

**3/2/77**

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	Hamilton Jordan To The President (1 p.) Re: Nominations to EEOC attached to memo from Hutcheson to Jordan	3/2/77	C
memo w/ attach.	<del>From Vice President to the President Re: Meeting with Vladimir Bukovsky (8pp.) / attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to the Vice President</del> <i>opened, 8/13/01</i>	<del>3/2/77</del>	<del>A</del>

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

The Vice President -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Meeting with Vladimir Bukovskiy  
3/1/77

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

The Vice President suggests that you need not read the attached Memorandum of Conversation with Bukovskiy.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

*Handwritten initials/signature*

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL/NODISMemo No. 198-77  
March 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT 

SUBJECT: Meeting with Vladimir Bukovskiy, March 1, 1977

As you requested during our conversation with Vladimir Bukovskiy on March 1, I am forwarding a full record of our conversation (Tab A).

Bukovskiy clearly was pleased, almost awed, to be received by you. This was reflected in the very quiet, deferential presentation he made--in marked contrast to the outspoken, volatile manner that had been predicted in some of the briefing papers prepared for the meeting.

He sees himself as an envoy of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union. He believes that you and your Administration have made an excellent start on human rights. However, his principal message--middle of page 4--is that Western leaders must learn Soviet psychology. Only persistent and consistent policy on human rights can lead to concrete results in the long run. While pressure on the Soviet Union by the West might initially lead to a worsening of East-West relations, such pressure in the long run is the only way to produce improvements in the Soviet Union. He is concerned that the U.S. may retreat from its present human rights policy if results are not soon forthcoming from the Soviet Union.

My principal message to him was that your commitment, and the commitment of this Administration to human rights throughout the world, is profound and serious.

CONFIDENTIAL/NODIS

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for Preservation Purposes

PER 6/13/01 NSL  
BY  MARG. DATE 6/21/01

**Memorandum of Conversation**

Roosevelt Room,  
White House  
DATE: March 1, 1977  
3 to 3:40 p.m.

**SUBJECT:** Conversation with Vladimir K. Bukovsky

**PARTICIPANTS:** The President (last ten minutes of meeting)  
The Vice President  
Mr. Vladimir K. Bukovsky  
Mr. Denis Clift, Assistant to the Vice President  
Mr. Melvyn Levitsky, Office of Soviet Union Affairs,  
Department of State  
Mr. William D. Krimer, Interpreter, Department of  
State

**Distribution:** The Vice President  
The Secretary of State

*I don't think  
you have to  
read this  
up*

-----

After a brief picture-taking session during which the Vice President welcomed Mr. Bukovsky to our country and the White House, the Vice President said he was aware of the fact that Bukovsky must have many things on his mind that he would like to express. He suggested that Bukovsky spend a few minutes in presenting his ideas, after which the Vice President would be happy to respond to any questions Bukovsky might have.

Bukovsky said that to a certain extent he regarded himself as an envoy of his friends and colleagues in the human rights movement in the Soviet Union and he wanted to deliver a message on behalf of that movement. For members of the movement in the Soviet Union it was quite evident that the substance of Soviet policy had not changed, that the ultimate goal of the Soviet leadership continued to be world domination, that within the borders of the Soviet Union the Cold War had never ceased, and that hatred for the non-Communist world continued to be

EUR:SOV:MLevitsky:reh

*(Drafting Office and Officer)*

3/1/77 x 632-8671

FORM DS-1254  
2-65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS

UNCLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.0

PER 6/13/01 NSC RE NLE-01-22  
BY *Q* DATE 6/13/01

stimulated and developed. He said that Soviet citizens were still being educated to regard the Soviet Union as surrounded by enemies. From that it followed logically that dealing with the enemy constituted treason. Under such conditions, of course, the total absence of a public opinion in the Soviet Union meant that treaties and agreements the Soviet Union concluded with other countries were totally meaningless because only in the presence of public opinion could monitoring and compliance of agreements be insured. He said he regarded the human rights movement in the Soviet Union as being an incipient public opinion.

The Vice President said that he admired the great courage Bukovsky had manifested in bearing the confinement in prisons and mental institutions. As a young man, the Vice President said, he had read Koestler's Darkness at Noon and that he had also read Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn. The Vice President recalled that while visiting Moscow he had even spent an evening with so-called "refuseniks", mostly Jews, who had been refused exit visas for Israel. He had learned of the intimidation and harassment these people had undergone. He had been told of telephones ripped out, loss of employment, and other repressive acts. The Vice President asked Bukovsky how the dissidents sustained themselves in this kind of adversity. How did they communicate with each other? What were they hoping to accomplish? Did they see a way out?

Bukovsky replied that if he were to say what sustained him and others in their struggle, he would say it was faith in the people, faith in the future and faith in human values. As for specific technical details of communicating with each other, Bukovsky said it would take too long for a detailed explanation. In this connection he would only say that the human rights movement in the Soviet Union was an open and legal movement defending human values and the rights of man.

The Vice President noted that in Bukovsky's testimony before the Fascell Commission, Bukovsky had dismissed the Helsinki Agreement as being meaningless and even counterproductive. Some people argued that Basket III of the Helsinki Agreement, that is the exchange of people and ideas, was something new and valuable for the advocates of human rights.

Bukovsky had said, however, that these things were already provided for in the Soviet Constitution and in international documents. On the other hand it could be maintained that the Helsinki Agreement represents current commitments by the Soviet authorities and was therefore of current significance. The Vice President said he gathered Bukovsky did not agree, but that he would be interested in hearing Bukovsky's views.

Bukovsky said he had no doubt that the leadership of this country had a great deal of information about conditions in the Soviet Union and was factually well informed. However, in order to evaluate these facts and arrive at the correct conclusion it was necessary to take into account the psychology of the Soviet people and leadership. Bukovsky said he considered the following example to be characteristic. The Western press had recently published accounts of a speech by Brezhnev in Prague at a closed meeting with leaders of European Communist parties. This statement was to the effect that thanks to detente, by 1985 the Soviet Union would be in a position to control the countries of Europe and other continents. The press reports indicated that this statement had been brought to Secretary Kissinger's attention but that Kissinger and many others had simply given no credence to the statement. The reason for that could be ascribed precisely to an inadequate understanding of Soviet psychology. If any peasant or collective farmer or even schoolboy in the Soviet Union were informed of such a statement he would know immediately what Brezhnev meant. For this reason the Soviet human rights movement took a negative attitude toward the Helsinki Agreement. The Soviet Union gained all advantages without being forced to comply to Basket III. The Soviet human rights movement was not against the exchange of people and ideas but maintained that such exchanges had to be genuine and without deception.

The Vice President asked Bukovsky if he had noticed any change in human rights conditions in the Soviet Union after the signing of the Helsinki Agreement.

Bukovsky replied that, as he had testified at the CSCE Commission, after the signing of the Helsinki Agreement the situation in the Soviet Union had worsened sharply. The persecution of dissidents became much more intense.

The Vice President asked Bukovsky to explain this since one might expect exactly the opposite.

Bukovsky said that for the Soviet leadership the Helsinki Agreement gave them the opportunity to interpret its provisions in such a way as to view all support of human rights as interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Agreement made it possible for the Soviet leadership to be accepted in the living rooms of Europe and this legalized their actions which were otherwise quite illegal. As an example of deceptive exchanges, Bukovsky mentioned the exchange of parliamentarians. A delegation of members of the Supreme Soviet had come here in exchange for a U.S. Congressional delegation to the Soviet Union. Bukovsky said it was ludicrous to compare members of the Supreme Soviet, who represented no one but themselves, with U.S. Congressmen who did indeed represent their people. This meant imparting legality to that which was illegal. The same thing could be applied to exchanges of labor unions. Soviet labor unions stand for nothing. Bukovsky said he wanted to develop further his views on how important it was for Western leaders to understand Soviet psychology. Now that the new U.S. Administration had made such an excellent start in expressing its attitudes about human rights, he was concerned that its stand, over a period of time, might be subject to changes. Bukovsky expressed his hope that concessions on this issue would not be made. Only persistent and consistent policy on human rights can lead to concrete results in the long run. He said he knew that Western politicians were impatient people anxious to obtain quick results. When results were not forthcoming, they tended to retreat from previous policy. Bukovsky said the Soviet Union was counting precisely on that. Initially, such persistent pressure by the West might even lead to a worsening of the situation when the Soviet leadership tried to show it would not be susceptible to such pressure, but in the long run such pressure was the only thing that could lead to improvements in the Soviet Union.

At this point the President entered the room and welcomed Bukovsky. After an initial greeting, the President said that the Administration commitment to human rights was permanent. He did not intend to be timid in his public

statements and actions, but he wanted them to be productive rather than counterproductive. The President said he also wanted to be sure that our nation and other nations, including the Soviet Union, would be constantly aware that we intend to do whatever we can in defense of human rights. The President said he was grateful that Bukovsky had come to meet with him and talk with the Vice President. He said he would ask the Vice President to give him a full report on what Bukovsky had said. This would be helpful to him as he prepared to deal with the leaders of the Soviet Union and as we approach the Belgrade Conference at which compliance with the Helsinki Agreement would be analyzed and discussed.

Bukovsky said he was extremely grateful to the President and understood the high honor which was being shown him. He said he viewed this as a manifestation of respect for members of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union and for the ideas they were fighting for. He said the human rights movement was the beginning of the development of public opinion in the Soviet Union.

The President said he believed it was good for our country to assume and maintain a worldwide commitment to human rights. He said he thought it would be counterproductive for us to single out the Soviet Union as the only nation which was at fault in this respect. The President said the response had been good so far to the Administration's stance on human rights from other countries which in the past had imprisoned political adversaries or those who criticized their governments. The President said he intended to avoid singling out the Soviet Union for criticism. He believed that in doing so our efforts would be more successful in all countries of the world and would help our own people to correct the mistakes that existed and still exist in our own country. The President said he had to leave but would ask the Vice President to provide a written summary of his conversation with Bukovsky so that he could better understand how to deal with the Soviet leaders and how best to assist people in various countries of the world. The President then said goodbye to Bukovsky and left the room.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6

As Bukovsky was leaving, the Vice President told him that when he and President Carter were running for office, they had made a commitment to the electorate that they would support human rights throughout the world. The Vice President said that if the United States stood for anything it was for freedom and therefore this Administration's commitment was profound and serious.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbigniew Brzezinski

Re: Econometric models used  
for international Analysis

"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
CANCELLED PER E.O. 12958, SEC. 1.3 AND  
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF MARCH 16, 1983"

EXHIBIT NO. 13 AND  
 RESEARCH 16, 1983  
 THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON

*Handwritten signature*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO STU EIZENSTAT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

*Pres.  
For your inf.  
CK*

March 2, 1977

*I don't know  
Kenney + I would  
no effort in his  
belief. Though  
this might get  
you some info  
into the Dept  
CK.*

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Charles H. Kirbo ←

RE: David Kenney

Mr. Kirbo:

Dave Kenney is a client of ours, who was under final consideration for the Undersecretary of Commerce for Tourism. Apparently he was supported by the industry and was one of fourteen finalists under consideration.

