter for your signature to Chairman Robert Nix of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. In the Cabinet meeting yesterday, you indicated your strong commitment to pursuing the veterans preference changes which we have proposed. To create momentum on the House side with respect to this issue, and to signal the Senate as well as the various interest groups that we are not done fighting on this issue, the Civil Service Reform Legislative Task Force, including Chairman Campbell, has recommended that you send a letter to Chairman Nix. This letter will be distributed to all Committee members. Any movement we can get on the House side will help us spur the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee to action and can help us in conference.

We would like to send this letter today, preferably in the early afternoon.

Attached are the answers to questions on veterans preference which were provided to Senator Muskie in response to his request. You indicated that you wanted the same information for your use.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

To Chairman Robert Nix

I understand that the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will begin markup on Civil Service reform this week. As you know, the Civil Service reforms I have proposed to Congress include a number of critically important measures to reform the Civil Service system. Chairman Alan Campbell of the Civil Service Commission has sent you a separate letter outlining our positions on how the Committee has dealt with a number of these issues in its new Committee print. I look forward to the Committee's review of these comments.

I am pleased with the progress that has been made so far and I am confident that the Committee will move responsibly and expeditiously through the markup process.

I want to take this opportunity to reaffirm my commitment to changing the Veterans Preference System in Federal employment, and I urge the Committee to join me in this effort. We owe veterans our deep gratitude for serving their country, and they more than deserve special treatment from our government. However, veterans preference as it presently operates severely interferes with employment opportunities for women and other minorities, discriminates against younger veterans who are outnumbered by veterans who served before, and greatly hampers managerial flexibility.

Under my proposals, veterans preference would be focused where it is most needed: on Vietnam-era veterans and those who are disabled. Veterans preference would not be abolished. Rather, it would be brought into line with its original purpose, to help veterans readjust to civilian life. Let me point out that Congress itself ended veterans preference entirely for non-disabled veterans who entered the service on or after October 16, 1976.

On the Senate side, a compromise had been worked out with some Members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee which I supported, but which did not carry, but only by a narrow margin. Under this compromise, which I continue to support:

- Veterans preference would be available for one time use for a full 15 years following discharge from the armed forces.
- All veterans would be eligible for an absolute preference when Reductions in Force occur for their first 8 years of Federal employment.
- Veterans preference would be eliminated for retired military officers of field grade rank or above and limited for other military personnel who have retired after at least 20 years in service to 3 years following retirement.

As you know, my veterans preference proposals would not adversely affect disabled veterans. In fact, I also proposed steps to go beyond existing programs for disabled and Vietnam-era veterans. I have agreed that disabled veterans for the first time be permitted non-competitive appointment to Federal service if they either have a 30% or more service connected disability or are involved with a Veterans Administration prescribed job training course.

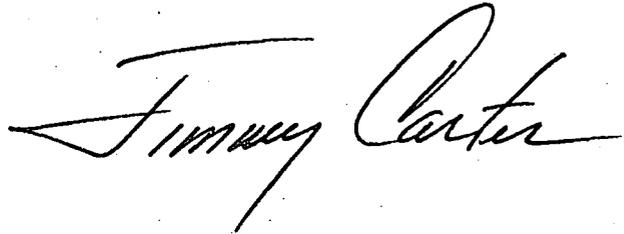
I have also proposed an extension as well as a significant expansion of the Veterans Readjustment Appointment Authority to aid employment of Vietnam-era and disabled veterans that has now been handled separately by the Veterans Affairs Committees of the House and Senate.

I very much hope that your Committee will be able to act favorably on these proposals in veterans Federal employment policy. Such changes will serve the public interest and are long overdue. They are a vital part of the effort to make government more efficient and responsive to the American people.

