1/10/79 [1]

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 1/10/79 [1]; Container 102

To See Complete Finding Aid:
http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/ att.	From Schlesinger to The President (11 pp.) re: Iranian Oil Situation OPENED 8/17/93	1/4/79	A

FILE LOCATION
Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File 1/10/79 [1] BOX 114

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

~~SECRET~~

This document consists of 10 pages
No. 1 of 6 copies, Series A

Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

C

January 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM SCHLESINGER

SUBJECT: IRANIAN OIL SITUATION

Summary

The shortages that are currently projected to result from the cessation of Iranian oil production are manageable in the short-term. Continuation of the curtailments through the summer of 1979, however, could lead to actual supply shortages during next winter's peak demand period.

The elimination of Iranian exports since Christmas is now being offset by increases in production in other producing countries. On balance, world oil markets have lost 5.0 to 5.5 million b/d of Iranian oil exports. Increased production elsewhere, the largest portion of which is from Saudi Arabia, is adding almost 3.5 million barrels a day. The current worldwide shortfall is, therefore, approximately 1.5 to 2.0 million barrels of oil a day.

In the short-term, this shortfall can be managed by stock drawdowns. This, however, requires the consuming nations to borrow against future supplies. Before the onset of winter, petroleum stocks are normally high so they can be drawndown to meet high winter demand. If higher than normal drawdowns occur this winter to compensate for Iranian shortfalls, and if Iranian exports are not resumed in the next month or two, the normal build-up of stocks that occurs in the spring in preparation for summer demand peaks could be jeopardized. If Iranian production remains at substantially curtailed levels beyond the summer of 1979, it is clear that supplies will be inadequate to build-up inventories for next winter's peak demand, even if we experience no actual supply shortages this summer.

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure subject to Administrative and Criminal Sanctions

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 3/18/93 DOE Ltr RE MR-NLC-92-90
BY NARS, DATE 7/22/93

☐ DECLASSIFY
or
☒ REVIEW on: 1-4-1999
(date or event)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by ~~F.~~ R. Pagnotta
(Original Authority)

In the very near-term, minor product shortages and rising prices for small volumes of spot purchases could trigger hoarding by private citizens and businesses, thereby creating a more serious, psychologically-induced shortage. This possibility makes it critically important that the Administration reassure the public that the current situation is manageable while urging prudent, voluntary conservation efforts as a hedge against possible longer-range curtailments.

During the duration of any Iranian production curtailment, the world's oil supply system will have virtually no reserve capacity should some other crises develop. With a major portion of the Iranian shortfall being made up by increased production in Saudi Arabia, the ability and willingness of the Saudis to maintain such levels of production also becomes critical. If the Saudis continue to produce at full capacity for several more months, the reservoir problems that were an important factor in the Saudi decision to restrict the volume of production to 8.5 MBD last year could reappear. If these problems become serious, the Saudis will be under increasing pressure to once again order production cutbacks.

The technical concerns over the Saudi fields have not disappeared, and each day output stays above the 8.5 million barrel per day ceiling, some of the reservoir pressure improvements made in 1978 are lost. It will be up to the Saudi leadership to decide at what point the technical damage that results from sustaining production is greater than the political damage that would be sustained by lowering output.

Another major variable during the duration of any continued Iranian curtailment is the weather. The warmer-than-average winter being experienced in the United States reduces the level of required stock drawdowns and improves the chances for successfully rebuilding stocks for the next peak demand period. The colder-than-average winter now being experienced in Europe places increased demands on an already oil-short world market. Even if supplies prove sufficient for the duration of any curtailment, the price effects of the demand for oil that will be needed to rebuild stocks may well have a serious inflationary impact on U.S. prices.

We will be monitoring all of these world oil market factors closely, and have developed a set of domestic contingency plans which could be activated quickly, if necessary.

SUPPLEMENTAL
INFORMATION

World Oil Production

Until strikes began in late October, Iranian oil production was averaging about 6 million b/d. As a result of intermittent strikes and slowdowns, production during November and December averaged less than 3 million b/d. Since Christmas, production has averaged less than .4 million b/d, sufficient to meet less than half of Iranian domestic consumption, and all exports have ceased. Expatriate supervisory personnel of the Iranian oil consortium companies are being evacuated.

The prospects for increased production and resumption of exports are uncertain:

- Under current conditions, production is not likely to be restored beyond the level necessary to meet domestic demand (.8 million b/d).
- If the political/security situation improves, but expatriate personnel do not return, restoration of production to even 3 million b/d could take up to 90 days.
- If political stability and security are reestablished and foreign personnel return promptly, production could be restored to a level of 4-4.5 million b/d within 60 days.

In the most pessimistic case, world oil markets will have to accommodate the loss of 5.0 to 5.5 million b/d from Iran for a prolonged period. Increases in production elsewhere of up to a maximum of 3.5 million b/d have reduced the net shortfall to a range of 1.5 to 2.0 million b/d, with Saudi Arabia representing the single largest source of this additional production.

General Worldwide Impacts

Thus far the impact of the Iranian oil cutbacks on world oil markets has been limited by transportation lags, the rapid availability of alternative supplies and the high level of world oil stocks. World oil stocks, including oil currently at sea, are sufficient to cover the net shortfall resulting from a complete loss of Iranian exports for at least 2 to 3 months. Based on the experience of 1973-74, the international oil companies will probably redistribute world supplies to spread the shortfall relatively evenly among the various consuming regions.

Next Several Months

Over the next three months, however, some problems can be anticipated:

- o Prices. As the oil market continues to tighten, spot prices for both crude oil and refined products will rise rapidly. Isolated bids of $20/barrel have already been reported.

- o Distribution. While worldwide stocks in the aggregate are adequate to make up the shortfall for 2-3 months, there is the possibility that certain countries or regions will be more severely impacted than others. If redistribution efforts by the international oil companies prove insufficient, one or more of the seriously affected member countries might seek to activate the International Energy Agency's emergency sharing system, which goes into effect when any country experiences a 7% reduction of normal supply. Based on discussions with the governments of the Netherlands, Japan, the UK, and other IEA governments which are heavily dependent on Iranian supplies, it appears unlikely that the IEA emergency sharing system will be triggered in the near future.

- o Hoarding. Rising spot prices and isolated regional shortages could trigger hoarding by individual consumers. If gasoline and heating oil tanks are constantly being topped off, working inventories would be further reduced, leading to more serious spot shortages.

Outlook for 1979

Over the next 6-12 months the outlook varies considerably, depending on the assumed level of Iranian and Saudi Arabian oil production:

- o If Iranian production is restored to a level of 4-4.5 million b/d, and the Saudis continue production at a level of approximately 2 million b/d above their ceiling of 8.5 million b/d, market conditions would return to normal. Stocks would be rebuilt in time for next winter and a margin of spare capacity to cope with other supply cutbacks would be restored.

- If Iranian production rises to a level of 2-3 million b/d, the world oil market will remain extremely tight even if the Saudis continue their increased production. Stocks may not be fully rebuilt for next winter and there will be little if any spare capacity to accommodate any additional supply interruptions. Spot prices are likely to stay above OPEC official price levels.

- If Iranian production remains between 0 and 1 million b/d, even with a continuation of increased Saudi production, world oil markets would clearly experience actual supply shortages no later than early next winter. Additionally, spot prices could be substantially above official OPEC prices by late fall, encouraging OPEC to impose another large official price increase in late 1979 or early 1980.

Effect on U.S. Markets and Measures to Reduce Domestic Petroleum Demand

The U.S share of the net worldwide shortfall of 1.5 to 2.0 million b/d of oil production will be approximately 500,000 b/d. U.S. stock levels are sufficient to accommodate additional drawdowns equal to this rate for approximately 60 days. Because of tankers already at sea, it will be another 30 to 40 days before the shortage is actually felt in reduced tanker deliveries.

Continuation of Iranian curtailments beyond the next several months could turn an already tight gasoline market into one of spot shortages this summer, and may well jeopardize distillate fuel supplies and prices next winter. In an effort to minimize the difficulties of rebuilding stocks whenever production is restored, it will be important to both assure Americans that the current problem is manageable while urging them to undertake voluntary conservation efforts such as observing the 55 mph speed limit, reducing discretionary driving, turning back thermostats, and using natural gas wherever possible as prudent steps in anticipation of any prolonged curtailment. A more detailed description of potential effects on various U.S. markets is attached in Appendix I.

If the curtailment continues beyond the next several months, a list of initiatives that can save approximately 750,000 barrels of additional oil per day has been prepared. The following table summarizes the oil savings associated with these initiatives:

		REQUIRED ACTION	OIL SAVINGS (MB/D)
o	Oil to Natural Gas Switching by Utilities and Industrial Operations	Finalization of FERC-DOE rules	up to 300-400*
o	Oil to Coal Switching	Environmental waivers	35
o	Transfer of Electricity from Coal or Nuclear Facilities to Oil Dependent Facilities	Coordination of utility wheeling of power	100-150**
o	Higher Lead and MMT in Gasoline	Temporary suspension of EPA enforcement	45-50
o	Deferral of Deliveries to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve	Negotiation of time exchanges	300
	TOTAL		up to 775-935

A more detailed discussion of these and several other possible measures is attached in Appendix II:

Conclusion

The cutback in Iranian production does not pose substantial problems in the short-term. The measures outlined above should be adequate to deal with a prolonged shortfall caused by virtually no Iranian exports over an extended period of time. The greatest short-term danger, outside of another crisis elsewhere in the world, would be an overreaction by the public, leading to panic buying and hoarding. I have therefore taken steps to urge the public to conserve where possible as a prudent step in anticipating any longer-term curtailments while offering the assurance that these developments do not currently pose significant oil supply problems for the U.S.

* The variation in the estimate depends upon the severity of the winter weather.

** The higher figure includes north to south wheeling along the West Coast from the Pacific Northwest.

APPENDIX I

U.S. Impacts

U.S. imports from Iran have been running at approximately 900 thousand b/d, about 5% of total U.S. consumption and 10% of U.S. imports. Slightly more than half of the Iranian oil is received directly as crude oil, while the balance is refined in the Caribbean and imported primarily as residual fuel oil. Since the normal transit time from the Persian Gulf is about 40 days, the full impact of the current shutdown will not hit the U.S. market until late January or early February. Current deliveries are somewhat lower than normal, however, due to the fluctuations in Iranian production during November.

If there is a worldwide shortfall of 1.5 to 2.0 million b/d, U.S. imports will be reduced by up to 500 thousand b/d. The U.S. will likely incur a somewhat larger share of the shortfall than its normal share of Iranian exports because the international oil companies will take into account the availability of U.S. domestic production and the relatively higher dependence of other countries on Iran in redistributing available supplies.

Current U.S. crude oil stocks are 316 million barrels. it is estimated that about 10 percent of this amount is excess to necessary working levels. Therefore, viewed nationally, stocks could be drawn down at 500 thousand b/d for a least 60 days before significant supply shortages for crude oil would be felt. However, even during the next 2-3 months, some problems could develop.

- o Distribution Problems. The shortfall would not impact all refiners and regions of the country equally. A few large refiners concentrated in the mid-continent (Ashland, Marathon and Sohio) anticipate varying degrees of difficulty in securing supplies after mid-February. Marathon is planning to cut 10 percent of production at one of its refineries by mid-January unless crude oil supplies are available. A number of small refiners will also have some problems, but these do not involve large volumes and can be readily dealt with through the Department's present crude oil allocation program. Emergency regulations may become necessary to extend the program to larger refineries.

- o Price Impacts. There will be a modest price impact in the United States from the Iranian

situation. Spot market prices for some crude oil imports have already risen by several dollars. The tightness of supply will also likely cause the full amount of the OPEC increase scheduled for January (5 percent) to be felt a few weeks sooner than it otherwise might; however, in the near term, average prices are unlikely to be substantially affected. Heating oil prices in particular will be more influenced by weather conditions during the remainder of the winter than by the Iranian situation.

Over the longer term, if Iranian production increases to over 4 million b/d, the U.S. is not likely to experience any import shortfalls. Two million b/d of Iranian production would also theoretically eliminate a U.S. import shortfall as long as the Saudis maintain their higher than normal production, but the market for imported crude oil would be very tight and unable to respond to other supply interruption or unexpected increases in demand. If Iranian exports remain at zero and the current U.S. shortfall of up to 500 thousand b/d persists for a prolonged period of time, the following product supply problems may be felt:

- o Gasoline. Gasoline demand was unexpectedly high last year, with stocks drawn down to uncomfortably low levels by late summer. However, since late November, demand has declined and stocks have been building steadily. Nevertheless, spot shortages could develop during next summer's driving season if stocks cannot be restored to adequate levels. A prolonged loss of crude oil imports because of Iranian production problems would reduce refinery crude runs somewhat and would make the potential for gasoline supply problems this summer somewhat greater.

- o Middle Distillates. Stocks of middle distillates, including home heating oil, are probably adequate to meet the needs this winter but will be low by spring. This situation could cause severe problems for next winter if there is a prolonged reduction in imports. Refiners will have to maximize gasoline production throughout the spring and summer and perhaps into the fall. If refinery crude runs are also down, refiners will have little opportunity to build middle distillate stocks to adequate levels going into next winter, and shortages of distillate, as well as significant price increases, could result.