Dave called to state that the fourteen finalists sat around an 8-place table. Although they anticipated being interviewed by Ms. Kreps, he reported that an assistant interviewed them who had no knowledge of the job.

Dave thought that the first assistant was a fellow with a civil rights background, who had no business acumen. He thought that the second assistant was an ex-associate editor of the Rolling Stones magazine.

Dave is independently wealthy by virtue of his organization of Days Inn. It is my understanding that a Mexican-American was the choice for the job Dave applied for.

*JBH*  
Joseph B. Haynes

JBH/njm

Attachment

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3-2-77

To Stu -

Find out for me  
how many different  
econometric models we  
are using for internat-  
ional analysis. & whether  
CIA needs one.

J.

cc Zbig

"REPRODUCTION TO BE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL AND  
ANNEX 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100"

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To Stripping 3/2/77

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3-2-77

To Jamie & Melissa Moore

Amy and I hope that  
you will come back to  
the White House to visit  
with her soon.

Tell your grandfather  
to help you arrange a  
trip to Washington when  
it is convenient.

Your friend,  
Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Janice &

Melissa

Moore

2212 Sterlingham Rd

Provington Ohio

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 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  
Tim Kraft

Re: Meeting with Willy Brandt,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

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THE ~~WHITE~~ HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Rick asked that I add my comment to this going in.

March 7 & 8 are two busy days. Zbig recommends that you see Willy Brandt "briefly". My question is, how do you see Chancellor Brandt briefly, not letting it go at least 15, possibly 30 minutes?

We could have the VP bring him by your office within ten minutes of your having to leave for another appointment, if you want to do it that way.

TK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

10-15 minutes

495

ok J

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL  
Date: March 1, 1977  
FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski  
VIA: Tim Kraft

ZB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEETING: Willy Brandt, Chairman, German Social Democratic Party (SPD)

DATE: March 7 or 8, time open  
(Note: Prime Minister Rabin is here those dates.)

PURPOSE: To meet briefly with former German Chancellor, who is a European senior statesman. Particularly important symbolically after CIA stories on Brandt.

FORMAT: -- The Oval Office  
-- Chairman Willy Brandt; Vice President Mondale (or separate meeting); Zbigniew Brzezinski; William G. Hyland, NSC; and a State Department representative (optional)  
-- 10-15 minutes

CABINET PARTICIPATION: None

SPEECH MATERIAL: Background paper and talking points will be provided by the NSC.

PRESS COVERAGE: The meeting will be announced; press photo opportunity.

STAFF: William G. Hyland, NSC

RECOMMEND: Zbigniew Brzezinski

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

Jug 6/26/89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (GDS)

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BACKGROUND:

This request comes from Brandt, with strong backing of the German Embassy.

Advantages:

- 1) the importance of Germany;
- 2) Brandt's personal stature;
- 3) if you do not see him, it could be interpreted as a snub in the light of the CIA allegations.

Disadvantages:

- 1) this creates a minor precedent for seeing other senior statesmen;
- 2) if you have a substantive discussion with Brandt (beyond a courtesy call), before you meet with Chancellor Schmidt, the Chancellor will not be pleased, though he probably would not express that to you.

I recommend that you see Chancellor Brandt briefly.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Z. Brzezinski -

The attached letter has been  
delivered to Secretary Brown.  
The attached is for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Flag Officers

cc: Susan Clough

"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
CANCELLED PER E.O. 12958, SEC. 1.3 AND  
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF MARCH 16, 1983"

—

cc Clough  
Brz

to [unclear]

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Bill Gulley

The attached Confidential memo  
should be delivered to Secretary  
Brown as soon as possible. Thanks.

Trudy Fry

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-2-77

To Harold Brown

My strong impression  
is that we have entirely  
too many flag officers,  
which insures excessive num-  
bers of all other lesser  
grades immediately below  
flag rank.

What is your assessment,  
and what can we do about  
it?

Jimmy Carter

p.s. The flag officer: personnel ratio  
is almost 4 times more than during WW II.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Rich --

pls send me  
a copy of this  
note to Brown  
as part of your  
distribution.

Thanks -

Susan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

Re: Briefing for Editors

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
	WATSON

ACTION	FYI
	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	HARDEN
	HOYT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
	B. MITCHELL
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SIEGEL
	T. SMITH
	WELLS
	VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Jody. The groups  
Can be larger than  
20 - (30 at least)  
without damage to the  
intimacy of discussions -  
February 25, 1977*

TO: The President

FROM: Jody Powell *JJP*

Re: Briefings for Editors

In response to your note of yesterday, we have taken into account the time that will be spent by Administration leaders in meeting with out-of-town editors about 20 times a year. I believe it is time well spent in reaching to the grassroots press of America.

Not only will these sessions allow your aides to describe and advocate your programs to the media opinion leaders from outside Washington, but they will provide additional and significant proof of your efforts to open up the White House to all Americans.

These forums have been recognized for years as one of the most effective operations of the White House Communications Office. Each of the previous White House press secretaries has suggested that we continue them.

The actual briefing time in each of these all-day meetings will be four hours. We will involve not only White House aides, but also senior personnel in the departments. Only four or five briefers will be invited each two weeks. The briefings can also help to alleviate the pressures on key aides to meet with editors in other, less productive, forums; we can focus the attention of the editors who attend by our selection of who will do the briefings.

The total time in a year requested of any one breifer, including yourself, could not exceed 10 hours. In this time, we will reach about 450 non-Washington editors, who will write of their personal experiences at the White House and in conference with The President. The transcript of the meeting with you will be released 24 hours after its conclusion for the use of the national media (giving first crack to the local editors who were in the meeting).

I know that the time used in these briefings comes from that allotted to the Press Office -- as far as your schedule goes. I feel it is an efficient and productive use of that time as part of our overall information effort.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
March 2, 1977

Secretary Blumenthal  
Secretary Marshall  
Stu Eizenstat  
Charles Schultze

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President  
Jack Watson  
Landon Butler  
Tim Kraft

Re: Presidential Advisory Committee  
on labor management policy

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLIE SCHULTZE <sup>CLS</sup>

SUBJECT: Labor-Management Advisory Committee

You asked me to comment on George Meany's suggestion that the Labor-Management Advisory Committee be re-established.

Background: See attached memo.

Recommendations:

1. At the right time and with the right charter, a Labor-Management Advisory Committee might be useful. It could particularly address itself to ways of increasing productivity and to private job creation.

2. But there are some cautions:

First, it should not be established before we have completed our internal work on an anti-inflation policy and had a chance to discuss it with individual union and business leaders.

In the past, when George Meany attended the meetings, he dominated the other union representatives -- they wouldn't speak up independently. I think it would be useful to circulate our anti-inflation ideas to a number of individual union leaders (as well as to Meany) and to have some separate discussions with them. We should not be put in the position of using a new Labor-Management committee as the initial forum to discuss anti-inflation policies.

Second, it is my present judgment that in any event, a joint Labor-Management committee is not a good forum to begin difficult discussions about anti-inflation policy. Neither side will be forthcoming -- both will posture. In discussions with individual parties or groups, however,



we have at least a chance of some real give and take.

Third, we ought to take a very careful look at the membership. For example, we might want to add some public members -- I am not sure at the moment.

3. Therefore, I think you could respond to Meany in a generally positive way, and say that one of the areas we will want to take up in the context of later discussions about our overall anti-inflation and employment creation policies, is the establishment of a new Labor-Management Advisory Committee.

*De*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT 

SUBJECT: Letter from the Secretary of  
Labor re Establishment of a  
Presidential Advisory Commit-  
tee on Labor Management Policy

I strongly agree with Charlie Schultze that we should not agree to the establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee on Labor Management Policy at this time. In the past organized labor has been able to use this forum to shape public perception of its relations with the Administration -- by walking out if necessary. During the delicate formative stages of our relationship we cannot risk such open rupture.

If we establish such joint forums with labor and management they should be carefully structured to insure that they serve our policy goals. It may be that ad hoc groups rather than standing committees are most appropriate.

If Mr. Meany should advance this suggestion in your meeting on Friday, I would adopt a cautiously receptive stance, without making a commitment. I would not initiate discussion of the subject.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

To Ray, Stu, Mike, Charles

"PRIORITY"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

FEB 25 1977

*We don't need  
an Exec Order or  
a formal structure.  
First step would be an  
unpublicized meeting -  
perhaps supper - with  
not > 10 people to dis-  
cuss a major subject like  
anti-inflation. Then decide  
whether to repeat.  
J.C.*

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

Dear Mr. President:

The issue of establishing a Presidential Advisory Committee on labor management policy has been commented on publicly by the AFL-CIO and privately between myself, Mr. Meany and other labor leaders. It is apparent that organized labor is ready to serve on such a committee.

The last such National Advisory Committee on labor management policy was established by Executive Order by President Kennedy on February 16, 1961.

The purpose of the committee was to study and advise with and make recommendations to the President with respect to policies that may be followed by labor, management, or the public which would promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living, increased productivity, and greater participation of American products in foreign markets.

While the National Advisory Committee did not involve itself in specific collective bargaining situations, establishing such a committee would be consistent with our own DOL objectives which include establishing sector by sector collective bargaining committees whose purposes will include pre-bargaining reviews of the pattern of collective bargaining within the industry, the structure of bargaining and the national economic impact of the bargaining situation.

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for Preservation Purposes**

The information system and the cooperation established through both the National Advisory Committee and the sector committees would provide background for a most effective wage-price, incomes, and/or productivity policies of your Administration.