3

I am sending a copy of this letter to all members of the
Committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Robert Nix
Chairman
House Post Office and
Civil Service Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

6/20/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

English/Wolff
Military Dogoloff
Bourne

Urinalysis

Duncan/Bourne

99% in Europe - hard drops regularly
(27,000)

Heroin from Afghan/Pak

= Summit - Bonn

= Health downgraded in PoP

Shortage of med facilities/NATO

AF - no capability re chem warfare

Florida/marijuana/crisis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/27/78

rick--

please consider attached
as "Sensitive", etc.

thanks --ssc

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

2:15 meeting with
cy vance, harold brown,
dr. brzezinski, ham jordan

6/20/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRC

Mid East - KH Lin

Reply to Pravda

Press conf \bar{c} Callaghan

$\frac{1}{2}$ weapons

Dad drugs

CTB - Paul

Neto

SALT

Walvis Bay

For Affairs briefing ^{pm.} 6/20/78

Cy - Negotiations

⑨ Human Rights

Harold. Def. NATO-SALT

⑩ US/NATO

Zbis - PRC - order/review

Just, eq, it, peaceful
not dominated - 150
E/W - N/S

① WEur. Jap. U.S.

② New emerging - Ven, Br,
M, S.A., Iran, Ind, Indon.

③ N/S - reduce animosity → US

④ Panama - M, S - Ven, Jam

⑤ SU - SALT - CTB - ASAT
→ world econ/pol common

⑥ PRC - normalize (bilateral)

⑦ Mid E peace -
non radicalization

⑧ S Africa - Nam/Rhod
+ no. African (front line)

⑨ (Soviet/cuba)

Global arrangements
non-proliferation INFCE

THE WHITE HOUSE *3221*
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan

ISRAELI CABINET STATEMENT

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)

WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB. 24, 1983

BY *Jag* NARS, DATE *9/4/90*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON~~SECRET~~ GDS

June 20, 1978

INFORMATIONMEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI B.
SUBJECT: Israeli Cabinet Statement*We need to discuss this - Maybe this afternoon*
J

Foreign Minister Dayan's discussion of the Israeli cabinet decision with Ambassador Lewis on Monday added little new. While suggesting areas of possible flexibility, Dayan repeatedly said that the "self-rule" proposal remained the framework for Israeli policy and that nothing touching on sovereignty over the West Bank/Gaza could be dealt with now. More concretely, Dayan noted:

-- Egypt is not one of the parties with whom the "future relations" of the West Bank/Gaza will be agreed upon after five years.

-- "Future relations" refer to administrative arrangements, not the political status of the West Bank/Gaza territories. For example, the agricultural department under the "self-rule" proposal may want a close relationship with Israel, while the education department might want ties to Jordan.

-- The five year period will begin with the signature of peace treaties, after which the "self-rule" proposal will be implemented.

-- Although 242 was not mentioned, it does apply to negotiations with Jordan and "there will be withdrawal." The self-rule proposal, however, meets the withdrawal provision of 242. Dayan has publicly implied that we agree with this interpretation.

-- The elected Palestinian representatives under the "self-rule" proposal would ratify any agreement with Israel. There would be no referendum or more general expression of approval by the Palestinians.

-- Israel does not want any more American questionnaires, and there should be no further preconditions for negotiations. (S)

Foreign Minister Kamil met yesterday with Ambassador Eilts and dwelt at great length on the inadequacy of the Israeli answers. He views them as retrogressive and clearly feels that it will

~~SECRET~~ GDS~~SECRET~~*Jan 9/4/90*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ GDS

-2-

now be extremely difficult to justify a resumption of direct negotiations. He is prepared to meet with Dayan if Sadat tells him to do so, but he is distinctly unenthusiastic. His preference, if a meeting is inevitable, is that we allow a few weeks to pass, and he would prefer that Secretary Vance visit the area before any direct Egyptian-Israeli talks take place. In his view, Israel should not be rewarded for her intransigence by a resumption of direct contacts and new Egyptian proposals. In addition, Egypt will need some time to explain to the Saudis and the Jordanians the rationale for direct negotiations and for an Egyptian proposal on the West Bank/Gaza. (S)

Secretary Vance is now thinking of a meeting with Dayan and Kamil in early July, just after the Vice President's trip to Israel. This could be announced later this week. In the period before Vance's meeting, critical Israeli reaction is likely to build against the cabinet decision, which may have some long-term benefits. For the moment, we are still maintaining a restrained attitude. At some point, we will want to focus attention on next steps and the continued need for the Israelis to accept that 242 as commonly understood does provide the framework for negotiations concerning the West Bank/Gaza. (S)