APPENDIX II

Domestic Demand Restraint Options for a Prolonged Iranian Oil Curtailment

- Switching From Oil to Gas. The Department estimates that approximately 2.0 to 2.5 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas is currently surplus to the intrastate market, equivalent to 300,000 to 400,000 barrels per day of oil. Much of this could be made available to the interstate market under the National Energy Act within a period of a few weeks. We are already stepping up efforts to switch industrial and utility users of fuel oils to natural gas.

- Oil to Coal Switching. The Department estimates that about 35,000 barrels of oil per day might be saved by the nation's utilities through oil to coal conversions. In most cases, environmental waivers, used in supply interruptions in the past, would be necessary. EPA could implement these waivers immediately upon application by a Governor.

- Transmission of Electricity. Based on the experience during the coal strike, the Department estimates that coal and nuclear electric generating plants may be able to wheel enough power to oil fired plants to displace as much as 100,000 barrels of oil per day. In addition, north-to-south power wheeling on the west coast could add as much as 50,000 barrels per day equivalent.

- Lead Phasedown Regulations and MMT in Gasoline. A temporary suspension of enforcement of EPA requirements for a lead phasedown in gasoline and the ban on the gasoline additive MMT could result in savings of about 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil per day in refining operations. EPA has taken the necessary steps to implement these measures if they are required.

- Conservation Programs. The Department has developed a series of conservation options and is preparing the necessary implementing documents. We also have prepared a public statement for you to urge voluntary conservation, should the situation warrant it. The Department is also completing mandatory conservation programs, but

these would require congressional approval before they could be implemented. In any event, these measures are more stringent than are currently necessary to deal with the Iranian shortfall.

- o Standby Allocation Regulations. The Department is finishing work on crude oil and product allocation regulations to deal with more serious supply curtailments. These regulations, which will be issued next week in standby status, will provide for the equitable allocation of crude oil and products among refiners and consumers. These standby regulations will be available if the present situation is compounded by another major supply interruption or the Iranian shutdown is prolonged.

- o Strategic Petroleum Reserve. At present, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve contains 66 million barrels of oil and in the months ahead, is expected to be filled at a rate of more than 300,000 barrels per day or 10 million barrels per month. If it becomes necessary at some point in the future, this oil could be diverted from the SPR fill to crude-short domestic refiners.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: 4 January 1979 MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:	**FOR INFORMATION:**
	STU EIZENSTAT ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: SCHLESINGER MEMO, "IRANIAN OIL SITUATION"

~~SECRET~~

Hold til Pres returns per NSC
I've asked DOE to do summary

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME:

DAY:

DATE:

ACTION REQUESTED:

____ **Your comments**

Other:

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF THERE IS ANY NEED FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SEE THIS BEFORE RETURNING FROM GUADALOUPE.

STAFF RESPONSE:

____ **I concur.** ____ **No comment.**

Please note other comments below:

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB 24, 1983
BY [signature] NARS, DATE 7/22/03

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 SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CYRUS VANCE CV

SUBJECT: Nomination of Leonard Woodcock as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China

Attached for your approval is the nomination of Leonard Woodcock, of Michigan, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China.

Agreement to Mr. Woodcock's appointment has been received from the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Woodcock has been accorded security clearance based upon a full field investigation by the Department's Office of Security. All questions relating to potential conflict of interest have been resolved.

Attachments:

1. Nomination.
2. Biographic sketch.

Let Jody handle PR
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ARNIE J. MILLER AM

SUBJECT: Presidential Appointment

Attached for your signature is the nomination document for Leonard Woodcock, of Michigan, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Woodcock is currently Chief of the United States Liaison Office, with the rank of Ambassador, in Peking.

All necessary checks have been completed.

Jody announced: 1/15/79
To Senate: 1/18/79

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

NOTED
dwg

This Copy For:

N E W S C O N F E R E N C E #407

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH JODY POWELL

AT 12:15 P.M. EST

JANUARY 15, 1979

MONDAY

MR. POWELL: I have one announcement to make this afternoon. The President is pleased to announce that he will nominate Leonard Woodcock of Detroit, Michigan to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Woodcock, as you know, has been chief of the United States Liaison Office with the People's Republic of China since 1977.

We will have copies of an updated biography for you immediately at the end of the briefing.

Q Do you remember the month in 1977?

MR. POWELL: I don't have it off the top of my head. But we will have that for you at the end of the briefing. It is my understanding that we will be formally nominating -- that is to say -- sending the nomination up to the Congress possibly as early as this afternoon. The papers have been signed. But legally he is not formally nominated until Congress receives those papers.

Q Do you have any idea, approximately, when the hearings will be held?

MR. POWELL: I don't know that, no. Presumably, it would be early in the legislative agenda since we are sending it up quite early.

Q Do you anticipate any opposition from the Senate at all?

MR. POWELL: I frankly don't know about that.

Q Is Mr. Woodcock in Peking right now?

MR. POWELL: I believe that is correct.

Q Would he stay behind after Deng's visit to testify?

MR. POWELL: I don't know about that.

Q Is he going to come with Deng when Deng comes?

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE JANUARY 15, 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced that he will nominate Leonard Woodcock, of Detroit, Michigan, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the People's Republic of China.

Woodcock has been chief of the United States Liaison Office with the People's Republic of China since 1977.

He was born February 15, 1911, in Providence, Rhode Island, and attended Wayne State University.

Woodcock was with the United Automobile Workers of America from 1940 until 1977, and served as president from 1970 to 1977.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1979

Mr. President:

On the Mexico trip memo you asked why you were going to Plains instead of Washington upon departure from Mexico. Attached is the original trip memo you approved which includes 3 days off in Plains and 2 events in Atlanta. Neither Atlanta event has been finalized so we can postpone if you care to.

In addition, a lot of pressure (Governor, Lt. Governor, Party officials, etc.) is developing for you to address the Georgia Jefferson - Jackson Day Dinner. It is now scheduled for March 2, but they will move it to the 20th if you will attend. Again no firm dates have been given to these Atlanta events so you are not locked into a time frame.

✓ Continue with February 20 date for portrait ceremony and address to Joint Session of Legislature

No Add Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner the same night

_____ Postpone Atlanta events

Come back to Wash 2/16 Go to Atlanta 2/20

J

PHIL Rice

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1978

Clear
Rosalynn
J

TO: The President

FROM: Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

RE: Proposed Travel Schedule for February, 1979

Dr. Brzezinski recommends an official visit to Mexico sometime in February, 1979.

We suggest during the Washington-Lincoln Birthday Congressional Recess period and have attached a proposed schedule which includes a weekend in Plains and a visit to Atlanta for the outstanding requests of the Georgia Senate and Georgia Tech University.

Your general approval is requested now so that the suggested dates can be cleared with President Portillo. A detailed schedule for Mexico will be submitted later for your approval.

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL - Feb. 14-20, 1979

Wednesday, February 14

7:20 a.m. Depart South Lawn

11:00 a.m. Arrive Mexico City

Official Visit

Thursday, February 15

Events in Mexico

Friday, February 16

a.m. Mexico

2:00 p.m. Depart Mexico

6:30 p.m. Arrive Plains, Georgia

Saturday, February 17 -- Monday, February 19

Plains, Georgia --- No Appointments

Tuesday, February 20

Late morning ----- Georgia Tech University Honors Convocation --- Speech & Conferring of Honorary Doctorate

Early Afternoon----- Georgia State Senate Unveiling of Presidential Portrait to hang in Senate Chamber

Late afternoon ----- Return to Washington

_____ approve _____ disapprove

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - January 10, 1979

8:15 — Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

10:00 — Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

10:30 (30 min.) — Interview with Journalists from the Black News Media. (Mr. Jody Powell) - Cabinet Room.

11:30 (30 min.) — Meeting with Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral Stansfield Turner, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Mr. Hamilton Jordan. The Oval Office.

12:00 (60 min.) — Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale. The Oval Office.

1:30 (20 min.) — Mr. James McIntyre - The Oval Office.

3:00 (20 min.) — Interview with Mr. Joe Kraft. (Mr. Jerry Rafshoon) - The Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Wednesday, January 10, 1979

8:15	Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office
Sept to 845	mtg = Vance, et al
10:00	Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
10:30 (30 min.)	Interview with Journalists from the Black News Media. (Mr. Jody Powell) - The Cabinet Room
11:30 (30 min.)	Meeting with Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral Stansfield Turner, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Mr. Hamilton Jordan. - The Oval Office.
12:00 (60 min.)	Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale. The Oval Office.
1:30 (20 min.)	Mr. James McIntyre -- The Oval Office.
# 2:30 (15 min.)	Mr. Jerry Rafshoon and Mr. Bernie Aronson. The Oval Office.
3:00 (20 min.)	Interview with Mr. Joe Kraft. (Mr. Jerry Rafshoon) The Oval Office

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/10/79

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

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

FOR ACTION	FYI	
		VICE PRESIDENT
		JORDAN
		EIZENSTAT
		KRAFT
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		RAFSHOON
		WATSON
		WEXLER
/		BRZEZINSKI
/		MCINTYRE
		SCHULTZE
		ADAMS
		ANDRUS
		BELL
		BERGLAND
		BLUMENTHAL
		BROWN
		CALIFANO
		HARRIS
		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

		ARONSON
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		CRUIKSHANK
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HERNANDEZ
		HUTCHESON
		KAHN
		LINDER
		MARTIN
		MILLER
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		PRESS
		SANDERS
		WARREN
		WEDDINGTON
		WISE
		VOORDE

	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION REQUESTED BEFORE JANUARY 9, 1979

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

C

JAN 4 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr.
Henry Owen

SUBJECT: $500 Million U.S. Contribution to the African Development Bank

The Treasury Department, with the support of State and AID, is requesting negotiating authority for U.S. participation in a broad international subscription of capital for the African Development Bank. The proposed U.S. share would be up to $100 million ($75 million callable, $25 million paid-in) each year for 5 years starting in 1981 or 1982 (see attached Treasury memo). Given the support for the African bank in the Congress and the Administration, we support the Treasury request. The bank appears to be overcoming its start-up operating problems. Our support would help to obtain about four times as much in subscriptions from other countries and would serve our broad policy objectives in the region.

We are concerned, however, about the continuing lack of an overall strategy for U.S. participation in the various multilateral development banks. For example, there is no clear U.S. position regarding the division of labor between the regional development banks and the World Bank Group or the relative emphasis to be given to concessional versus nonconcessional lending.

The lack of a policy framework makes budget evaluation difficult and makes even harder our already difficult task of justifying to the Congress U.S. contributions to multilateral banks. We will work with the Treasury and the Development Coordination Committee to develop a better policy framework for determining U.S. support of the banks.

Recommendation

That you approve the Treasury Request for negotiating authority for a U.S. contribution to the African Development Bank.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

December 29, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Membership in the African Development Bank (AFDB)

Issue for Decision

Negotiations on non-African membership in the African Development Bank (AFDB) began in September, 1978. The next meeting on the subject is scheduled for January 9-12, at which time other non-regional countries intend to discuss their possible shares of Bank capital. In order to be in a position to participate constructively in the negotiations, we need to reach a firm decision on U.S. willingness to join the Bank and the appropriate level of our contribution. Hence we are seeking your authorization to (a) indicate our firm intention to join the Bank and (b) negotiate a contribution in the range of $400-500 million to be contributed over 4-6 years beginning in FY 1981 or FY 1982, contingent on subsequent Congressional consultations and approval.

Background

In 1964, thirty-three African countries joined together to form the African Development Bank as a new mechanism for regional cooperation through the provision of non-concessional loans for development projects. Reflecting a sensitivity to their recently-terminated colonial relationships with European countries, the African countries decided to restrict membership in the Bank to independent African states.

Although the Bank's membership and resources have increased significantly -- to 48 countries with total subscriptions of $957 million -- the absence of industrial countries has severely limited Bank access to world capital markets and hence its lending capacity. The African countries took a first step toward multilateral cooperation with industrial countries in 1974 when they joined with non-regional nations to establish the African Development Fund (AFDF) to provide

concessional financing to the poorest African countries. The Fund has nineteen non-African members, including the United States.

At their May 1978 annual meeting the Governors of the AFDB authorized negotiations on non-regional membership in the Bank and instructed the President of the Bank to submit a report on the results of the discussions by the end of February 1979. The President of the Bank is now conducting negotiations on membership with twenty-one non-regional countries.

Most non-regional countries hope that agreement in principle can be reached in advance of the February deadline in order to avoid the possibility of appearing reluctant to aid the world's least developed continent. Some industrial countries believe that non-African membership in the AFDB could play a constructive role in UNCTAD V this May.

Rationale for U.S. Support for the AFDB

-- The U.S. has already entered into similar multilateral partnerships with the nations of Latin America and Asia through the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Participation in the AFDB would complete this series of partnerships through membership in an established and recognized pan-African institution.

-- The Bank's multilateral character would permit the U.S. to have a firm basis for sharing the financing of Africa's development with other countries, a cost which may well rise sharply over the coming years.

-- By financing infrastructure projects, the Bank would complement our increasing bilateral assistance efforts in Africa, which focus on meeting basic human needs.