My suggestion is to discuss with Mr. Meany at your upcoming meeting his availability of serving on such a National Advisory Committee and then to issue an Executive Order similar to the Kennedy Order, attached.

Our Department stands ready to cooperate and assist in the development and implementation of such a program.

Respectfully,

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

Secretary of Labor

~~Attachment~~

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY  
726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 26, 1977

*Don't  
send in  
these attachments*

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROBERT CRANDALL  
FROM: JACK MEYER *Jm*  
SUBJECT: Labor-Management Advisory Committees

Over the past 15 years there have been a series of industrial relations advisory groups designed to discuss labor-management problems with White House officials. It is my understanding that under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor alternated on a yearly basis as Chairmen of these labor-management committees. The Chairman selected an executive director, who served as principal coordinator and staff manager.

Prior to the termination of wage-price controls, a new labor-management advisory board was formed. One of its early functions was to express its views concerning the desirability and feasibility of terminating the controls. This Labor-Management Advisory Committee was created by an Executive Order that provided for the creation of subcommittees in specific industries. The construction subcommittee was the only one actually to be created. The Labor-Management Advisory Committee consisted of the following members:

PRESIDENT'S LABOR-MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

I.W. Abel - United Steelworkers  
Murray Finley - Amalgamated Clothing Workers  
Frank Fitzsimmons - Teamsters  
Paul Hall - Seafarers  
Lane Kirkland - AFL-CIO  
George Meany - AFL-CIO  
(Arnold Miller) - United Mineworkers  
Marty Ward - United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters  
Leonard Woodcock - United Autoworkers  
Steven Bechtel - Bechtel Corporation  
Richard Gerstenberg - General Motors  
John Harper - Alcoa  
Reginald Jones - General Electric  
R. Heath Larry - U.S. Steel  
Rawleigh Warner - Mobil Oil  
Arthur Wood - Sears Roebuck  
Walter Wriston - Citicorp  
John T. Dunlop, Coordinator

Among the important activities of this group, after the termination of controls, were a series of proposals on energy policy and proposals leading to a shift in fiscal policy which occurred near the end of 1974. Regarding this latter issue, I have been told that the Committee was influential in convincing President Ford in December 1974 of the severity of the recession, and influenced the decision to abandon calls for tax increases and commence pleas for quick action on tax cuts.

This Committee functioned until John Dunlop resigned as Labor Secretary in January 1976, following the Presidential veto of the Common Situs Picketing/Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Committee Bill. The construction subcommittee, led by Robert Georgine -- head of the building trades department of the AFL-CIO -- dissolved immediately as the labor participants on the subcommittee walked out. The full Labor-Management Advisory Committee continued its existence for a brief period (on a very informal and private basis), but was subsequently abolished by Executive Order.

## APPENDIX I

### EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10918

#### ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT POLICY

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy (hereinafter referred to as the Committee). The Committee shall be composed of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and nineteen other members who shall be designated by the President from time to time. Of the nineteen designated members, five shall be from the public at large, seven shall be from labor, and seven shall be from management. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce shall each alternatively serve as chairman of the Committee for periods of one year, the Secretary of Labor to so serve during the first year following the date of this order.

Section 2. The Committee shall study, and shall advise with and make recommendations to the President with respect to, policies that may be followed by labor, management, or the public which will promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living, and increased productivity. The Committee shall include among the matters to be considered by it in connection with its studies and recommendations (1) policies designed to ensure that American products are competitive in world markets, and (2) the benefits and problems created by automation and other technological advances.

Section 3. All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee and to furnish it such information and assistance, not inconsistent with law, as it may require in the performance of its duties.

Section 4. Consonant with law, the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce shall, as may be necessary for the effectuation of the purposes of this order, furnish assistance to the Committee in accordance with section 214 of the act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U.S.C. 691). Such assistance may include detailing employees to the Committee, one of whom may serve as executive officer of the Committee, to perform such functions, consistent with the purposes of this order, as the Committee may assign to them, and shall include the furnishing of necessary office space and facilities to the Committee by the Department of Labor.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 16, 1961

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: February 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM

**FOR ACTION:**

Stu Eizenstat

**FOR INFORMATION:**

**FROM:** Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

**SUBJECT:**

Letter from the Secretary of Labor re  
Establishment of a Presidential Advisory  
Committee on Labor Management Policy.

**YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:**

**TIME:** QUICK TURNAROUND

**DAY:**

**DATE:**

**ACTION REQUESTED:**

Your comments

Other:

**STAFF RESPONSE:**

I concur.

No comment.

*Please note other comments below:*

MUST GO TO THE PRESIDENT TODAY

**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 WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

On the question raised by George Meany of whether a Presidential Advisory Committee on labor management policy should be established:

Marshall says yes.  
Schultze & Eizenstat say no.  
Full comments are attached.

Watson and Butler have no comments.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

*cc MARSHALL  
Schultze  
Blumenthal*

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*  
RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE ON LABOR  
MANAGEMENT POLICY

Attached for your attention are:

- (1) Letter from Ray Marshall;
  - (2) Memorandum from Charlie Schultze,  
pursuant to your request,
- which are self-explanatory.

Attachments

cc: Secretary Blumenthal  
Secretary Marshall  
Bert Lance  
Secretary Kreps  
Charlie Schultze

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Special Assistant to the  
President for Consumer  
Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*hand carry*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Hamilton Jordan *H.J.*

DATE: March 1, 1977

RE: Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs

Three candidates have been proposed for the position of Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs:

Betty Furness,  
Bess Myerson, and  
Esther Peterson.

Of the three, Esther Peterson has the unanimous support of all consumer groups and of Midge Costanza. Peterson is 70 years old, a former Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs under President Johnson, a former Assistant Secretary of Labor and currently a consumer consultant for Giant Foods and U.S. Steel.

Her proponents say that her advantages are:

1. she has no enemies;
2. she is highly respected on the Hill; and
3. she would not be vying for directorship of the new agency. She wants to retire as soon as she sees the legislation through. **THIS IS CRITICAL FACTOR.**

Furness is not interested in the job of Special Assistant, and Myerson is only interested if she can get a commitment from you to later head up the agency.

I recommend that you appoint Esther Peterson as Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs.

\_\_\_\_\_ Agree

\_\_\_\_\_ Disagree

*Ham - Do we need a SACA?*  
*J*

You have previously indicated that you don't want the Special Assistant to hold the dual position of Director of the HEW Office of Consumer Affairs. Therefore, I recommend that the new Special Assistant be provided a small staff out of the Schedule C slots in the HEW office.

\_\_\_\_\_ Agree

\_\_\_\_\_ Disagree

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Hugh Carter

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: Comment Office



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1977

*Hugh - When we  
get a rash of  
calls, individual  
memos re pro &  
con figures would  
be interesting*

*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*  
SUBJECT: Comment Office

Several weeks ago, at the request of the Management Committee, I set up a small group of people to answer telephone calls coming into the White House. The purpose of the Comment Office is to help take the heavy load of telephone calls off the various departments, especially when a controversial issue is before the public, and give the callers a proper answer to their questions or refer them to the appropriate agency. The White House staff departments provide reference material on the various issues.

The people answering the phone calls number from 6 to 12, depending on the work load, and are detailed from the public affairs departments of the various agencies, or are carefully screened volunteers. We have not advertised this office, as it was intended as staff support as opposed to being part of the public People Program.

Attached for your information is a summary of the phone calls which have been handled by these people for the last four weeks, categorized by the subject of the phone call.

Please let me know if you would like to receive these reports on a weekly or a monthly basis.

weekly

monthly

I do not wish  
to see reports

Attachment: monthly report

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SUMMARY OF PHONE CALLS RECEIVED IN COMMENT OFFICE

JANUARY 29 - FEBRUARY 23

Congressional Pay Raise	2140 (2045 con)
Personal Problems	681
Case Referrals	641
Energy	634
Non-Substantive	561
Miscellaneous Suggestions	560
Fireside Chat	510
Warnke	270 (all con)
Well Wishers	168
Issues (unclassified)	159
Foreign Affairs	89
I-66 (Sec. Adams' decision)	86
Taxes	81
Appointments	65
ERA - Mrs. Carter	45
Defense	38
Press Conference	31
Health	31
Employment	30
Amensty	29
American Safety Razor Co.	26
Economy	25
Sakharov Letter	24 (19 con)
White House Protocol	15
Dixon	15
Amy's Nurse	14
Welfare	13
Government Reorganization	13
Presidential Activities	12
Environment	9
Family Integrity	8
Mental Health	8
Andrew Young	6
Busing	6
Senior Citizens	3
Veterans Administration	2

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Tim Kraft

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Fran Voorde

Re: St. Patrick's Day Parade  
New York City - March 17

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN,  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: TIM KRAFT  
SUBJECT: St. Patrick's Day Parade  
New York City - March 17

Preliminary advance work has been done by Ellis Woodward and the Secret Service for your participation in the last few blocks and on the reviewing stand, of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York.

The parade runs from 45th Street up 5th Avenue to the reviewing stand at 64th. You could join the parade at 59th (Central Park South) and walk the last five blocks to the reviewing stand.

Another option, preferred by the Secret Service, is to use the parade limousine which you used in the Inaugural (briefly). If you chose not to walk, the parade limousine would still allow the people to see you but would provide flexibility and additional security in either case.

Based on the above, will you agree to the stand-by use of the parade car in New York?

YES ✓ NO       

*But I'm not going  
to ride in it.*



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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

Note: See Page 12

Re: Weekly Legislative Report  
2/27/77

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Attached is the Weekly Legislative  
Report form Frank Moore.

Rick (wds)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C/

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFIDENTIAL

February 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK MOORE *FM*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Legislative Report

MAJOR LEGISLATION

1. ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Senate

-- Thirty-two Senators have been invited to the White House meeting on Tuesday morning. Not all are expected to attend.

-- Senators Byrd (W. Va.), Randolph, Jackson, Ribicoff, Stevenson, Cranston, Humphrey, and Inouye have agreed to sponsor the legislation when it is transmitted to the Hill on March 1st. Senator Ribicoff has agreed to hold hearings on the bill beginning Monday, March 7th.

House

-- Forty-six Members of Congress have been invited to the meeting on Tuesday morning. Not all are expected to attend.