~~SECRET~~ GDS

~~SECRET~~

3224

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Jim McIntyre
Charlie Schultze

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

STATUS OF TAX BILL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc Schulke
 Wise - Noorde
 FM
 SE
 OMB
 VP

(Blumenthal notified by
phone)



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

*One meeting
ok - with
Ullman &
others -
you & Charlie
can do most
of talking
(9)
cannot
accept
Ullman's
proposals*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Status of Tax Bill

I met with Chairman Ullman on the status of the tax bill on Monday morning, June 19. His position is that the best he can achieve this year is the Jones compromise for a net \$15 billion cut for calendar 1979. He seeks to have it supported by a majority of committee Democrats (at least 13). We are informed it already has support of 10 of the 12 committee Republicans.

The Chairman is asking us not to oppose it actively. He argues that it is the only viable option that we have this year.

The Jones compromise has the following objectionable features:

- Removal of capital gains as an item of preference subject to the minimum tax and offsetting earned income eligible for the maximum tax. It would accept, however, our proposal to repeal the alternative tax. The revenue cost is \$1.1 billion. Almost 80% of the individual revenue reduction is for taxpayers with over \$100,000 a year of income. The corporate reduction of \$100 million is for corporations that otherwise pay little or no regular tax.
- Graduation of the corporate tax rate. At present, corporate income is taxed at 20% of the first \$25,000, 22% of income between \$25,000 and \$50,000, and the regular 48% rate over \$50,000. The Jones proposal would apply lower rates to the first \$100,000 of corporate income in four \$25,000 segments: 17% for the first, then 20% 30% and 40%. It would benefit primarily the wealthy (since shareholders with low income do not

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Jay 9/4/90

JC

accumulate income in corporations and subject themselves to double tax). It is an open invitation to use a corporation as a tax shelter. The revenue cost of the additional graduation from present law is over \$1.5 billion.

- ° Raising the exemption for private development financed by tax exempt municipal issues from \$5 million to \$10 million but without the limitation that we proposed to distressed areas. This would have a small revenue impact at first, but as new issues are floated over several years, the revenue loss to wealthy investors holding tax exempt bonds would amount to several hundred million dollars annually. The enlarged volume of issues competing for tax exempt dollars would raise the cost of financing for bona fide municipal purposes.
- ° Permit employees (especially municipal employees) to have part of their salary invested for them on a tax deferral basis, with no tax until retirement. The normal safeguards for pension plans, such as broad nondiscriminatory coverage, would not apply. This privilege would be over and above the deferral privilege on their regular pension plans. It would benefit mainly high income officials - or those with independent incomes - who can afford the reduction.
- ° The corporate and capital gains cuts aggregate \$5.1 billion as opposed to individual cuts of \$10.2 billion, a greater business proportion than your proposal. The expiration of the present jobs credit and its replacement by a targeted credit, which you have not counted as a business tax increase, is used to make the business cut appear smaller. If the jobs credit is disregarded, the business and capital gains cuts are \$7.1 billion to \$10.2 billion individual cuts. The ratio in your original proposal was just shy of 1:3.

The Chairman argues that you have only two options - the Jones proposal with a closed rule or a Christmas tree bill with the full Steiger capital gain reduction. He rejects as not possible other alternatives such as:

- ° a strong effort under his leadership with the aid of the Speaker and fully supported by the Administration to fashion a better compromise.

- deadlocking the Committee, with no bill emerging before the end of the session, at which time there will be pressure to produce a last minute noncontroversial straight cut that all can accept,
- allowing Congress to vent its energy on creation of a monstrous Christmas tree, followed by a veto and a restart on a straight cut.

The Chairman wants to go forward by the end of this week.

I recommend that you meet privately with me, Charlie Schultze, Stu Eizenstat and perhaps the Vice President to discuss our approach and that you follow that with a meeting with Chairman Ullman.

Combine
J

- Approve, meeting with me, Schultze, Eizenstat and the Vice President _____
- Disapprove, meeting with me, Schultze, Eizenstat and the Vice President _____
- Approve, meeting with Chairman Ullman _____
- Disapprove, meeting with Chairman Ullman _____
- Other _____

Mike

W. Michael Blumenthal

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