-- If we did not join the AFDB, we would be conspicuous by our absence, as at least 20 other countries -- including all the major industrial countries, some OPEC countries, and even some developing countries -- will probably join as donors. Failure by the U.S. to join the AFDB could have repercussions for U.S. interests in Africa, the North/South dialogue in general, and our relations with other industrialized countries.

-- Recent events on the African continent have underscored our political and economic stake in Africa. The situations in the horn of Africa and in southern Africa have demonstrated the need to promote our ties with African

nations. These countries are also an expanding market for U.S. exports and an important source of vital raw materials and fuels.

-- By joining the AFDB, non-regionals will be able to effect major improvements in the Bank's administrative capacity, which is currently limited by the scarcity of trained Africans and a lack of resources. While the Bank has already begun to make significant progress in this area, the admission of non-regionals would greatly increase the financial and managerial resources available to the Bank to improve its administrative capacity. This improvement would have the further benefit of increasing the effectiveness with which African Development Fund resources are utilized.

-- Finally, we have a strong humanitarian interest in joining the African Development Bank as part of our effort to concentrate our aid on the poor. Most of the countries which are "middle-income" for Africa -- and thus receive non-concessional AFDB loans -- are at a level of development far below that of the "middle income" countries of other regions. The "middle income" countries of sub-Saharan Africa have an average per capita income of $390 compared to $990 in other developing regions. Life expectancies in these countries are 17 years less than in other middle income developing nations and adult literacy rates lag far behind those of Asia and Latin America, let alone those of the developed world.

Status of the Negotiations

Negotiations on non-regional membership in the African Development Bank began early in the fall and continued at a meeting held in late November. In these discussions, the U.S. has sought to achieve three principal objectives:

- to ensure that non-regional countries have an adequate voice in shaping AFDB policies;
- to require African states to make an adequate contribution to the Bank's resources;
- to ensure that the Bank's lending program is consistent with its ability to utilize effectively the resources of member nations.

A consensus is emerging among non-regional countries on the steps necessary to achieve these objectives. While there are a few important issues which remain to be resolved, attention at the meeting in early January will undoubtedly

be focused on the relative and absolute amounts of the non-regionals' subscriptions. There was, in fact, some discussion of this at the meeting in late November.

The significant concessions which non-regionals are demanding on technical issues will be acceptable to the African Governors only if it is apparent that, in return for these concessions, the non-regionals are prepared to make a significant contribution to the Bank. This package can be completed only if the U.S. can state that it will join the Bank and can indicate what its subscription might be. Of course, any pledge will be made conditional upon Congressional approval.

Most non-regional countries appear willing to support total subscriptions to Bank capital in the range of $2-2.5 billion, although it is likely that the total will not exceed $2.3 billion. Subscriptions might be contributed over a 4-6 year period. Twenty-five percent of capital subscriptions is likely to represent paid-in capital requiring budgetary outlay. This percentage is necessary because of the African Development Bank's limited experience in private capital markets, but is lower than the level of paid-in capital provided the other development banks at their initial stage of operation.

Discussions with other donors suggest that a U.S. share of non-regional capital in the 20 percent range might be appropriate. This would represent only 6.7 percent of total capital -- a much lower share than the United States holds in the other regional banks. Our contribution to non-regional capital would be roughly parallel with our contributions vis-a-vis other industrial countries to the African Development Fund (18.3%), the Asian Development Fund (22.2%), and the Asian Development Bank (26.0%). The proposed percentage is thus fully consistent with the burden-sharing principle.

Assuming satisfactory resolution of the remaining issues, we therefore believe that the U.S. should be prepared to pledge to subscribe to 20 percent of a $2-2.5 billion non-regional contribution to the Bank. This would imply a U.S. subscription over 4-6 years of $400-500 million. Moreover, as we think it is unlikely that the non-regional contribution to Bank capital will exceed $2.3 billion, we expect that the total U.S. subscription will not go above $460 million.

Budgetary Implications

A U.S. subscription of $400-500 million over a 4-6 year period would require annual payments of $67-125 million. Only twenty-five percent of this amount -- $17-31 million annually -- is likely to represent paid-in capital,

requiring budgetary outlay. Appropriations in this range would represent a very small portion of overall foreign assistance appropriations, which, for FY 1979, totalled $8.1 billion. A U.S. subscription to the Bank of this magnitude would thus permit the U.S. to demonstrate its commitment to Africa at a relatively low cost. Appropriations for the U.S. contribution would begin in FY 1981 or FY 1982 at the earliest.

Our preliminary consultations with the Congress on membership in the Bank have revealed strong support in some quarters. We have encountered no adverse reactions at all.

Recommendations:

That you authorize U.S. participation in the African Development Bank, subject to successful completion of the negotiations and Congressional consultations. The Department of State and AID concur in this recommendation.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Subject to Congressional consultations, that you approve a U.S. subscription to the African Development Bank in the $400-500 million range. We would intend to make payments over a 4-6 year period beginning in FY 1981 or FY 1982. The Department of State and AID concur in this recommendation.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Tony

Anthony Solomon
Acting Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/5/79

TO: SUSAN CLOUGH

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON

THE ATTACHED MEMO, RECEIVED TODAY, REQUESTS A DECISION PRIOR TO JANUARY 9. THANKS.

1-9-79

Susan -
Anything done on this
at Guadalupe?
Rich

ACTION REQUESTED BEFORE JANUARY 9, 197

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

JAN 4 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr.
Henry Owen

SUBJECT: $500 Million U.S. Contribution to the African Development Bank

The Treasury Department, with the support of State and AID, is requesting negotiating authority for U.S. participation in a broad international subscription of capital for the African Development Bank. The proposed U.S. share would be up to $100 million ($75 million callable, $25 million paid-in) each year for 5 years starting in 1981 or 1982 (see attached Treasury memo). Given the support for the African bank in the Congress and the Administration, we support the Treasury request. The bank appears to be overcoming its start-up operating problems. Our support would help to obtain about four times as much in subscriptions from other countries and would serve our broad policy objectives in the region.

We are concerned, however, about the continuing lack of an overall strategy for U.S. participation in the various multilateral development banks. For example, there is no clear U.S. position regarding the division of labor between the regional development banks and the World Bank Group or the relative emphasis to be given to concessional versus nonconcessional lending.

The lack of a policy framework makes budget evaluation difficult and makes even harder our already difficult task of justifying to the Congress U.S. contributions to multilateral banks. We will work with the Treasury and the Development Coordination Committee to develop a better policy framework for determining U.S. support of the banks.

Recommendation

That you approve the Treasury Request for negotiating authority for a U.S. contribution to the African Development Bank.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

December 29, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Membership in the African Development Bank (AFDB)

Issue for Decision

Negotiations on non-African membership in the African Development Bank (AFDB) began in September, 1978. The next meeting on the subject is scheduled for January 9-12, at which time other non-regional countries intend to discuss their possible shares of Bank capital. In order to be in a position to participate constructively in the negotiations, we need to reach a firm decision on U.S. willingness to join the Bank and the appropriate level of our contribution. Hence we are seeking your authorization to (a) indicate our firm intention to join the Bank and (b) negotiate a contribution in the range of $400-500 million to be contributed over 4-6 years beginning in FY 1981 or FY 1982, contingent on subsequent Congressional consultations and approval.

Background

In 1964, thirty-three African countries joined together to form the African Development Bank as a new mechanism for regional cooperation through the provision of non-concessional loans for development projects. Reflecting a sensitivity to their recently-terminated colonial relationships with European countries, the African countries decided to restrict membership in the Bank to independent African states.

Although the Bank's membership and resources have increased significantly -- to 48 countries with total subscriptions of $957 million -- the absence of industrial countries has severely limited Bank access to world capital markets and hence its lending capacity. The African countries took a first step toward multilateral cooperation with industrial countries in 1974 when they joined with non-regional nations to establish the African Development Fund (AFDF) to provide

concessional financing to the poorest African countries. The Fund has nineteen non-African members, including the United States.

At their May 1978 annual meeting the Governors of the AFDB authorized negotiations on non-regional membership in the Bank and instructed the President of the Bank to submit a report on the results of the discussions by the end of February 1979. The President of the Bank is now conducting negotiations on membership with twenty-one non-regional countries.

Most non-regional countries hope that agreement in principle can be reached in advance of the February deadline in order to avoid the possibility of appearing reluctant to aid the world's least developed continent. Some industrial countries believe that non-African membership in the AFDB could play a constructive role in UNCTAD V this May.

Rationale for U.S. Support for the AFDB

-- The U.S. has already entered into similar multilateral partnerships with the nations of Latin America and Asia through the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Participation in the AFDB would complete this series of partnerships through membership in an established and recognized pan-African institution.

-- The Bank's multilateral character would permit the U.S. to have a firm basis for sharing the financing of Africa's development with other countries, a cost which may well rise sharply over the coming years.

-- By financing infrastructure projects, the Bank would complement our increasing bilateral assistance efforts in Africa, which focus on meeting basic human needs.

-- If we did not join the AFDB, we would be conspicuous by our absence, as at least 20 other countries -- including all the major industrial countries, some OPEC countries, and even some developing countries -- will probably join as donors. Failure by the U.S. to join the AFDB could have repercussions for U.S. interests in Africa, the North/South dialogue in general, and our relations with other industrialized countries.

-- Recent events on the African continent have underscored our political and economic stake in Africa. The situations in the horn of Africa and in southern Africa have demonstrated the need to promote our ties with African

nations. These countries are also an expanding market for U.S. exports and an important source of vital raw materials and fuels.

-- By joining the AFDB, non-regionals will be able to effect major improvements in the Bank's administrative capacity, which is currently limited by the scarcity of trained Africans and a lack of resources. While the Bank has already begun to make significant progress in this area, the admission of non-regionals would greatly increase the financial and managerial resources available to the Bank to improve its administrative capacity. This improvement would have the further benefit of increasing the effectiveness with which African Development Fund resources are utilized.

-- Finally, we have a strong humanitarian interest in joining the African Development Bank as part of our effort to concentrate our aid on the poor. Most of the countries which are "middle-income" for Africa -- and thus receive non-concessional AFDB loans -- are at a level of development far below that of the "middle income" countries of other regions. The "middle income" countries of sub-Saharan Africa have an average per capita income of $390 compared to $990 in other developing regions. Life expectancies in these countries are 17 years less than in other middle income developing nations and adult literacy rates lag far behind those of Asia and Latin America, let alone those of the developed world.

Status of the Negotiations

Negotiations on non-regional membership in the African Development Bank began early in the fall and continued at a meeting held in late November. In these discussions, the U.S. has sought to achieve three principal objectives:

- o to ensure that non-regional countries have an adequate voice in shaping AFDB policies;
- o to require African states to make an adequate contribution to the Bank's resources;
- o to ensure that the Bank's lending program is consistent with its ability to utilize effectively the resources of member nations.

A consensus is emerging among non-regional countries on the steps necessary to achieve these objectives. While there are a few important issues which remain to be resolved, attention at the meeting in early January will undoubtedly

be focused on the relative and absolute amounts of the non-regionals' subscriptions. There was, in fact, some discussion of this at the meeting in late November.

The significant concessions which non-regionals are demanding on technical issues will be acceptable to the African Governors only if it is apparent that, in return for these concessions, the non-regionals are prepared to make a significant contribution to the Bank. This package can be completed only if the U.S. can state that it will join the Bank and can indicate what its subscription might be. Of course, any pledge will be made conditional upon Congressional approval.

Most non-regional countries appear willing to support total subscriptions to Bank capital in the range of $2-2.5 billion, although it is likely that the total will not exceed $2.3 billion. Subscriptions might be contributed over a 4-6 year period. Twenty-five percent of capital subscriptions is likely to represent paid-in capital requiring budgetary outlay. This percentage is necessary because of the African Development Bank's limited experience in private capital markets, but is lower than the level of paid-in capital provided the other development banks at their initial stage of operation.

Discussions with other donors suggest that a U.S. share of non-regional capital in the 20 percent range might be appropriate. This would represent only 6.7 percent of total capital -- a much lower share than the United States holds in the other regional banks. Our contribution to non-regional capital would be roughly parallel with our contributions vis-a-vis other industrial countries to the African Development Fund (18.3%), the Asian Development Fund (22.2%), and the Asian Development Bank (26.0%). The proposed percentage is thus fully consistent with the burden-sharing principle.

Assuming satisfactory resolution of the remaining issues, we therefore believe that the U.S. should be prepared to pledge to subscribe to 20 percent of a $2-2.5 billion non-regional contribution to the Bank. This would imply a U.S. subscription over 4-6 years of $400-500 million. Moreover, as we think it is unlikely that the non-regional contribution to Bank capital will exceed $2.3 billion, we expect that the total U.S. subcription will not go above $460 million.

Budgetary Implications

A U.S. subscription of $400-500 million over a 4-6 year period would require annual payments of $67-125 million. Only twenty-five percent of this amount -- $17-31 million annually -- is likely to represent paid-in capital,

requiring budgetary outlay. Appropriations in this range would represent a very small portion of overall foreign assistance appropriations, which, for FY 1979, totalled $8.1 billion. A U.S. subscription to the Bank of this magnitude would thus permit the U.S. to demonstrate its commitment to Africa at a relatively low cost. Appropriations for the U.S. contribution would begin in FY 1981 or FY 1982 at the earliest.