-- Chairman Brooks has agreed to introduce the bill. In order to avoid sequential referral to other House committees, the legislation has been drafted as a simple organization of energy functions with no substantive matters involved on which standing committees, other than Government Operations, need take a position.

2. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

House

-- Our general reorganization authority request seems to be on

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MAJOR LEGISLATION (Cont'd)

a collision course with the request for legislation creating a new Energy Department. Both bills will hit Chairman Brook's Legislation & National Security Subcommittee at about the same time. At the moment, we seem to be placing the same priority on each request. It should be noted that our Energy Department request will give Chairman Brooks an opportunity to prove that the House can, by affirmative action, act responsibly in the area of government reorganization. Should the House so act, the strongest argument for NAY vote legislation will disappear.

Senate

-- The Governmental Affairs Committee ordered reported (by a 15-0 vote) the reorganization authority request with the following changes:

- \* a three-year authority instead of the four-year requested
- \* no abolition nor consolidation of regulatory agencies
- \* requires, with each reorganization plan the President submits, a statement regarding how much the plan will cost or save
- \* the President may amend his plan within thirty days of submission
- \* the subject matter of each reorganization plan must be logically consistent

3. ECONOMIC STIMULUS

House

-- The Third Budget Resolution passed the House on Wednesday by a vote of 231 to 169. The Conference is scheduled to begin Monday, with floor action set for Thursday.

-- The Public Works/Capital Development bill passed the House Thursday, but only after adoption of an Administration-opposed amendment which would base the allocation formula on the unemployment rate instead of the number of unemployed persons. On this issue we lost the key vote by only 8 votes (187 to 201), and could have easily won it had Congressional Liaison at the Commerce Department been organized to do the job. We should make our Commerce Congressional Liaison officer an Assistant Secretary and give him the authority to centralize Congressional Liaison operations with the Economic Development Administration and other Commerce sections which now seem to operate independently. We should be able to get rid of the amendment in conference.

MAJOR LEGISLATION (Cont'd)

-- The countercyclical revenue sharing portion of the stimulus package has been introduced by Chairman Brooks. Hearings before Rep. Fountain's (N.C.) Intergovernmental Relations & Human Resources Subcommittee will begin March 2nd.

-- The Ways & Means Committee version of our revenue/tax proposals will be considered on the floor Thursday, March 3rd. The committee is seeking a closed rule, barring all amendments except committee amendments, which themselves would not be subject to amendment.

Senate

-- The public works jobs bill was ordered reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee last week. Floor action is scheduled for the week of March 7th.

The bill, as ordered reported, does not include the Heinz Amendment (similar to the House-adopted allocation amendment) which was rejected in committee. However, its one objectionable feature is Title II's youth employment provisions. Secretary Marshall has met with Chairman Randolph and other key members to urge that Title II be dropped in order to give the Administration additional time to assess whether and/or what type of youth employment program would be appropriate. No agreement on this as yet.

4. NAVY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

House

-- The Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on a 6-6 vote rejected the Administration's rescission of \$350 million in long lead-time procurements funds for the CVN-71 nuclear carrier (\$268.4 million of the \$350 million of CVN-71 funds have already been obligated on contract, leaving a balance of \$81.6 million). In addition the Subcommittee by a 6-7 vote rejected the rescission of \$371 million in conversion and modernization funds to equip the Long Beach as an AEGIS cruiser. Defense Undersecretary Duncan, Navy Secretary Claytor, and Secretary Brown's special assistant Stempler are making calls to Members whose position is unknown on the full Appropriations Committee. A full committee vote count should be available by noon Monday. If necessary Secretary Brown, OMB Director Lance, and White House staff will make calls to insure that the full committee upholds the rescissions.

-- If the full committee does not reverse the decision on Tuesday, a healthy floor fight is likely (the rescission bill is scheduled for floor action on Thursday), with the issue extending to control of the entire Navy shipbuilding program. The House version of the Third Budget Resolution assumes that the Administration requested rescission will stand.

MAJOR LEGISLATION (Cont'd)

-- Rep. Bennett's Seapower Subcommittee has reported out the Navy's FY 1978 shipbuilding authorization request. The subcommittee's action assumes that the Administration's rescissions are not upheld. The Seapower Subcommittee authorization figure is about \$2.4 BILLION over the Administration's request, and includes extra funds for CVN-71, AEGIS conversion of the Long Beach, long-lead funding for a new nuclear strike cruiser, and funds for a second SSN-688 attack submarine.

5. BYRD AMENDMENT REPEAL (Rhodesian Chrome)

House

-- The International Relations Committee schedule calls for the repeal legislation to reach the floor around mid-March. Should the Armed Services Committee demand and receive sequential referral, this timetable would be upset and repeal could be jeopardized. While outside group and congressional vote counting to date look good, it is still likely that help from White House people will be asked.

Senate

-- Senate floor action is also likely around the middle of March. Sixty votes are likely to be needed, since a filibuster is expected. Incomplete counts place us at 51 at present.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

House

-- CIA Payments to Foreign Leaders: Under pressure from Reps. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind) and Steve Solarz (D-NY), Chairman Zablocki has requested a covert operations report under Section 662 regarding CIA payments to foreign leaders. The letter of request notes that no such report has been delivered as required by law, and asks for speedy submission.

Senate

-- Warnke Nominations: The Armed Services Committee completes its hearings on Warnke on Monday. We still do not know if a formal committee vote will take place.

If Senators opposed to Warnke are successful in getting a straight up or down vote in committee, we will lose by a wide margin. Our best chance is to win on a vote taken on the procedural question as to whether there should be an up or down vote.

OTHER ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

Senator McIntyre will lead the fight for us on this matter. We need nine votes to prevail. The key will be Senator Stennis. His decision will influence greatly Byrd (Va.) and Cannon and will carry weight with Sam Nunn.

Our present count shows 64 likely YEA votes (54 committed and 10 leaning), 24 NAY votes (20 committed and 4 leaning), and the rest unknown or undecided.

There is a possibility that several Senators will follow Sam Nunn's lead and split their votes (YEA on ACDA Director, NAY on SALT Negotiator).

FLOOR ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK OF FEBRUARY 28

House

Monday -- House convenes at noon.

- H.R. 2329, To Improve the Administration of Fish and Wildlife Programs. A similar measure passed the House May 3, 1976.

Bill Summary: The bill authorizes law enforcement officials of the Departments of Interior and Commerce to carry firearms, to search and seize without a warrant, and to make an arrest with or without a warrant. It also provides for a national program to train state fish and wildlife law enforcement personnel, and enables these state officials to receive workmen's compensation. The bill also permits Interior and Commerce to loan -- to any institution that promotes the idea of conservation -- any fish, wildlife, or plant that has been abandoned or forfeited. In addition, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to accept gifts and acquire property for purposes of fish and wildlife conservation, and to train and recruit volunteers. Finally, the Secretary of Interior is allowed to acquire land and water areas for migratory game birds and to open an entire sanctuary area for thinning of birds if the Secretary finds that such action is beneficial to management practices. Interior and Commerce support the bill.

The floor manager will be Rep. Bob Leggett (Calif.), Chairman of the Fisheries & Wildlife Conservation & the Environment Subcommittee (Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee). The bill will be considered under suspension of rules (two-thirds vote and no amendments).

-- House convenes at noon.

- H.R. 3365, A 1-Year Extension of Regulation Q and Federal Credit Union Amendments.

Bill Summary: The bill extends for 1 year (until March 1, 1978) interest rate regulatory authority (Reg Q). In addition it allows federal credit unions to provide additional services to their members, allows federally chartered savings and loan associations located in New York to offer demand deposit accounts and overdrafts (in response to a law passed by the New York state legislature authorizing demand deposit accounts by state-chartered savings and loan associations), and renews, until August 31, 1977, the

FLOOR ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

authority of the Federal Reserve Banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury. The Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs Committee report notes that the one-year extension period of Regulation Q will give the new Administration sufficient time to develop comprehensive financial reform proposals better designed than Reg Q to provide the flexibility that thrift institutions need in order to compete with banks for deposits. The Treasury Department sought a 3-month extension of Regulation Q. The Federal Reserve Board is not opposed to extension of Regulation Q and renewal of its authority to purchase U.S. obligations. The National Credit Union Administration supports the amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act.

The floor manager will be Rep. St Germain (R.I.), Chairman of the Banking Financial Institutions Subcommittee. No amendments were noticed as of close of business Friday, but the House leadership expects amendments that will reflect the banking community's views.

Wednesday -- House convenes at 3:00 PM.

-- H.Res. 287, Financial Ethics.

Bill Summary: The resolution establishes a new code of financial ethics for the House as follows:

- 1) Financial Disclosure -- Members, officers of the House, their principal assistants and professional committee staff are required to file annual financial disclosure statements for themselves and, in most instances, their spouses. Such statements must contain the value and sources of income, gifts, and financial assets and liabilities except for those of a personal nature such as mortgage on a residence.
- 2) Gifts -- Members, officers, and employees of the House are prohibited from accepting gifts totalling over \$100.00 from persons that have a direct interest in legislation before Congress and from foreign nationals. This title also prohibits the conversion to personal use of funds raised at testimonial dinners and other fund-raising events.
- 3) Unofficial Office Accounts; Official Expense Allowances -- Unofficial office accounts are to be abolished and the annual allowance for official expenses is raised from \$2,000 to \$7,000. "Official expenses" include newspaper subscriptions, legislative research services or other expenses incurred in D.C. or anywhere else in the

FLOOR ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

country. This title also prohibits the conversion of campaign funds to personal use.

4) Limitations on Franking Privilege -- Several restrictions are placed on the use of mass mail: Postal patron mailing must be sent at the cheapest rate; Members are limited to the equivalent of six postal patron mailings per year; mass mailings under the frank are prohibited less than 60 days prior to an election; the cost of printing any mass mailing must be paid for with public funds; and others.

5) Foreign Travel -- "Double-dipping", or receiving more in reimbursements than the actual amount of travel expenses is prohibited. Travel at public expense by lame-duck Members is also banned.

6) Outside Earned Income -- Members are prohibited from receiving outside earned income greater than 15% of their salary. Included within the 15% limit is a \$1,000 limit on each honorarium (as increased by the Rules Committee from a \$750 limit).

7) Select Committee on Ethics -- The Rules Committee will offer an amendment to strike this title establishing a Select Committee on Ethics to implement and codify the changes proposed in this resolution. The Speaker and the Rules Committee have announced their intention to establish a similar committee (procedural and non-controversial amendment).

The floor manager will be Rep. Dick Bolling (Mo.), a member of the Rules Committee. The resolution was granted a modified open rule which make in order the following amendments:

- \* amendments may be offered striking the individual titles summarized above
- \* an amendment will be offered to substitute \$15,000 for the 15% of salary as a limit on outside earned income (15% of salary with pay raise is \$8,625)

The rule also provides for votes on amendments adopted in committee as follows:

- \* Ethics Committee: an amendment to strike the exemption for reporting gifts of less than \$35 and the exemption for gifts of personal hospitality
- \* House Administration Committee: technical amendments; and an amendment to make the change in the use of "official expenses" allowance effective at the beginning of this Congress, rather than upon enactment
- \* Rules Committee: amendments to strike the Select Committee on Ethics; to increase from \$750 to \$1,000 the limit on the value of each honorarium Members may accept; and technical amendments

FLOOR ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

- Thursday -- House convenes at 11:00 AM.
- H.J.Res. 269, Urgent Disaster Relief Appropriations, a resolution providing \$200 million in new budget authority in FY 1977 for disaster relief activities resulting from the severe weather conditions prevalent throughout the eastern part of the U.S. The measure will be managed by Chairman Mahon.
- H.Res. 305, Disapproval of Budget Authority. The resolution disapproves the deferral of \$12 million in budget authority for ERDA for magnetic fusion energy R & D projects seeking to explore the use of water as a potential unlimited energy source. The resolution will be managed by Rep. Tom Bevill (Ala.), Chairman of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee. Disapproval resolutions are not open to amendment.
- H.Res. 306, Disapproval of Budget Authority. The resolution disapproves the deferral of \$5.4 million for the Community Operations Program of ERDA. The Program makes assistance payments to three former AEC communities, where large amounts of land are owned by the Federal Government (exempt from local tax rolls). Rep. Bevill will manage the resolution.
- H.Res. 307, Disapproval of Budget Authority. The resolution disapproves the deferral of \$8.2 million for the Biomedical and Environmental Research Program of ERDA. Affected programs include studies on the role of coal in meeting the nation's energy goals, and the need for a balanced relationship between energy needs and environmental impact. Rep. Bevill will manage the resolution.
- H.R. 3839, Second Budget Rescission. The full Appropriations Committee is expected to act on and report the bill on Tuesday.

FLOOR ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

(in millions)

<u>Approved Rescissions</u>		<u>Disapproved Rescissions</u>	
<u>Department/Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Department/Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DOD/Retired Pay	\$143.6	DOD/Shipbuilding and conversion	\$721.0
DOD/Air Force Procurement	14.4	U.S. Travel Service/Salaries & Expenses	.5
Foreign Military Credit Sales	41.5	Commerce/Operations Research & Facilities	1.5
Contributions for Intern'l Peacekeeping Activities	12.0	Coast Guard/Retired Pay	6.8
TOTAL		TOTAL	
\$211.5		\$729.8	

The bill will be managed by Chairman Mahon.

- Conference Report on the Third FY 1977 Budget Resolution (subject to being filed).
- H.R. 3477, Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977. The Ways and Means Committee reported the bill by a vote of 26 to 8.

Bill Summary: The bill provides \$12.7 BILLION in tax cuts and payments in FY 1977, \$17 BILLION in FY 1978 and \$13.4 BILLION in FY 1979. The bill also simplifies income tax returns and the tax computation for most individual taxpayers. Following is a summary of the bill's major provisions:

1976 Tax Rebate -- The bill provides a \$50 per taxpayer and dependent rebate on 1976 taxes for all taxpayers with incomes of \$25,000. or less. The rebate is phased out for persons earning more than \$25,000, with no rebate going to persons earning \$30,000 or more. The rebate is generally limited to a taxpayer's tax liability with exceptions for those persons eligible for the earned income credit and those who would be eligible except for the income phaseout of the credit. The cost of the rebate is \$8.6 BILLION in FY 1977, of which \$7.3 BILLION offsets tax liability and \$1.3 BILLION represents refunds in excess of tax liability.

FLOOR ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

The bill also provides for \$50 payments to beneficiaries of social security, SSI, railroad retirement, Veterans' Administration pensions or compensation, black lung benefits, and state-administered supplements to SSI. (The bill would not, however, permit recipients to receive the \$50 payment if they have tax liability which qualifies them for the \$50 tax rebate.) Payments will also be made to recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). The cost of the payment beneficiaries of various programs is \$1.5 BILLION.

Increase in Standard Deduction -- The bill eliminates the current minimum, percentage, and maximum standard deductions and replaces them with a flat standard deduction of \$2,400 for single persons (up from \$2,200 in the Carter proposal) and \$3,000 for married persons filing a joint return (\$1,500 for married individuals filing separate returns). The increase in the standard deduction will reduce revenues by approximately \$5 BILLION on a yearly basis.

Tax Return Simplification -- The bill provides for a simplification of the tax tables used for computing tax by about 96% of all taxpayers by building into the tax tables the standard deduction, personal exemptions, and the general tax credit.

Jobs Tax Credit -- The bill provides employers with a jobs tax credit equal to 40% of the first \$4,200 (a total credit of \$1,680) of wages paid to additional employees in 1977 and 1978. In 1977 the credit would be computed by taking 40% of the increase in the employer's 1977 unemployment insurance wages over 103% of the 1976 unemployment insurance wages. (For 1978 the credit would be 40% of 1978 unemployment insurance wages over 103% of 1977 unemployment insurance wages.) The bill limits the total credit to \$40,000 per year for each employer.

The bill also provides for an additional 10% credit for the first \$4,200 of wages paid for additional handicapped employees. This credit does not come under the \$40,000 limit.

The bill applies the credit to 1976 and expires after 1978. The cost of the provision is \$700 million in FY 1977, \$2.4 BILLION in FY 1978, and \$1.7 BILLION in FY 1979.

Extension of 1977 Individual Tax Cuts -- The bill extends through 1978 the general tax credit (2% of the first \$9,000 of taxable income or \$35 per taxpayer and dependent) and

FLOOR ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

the earned income credit (equal to 10% of the first \$4,000 of earned income phased out from \$4,000 to \$8,000 with the maximum credit of \$400). These provisions were first included in the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 and subsequently enlarged and expanded in the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

The extension of the general tax credit will cost \$6.8 BILLION in FY 1978 and \$3.9 BILLION in FY 1979. The extension of the earned income credit will reduce receipts by \$1.3 BILLION in FY 1979.

Extension of 1977 Business Tax Cuts -- The bill extends through 1978 the increase in the corporate surtax exemption and the reduction in the corporate tax rate so that the corporate rate structure will continue to be 20% tax on the first \$25,000 of corporate taxable income, 22% on the next \$25,000 and 48% on taxable income above \$50,000.

The extension of this provision will cost \$1 BILLION in FY 1978 and \$1.3 BILLION in FY 1979.

Chairman Ullman will be the floor manager. ↗

- H.R. 2846, Authorizing \$4.7 Million For Repair of Leaks at the John F. Kennedy Center. The Senate passed a similar bill on February 24, 1977.

Senate

- The Senate next meets on Tuesday. There is no clear legislative agenda for the week, so the only major activity we can expect on the Senate floor is consideration of the Warnke nominations, beginning on Thursday. We look for extensive and sometimes acrimonious debate. Votes on the nominations will probably not come until the week of March 7.
- The Conference Report on the Third Budget Resolution may come up next week.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached is forwarded to  
you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Resume of Graciela Olivarez



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

GRACIELA (GRACE) OLIVAREZ

Director, State Planning Office  
for New Mexico

B. 3/9/28



Education:

1970

J.D. Notre Dame School of Law

(Impressed with her broad intellect and her strong commitment to the Hispanic community, Father Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame University, in an unprecedented move, succeeded in having Grace Olivarez admitted to the Law School of Notre Dame even though Grace had never attended college and had not been inside a classroom in 25 years.)

Experience:

1975 --	State Planning Officer, New Mexico State Planning Office
1972 - 1975	Director, Institute for Social Research and Development, University of New Mexico  Professor of Law, University of New Mexico Law School
1970 - 1972	Director, Food for All Program
1970 (June) - (October)	Consultant, National Urban Coalition
1968 - 1969	Urban Development Institute, Purdue University  Consultant, Mayor Richard Hatcher
1969	Volt Information Sciences of Chicago and Washington, D. C.  U.S. Bureau of the Census
1968	U.S. Civil Rights Commission
1967	Office of Economic Opportunity, Los Angeles, California

GRACIELA (GRACE) OLIVAREZ

Experience: (cont.)

1966 - 1967 Arizona State Office of Economic  
Opportunity

1962 - 1966 Staff Specialist for the Choate  
Foundation, Phoenix, Arizona

1952 - 1962 Women's Program Director, Radio Station  
KIFN, Phoenix, Arizona

Other Activities:

Consultant to the National Commission  
on Rural Poverty

Lecturer on culture of Mexican-Americans  
in the Southwest at UCLA and Center for  
the Study of Democratic Institutions in  
Santa Barbara, California

Member, New Mexico Border Commission

Member, Governor's Energy Impact  
Task Force

GRACIELA (GRACE) OLIVAREZ

COMMENTS:

Father Theodore Hesburgh, President, Notre Dame University: Suggested independently that Grace would, in his opinion, make an excellent Ambassadors to Mexico. He characterized her administrative abilities as excellent. "She is the highest level administrator in the state," and opined that her understanding of the culture, the language, the politics and the economics of Mexico made her an excellent choice for the diplomatic post.

Howard Simons, Managing Editor of the Washington Post: "I have enough faith in her to have entrusted my daughter to her care while she lived in New Mexico." Simons described her as bright, imaginative, strong and deeply committed to personal views. "She feels things strongly, something we need more of in this country. Grace is a devout Catholic and has never run away from her religion. She would do well in both a domestic or an overseas assignment."