Our preliminary consultations with the Congress on membership in the Bank have revealed strong support in some quarters. We have encountered no adverse reactions at all.

Recommendations:

That you authorize U.S. participation in the African Development Bank, subject to successful completion of the negotiations and Congressional consultations. The Department of State and AID concur in this recommendation.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Subject to Congressional consultations, that you approve a U.S. subscription to the African Development Bank in the $400-500 million range. We would intend to make payments over a 4-6 year period beginning in FY 1981 or FY 1982. The Department of State and AID concur in this recommendation.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Tony

Anthony Solomon
Acting Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/10/79

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

Rick Hutcheson

		FOR STAFFING
		FOR INFORMATION
/		FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
		LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
		IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
		NO DEADLINE
		LAST DAY FOR ACTION

FOR ACTION	FYI	
		VICE PRESIDENT
		JORDAN
		EIZENSTAT
/		KRAFT
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		RAFSHOON
		WATSON
		WEXLER
		BRZEZINSKI
		MCINTYRE
		SCHULTZE
		ADAMS
		ANDRUS
		BELL
		BERGLAND
		BLUMENTHAL
		BROWN
		CALIFANO
		HARRIS
		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

		ARONSON
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		CRUIKSHANK
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HERNANDEZ
		HUTCHESON
		KAHN
		LINDER
		MARTIN
	/	MILLER
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		PRESS
		SANDERS
		WARREN
		WEDDINGTON
		WISE
		VOORDE

	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT TK/aws

SUBJECT: Ambassadorial Appointments to Chad and Liberia

Attached are the background papers on two career officers whom Secretary Vance recommends for nomination to the ambassadorial posts to Chad and Liberia.

The National Security Council and Ambassador Young concur with these choices.

James K. Bishop ----- Chad

Robert P. Smith ----- Liberia

ok

J

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

CANDIDATE FOR CHAD

NAME: James K. Bishop, Jr.

AGE: 40

AREA OF EXPERIENCE: Africa, The Near East, Asia

COUNTRIES OF EXPERIENCE: Cameroon, Lebanon, New Zealand

RANK: Foreign Service Officer of Class II

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: French

EDUCATION: BA, College of the Holy Cross, 1960
ND, School for Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, 1976

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1977-present	Country Director, Office of North African Affairs, State Department
1976-1977	Member, Executive Seminar in National and International Affairs, State Department
1972-1976	International Relations Officer, Office of West African Affairs, State Department
1970-1972	International Relations Officer, Office of Central African Affairs, State Department
1968-1970	Economic and Commercial Officer, Yaounde
1966-1968	Consular Officer, Beirut
1963-1966	Junior Officer, Auckland
1961-1963	Information Officer, Office of Public Affairs, State Department

His ten years of intensive experience in African affairs have exposed Bishop to all aspects of U.S. policy toward Africa. He was the key figure in the Department's coordination of AID matters toward Africa, including Sahel drought relief and the Sahel Development Program. Bishop would bring to N'Djamena an unusually strong background in West African affairs supplemented by special studies at SAIS in economics and African matters. He is a proven effective manager and stands high among the most promising younger officers specialized in African affairs.

CANDIDATE FOR LIBERIA

NAME: Robert P. SMITH

AGE: 49

AREA OF EXPERIENCE: Africa, Asia, Europe

COUNTRIES OF EXPERIENCE: Ghana, Lebanon, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa

RANK: Foreign Service Officer of Class I

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: French

EDUCATION: BA, Texas Christian University, 1954
MA, Texas Christian University, 1955
ND, Northwestern University, 1962

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1976-present	Ambassador to Ghana
1974-1976	Ambassador to Malta
1970-1974	Deputy Chief of Mission, Pretoria
1969-1970	Student, National War College
1965-1069	Officer-in-Charge, Ghanaian Affairs, State Department
1962-1965	Principal Officer, Enugu
1961-1962	Student in African area studies, Northwestern University
1959-1961	Economic Officer, Political Officer, Beirut
1956-1959	Consular Officer, Lahore
1955-1956	Information Specialist, News Division, State Department
1946-1952	United States Marine Corps

Smith has worked on African affairs steadily since 1961 with the exception of two years as Chief of Mission in Valletta. Throughout all of his assignments his performance has been

judged outstanding, particularly for his commitment, solid judgment, understanding of African ways, calmness under pressure, policy sense, skill at staff relationships and public relations achievements with people of all races and classes. His relaxed, imperturbable approach made him an exceptional DCM in the extraordinarily complex South African environment, and in Ghana he has effectively managed a substantial American presence in the private sector, a large Peace Corps contingent and highly visible AID and information/cultural programs. He also succeeded in healing an early 1976 breach in bilateral relations which he inherited. These accomplishments and talents qualify him particularly well for supervision of U.S. activities in the highly sensitive Liberian environment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2 copies

Date: 5 January 1979

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

PHIL WISE
FRAN VOORDE

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: POWELL/RAFSHOON MEMO, "INTERVIEW WITH VERMONT ROYSTER"

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 PM

DAY: MONDAY

DATE: 8 JANUARY 1979

ACTION REQUESTED:

_x_ **Your comments**

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

____ **I concur.** ____ **No comment.**

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2 cy

Date: 5 January 1979

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

PHIL WISE
FRAN VOORDE

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: POWELL/RAFSHOON MEMO, "INTERVIEW WITH VERMONT ROYSTER"

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 PM

DAY: MONDAY

DATE: 8 JANUARY 1979

ACTION REQUESTED:

_x_ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

____ I concur. ____ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

It would be 3-4 weeks before the interview could be scheduled—

Phil

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jody Powell
Jerry Rafshoon

SUBJECT: Interview with Vermont Royster

We recommend that you agree to a 15-minute interview with Vermont Royster, retired editor of the Wall Street Journal. He writes a regular column for the paper's editorial page from his retirement home in North Carolina. Royster takes a more balanced view of Administration actions than the Journal's editorialists do.

Royster writes that in interviewing you he is "less interested in 'news' for the usual sense of that word... than in sharing with my readers well-informed observations. I very much want to avoid mistaken judgments."

He has just been honored by the National Press Club for "unusual excellence throughout his career." Royster's acceptance speech has been widely reprinted. In it he said journalists:

"...should be wary of giving an impression that we and our government are adversaries because it is upon press and government together that our liberties depend...

"There is nothing in the Bill of Rights, including the First Amendment, that makes the press a privileged class apart.

"The risk is that the people may think us arrogant. That First Amendment that we cherish is not some immutable right handed down to Moses on Mt. Sinai. It's a political right granted by the people in a political document and what the people grant they can, if they ever choose, take away. There is no liberty that cannot be abused and none that cannot be lost."

_____ Agree

_____ Disagree

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/10/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

FOR ACTION	FYI	
		VICE PRESIDENT
		JORDAN
		EIZENSTAT
✓		KRAFT
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		RAFSHOON
		WATSON
		WEXLER
		BRZEZINSKI
		MCINTYRE
		SCHULTZE
		ADAMS
		ANDRUS
		BELL
		BERGLAND
		BLUMENTHAL
		BROWN
		CALIFANO
		HARRIS
		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

		ARONSON
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		CRUIKSHANK
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HERNANDEZ
		HUTCHESON
		KAHN
		LINDER
		MARTIN
✓		MILLER
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		PRESS
		SANDERS
		WARREN
		WEDDINGTON
		WISE
		VOORDE

	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT TK
ARNIE MILLER ~~AM~~

SUBJECT: National Cancer Advisory Board

The National Cancer Advisory Board was established to advise the Director of the National Cancer Institute in all phases of the National Cancer Program, and to report annually to the President and Congress on the progress of the Program. The 29 member Board is composed of eleven ex officio members (including the Secretary of HEW) and 18 public members, appointed by the President, of whom not more than 12 are to be scientists or physicians and not less than five are to be individuals knowledgeable in environmental carcinogenesis. At least two of the physicians are to be primarily involved in the treatment of cancer. Members are appointed to overlapping six-year terms.

Secretary Califano recommends six new members for the National Cancer Advisory Board. Frank Press and the Presidential Personnel Office support these candidates.

Gerald Wogan (Massachusetts): (Reappointment) Professor of Toxiocology, in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at MIT. He is a recognized authority in nutritional carcinogenesis and was appointed in 1976 to an unexpired term.

Arthur Herbst (Illinois): Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chicago Lying-In Hospital. A gynecologic oncologist known for his identification of the cancerous condition induced in female children of mothers on estrogen hormone theraphy.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Charlotte Friend (New York): Professor and Director, The Center for Experimental Cell Biology, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York, and former president of the American Association of Cancer Researchers. She is a well known molecular biologist, famous for her research in viral carcinogenesis.

Morris Schrier (New York): (Reappointment) Vice President and Secretary of MCA, Inc., member of the Board of Directors of United Cerebral Palsy Research Foundation. He has been strongly recommended by Arthur Krim, Lew Wasserman and Steve Ross.

William F. May (Indiana): Professor of Religion, University of Indiana, Bloomington. A well known ethicist, he has taught and written extensively on the subject of death and dying. He has directed seminars for medical practioners on a variety of ethics issues for the National Endowment for the Humanities, since 1973, and recently spent a year on a fellowship observing the delivery of health care at New York Hospital. He is a minister, and would be the first ethicist to serve on the Board.

Nomination for Chairman

Dr. Henry Pitot (Wisconsin) (A current member of the Board). Director of the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Wisconsin, and distinguished in the area of chemical carcinogenesis.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint the above slate to the National Cancer Advisory Board.

___✓___ approve _____ disapprove

Designate Dr. Henry Pitot as Chairman of the National Cancer Advisory Board.

___✓___ approve _____ disapprove

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

GERALD N. WOGAN, Ph.D.

Born: Altoona, Pa., January 11, 1930

Marital Status: Married, 2 children.

Education: 1951 - B.S., Juniata College
1953 - M.S., Univ. Illinois
1957 - Ph.D. Univ. Illinois (physiology)

Appointments:
1956-1957, Instructor in physiology, Illinois
1957-1961, Assoc. Professor, Rutgers
1961-1962, Res. Associate, Food Toxicology, MIT
1962-1965, Assistant Professor, MIT
1965-1968, Associate Professor
1968-Present, Professor of Toxicology, Dept. of Nutrition and Food Science, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.

Societies: American Association for Advancement of Science
American Institute of Nutrition
Society of Toxicology
International Society of Toxicology
American Association for Cancer Research
American Society Pharmacologists and Experimental Therapeutics
American Society of Microbiologists.

Research Interests: Chemical carcinogenesis; physiological and biochemical respenses to toxic substances;isolation and characterization of toxic microbial metabolites; natural carcinogens.

SOURCE: American Men and Women of Science, 12th Edition

ARTHUR L. HERBST, M.D.

Born: New York City, 1931

Education: M.D. Harvard, 1959; Certified Obstetrics & Gynecology, 1967
Gynecology-Oncology, 1974

Appointments:

1959-1960, Intern surgery, Mass General Hospital, Boston
1960-1962, Ass't. Research in Surgery, Mass General
1962-1965, Ass't. Researcher, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Boston Hospital for Women
Presently, Chairman, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Chicago Lying-In Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Military Service: Lt. (jg), USNR, 1953-1955.

Societies:

American Medical Association
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (F)
American Fertility Society
Endocrinology Society
Society of Gynecology
Oncology-Deland Society
American Cancer Society (F)
Society for Pelvic Surgery

Address: Chicago-Lying In Hospital
5841 S. Maryland
Chicago, Illinois 60637

SOURCE: Directory of Medical Specialists, 18th Edition

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Dr. Charlotte Friend

Date and Place of Birth: New York, New York; March 11, 1921

Citizenship: United States

Marital Status: Single

Education:

1944 - B.A., Hunter College
1950 - Ph.D., Yale University (Bacteriology)

Brief Chronology of Employment:

1949-1966 - Associate Member, Division of Experimental Pathology, Sloan-Kettering Institute
1966-date - Associate Scientist, Sloan-Kettering Institute
1966-date - Associate Prof. in Microbiology, Sloan-Kettering Institute, Division of Cornell University Medical College
1966-date - Professor and Director, Center for Experimental Cell Biology, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York

Societies:

American Association for Cancer Research
American Association of Immunologists
American Society of Hematology
American Tissue Culture As ociation
The Harvey Society
International Society of Hematology
New York Academy of Sciences
Sigma Xi
Society of American Bacteriologists

Honors and other Special Scientific Recognition:

Presidential Mendal Centennial Award, Hunter College 1970
Variety Club of Philadelphia Great Heart Award 1970
American Women for Bar-Ilan University Merit Award 1965
New York Academy of Sciences, Fellow 1963
American Cancer Society Award 1962
Alfred P. Sloan Award for Cancer Research 1954, 1957, 1962

Research Interests: Immunology; virology; viruses in relation to cancer

SOURCE: Individual.