Dean Ylvisaker, Harvard Graduate School of Education: He has "deep affection and admiration" for Grace. He described her as "first rate", "very forthright". He had hoped she'd end up in the Cabinet. "Grace has matured enormously since 1962. In those days she was less secure in herself and in order to compensate she pushed herself to the breaking point. She had tremendous drive and was a great performer. Since then she has matured and become much more philosophical. She is still forthright in her views but she knows the difference between commitment and rhetoric." (Ylvisaker introduced Grace to Father Hesburgh.)

John D. Rockefeller, III: Worked closely with her on the Commission on Population Growth and the Future. He has had almost no contact with her in the last 4-5 years. He spoke well of Grace. "She was a plus. She was articulate, forthright, constructive, respected. If there was anything at all to fault it would be that she felt things very strongly. Her "pro-life" views were not, in his mind a problem.

GRACIELA (GRACE) OLIVAREZ

COMMENTS: (cont.)

Governor Jerry Apodaca, New Mexico: Indicated that he would be very sorry to have Grace leave state government. He added, however, that she would be a great asset to the Administration should she join it. Apodaca described Grace as a superb administrator who had provided a great service to the State of New Mexico.

John Gardner, Common Cause: John met her when she was asked to join the National Board of Directors of Common Cause. She served on the Board from 1971-74. Gardner described her as "highly intelligent", "fair", "a problem solver who handles her role as a woman and member of a minority group exceedingly well." Gardner said he is very fond of Grace and remarked that she was a "sterling kind of character."

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1977

TO: HAMILTON JORDAN

FROM: JOE ARAGON *ja*

SUBJECT: CHRIS BROWN ON GRACE OLIVAREZ

I just spoke to Chris who had the following to say about Grace:

She is strong, forthright, has been in administrative roles for several years. She fits the model of a career administrator. Her forte lies in dealing with people and problem solving, would make an excellent diplomat.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Tim Kraft -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Press  
Stu Eizenstat  
Z. Brzezinski  
R. Linder

Re: Nuclear Power- Issues & Choices  
Study

*FYI  
Back to sender*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*cc Press*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

March 1, 1977

cc Stu  
Zbig  
J

Tim = Ok for mtg  
to receive report  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Frank Press

JP

A blue ribbon panel, sponsored by The Ford Foundation, has just completed a major study of "Nuclear Power - Issues and Choices". It was made up of nuclear physicists, economists, resource specialists, biologists, and political scientists. We couldn't have picked a better panel starting from scratch; it includes such members as Harold Brown, Nobel Prize economist Kenneth Arrow, among others. Such a distinguished group deserves an audience at the highest levels and I enclose a two page summary of their conclusions.

Although many of the conclusions are obvious, the way in which the group substantiates them and their imprimatur will make this a significant document when it is published.

Dr. Schlesinger and his people know of this work.

Enclosures

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

Summary "Nuclear Power - Issues and Choices"

Report of the Nuclear Energy Policy Study Group

- o Although nuclear power is an important energy source, the United States and the world are not critically dependent on it for future energy supplies or economic development, and it can contribute little to the immediate energy problem. Therefore, there is time for judicious decisions on its development and utilization, taking into account security implications and social costs as well as potential economic benefits.
- o There will be adequate energy supplies in the future, although at higher prices. In this century, oil and gas will continue to be the principal energy source but in decreasing proportion. Looking to the future, vast supplies of coal are available at present costs and probably much more uranium than presently estimated. Although not competitive for electric power generation in this century and probably not in early decades of the next, solar, geothermal, and eventually fusion can supply essentially unlimited energy--at a price.
- o Increased energy costs with or without nuclear power will not have a fundamental effect on the growth of the economy or employment, and need not affect basic life style compared with that expected at constant energy costs.
- o Electricity from nuclear power is and probably will continue to be somewhat cheaper on the average than from coal. However, coal will continue to be competitive in many areas. Uncertainties could shift economic balance either way.
- o Even viewed optimistically, the cost advantages of nuclear power will have little significance on overall economy (small fraction of 1 percent of GNP) in this century, somewhat more thereafter.
- o Social costs of nuclear and coal power are so uncertain that they do not provide a basis to change economic conclusions.
  - In normal operations, nuclear power has considerably less adverse effect on health and environment than coal.
  - Nuclear wastes can be safely disposed of permanently despite poor record of waste management to date.
  - When nuclear accidents are considered, comparison between nuclear and coal power is less clear since accident probabilities are very uncertain; however, even with extremely pessimistic and unlikely accident assumptions, impact of nuclear accidents on health on an average rate-of-loss basis is within the range of coal health effects.
- o Resolution of uncertainties of social costs of coal and nuclear will take a long time. In meantime, potential social costs should be reduced:

- For nuclear, stricter siting since most of risk from few sites, and emphasis on actually improving safety rather than simply confirming that plants are safe enough.
- For coal, reduction in emissions of sulfur-related and other pollutants and greater attention to siting.
- o Nuclear weapon proliferation is the most serious risk associated with nuclear power. However, this problem is not uniquely connected with nuclear power or within our unilateral control. Although largely a political problem, nuclear power can seriously complicate proliferation problem if plutonium is introduced into the fuel cycle as a result of plutonium recycle in LWRs, plutonium breeders, or reprocessing for waste management.
- o Plutonium reprocessing and recycle in LWRs has little, if any, economic significance and should be postponed indefinitely.
- o Although plutonium breeders are a major additional energy source, they will not compete with LWRs or coal in this century or have a significant economic advantage in the early decades of the next century. The commercialization of the LMFBR should therefore be deferred and the breeder program recast as a long-range insurance program against very high future energy costs.
- o The waste management program should be refocused on very secure permanent and retrievable storage of spent fuel elements without reprocessing.
- o Uranium enrichment facilities should be expanded under government control when necessary to assure worldwide alternatives to a plutonium economy; however, worldwide expansion of enrichment capacity, reduction in demand, and new technical developments call for reassessment of extent and timing of requirements for new capacity.
- o U.S. should take the lead in building international consensus for export policies restricting trade in facilities for plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment and requiring safeguards on all nuclear power facilities and materials.

## NUCLEAR ENERGY POLICY STUDY GROUP

### List of Members

- Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr. (Chairman), Director, Policy and Program Development, The MITRE Corporation, Washington Operations
- Seymour Abrahamson, Professor of Genetics, University of Wisconsin
- Kenneth Arrow, James Bryant Conant University Professor, Harvard University
- Harold Brown, President, California Institute of Technology
- Albert Carnesale, Associate Director, Program for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University
- Abram Chayes, Felix Frankfurter Professor of Law, Harvard Law School
- Hollis B. Chenery, Vice President, Development Policy, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Paul Doty, Director, Program for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University
- Philip Farley, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution
- Richard L. Garwin, IBM Fellow, IBM Corporation, Thomas J. Watson Research Center
- Marvin Goldberger, Eugene Higgins Professor of Physics, Princeton University
- Carl Kaysen, David W. Skinner Visiting Professor of Political Science, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Hans H. Landsberg, Co-Director, Energy and Materials Division, Resources for the Future
- Gordon J. MacDonald, Henry R. Luce Third Century Professor of Environmental Studies and Policy, Dartmouth College
- Joseph S. Nye, Jr., Professor of Government, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University
- Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, Director, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
- Howard Raiffa, Frank P. Ramsey Professor of Managerial Economics, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
- George Rathjens, Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- John C. Sawhill, President, New York University
- Thomas C. Schelling, Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University
- Arthur Upton, Professor of Pathology, State University of New York at Stony Brook

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: FDAA Status Report on Major  
Disaster/Emergency Declara-  
tions Through Feb. 16, 1977

~~THE~~ WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

## STATUS OF MAJOR DISASTER/EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS, FEBRUARY 16, 1977

STATE	DECLARATION & DATE	FORM OF ASSISTANCE	TO-DATE	COST ESTIMATED TOTAL
<u>Maryland</u> (15 counties & City of Baltimore)	Major disaster 1/26/77	Disaster unemployment asst.	\$ 409,500	\$ 2,100,000
		SBA loans	\$ 875,800	--
		Emergency food stamps	\$ 297,600	--
<u>Virginia</u> (26 counties & 13 indepen- dent cities)	Major disaster 1/26/77	Disaster unemployment asst.	\$ 354,660	\$ 1,900,000
		SBA loans	\$ 287,900	\$ 435,000
		Emergency food stamps	\$ 160,590	--
		DOL public employment	\$ 744,000	\$ 744,000
<u>New York</u> (9 counties)	Emergency 1/29/77	Snow removal	--	\$ 16,000,000
	Major disaster 2/5/77	Cost sharing of local govern- ment snow removal	--	\$ 9,000,000
		Disaster unemployment asst.	--	\$ 14,000,000
		SBA loans	--	--
		Emergency food stamps	--	--
		DOL public employment	--	\$ 3,300,000
<u>Pennsylvania</u> (21 counties)	Emergency 1/29/77	Snow removal	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
	Assistance terminated 2/10/77)			
<u>Florida</u> (35 counties)	Major disaster 1/31/77	Disaster unemployment asst.	\$4,200,000	\$ 38,000,000
		FmHA emergency loans	\$1,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
		Emergency food stamps	\$ 763,000	--
		CSA grant	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
<u>Indiana</u> (40 counties)	Emergency 2/2/77	Snow removal	--	\$ 600,000
<u>Ohio</u> (46 counties)	Emergency 2/2/77	Snow removal	--	\$ 1,500,000
<u>Michigan</u> (12 counties)	Emergency 2/5/77	Snow removal	--	\$ 1,100,000
<u>New Jersey</u> (10 counties)	Major disaster 2/8/77	Emergency unemployment asst.	--	\$ 2,700,000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1977

*Stu - The Florida case is excessive. Tighten up all of them, particularly Fla, if possible.*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*  
Lynn Daft *J*

SUBJECT: FDAA Status Report of Major Disaster/Emergency Declarations Through February 16, 1977

As you will remember we asked FDAA for a regular monthly update on the amount of money spent on and the status of major disaster/emergency declarations, because of the necessarily rather open-ended nature of the declarations.

I am not attaching the lengthy state-by-state summary FDAA has provided to me at my request to save you reading time. I have reviewed it thoroughly and will have it available for you if you desire to review it. I believe the attached chart provides a sufficient summary. It does not include the Mississippi and Louisiana declarations which you made last week and which will be reflected in the next FDAA report.

Highlights of the report include:

-- Over the past 3 weeks, the President has declared five major disasters and five emergencies involving nine States (with New York receiving one of each).

-- The estimated total cost of these declarations is slightly in excess of \$100 million with the New York and Florida declarations accounting for about 85 percent of this, in approximately equal proportions.

-- Though snow removal has been completed in all States (after clearing over 30,000 miles of highway), at least three -- Indiana, Ohio, and Mississippi -- are preparing requests for major disaster designations so as to receive additional financial assistance for local government snow removal and highway repair.

-- Some program abuse has reportedly occurred in both New York and Florida, involving unemployment assistance, food stamps, and reported kickbacks between snow removal general contractors and sub-contractors. All cases are under investigation.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Bert Lance

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President  
Stu Eizenstat  
Hamilton Jordan  
Bob Lipshutz  
Frank Moore  
Jody Powell  
Jack Watson

Re: Revised employment ceiling

*original memo to  
Bob Linder  
for handling*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY

C. C. LANCE

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

cc: To Bert - Good.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

If we can hold to the 1,906,000 it will be great!

J.

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Bert Lance, Director *B. Lance*  
SUBJECT: Revised employment ceilings

BACKGROUND

You asked that the number of permanent civilian employees be held as closely as possible to the December level of 1,902,000, with no more than a 1% increase-- or up to a total of 1,921,000--permitted. This outlines the way we propose to carry out your instructions.

DISCUSSION

We suggest that you temporarily direct that hiring of civilian workers be limited to 3 of 4 vacancies. Exemptions to this limit would include hiring involving the safety of human life and protection of property, as well as policy making jobs.

The limit would remain in effect only until OMB is able to review employment levels with the agencies and establish new employment ceilings. We plan to complete the review by April 1 and advise the agencies of their new ceilings a few days later. The ceilings would be effective as of the end of fiscal years 1977 and 1978. To insure compliance and permit some flexibility in seasonal hiring, we would ask the agencies to provide us also with target employment levels as of June 30, 1977 and March 31, 1978 and, once agreed, would treat those levels as ceilings as well.

While most of the Cabinet would prefer no freeze on hiring, most of them agree that ceilings be set to control employment and that some sort of hold on employment be initiated in the meantime. Of course, most of them would prefer no decrease in employment planned for their agency. We believe that a temporary freeze is desirable both to gain serious attention and to stop any surge in hiring until a thorough review of employment levels can be made. If you agree to issue the general directive, we will follow with the necessary instructions.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum.

Attachments

*[Faint handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page]*

Executive Branch (Less Postal Service)  
 FY 1977 - Full-time Permanent Employment  
 Ceiling Revisions

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Carter Budget Sept. 30, 1977</u>	<u>Revised Ceiling Sept. 30, 1977*</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Agriculture	83,475	82,014	-1,461
Commerce	29,850	29,328	-522
DOD-Mil	928,000	911,760	-16,240
DOD-Civ	28,990	28,483	-507
HEW	142,400	139,908	-2,492
HUD	15,570	15,298	-272
Interior	62,111	61,024	-1,087
Justice	52,413	51,496	-917
Labor	16,845	16,550	-295
State	22,920	22,519	-401
DOT	72,774	71,500	-1,274
Treasury	111,635	109,681	-1,954
ERDA	8,692	8,540	-152
EPA	10,150	10,150	--
GSA	36,050	35,419	-631
NASA	23,816	23,399	-417
VA	201,675	198,146	-3,529
Other:			
AID	6,150	6,042	-108
CSC	7,031	6,908	-123
FEA	4,073	4,002	-71
NRC	2,529	2,485	-44
Panama Canal	13,489	13,253	-236
SBA	4,434	4,356	-78
TVA	17,365	17,061	-304
USIA	8,745	8,592	-153
Misc.	<u>41,685</u>	<u>40,956</u>	<u>-729</u>
Subtotal	1,952,867	1,918,870	33,997
Contingencies	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,130</u>	<u>+130</u>
Total	1,954,867	1,921,000	33,867

\*Assumes a 1.75% reduction, all agencies except Environmental Protection Agency.

*9/30/77 - \$1,906,000*

2/28/77

Executive Branch (Less Postal Service)  
 FY 1978 - Full-time Permanent Employment  
 Ceiling Revisions

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Carter Budget Sept. 30, 1978</u>	<u>Revised Ceiling Sept. 30, 1978*</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Agriculture	84,153	82,470	-1,683
Commerce	29,812	29,216	-596
DOD-Mil	920,840	902,423	-18,417
DOD-Civ	28,912	28,334	-578
HEW	143,125	140,263	-2,862
HUD	16,790	16,454	-336
Interior	62,585	61,333	-1,252
Justice	53,840	52,763	-1,077
Labor	17,019	16,679	-340
State	23,041	22,580	-461
DOT	73,991	72,511	-1,480
Treasury	111,879	109,641	-2,238
ERDA	9,052	8,871	-181
EPA	10,150	<del>10,150</del> 10,150	--
GSA	36,249	35,524	-725
NASA	23,737	23,262	-475
VA	205,529	201,418	-4,111
Other:			
AID	6,150	6,027	-123
CSC	7,055	6,914	-141
FEA	4,031	3,950	-81
NRC	2,695	2,641	-54
Panama Canal	13,489	13,219	-270
SBA	4,569	4,478	-91
TVA	17,892	17,534	-358
USIA	8,665	8,492	-173
Misc.	<u>42,026</u>	<u>41,185</u>	<u>-841</u>
Subtotal	1,957,276	1,918,332	-38,944
Contingencies	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,668</u>	<u>-2,332</u>
Total	1,962,276	1,921,000	-41,276

\*Assumes a 2.0% reduction, all agencies except Environmental Protection Agency.

2/28/77

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MAR 1 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

One of the top priorities of this Administration is to manage the affairs of Government more efficiently. As part of this effort, we must hold Federal employment to the lowest number needed to operate effectively. Toward that end, I am imposing a limitation on the hiring of Federal civilian workers pending the establishment of revised employment ceilings.

I ask that you issue instructions limiting the number of appointments to full-time permanent positions in your agency to not more than 75 percent of the number of vacancies occurring after February 28, 1977. This limitation should be made effective at once and will remain in effect until new employment ceilings for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 have been established.

I am instructing the Office of Management and Budget and the Civil Service Commission to issue guidance on this directive. In addition, I delegate authority to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to grant specific exceptions in a very limited number of cases, when such action is necessary to preserve the continuity of Government by assuring that essential services are provided and that fundamental needs are met.

You should make every effort to avoid requesting exceptions by making personnel reallocations within your respective agencies to meet needs of highest priority and to assure that vital and basic services are not interrupted. Contracting with firms and institutions outside the Government will not be used to alleviate the effect of this directive.

I am depending on you to give this effort your sincere support and personal attention.

  
JIMMY CARTER

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Susan Clough

Re: Domestic Policy Status Report

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*cc copy of  
my note and  
Stu's note  
RQ*

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT TODAY



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

cc Stu  
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Domestic Policy Status Report

This is the first of what will be, unless you disapprove, a regular weekly status report about projects under way and their status. I will mention only those major projects, many of which you have asked us to pursue.

1. Election Reform. We are working closely with the Vice President's staff. Memo and proposed Message to Congress will be to you by March 11. ✓
2. D.C. Voting Representation. Background memo for meeting with House District Committee to you by March 11. ✓
3. Airline Deregulation. Draft Message sent to you February 28. We are meeting with agency heads on testimony which has been requested by Congress. ✓
4. Regulatory Reform. Message to Congress on general regulatory reform to you the third week in March. ✓
5. Simplification of Regulation. Memorandum on ways to simplify and clarify regulations will be to you by March 7. ✓
6. Consumer Protection Agency. Decision memo to you by March 4. ✓
7. Consumer Issues. Decision memo on additional legislative proposals in Congress endorsed by consumer groups to you by March 9. ✓
8. Hatch Act. Background memo on revision legislation to you by March 4. ✓
9. Water Resources Projects. Criteria to you by April 15. ✓

*Also assessment of projects which are in doubt.*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

10. Clean Air Act. Decision memo to you by March 9. ✓
11. Environmental Message. To you by March 15. ✓
12. Oil Spills Prevention and Liability. Decision memo to you by March 4. ✓
13. Tuna/Porpoise Situation. Decision memo to you by March 7. ✓
14. Labor Legislative Program. Briefing memo for meeting with George Meany to you by March 3. ✓
15. Farm Bill. Final departmental decisions have not yet been made. Hope to have proposed bill to you by mid-March. ✓
16. Community Services Agency. Recommendations on Joe Aragon's memo by March 10. ✓
17. Youth Employment. Draft message to you by March 7. ✓
18. New York City. Note potential for default March 11. We are following closely. ✓
19. Hospital Cost Containment. Proposed bill to you by mid-March. ✓

In addition to these activities we are working closely with the agencies on development of legislation to implement the 1977 legislative program, and on Task Forces on Welfare, Undocumented Aliens, and Banking Regulatory Reform.

In the next several weeks we plan to focus on next year's legislative agenda.

*John - This is a heavy load for you. Be sure to let agencies do as much of the work as possible - J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

G.F.  
5751-2

March 1, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

RE:

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR BARCELO *3/2*

*Carlos Romero-Barcelo*

You have a letter from Governor Barcelo requesting appointment of a new U.S./Puerto Rico Commission "to examine the social and economic problems of Puerto Rico and to make recommendations regarding statehood." I recommend that you not agree to appoint such a joint commission. The situation is rife with political implications which revolve around the issue of Puerto Rico statehood. Governor Barcelo ran on a pro-statehood platform and is, therefore, very interested in pursuing that goal.

I recommend that you take either of the following positions:

(1) After hearing Governor Barcelo's presentation, tell him that you do not think it necessary to propose a joint commission, but encourage him to appoint a commission on his own. Or

(2) Tell him that you have the matter under consideration and will give him a decision later.

You can reiterate that it has been U.S. public policy since 1953 that if the Puerto Rico Legislature should adopt a Resolution in favor of independence, the President would recommend to the Congress that independence be granted; the same would be true for statehood.