MORRIS M. SCHRIER

BORN:	December 22, 1909 - New York, N.Y.
PRESENT POSITION:	Vice President and Secretary of MCA Inc. 445 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022
	With said company since June of 1939
HOME ADDRESS:	9 Cooper Road, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583
EDUCATION:	New York University (Washington Square College) B. S. Degree - 1931
	Columbia University Law School Law Degree - 1934
PRESENT AFFILIATIONS:	Member of Board of Directors of United Cerebral Palsy Research Foundation
	New York County Lawyers Association; Member of the Special Committee on Radio and Television, and also Member of the Committee on Fair Trial and Free Press
	Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Member of the Committee on Post-Admission Legal Education
	American Bar Association

CURRICULUM VITAE for William F. May

A. PERSONAL DATA

1. Born on October 25, 1927 to Harry Stuart May and Leontine May, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Married Beverly Wilson of Nanaimo, British Columbia, June 28, 1952.

3. Four children born in Northampton, Massachusetts: Catherine 1953, Theodore 1954, David 1958, and Elisabeth 1960.

B. EDUCATION

1. Public schools in Western Springs, Illinois and Houston, Texas.

2. Princeton University A.B., 1948.

   a. Major in history under the Special Program in the Humanities.

   b. Graduated Phi Beta Kappa, with Honors.

3. Yale University B.D., 1952.

   a. Major in theology at Yale Divinity School. Additional course work in the Graduate School of Yale University, the Departments of English, Philosophy, and Religion.

   b. Downes prize. Graduated Magna Cum Laude.

4. Yale University Ph.D., 1962.

   a. Academic Work. Field: Contemporary Theology. Dissertation topic: "Dread Before Death and Revolt Against Death: A Study of Heidegger and Camus."

   b. Received fellowship aid from the Kent Fellowship Program of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, 1954-55 and received a Danforth Teaching Grant, 1956-57, 1958 (spring term).

5. Goethe Institut, Grafing bei Muenchen, Germany, Summer 1962.

6. Post-doctoral Fellowship from Lilly Endowment, Inc., 1963-64, spent at the Kirchliche Hochschule, West Berlin, on book published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

C. ECCLESIASTICAL STATUS

Ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. by the Cleveland Presbytery, 1952.

D. ACADEMIC POSITIONS

1. Yale University: Freshman Advisor, 1950-51, 1951-52. Assistant in Instruction, the Department of Philosophy, teaching sections in the Philosophy of Art and the Philosophy of Religion, 1951-52.

2. Smith College: Instructor in the Department of Religion, 1952-56; Assistant Professor, 1956-62; Associate Professor, 1962-65; Professor, 1966. Departmental Chairman, 1959-62, 1964-66.

3. Indiana University: Professor, 1966- and Chairman, Program in the Study of Religion, 1966-71; Chairman of the Department of Religious Studies, 1971-76. The Department since 1966 has grown from 3 to 13 faculty members, offering a B.A. (with 125-150 majors) and an M.A. (25-35 students) degree in the field. A co-operative M.A. program developed with St. Meinrad School of Theology. Total enrollments range from 1,000 to 2,000 students per semester.

   Member of the Arts and Humanities Advisory Committee, 1968- ; the Dean's Advisory Committee, Arts and Sciences, 1969-70; the Bloomington Faculty Council, 1973- (Chairman of its Educational Policy Committee, 1973-74); the University Faculty Council, 1973-74; the Faculty Advisory Committee to the Chancellor, Bloomington Campus, 1974-75; various search committees.

   Distinguished Teaching Award, Indiana University Class of 1970.

   Nominated for the E. Harris Harbison Award for Gifted Teaching, sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

4. Institutional Grants secured to establish and support the growth of Religious Studies at Indiana University:

   1966-69 Danforth Foundation grant in partial support of chairman's salary, $25,000.

1966-74 Indiana School of Religion grants for program support, $64,000, with principal of $160,000 now turned over permanently to the University.

1968-71 Lilly Endowment grant to support a new position in the Old Testament and a three-year Summer Institute in the Bible as Literature, $98,500.

1972 Lilly Endowment grant to make possible:
1) a new position in the History of Christian thought;
2) continuation of the Summer Institute in the Bible as Literature and the publication of six volumes growing out of its work, $220,000.

1972 Lilly Endowment grant to establish a new program in Religious Studies at the Indianapolis campus, Indiana University, $135,000.

1974, 1976 Lilly Endowment grants of $10,000 and $25,000 to help the American Academy of Religion and the Society for Biblical Literature establish and support a National Center of Scholarly Communications (Scholars Press) and Services at the University of Montana.

5. Research Grants for Post-doctoral Cross-disciplinary and Inter-professional Study

1963-64 Lilly Fellowship to write book on theological ethics, A Catalogue of Sins, published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967, $8,000.

1970-71 Cross-disciplinary Fellowship from the Society for Religion in Higher Education, resulting in "Terrorism as Strategy and Ecstasy," Social Research, and "The Sacral Power of Death in Contemporary Experience," Social Research, $10,000. Study in political science.

1976-77 Lilly Open Faculty Fellowship to spend the year at the New York Hospital to observe the delivery of health care in various clinical settings; products to date: "The Right to Die and the Obligation to Care," AAAS Symposium, and "Some Notes on the Ethics of Lawyers and Doctors," Poynter Center, $16,000.

1978-79 Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship to write a book on the public responsibility of the professions.

6. Teaching Grants

1973 Director of inter-disciplinary and inter-professional seminar on "Death in Human Experience," funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and sponsored by the Society for Religion in Higher Education, held at Williams College, July 15 - August 5, 1973; $1,000 plus expenses to teach the seminar.

1974 Director of Humanities Seminar for Medical Practitioners sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, held at Williams College, July 14 - August 9, 1974; $44,000.

1975 Director of Humanities Seminar for Medical Practitioners sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, held at Williams College, June 29 - July 25, 1975; $40,133.

1976 Director of Humanities Seminar for Medical Practitioners sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, held at Stanford University, June 28 - July 23, 1976; $44,197.

1977 Director of Humanities Seminar for Medical Practitioners sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, held at Williams College, June 26 - July 24, 1977; $45,000.

E. PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND SERVICE

Vice President of the American Academy of Religion, 1972-73; President-Elect, 1973-74; President, 1974-75; continuing member of its Executive Committee.

Fellow of the Society for Values in Higher Education, 1954; Elected member of the Central Committee of the Society, 1968-71; Chairman of the Central Committee, 1970-71; member of the Board of Directors, 1969-.

Danforth Associate for the Smith College campus, 1959-62, and for Indiana University, 1968-73.

Elected member of the Biblical Theologians, 1955-70. Papers read on Irenaeus and the Gnostics, 1958; on Martin Heidegger, 1962; and on Avarice, 1966.

Member of the Resources Planning Commission of the American Association of Theological Schools representing non-member institutions.

Contributing Editor of the biweekly journal, Christianity and Crisis, 1956-68.

Member of the Board of Overseers and the Board of Directors of St. Meinrad College and School of Theology, 1969-.

Advisory Council to the Department of Religion, Princeton University, 1970-76.

Member of the Advisory Panel, Studying Graduate Programs in Religion, American Council of Learned Societies, 1968-69.

Consultant to the National Endowment for the Humanities, selecting applications for Senior fellowships in Philosophy and Religion, 1972 and 1973.

Elected Fellow of the Institute for Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, 1970-; co-chairman of its work group on death and dying, 1973-.

Advisor to Kennedy Foundation concerning the choice of grant recipients in the field of Medical Ethics, May, 1973.

Study-consultant and negotiator for McCormick Seminary on decision to move campus from Lincoln Park to the campus area of the University of Chicago, December 1973 - May 1974.

Member, Indiana Committee for the Humanities, 1974-.

Participant in conference of 25 people sponsored by the Ford Foundation and chaired by McGeorge Bundy, on the status of institutions in American life, March, 1974.

F. LECTURES OR ADDRESSES AT VARIOUS COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

1. Convocation, Commencement or Baccalaureate Addresses

Kalamazoo College, McCormick Theological Seminary, Cornell College, Mt. Hermon and Northfield Schools, Catholic Theological Union, Hinkley School, Indiana University, Centre College, Stetson University, Stevens College.

2. Lectures or Papers Read

Dartmouth College, St. Meinrad College, Emory University, Vanderbilt University, Hunter College, Smith College, Amherst College, Christian Theological Seminary, University of California at Riverside, Marian College, DePauw University, Pennsylvania State University, Hanover College, Florida State University, Loomis School, Fontbonne College, Connecticut College, American Baptist Convention, Notre Dame University, University of California at Santa Barbara, Yale Divinity School, Princeton University, Stonehill College, University of Arkansas Medical School, Indiana Committee for the Humanities, Kansas Committee for the Humanities, Texas Council of Churches, Hampshire College, Stetson University, University of Florida, Illinois Wesleyan University, University of Wisconsin, Stephens Point, Marshfield Clinic, Denison University, Louisiana State University, State University of New York.

Visiting Professor, Center for the Humanities, Wesleyan University, 1974-75. Fall Topic: "Art and Criminality"; Spring Topic: "Death in Human Civilization".

Poynter Fellow at the Poynter Center, Indiana University, 1976. Topic: The Professions and Normative Inquiry in the University.

3. Addresses to Professional Societies

Plenary Speaker at the International Congress of Learned Societies in Religion held in Los Angeles, California, August 31 - September 5, 1972, on "The Recovery of the Humanist's Vocation".

Plenary Speaker, New England Regional Meeting of the American Academy of Religion held at Brandeis University, April 9, 1973, on "Terrorism as Strategy and Ecstasy".

Lecture at West Coast Regional Meeting of the American Academy of Religion, Oakland, California, April 6, 1973 and at Catholic Theological Society Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1973, on "Undergraduate Teaching of Religion".

Speaker at Annual Meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 27, 1970, Chicago, Illinois, on "Death and Dying"; June 1974, Mexico City, "The Concept of 'Natural Death' as an Ideal in the Medical Professions"; February 1977, Denver, Colorado, "The Right to Die vs. the Right to be Dead".

Speaker at the Southern Regional Meeting of Danforth Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, May 3, 1974.

Six papers presented at the Institute for Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, 1970-76.

Presidential Address: American Academy of Religion on "Institutions as Symbols of Death," Chicago, 1975.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Articles

"Workingman and Bureaucrat, a Christian View of Vocation in Office and Factory," Social Action 19:4 (February 1953), 35 pp.

"Chayevsky's Marty," Episcopal Churchnews (June 1955).

"What We Do About Death," Crossroads 5:4 (July-September 1955), 7-12.

"God in the Life of His Church: Studies in Ephesians," Crossroads 7:1 (October-December 1956), 22-42. A series of eight studies on the book of Ephesians.

"The Hidden Talent," Christianity and Crisis 15 (April 16, 1956), 47.

"The Romance of the Doer," Christianity and Crisis 16:22 (December 24, 1956), 179-80.

"Albert Camus, Political Moralist," Christianity and Crisis 18:20 (November 24, 1958), 165-68.

"Death and Resurrection in Dr. Zhivago," Christianity and Crisis 19:4 (March 16, 1959), 28-32.

"Christmas: Preparation for His Second Coming," Christianity and Crisis 19:21 (December 14, 1959), 177-78.

"The Conspiracy of Silence," Christianity and Crisis 22:6 (April 16, 1962), 52-56.

"Envy: The Least Satisfying of the Sins," Christianity and Crisis 22:23 (January 7, 1963), 241-44.

"The Faithfulness of God," Christianity and Crisis 25:6 (April 19, 1965), 73-74.

"Manichaeism and American Politics," Christianity and Crisis 26:7 (May 2, 1966), 85-89.

"The Sin vs. the Friend: Betrayal," Cross Currents 17:2 (Spring 1967), 159-70.

"Hatred: Sin Against the Enemy," Christianity and Crisis 27:13 (July 27, 1967), 171-75.

"A Better Man Than We Deserve," Christianity and Crisis 28:17 (October 14, 1968).

"The Sacred and the Language of Indirection," McCormick Quarterly 21:2 (January 1968), 220-29.

"Study of Religion at I.U.," The Parent, Indiana University 11:4 (May 1968).

"The Mythic Foundations of the Politics of the Conservative," Soundings 53:4 (Spring 1970), 20-45.

"The Leaven of the Undergraduate in Graduate Education," Journal of Theological Education.

"The Sacral Power of Death in Contemporary Experience," Social Research 39:3 (Fall 1972), 463-88.

"Attitudes Toward the Newly Dead; Some Implications for Organ Transplants," The Hastings Center Studies 1:1 (1973), 3-13.

"Terrorism as Strategy and Ecstasy," Social Research 41:2 (Summer 1974), 277-98.

"The Metaphysical Plight of the Family," The Hastings Center Studies 2:2 (May 1974), 19-30.

"Code, Covenant, Contract, or Philanthropy," The Hastings Center Report 5:6 (December 1975), 29-38.

"Institutions as Symbols of Death," Journal of the American Academy of Religion 44:2 (June 1976), 211-23.

"Notes on the Ethics of Doctors and Lawyers," Poynter Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. (1977), 21 pp.

"The Right to Know and the Right to Create," Science, Technology and Human Values No. 23 (April 1978), 34-41.

II. BOOKS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

Two essays in Witness to a Generation; Significant Writings from Christianity and Crisis (1941-1966), ed. Wayne H. Cowan (New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1966), pp. 42-49, 220-25.

A Catalogue of Sins (New York; Holt, Rinehart & Winston; 1967), 208 pp.