You could also express a desire for better coordination of all Federal programs serving Puerto Rico. As part of our reorganization efforts, we will be reviewing numerous domestic programs which critically affect Puerto Rico, e.g., welfare reform, CETA, etc.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

FG-66/A  
FG-276/A  
FG-11-4/A  
PR 7-1

(10)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
SUBJECT: SWEARING IN CEREMONY FOR:  
Sam Brown--ACTION  
Max Cleland--Veterans Administration  
Evan Dobelle--Protocol

2:00 p.m., Oval Office  
*Meeting 3/2*

- 1:45 All guests and participants cleared through the Southwest Gate (see attached guest list).
- 1:50 All guests wait in the West Wing Lobby  
Participants go to the Cabinet Room for briefing with Jack Watson. Participants are:  
  
  - Judge Ken McFarlan Smith--friend of Max Cleland's from Virginia
  - Sam Brown--Director of ACTION
  - Alison Teal--Sam's friend and Bible holder
  - Max Cleland--Administrator of Veterans Administration
  - Rev. George Watson--Max's pastor from Lithonia and Bible holder
  - Evan Dobelle--Chief of Protocol
  - Kit Dobelle--Evan's wife and Bible holder
- 1:58 Everyone proceed to Oval Office. Participants stand together at your desk.
- 2:00 You enter from the study and join Sam, Max and Evan.
- 2:02 You make brief remarks about each of them (see attached talking points) and then ask Judge Smith to administer the oath.
- 2:10 You thank the guests, invite them for coffee in the Cabinet Room, and shake hands with them.

## Swearing-in of Dobelle

1. Mr. Dobelle is of the same generation of young Americans as Max Cleland and Sam Brown. At 31, he is the youngest Chief of Protocol in our nation's history.

2. Like Max Cleland, Sam Brown, and so many others of their generation, Evan Dobelle personifies an ideal of service to the nation. He has a remarkably broad background in both elected and appointed office, and has enjoyed success both as a Republican and as a Democrat.

3. He has served as executive assistant to Senator Brooke and Commissioner of Environmental Management of Massachusetts, and was twice elected Mayor of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

4. He will need all his skills as a young manager and unifier in his work as Chief of Protocol. He will be Ambassador to the Ambassadors, as well as to heads of state on official visits to Washington.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

Tim Kraft -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Midge Costanza  
Greg Schneiders

Re: Meeting with John Shanklin

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Tim Kraft comment:

"I think we really could hold this to 5 minutes: seat Shanklin, serve coffee and 2 rolls, bring in the President for a cup of coffee (and 2 minute media drill), get White House pictures, and President leaves - let's do it."

--Rick

*ok  
J*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: MIDGE COSTANZA *mc*  
DATE: February 28, 1977  
SUBJECT: JOHN SHANKLIN

*ok*  
*J*

You will recall that in December 1974 (at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel) John Shanklin committed himself to support your candidacy and you invited him to breakfast at The White House. You have since repeated this invitation. We have attached several press clippings for your review.

Tim Kraft and I have discussed this invitation and we concur that this is something that would be very meaningful to Mr. Shanklin, and that coffee and Danish in The Oval Office would be a splendid "people" thing to do. May I suggest that you meet with Mr. Shanklin at your convenience? Thanks.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

Attachments

cc: Mr. Tim Kraft

The Atlanta Journal  
December 13, 1974

'I'LL VOTE FOR HIM'

# Carter's 1st Try For Vote Winner

Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — It was still nine hours before he was to make his formal announcement.

But following an appearance before a group of Washington newsmen Tuesday, Gov. Jimmy Carter decided, "Now is as good a time as any."

So as he strolled through the lobby of Washington's ritzy Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, where the meeting had taken place, Carter approached the first man he spotted. Smiling, he thrust out his hand and declared: "Hello, I'm Jimmy Carter of Georgia. I'm running for president, and I would appreciate your vote."

The man started, then said snappily. "Mr. Carter, you can count on me."

Irony of ironies, 68-year-old John Shanklin of Langley Park, Md., turned out to be a native Southerner (from South Carolina) who attended the University of Georgia for one year, whose father had lived in Atlanta for 40 years and

who has relatives now residing in Smyrna, Ga.

Shanklin, building engineer for the hotel, told a reporter after the encounter, "Hell, yes, if a man running for president bothers to come over and shake my hand, hell, yes, I'll vote for him." Shanklin said that through the mass media, he has followed Carter's political career "because he's from the South."

"He's got the know-how, I'll tell you," Shanklin said, "and one of the best personalities I've ever seen. He's got as good a chance as anybody. He would make a fine president."

Outside the hotel, Carter reached into the breast pocket of his jacket for a little black book. Jotting down Shanklin's name, he said, "Well, here's number one." Then, resuming his gait up 16th St. NW, in the direction of the White House a mere two blocks away, he wondered aloud: how many more hands will he shake, how many more voters will he attract in the coming months?

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

- FOR STAFFING
- FOR INFORMATION
- TO PRESIDENT  
TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

page 2-A.

possible that they are grouping up," he said.

Wirephoto

responsibility to regulate interstate prices.

state 500 votes but said it would not come before Ford's visit to the state Friday and probably not before the GOP con-

# Seneca Man First To Get Jimmy Carter Pitch

By JERRY ALEXANDER  
Oconee-Pickens Bureau

SENECA — The first hand Jimmy Carter grasped and the first person he asked to vote for him in the race for president was that of Seneca native J. B. Shanklin.

And by being so friendly back in December 1974, Carter instantly won a staunch friend and supporter.

Shanklin, who is taking a few weeks off from his job as engineer at Washington's Ritz Sheraton-Carolton Hotel, relaxed at his Seneca farm Wednesday and talked about Jimmy Carter.

He recalled he met the Georgian for the first time in the lobby of the hotel about 10 one morning.

It was still several hours before Carter was to make his formal announcement that would start his campaign.

As Carter strolled through the lobby, the first man he met was Shanklin, a veteran of many years in the nation's capital.

Smiling, Carter thrust out his hand and said, "Hello, I'm Jimmy Carter of Georgia. I'm running for president, and I would appreciate your vote."

He found a friend in that instant. Shanklin quickly retorted, "Mr. Carter you can count on me."

A story from Washington in the Atlanta Journal on Dec. 13, 1974, quotes Carter outside the hotel as saying, "Well, there's No. 1," as he jotted down Shanklin's name in a little black book. He then

resumed his gait up 16th Street NW in the direction of the White House.

Wednesday beneath the cool shade trees of his historic family home, Shanklin's faith in Carter remained undaunted. He has met the nominee several times in recent months.

"I'm going to eat breakfast with him in the White House," Shanklin said with a gleam in his eye. He said Carter has invited him, and Shanklin is not about to forget it.

"I asked him a few weeks ago if the invitation for hominy grits and sausage was still on and he said, 'Yes, it still goes,' " the engineer laughed.

At that first meeting, Shanklin said he was really impressed with Carter's manner. In fact the

candidate's personality so left its mark on the hotel employe he went downstairs and told fellow employes about Carter.

Shanklin will tell you the straightforwardness of Georgia-born and reared Jimmy Carter, coupled with his personality and beaming smile, "makes him a man you don't forget."

A few weeks ago when Carter was in Washington on business again he came face to face with the hotel engineer.

"Carter said, 'Mr. Shanklin, we've got one foot in the door of the White House,' " Shanklin said "And I believe him."

SHANKLIN'S HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER

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r the good ideas!



BRANDYWINE, Wil-  
aware—Trudy Taylor's  
because she has been  
in's Maid of the Year.

# Sheraton Inn-Military Circle In On-The-Job Training Program

SHERATON  
House  
Oregon

Fifteen high school students in this Norfolk, Virginia, community are taking a Hotel-Motel Management course, part of which consists of practice work. The idea is to prepare students for entry-level jobs and the *Sheraton Inn-Military Circle* is glad to participate in the program by having several of the students train with them for three hours a week.

Their classroom training consists of practical math and an introduction to bookkeeping, ac-

counting, engineering, front desk work, housekeeping, personnel and sales. In their practice work they learn the realities of innkeeping and some of them say they now want to go into hotel work after graduating.

Says Robert Good, general manager of the *Sheraton Inn*, "If they get out of high school and stay with us, we'll have good employees already trained," and the investment, he says, "isn't that much that we can't absorb it."

Photos courtesy of Norfolk Ledger-Star



SHERATON INN-MILITARY CIRCLE, Norfolk, Virginia—Melodye L. Carr, front office manager, gives some instruction to student Teresa Hobert who is doing practice work as a desk clerk for her high school course in hotel/motel work.



SHERATON INN-MILITARY CIRCLE, Norfolk, Virginia—High School student-in-training David Galyean works as a busboy and room service waiter and says he hopes it will give him "a skill to fall back on if I find I'm not ready for college or college isn't for me."



SHERATON-CARLTON, Washington, D.C.—John Shanklin, building engineer, who is looking forward to breakfast in the White House if Jimmy Carter becomes President.

## John Shanklin Was The First To Know

If Jimmy Carter wins the election in November, John Shanklin, building engineer for Washington's *Sheraton-Carlton*, is going to the White House to have breakfast with him. That's a promise the Democratic presidential candidate made when he visited the hotel recently. It should be easy to keep—the White House is just two blocks away.

Shanklin first met the smiling candidate about a year and a half ago when Carter first started campaigning for the Presidency of the United States. He walked up to Shanklin in the hotel lobby and said, "Hi, I'm Jimmy Carter—and you're the first to know I'm running for President."

Carter's formal announcement was made some nine hours later.

When Carter returned to the *Sheraton-Carlton* recently, he remembered Shanklin, found out that he, too, hails from the South (he attended the University of Georgia) and extended the invitation to the White House.

There's no question as to who John Shanklin will vote for on Election Day.

## Unifood Is Sheraton's 'Quality Control Arm'

A challenging question sometimes asked of Peter Karpaty, Sheraton's director of Food and Beverage Operations, is, "How can you be sure that top quality food is being used by hotels and motor inns thousands of miles from your office?"

Karpaty's answer is, "Unifood!"

Unifood, the food purchasing division of Sheraton, is uniquely equipped to act as Sheraton's "quality control arm." Unifood's 12 offices achieve Step One of quality control by buying only those items which meet Sheraton specifications. Step Two is encompassed by Unifood's allied services which include inspecting receiving operations at the hotel/inn level and training receiving personnel so that only quality products find their way into the Sheraton kitchens which it serves.

A new dimension in quality control has recently been added—"UPLP"—the Unifood Private Label Program. Products judged