"Death: its Religious Reality and its Theological Interpretation," in Perspectives on Death (Nashville, Abingdon Press, 1969), pp. 168-96.

"The Sin Against the Friend: Betrayal," in Readings in Social Theology, ed. Everett J. Morgan, S.J. (Pflaum Press, 1969), pp. 202-16. Originally published in A Catalogue of Sins.

"Recovery of the Humanist's Vocation," in Religion and the Humanizing of Man, ed. James Robinson; proceedings of the International Congress of Learned Societies in the Field of Religion, Los Angeles, 1972 (Waterloo, Ont.; 1972), pp. 143-56.

"The Sacral Power of Death in Contemporary Experience," in Death in American Experience (New York, Schocken Books, 1973), pp. 97-122.

"The Metaphysical Plight of the Family" and "Attitudes Toward the Newly Dead," in Death Inside Out, eds. Peter Steinfels and Robert M. Veatch (New York, Harper & Row, 1974), pp. 49-60, 139-49.

"Attitudes Toward the Newly Dead" is also published in Love and Society, eds. James Johnson and David H. Smith (Missoula, Scholars Press, 1974), pp. 229-44.

"Institutions as Symbols of Death," in Death and Society, eds. James Carse and Arleen B. Dallery (New York, Harcourt-Brace-Jovanovich, 1977), pp. 407-26.

"Code and Covenant or Contract and Philanthropy; Alternative Bases for Professional Ethics," in Ethics in Medicine; Historical Prespectives and Contemporary Concerns, eds. Arthur Dyck, William Curran and Stanley Reiser (Cambridge, Mass.; M.I.T. Press; 1977), pp. 65-76.

"The Right to Die and the Obligation to Care," in Death and Decisions, AAAS Selected Symposium 18, ed. Ernan McMullen (Boulder; Westview Press, Inc.; 1978), pp. 111-30.

In progress: "Professional Ethics," to be published in a volume on applied ethics, Sissela Bok and Daniel Callahan, eds., as part of a study of the teaching of ethics in the United States.

In progress: "The Identity and Justification of the Humanities," to be published by the Poynter Center on American Institutions.

In progress: "The Ethics of Fieldwork for Sociologists and Anthropologists," to be published as part of a project sponsored by the National Science Foundation and directed by Prof. Murray Wax of Washington University.

HENRY C. PITOT, M.D., PH.D.

Born: May 12, 1930, New York City

Marital Status: Married, 5 children

Education: B.S., 1971, Virginia Military Institute
M.D., 1955, Tulane Univeristy
1955-1957, American Cancer Society Fellow
Ph.D., 1959

Appointments:
1955-1959, Instructor pathology, Tulane
1959-1960, Fel. oncology, Sch. Medicine, Univ. Wisconsin
1960-1963, Asst.. Prof., Oncology & Pathology, Univ. Wisconsin
1963-1966, Assoc. Prof., Oncology & Pathology, Univ. Wisconsin
1966-1968, Professor, Dept. of Pathology, Univ. Wisconsin
1968-1971, Chairman, Dept. of Pathology, Univ. Wisconsin
1971-Present, Chairman, Dept. of Oncology, Univ. Wisconsin
1973-Present, Director, McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, Univ.Wisc

Awards: American Society Clinical Pathology, 1955
Borden Award, 1955

Military Service: U.S.A., 51-53,2nd Lt.

Societies: American Association for Advancement of Science
American Chemical Society
American Association of Pathology and Bacteriology
American Society of Biological Chemists
American Institute of Chemists.
American Society of Cell Biologists
American Association of Cancer Research
American Society of Experimental Pathologists

Research Interests: Biochemical mechanisms underlying the morphological changes in disease; biochemical and genetic pathology; oncology, regulatory mechanisms.

Source: American Men and Women of Science, 13th Edition

NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD

National Cancer Institute
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

AUTHORITY: P.L. 92-218, Sec. 3, December 23, 1971 (effective 60 days after date of enactment) See NOTE

METHOD: Ex officio and appointed by the President

MEMBERS: Secretary of HEW
Director of the Office of Science and Technology
Director of the National Institutes of Health
chief medical officer of the Veterans' Administration (or his designee)
and a medical officer designated by the Secretary of Defens

and

EIGHTEEN MEMBERS appointed by the President. Not more than 12 of the appointed members shall be scientists or physicians and not more than 8 of the appointed members shall be representatives from the general public.

The scientists and physicians appointed to the Board shall be appointed from persons who are among the leading scientific or medical authorities outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of cancer or in fields related thereto. Each appointed member shall be appointed from among persons who by virtue of their training, experience, and background are especially qualified to appraise the programs of the National Cancer Institute.

(NOTE: This board shall supersede the existing National Advisory Cancer Council, and the appointed members of the Council serving on the effective date of this section shall serve as additional members of the Board for the duration of their terms then existing, or for such shorter time as the President may prescribe.)

NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD

National Cancer Institute
Department of Health, Education, and Wel

CHAIRMAN: The President shall designate one of the appointed members to serve as Chairman for a term of two years.

TERM: SIX YEARS - except, that of those first appointed six shall be appointed for a term of two years, and six shall be appointed for a term of four years.

Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall serve only for the remainder of such term.

They shall be eligible for reappointment.

They may serve after the expiration of their terms until their successors have taken office. (HOLDOVERS

SALARY: Members who are not officers or employees of the United States: Not to exceed daily rate for GS-18, WAE, including traveltime.

All Members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while serving away from their homes or regular places of business.

NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD

National Cancer Institute
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PURPOSE: The Board shall advise and assist the Director of the National Cancer Institute with respect to the National Cancer Program. They shall meet at the call of the Director of the National Cancer Institute, but not less than four times a year. They shall submit a report to the President for transmittal to Congress not later than January 31 of each year on the progress of the National Cancer Program toward the accomplishment of its objectives.

The Director of the National Cancer Institute shall make available to the Board such staff, information, and other assistance as it may require.

NOTE: Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 7 pertaining to the effective date of this act, the members of this Board may be appointed at any time after the date of enactment of the law and shall be compensated from the date they first take office.

ID 790817

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 MAR 79

FOR ACTION: TIM KRAFT ARNIE MILLER

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: CALIFANO MEMO RE NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD
PRESIDENT'S CANCER PANEL

++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++

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

+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 03 MAR 79 +

++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

FEB 28 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: National Cancer Advisory Board
President's Cancer Panel

The National Cancer Advisory Board was established by Congress under Section IV of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Biomedical Research and Research Training Amendments of 1978. Its function is to advise the Director of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in all phases of the National Cancer Program, and to report annually to the President and Congress on the progress of the Program. The twenty-nine member Board is composed of eleven ex officio members and eighteen public members, appointed by the President, of whom not more than twelve are to be scientists or physicians and not less than five are to be individuals knowledgeable in environmental carcinogenesis. At least two of the physicians are to be primarily involved in the treatment of cancer. Members are appointed to over-lapping six-year terms.

I recommend that you appoint the following candidates to the Board:

Morris M. Schrier - Vice President and Secretary of MCA, Inc.

Sheldon W. Samuels - AFL/CIO, Director, Health Safety and Environment Department. He has broad knowledge of occupational and toxicological factors in cancer and is concerned with environmental impact and cancer prevention. He would be the first labor representative on the Board.

Gerald N. Wogan, Ph. D. (reappointment) - Professor of Toxicology in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at MIT. He is a recognized authority in nutritional carcinogenesis and was first appointed in 1976 to an unexpired term.

Maureen M. Henderson, Ph. D. - Assistant Vice President for Health Affairs, Health Sciences Center, University of Washington, Seattle. She was previously Chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland and is an internationally known epidemiologist who has served on several NIH study sections in the past. Her name was submitted previously to the White House, but she was not appointed because she was a British citizen. She has since become a naturalized American citizen.

Irving J. Selikoff, M.D. - Professor of Community Medicine, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York City. He is a recognized authority on the health effects of environmental factors, especially in airborne pollutants such as asbestos, textile dusts and similar type contaminants, and is an environmental epidemiologist.

Janet D. Rowley, M.D. - Professor of Medicine, The Prizker School of Medicine, University of Chicago. She is a geneticists, well known for her work in cytogenetics (chromosomal abnormalities), and credited with major advances in identification of chronic myelogenous leukemia.

Nomination for Chairman

Dr. Henry Pitot - Director of the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Wisconsin, and distinguished in the area of chemical carcinogenesis.

The President's Cancer Panel was established by Congress under Title IV A of the Public Health Service Act as amended by the National Cancer Act of 1971. It is composed of three members who are appointed by the President, at least two of whom are to be scientists and/or physicians. The Panel reports directly to the President and was created to monitor the development and execution of the National Cancer Program.

I recommend that you appoint the following candidates to the President's Cancer Panel:

Nomination for Chairman: Irving M. London, M.D. - Director, Harvard - MIT Technology Program in Health Sciences and Technology, and researcher in hemoglobin metabolism.

Lester Breslow, M.D. - Dean of the School of Public Health, UCLA. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and has a research background in chronic disease epidemiology and health services.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Attachments: curriculum vitae

✓	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION	FYI	
		VICE PRESIDENT
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
✓		KRAFT
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		WEXLER
		BRZEZINSKI
		MCINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

		ADAMS
		ANDRUS
		BELL
		BERGLAND
		BLUMENTHAL
		BROWN
		CALIFANO
		HARRIS
		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		COSTANZA
		CRUIKSHANK
		FALLOWS
		FIRST LADY
✓		~~CAMMILL~~ miller
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		LINDER
		MITCHELL
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		PRESS
		RAFSHOON
		SCHNEIDERS
		VOORDE
		WARREN
		WISE

MORRIS M. SCHRIER

BORN:	December 22, 1909 - New York, N.Y.
PRESENT POSITION:	Vice President and Secretary of MCA Inc. 445 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022
	With said company since June of 1939
HOME ADDRESS:	9 Cooper Road, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583
EDUCATION:	New York University (Washington Square College) B. S. Degree - 1931
	Columbia University Law School Law Degree - 1934
PRESENT AFFILIATIONS:	Member of Board of Directors of United Cerebral Palsy Research Foundation
	New York County Lawyers Association; Member of the Special Committee on Radio and Television, and also Member of the Committee on Fair Trial and Free Press
	Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Member of the Committee on Post-Admission Legal Education
	American Bar Association

CURRICULUM VITAE

SAMUELS, SHELDON WILFRED. Mem, American Federation of Teachers, 71-; International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers, 75-. Dir of Health, Safety & Environment, Indl Union Dept, AFL-CIO, 71-. AFL-CIO, 815 16 ST, NW, Washington, DC 20006, Tel 202 393-5583. Career positions: Staff, Univ of Chicago, IL, 52-60; Dir of Pub Inf, Air Pollution Control Bd, New York State Health Dept, 60-66; Adj Appointments, State Univ of New York, 62-66; Pub Health Adv, US Pub Health Serv, 67-69; Chief, Field Serv Branch, Air Prog Off, Environmental Protection Agy, 70-71. Civic activities: Adj Prof, Mt Sinai Sch Med, 73-; V Pres, 75-, Secy-Treas, 73-74, Soc for Occupational & Environmental Health; Asst Prof, Univ of Cincinnati, 71-73; Cons, Natl Air Conservation Comm, 67-71; Fdr & Mem, New York State Action for Clean Air Cttee, 62-66; Adv, Natl Health Counc; Blue Cross Assn; Natl Acad of Sci; Natl Cancer Inst; US Department of Labor; US Dept of Commerce. Education: Canajoharie Cent Sch, NY, 48, Dpl; Univ of Chicago, 48-51, AB; Univ of Chicago Grad Sch, 51-56, Theoretical Bio; Pub Admin Grad Sch, State Univ of New York, 64-66; US Pub Health Serv Training Prog, 60-66, Eng, Epidemiology, Toxicology. Organizations: USCG Auxiliary; Amer Pub Health Assn; Amer Assn for the Advancement of Science. Awards: Spec Commendation, Environmental Protection Agy, 71. Interests: sailing, camping. Author: *The Work Environment*, syndicated monthly column; numerous articles, Ed: *Spotlight*, Indl Union Dept, AFL-CIO. Born Dec 7, 1929, St Johnsville, NY. Father: Max, Tailor; Mother: Ethel, Homemaker. Married 1952, Morjean Samuels, Homemaker, 2 children. Residence: 117-79 N Shore Dr, Reston, VA.

SOURCE: WHO'S WHO IN LABOR; First Edition, Volume 1 (Arno Press & N.Y. Times, N.Y., 1976.)

Present Address:
Director, Health Safety & Environment
Industrial Union Dept.
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street N.W., Rm. 311
Washington, D.C. 20006

GERALD N. WOGAN, Ph.D.

Born: Altoona, Pa., January 11, 1930

Marital Status: Married, 2 children.

Education: 1951 - B.S., Juniata College
1953 - M.S., Univ. Illinois
1957 - Ph.D. Univ. Illinois (physiology)

Appointments:
1956-1957, Instructor in physiology, Illinois
1957-1961, Assoc. Professor, Rutgers
1961-1962, Res. Associate, Food Toxicology, MIT
1962-1965, Assistant Professor, MIT
1965-1968, Associate Professor
1968-Present, Professor of Toxicology, Dept. of Nutrition and Food Science, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.

Societies: American Association for Advancement of Science
American Institute of Nutrition
Society of Toxicology
International Society of Toxicology
American Association for Cancer Research
American Society Pharmacologists and Experimental Therapeutics
American Society of Microbiologists.

Research Interests: Chemical carcinogenesis; physiological and biochemical respenses to toxic substances;isolation and characterization of toxic microbial metabolites; natural carcinogens.

SOURCE: American Men and Women of Science, 12th Edition

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Maureen McGrath Henderson

I: PERSONAL DATA:

Date of birth:	May 11, 1926
Place of birth:	Tynemouth, England
Citizenship:	British

II: FORMAL EDUCATION:

Convent de La Sagesse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 1931-1943
University of Durham, England, School of Medicine, M.B.B.S. 1943-1949
University of Durham, England, School of Medicine, Diploma in Public Health, 1954-1956
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Course in Applied Medical Statistics, 1957 (3 months)

II: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING:

Internship, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 1949-1950
General Practice, 1950-1952
Resident in Tuberculosis Hospital, Worcester, England, 1953-1954
Fellow in Cancer Epidemiology, Department of Pathology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical School, London, England, 1956-1958

IV: LICENSURE:

England, 1949
Maryland State, 1961

V: ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

1971-	Chairman, Department of Preventive Medicine, Uni
1968-	Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine
1968-69	Visiting Professor of Chronic Diseases, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health
1968-	Associate Director, RMP Epidemiology and Statistics Center, School of Hygiene and Public Health
1964-68	Associate Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine
1961-64	Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine
1961-68	Lecturer in Chronic Diseases, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health
1960-61	Instructor in Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine
1958-60	Clinical Epidemiologist on the Scientific Staff of the Medical Research Council Group for Research on Atmospheric Pollution, St. Bartholome Hospital, London, England

VI: HONORS RECEIVED:

1967-	Elected to Alpha Omega Alpha by the student body of the University of Maryland School of Medicine
1963-68	John and Mary R. Markle Scholar in Academic Medic
1956-57	Luke-Armstrong Scholarship in Epidemiology, University of Durham, England

VII: OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES:

1971-	Full responsibility for development and teaching of a course: Epidemiologic Basis for Health Services Planning and Evaluation for medical scho teachers in Preventive Medicine given at the University of Minnesota
July, 1970	Total responsibility for academic affairs of the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine
1968-70	Joint responsibility for development and teachin of a course in Fundamental Epidemiology for medical school teachers in preventive medicine given at the University of Minnesota

-2-

VII: OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES: (Cont'd)

1967	Responsibility for teaching chronic disease epidemiology in a course for physicians mounted by the National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia

VIII: NATIONAL APPOINTMENTS:

1969-72	Chairman of the Epidemiology and Disease Control Study Section, National Institutes of Health
1968-69	Member of the Epidemiology and Disease Control Study Section, National Institutes of Health
1969-	Consultant to the Division of Health Services Research and Development
1968-	Member of the Etiology Program Advisory Committee National Cancer Institute
1967-70	Member of the National Board of Medical Examiners Preventive Medicine and Public Health Test Committee
1966-70	Consultant to the Division of Environmental Health Sciences, HEW
1966-68	Member of the Perinatal Statistical ad hoc Committee, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness
1965-67	Consultant to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health
1964-65	Staff Assistant to the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke

IX: NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS:

1970-71	Vice-President of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine
1969-1970	Chairman of the Society for Epidemiological Research
1969-	Member of the Planning Committee for the Summer Graduate Course in Epidemiology at Minneapolis, Minnesota
1968-	Member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine
1967-	Member of the Joint Committee on Medical Care Teaching

X: MEDICAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS:

1970-1976	Chairman of the Joint University of Maryland Medical School and Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health Committee
1967-	Member of the Advisory Council, Cerebrovascular Research Center
1966-	Member of the Internship Advisory Committee
1966-	Faculty Interviewer for the Committee on Admissions
1966-68	Member of the Planning Committee for the Regional Medical Program of Maryland
1963-69	Member of the Curriculum Committee
1976-present	Ass't. Vice President for Health Affairs; Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Washington

XI: MARYLAND COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS:

1968-71	Member of the Baltimore County Health and Welfare Council
1967-	Member of the Board of Trustees of the Heart Association of Maryland
1967-	Member of the Epidemiologic and Statistical Advisory Committee of the Regional Medical Program of Maryland
1967-68	Member of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Council on Alcoholism
1966-	Chairman and Director of the Stroke Program Office of the Heart Association of Maryland

XII: PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP:

American Epidemiological Society
International Epidemiological Society
Society for Epidemiological Research
Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine
American Public Health Association
Association of American Medical Colleges
Royal Society of Medicine (England)
Society for Social Medicine (England)
British Medical Association (England)
New York Academy of Sciences
American Heart Association--Epidemiological Sect
American Medical Women's Association, Inc.
Baltimore City Medical Society
Maryland Epidemiology Society
Southern Medical Association

SOURCE: Individual

SELIKOFF, Irving John. b. New York, NY, Jan 15, 15; m. 46

ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE PUBLIC HEALTH. Educ: Columbia Univ, BS 35; Royal Cols. Scotland, MD, 41; Am Bd Prev Med, Cipl 68. Prof Exp: Fel path, Mt. Sinai Hosp, New York, 41; intern med, Newark Beth Israel Hosp, NJ, 43-44; resident, Sea View Hosp, New York, 44-47; physician, Paterson Clin, NJ, 47-68; PROF COMMUNITY MED. MT. SINAI SCH MED. 68-. PROF MED, 70-, DIR ENVIRON SCI LAB, 64- Concurrent Pos: Consult, numerous govt agencies, 55-; ed-in-chief, Environ Res, 68-; consult. Am Cancer Soc. 71- Honors & Awards: Lasker Award. Am Pub. Health Asn, 55; Poiley Award & Medal, NY Acad Sci, 74; Haven Emerson Award, Pub Health Asn NY, 75, Mem: NY Acad Sci (pres, 69-70, gov. 70-); fel Am Publ Health Asn; fel Am Col Chest Physicians; Soc Occup & Environ Health (pres, 73-74). Res. Health effects of environmental factors, including environmental and occupational cancer. Mailing Add: Environ Sci Lab Mt Sinai Sch of Med, New York, NY 10029.

American Men and Women of Science
1976

CURRICULUM VITAE

JANET DAVISON ROWLEY, M.D.

BIRTHDATE: April 5, 1925

PLACE OF BIRTH: New York, New York

MARRIED: Donald A. Rowley, M.D., Professor
Department of Pathology, University of Chicago

CHILDREN: 4 sons

EDUCATION:

High School:
Mercy High School
University of Chicago Laboratory School
Graduate 1942

College:
University of Chicago
Ph.B. 1944
University of Chicago School of Medicine
B.S. 1946
M.D. 1948

Internship: (rotation)
USPHS, Marine Hospital, Chicago, Illinois
1950-51

POSITIONS HELD:

Research Assistant, Toxicity Laboratory
University of Chicago 1949-50

Attending physician, Infant Welfare and Prenatal Clinics
Montgomery County (Maryland)
Department of Public Health 1953-54

Research Fellow (part-time), Dr. Julian D. Levinson
Foundation, Chicago, Illinois 1955-61

USPHS Special Trainee, Radiobiology Laboratory,
The Churchill Hospital, Oxford, England 1961-62

Research Associate (Assistant Professor), Department
of Medicine, and Argonne Cancer Research Hospital,
Chicago, Illinois 1962-69

Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, and
Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, Chicago, Illinois
1969-1977

Professor, Department of Medicine, and Franklin McLean
Memorial Research Institute, Chicago, Illinois 1977 to present

Awards and Honors

Visiting Scientist, Genetics Laboratory, Department of Biochemistry, University of Oxford, 1970-1971.

Member (1972-1976) and Chairman (1974-1976), Board of Scientific Counsellors, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health.

Memberships in Societies

American Society of Human Genetics

Genetical Society (of Great Britain)

Sigmi Xi

American Society of Hematology

Member of Editorial Board

Cytogenetics and Cell Genetics

Blood

Rowley, J.D., and Bodmer, W.F., Relationship of centromeric heterochromatin to fluorescent banding patterns of metaphase chromosomes in the mouse. Nature, 231:503-506, 1971

Rowley, J.D., Loss of the Y chromosome in myelodysplasia: A report of three cases studied with quinacrine fluorescence. Brit. J. Haemat., 21:717-728, 1971

Rowley, J.D., Identification of a translocation with quinacrine fluorescence in a patient with acute leukemia. Annal. de Génét., 16:109-112, 1973.

Rowley, J.D., A new consistent chromosomal abnormality in chronic myelogenous leukemia. Nature, 243:290-293, 1973.

Rowley, J.D., Chromosomal patterns in myelocytic leukemia. New Eng. J. Med., 289:220-221, 1973.

Rowley, J.D., Acquired trisomy 9. Lancet, II, 390, 1973.

Rowley, J.D., Deletions of chromosome 7 in haematological disorders. Lancet, II, 1385-1386, 1973.

Rowley, J.D., Do human tumors show a chromosome pattern specific for each etiologic agent? J. Nat. Cancer Inst., 52:315-320, 1974.

Rowley, J.D., Absence of the 9q+ chromosome in Ph^1 negative chronic myelogenous leukaemia. J. Med. Genet., 11:166-170, 1974.

Rowley, J.D., Identification of human chromosomes, in Human Chromosome Methodology Second edition, ed. by Jorge J. Yunis, Academic Press, 17-46, 1974.

Mayall, B.H., Carrano, A.V., & Rowley, J.D., DNA cytophotometry of chromosomes in a case of chronic myelogenous leukemia. Clin. Chem., 20:1080-1085, 1974.

Rowley, J.D., Missing sex chromosomes and translocations in acute leukemia. Lancet, II, 835-836, 1974.

Rowley, J.D., Abnormalities of chromosome 1 in myeloproliferative disorders, Cancer, 36:1748-1757, 1975.

Rowley, J.D., Nonrandom chromosomal abnormalities in hematologic disorders of man. Proc. Nat't. Acad. Sci., 72:152-156, 1975.

Brynes, R.K., Golomb, H.M., Desser, R.K., Recant, W., Reese, C., and Rowley, J.D., Acute monocytic leukemia: cytologic, histologic, cytochemical, ultrastructural, and cytogenetic observations. Am. J. Clin. Path., 65:471-482, 1976

Rowley, J.D., and Potter, D., Chromosomal banding patterns in acute nonlymphocytic leukemia. Blood, 47:705-721, 1976

Rowley, J.D., The role of cytogenetics in hematology. Blood, 48:1-7, 1976

Golomb, H.M., Vardiman, J., Rowley, J.D., Acute non-lymphocytic leukemia in adults: correlations with Q-banded chromosomes. Blood, 48:9-21, 1976

Rowley, J.D., Population cytogenetics of leukemia, in "Population Cytogenetics" - proceedings of the Birth De-ects Institute, Symposium of the New York State Health Department, ed. Porter, I.H. and Hook, E.B., Academic Press, p. 189-216, 1977

Rowley, J.D., Are nonrandom karyotypic changes related to etiologic agents? Proceedings of Conference on the Gentics of Human Cancer, eds. Mulvihill, J.J. and Fraumeni, Jr., J.F., Raven Press, p. 125-136, 1977

Rowley, J.D., Chromosomes in human cancer. J. Reprod. Med., 17:36-40, 1976

Golomb, H.M., Rowley, J.D., Vardiman, J., Baron, J., Locker, G., and Krasnow, S., Partial deletion of the long arm of chromosome 17; a specific abnormality in acute promyelocytic leukemia? Arch. Int. Med., 136:825-828, 1976

Rowley, J.D., The relationship of chromosomal abnormalities in Neoplasia. Advances in Pathobiol. 4:67-73, 1976, ed. King, D.W.

Rowley, J.D., Are chromosomal changes related to etiologic agents? Symposium on Environmental Carcinogenesis, ed Scholefield, P.G., 124-133, 1976

Bitran, J., Golomb, H.M., and Rowley, J.D., Idiopathic acquired sideroblastic anemia: Banded chromosomal analysis in six patients. Acta Haemotologica, 57:15-23, 1977

Rowley, J.D., Wolman, S.R., Horland, A.A. Another variant translocation in chronic myelogenous leukemia - revisited. New Eng. J. Med. 900, 1976

Rowley, J.D. 5q- Acute Myelogenous Leukemia: reply. Blood 48:626, 1976

Rowley, J.D. The significance of nonrandom chromosomal changes in myeloproliferative disorders. Proc. 16th Int'l. Congress, Hemat. Excerpta Medica, 415:915-917, 1976

Rowley, J.D. Chromosomes in Malignancies. Proc. 5th Int'l. Congress Human Genetics, Excerpta Medica, 411: 69-81, 1976

Bitran, J.D., Rowley, J.D., Plapp, F., Golomb, H.M., Ultmann, J.E. Chromosomal aneuploidy in a patient with hypereosinophilic syndrome: Evidence for a malignant disease. Amer. J. Med., 63:1010-1014, 1977

Rowley, J.D. Nonrandom changes in Malignant cells. In Molecular Human Cytogenetic (ICN-UCLA Symposia on Molecular and Cellular Biology, Vol. VII), eds. Sparkes, R.S., Comings, D., and Fex, D.F., Academic Press, New York, 1977, 457-472

Lindgren, V., Rowley, J.D. Comparable complex rearrangements involving the 8/21 and 9/22 translocations in Leukaemia. Nature, 266:744-745, 1977

Bibliography - Janet D. Rowley, M.D.

Gilbert, C.W., Muldal, S., Lajtha, L.G., and Rowley, J.D., Time sequence of human chromosome duplication. Nature, 195:869-873, 1962.

Rowley, J.D., Muldal, S., Gilbert, C.W., Lajtha, L.G., Lindsten, J., Fraccaro, M. and Kaijser, K., Synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid on X-chromosomes of and XXXXY male. Nature, 197:251-252, 1963.

Muldal, S., Gilbert, C.W., Lajtha, L.G., Lindsten, J., Rowley, J.D., and Fraccaro, M. Tritiated thymidine incorporation in an isochromosome for the long arm of the X chromosome in man. Lancet, I:861-863, 1963.

Rowley, J.D., Muldal, S., Lindsten, J., and Gilbert, C.W., H^3thymidine uptake by a ring X chromosome in a human female. Proc. Nat'l. Acad. of Sci., 51: 779-786, 1964.

Rowley, J.D., Blaisdell, R.K., and Jacobson, L.O., Chromosome studies in preleukemia I. Aneuploidy of group C chromosomes in three patients. Blood, 27:782-799, 1966.

Rowley, J.D., and Blaisdell, R.K., Karyotype of treated thrombocythaemia. Lancet, II 104-105, 1966

Rowley, J.D., Leukemia. Chicago, 4#3:32-36, 1967.

Rowley, J.D., Uses and pitfalls of chromosomal labeling. Radioisotopes in Medicine: in vitro Studies. AEC Symposium Series #13, :679-694, 1968.

Rowley, J.D., Some current problems in population cytogenetics. Proc. Inst. of Med. of Chicago, 27:149-151, 1968.

Rowley, J.D., Cytogenetics in clinical medicine. J. of Amer. Med. Assn., 207: 914-919, 1969.

Rowley, J.D., and Pergament, E., Possible non random selection of D group chromosomes involved in centric-fusion translocations. Annal. de Génét., 12:177-183, 1969.

Rowley, J.D., Sex chromosome abnormalities and neuropsychiatric disorders. III. Med. J., 137:528-530, 1970.

Rowley, J.D., Clinical aspects of chromosomes studies. Ca - a Cancer Journal for Clinicans, 19:299-305, 1969

Rowley, J.D., Chromosomes in myelodysplasias. Myeloproliferative Disorders of Animals and Man. USAEC ed. Clarke, W.J., Howard, E.B. and Hackett, P.L. 556-569, 1970.

Rowley, J.D., Potter, D., and Mikuta, J., Reuse of chromosome preparations for fluorescent staining. Stain Technol. 46:97-99, 1971.

Rowley, J.D., Golomb, H.M., Dougherty, C. 15/17 Translocation, a consistent chromosomal change in acute promyelocytic leukaemia. Lancet I, 549-550, 1977

Rowley, J.D., Golomb, H.M., and Vardiman J. Nonrandom chromosomal abnormalities in acute nonlymphocytic leukemia in patients treated for Hodgkin Disease and non-Hodgkin lymphomas. Blood, 50:759-770, 1977

Golomb, H.M., Lindgren, V., and Rowley, J.D. Chromosome abnormalities in patients with hairy cell leukemia, Cancer 41:1374-1380, 1978

Mayall, B.H., Carrano, A.V., Moore, D.H., Rowley, J.D. Quantification by DNA-based cytophotemetry of the 9q+/22q- chromosomal translocation associated with chronic myelogenous leukemia. Cancer Research, 37:3590-3593, 1977

Rowley, J.D. The Cytogenetics of Acute Leukaemia. Clinics in Haematology, 7:385-406, 1978

Rowley, J.D. Chromosomes in Leukemia and Lymphoma, Seminars in Hematology 15:301-319, 1978

Rowley, J.D. Mapping of human chromosomal regions related to neoplasia: Evidence from chromosomes No. 1 and 17. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA, 74:5729-5733, 1977

Rowley, J.D. A possible role for nonrandom chromosomal changes in human hematologic malignancies in Chromosomes Today. Vol. 6, Ed. A. de la Chapelle and M. Sorsa, Elsevier/North Holland, 345-355.

Rowley, J.D. Nonrandom Involvement of chromosome segments in human hematologic malignancies. If Fifth Cold Spring Harbor Conference on Cell Proliferation Ed. B. Clarkson, P. Marks, J. Till, in press.

Rowley, J.D., Golomb, H.M., Vardiman, J, Fukuhara, S., Dougherty, C., and Potter, D. Further evidence for a non-random chromosomal abnormality in acute promyelocytic leukemia. Int. J. Cancer, 20:869-872, 1977

Vardiman, J.W., Golomb, H.M., Rowley, J.D., Variakojis, D. Acute nonlymphocytic leukemia in malignant lymphoma: a morphologic study. Cancer, 42:229-242, 1978

Testa, J.R., Golomb, H.M., Rowley, J.D., Vardiman, J.W. and Sweet, D.L. Hypergranular Promyelocytic leukemia (APL): Cytogenetic and ultrastructural specificity. Blood 52:272-280, 1978

Fukuhara, S. and Rowley, J.D. Chromosome 14 Translocations in non-Burkitt lymphomas. Int. J. Cancer, 22:14-21, 1978

Brynes, K., Golomb, H.M., Gelder, F., Desser, R.K., and Rowley, J.D. Case Reports: The Leukemia Phase of Histiocytic Lymphoma. Amer. J. Clinical Pathology, 69:550-558, 1978

Golomb, H.M., Vardiman, J.W., Rowley, J.D., Testa, J.R., and Mintz, U. Correlation of clinical findings with quinacrine-banded chromosomes in 90 adults with acute nonlymphocytic leukemia. New England J. of Medicine, 299:613-619, 1978

Elfenbein, G.J., Brogaonkar, D.S., Bias, W.B., Burns, W.H., Saral, R., Sensenbrenner, L.L., Tutschka, P.J., Zaczek, B.S., Zander, A.R., Epstein, R.B., Rowley, J.D., and Santos, G.W. Cytogenetic Evidence for Recurrence of Acute Myelogenous Leukemia After Allogeneic Bone Marrow Transplantation in Donor Hematopoietic Cel Cells. Blood 52:627-636, 1978

Mintz, U., Vardiman, J., Golomb, H.M., and Rowley, J.D. Evolution of karyotypes in Philadelphia (Ph^1) chromosome-negative chronic myelogenous leukemia. Cancer, in press.

Roth, D.G., Cimino, M.C., Variakojis, D., Golomb, H.M. and Rowley, J.D. B-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia with a 14q+ Chromosome Abnormality. Blood, in press

Liang, W., Hopper, J.E., Rowley, J.D. Karyotypic Abnormalities and Clinical Aspects of Patients with Multiple Myeloma and Related Paraproteinemic Disorders. Cancer, in press

Fukuhara, S., Rowley, J.D., Variakojis, D., and Sweet, D.L. Banding Studies on Chromosomes in Diffuse "Histiocytic" Lymphomas: Correlation of 14q+ Marker Chromosome with Cytology. Blood, in press

IRVING M. LONDON, M.D., Sc.D.

Born: Malden, Mass., July 24, 1918

Married; 2 children

Education: A.B. Harvard 1939
M.D. 1943
Sc.D. Univ. Chicago 1966

Professional Experience:

Instructor Medicine, Columbia Univ., 1947-1949
Associate 1949-1950
Assistant Professor 1951-1954
Associate Professor 1954-1955
Chairman, Dept. Albert Einstein Col. Med. 1955-1970
Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School and
Professor of Biology, MIT, 1970-present
Assistant Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, NY, 1946-1952
Assistant Attending Physician 1952-1954
Associate Attending Physician 1954-1955
Director, Harvard-Mass. Inst. Technology Program in Health Sciences and Technology, 1969-present
Visiting Professor, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1970-present

Awards

Smith Award, American Association for the Advance of Science, 1953

Member

American Society Experimental Biology and Medicine
American Society for Clinical Investigation
American Society for Biological Chemistry
American Society Hematology
Harvey Society
Association of American Physicians

Research: hemoglobin metabolism; metabolism of erythrocytes

Address: Harvard-MIT Program in Health Sciences & Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

SOURCE: American Men and Women of Science; 13th Edition

LESTER BRESLOW, M.D., M.P.H.

Born: Bismarck, N.D., March 17, 1915

Education:

	A.B., Un. Minn.	1935
	M.D.	1938
	M.P.H.	1941

Married; 3 children

Professional Experience:

Intern, USPHS Hospital, Stapleton, New York, 1938-1940
District Health Officer, Minnesota Dept. Health, 1941-1943
Chief, Bureau Chronic Diseases, Cal. Dept. of Health, Berkley, 1946-1960
Chief, Div. Preventive Medicine, 1960-1965
Director, Division, 1965-1968
Lecturer, U.Cal.Sch. Pub. Health, Berkeley, 1950-1968
Professor of Health Service Adm., 1968-1969
Chairman, Dept. Preventive Medicine & Social Medicine, 1969-1973
Dean, Sch. Pub. Health, UCLA, 1972-present

Societies

Member, National Academy of Sciences
Member, Institute of Medicine of National AmericanPublic Health Association (President 1969)
Member, Public Health Cancer Association of America (President 1953)

Research

Chronic disease epidemiology; health services.

Mailing address: School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024

SOURCE: AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE; 13th Edition

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ

SUBJECT: John McGarry: Presidential Authority to Make Recess Appointments

On October 25, 1978, while Congress was in recess, you exercised your recess appointment authority under Article II, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution to appoint John McGarry to the Federal Election Commission.

Neil Staebler, the FEC Commissioner who was holding over until his successor had been qualified, sued in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging your authority to replace him with a recess appointment to the FEC.

Yesterday, Judge Harold Greene issued a lengthy and comprehensive opinion in the suit. His opinion upholds the right of the President to make a recess appointment under the circumstances existing in this case. In each of the areas relied upon by the parties to the suit, statutory language, legislative history, prior practice, state court decisions and constitutional grounds, Judge Greene ruled in your favor.

Judge Greene noted that "the matter is one of first impression in the federal courts." His carefully reasoned and well-written opinion upholding Presidential authority to make recess appointments to independent commissions such as the FEC, is likely to be the leading opinion on the subject for many years. We do not know if Mr. Staebler will appeal the decision.

You appointed Judge Greene to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in late 1978.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Electronic Data Processing

Electronic Data Processing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

When you're finished
and have initialed,
I will insert in book

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: Guadaloupe Summit

In addition to the wide range of international subjects, you will be discussing at the Summit, there is one "domestic" subject that you might consider raising. Briefly the subject is how the Summit nations might improve, among senior policymakers, their communication and information exchange on solutions to domestic problems.

As you know, contacts and concerns among countries such as those attending the Summit invariably tend to relate to how they might jointly solve a common defense or international economic problem. There appears to be, to my knowledge, almost no real exchange at senior levels about solutions to health, housing, education, unemployment, environmental and other domestic concerns.

I am not suggesting that heads of state or foreign ministers discuss housing or health problems at Summit meetings. The more purely "international" subjects obviously deserve greater, if not exclusive, priority at Summit meetings. But I do think there would be some value to our knowing, to a far greater extent than I feel is now the case, how France handles environmental problems, Great Britain implements its housing shortage or West Germany operates its health insurance program. In turn, these countries would probably benefit from a fuller understanding of how we deal with certain basic domestic problems. (Great Britain has used a wage-price guideline system like ours for the past several years; a fuller understanding of that system might have been helpful before we implemented our program.) My experience, over the past two years, indicates that there is only a very limited exchange of this kind.

At this point, I do not have a firm proposal about how to expand the exchange on "domestic" issues. Perhaps the quickest, least expensive and most convenient way is to periodically invite various foreign Embassy specialists

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

to the White House for a discussion of environmental or health or inflation problems and solutions. I do not envision any type of elaborate, high-profile exchanges, under the mechanism just suggested or any other we might adopt.

At the Summit, I am only suggesting that you might raise the question of whether there would be value to increased exchange on "domestic" issues. If the response is favorable, I would pursue the subject with Zbig upon your return.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON 1/10/79

Mr. President:

Judge Bell would like to see you late thursday afternoon to go over candidates for judgeships. Do you want me to add this or try to hold off until next week?

✓ schedule thursday

___ schedule next week

Phil

3:45 Thurs

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

1/10/79

C

You can expect Kraft to be quite distraught about Iran. He feels that this is an extremely grave crisis for our country. More than anything else, he will be seeking reassurance that we are doing what we can to deal with the situation -- that we are not simply drifting.

You will want to convince him that you are on top of the situation. You may wish to take him into your confidence to some extent with explanations that you ask him not to attribute to you. He will respond well to being "brought in" and will abide by your ground rules.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Roy Bellt - Vick. Allen NH
Ray Bone - Sherman Briscoe
Cvl Rts ↗ 78 - 75 - 80
Min Bus 77/21 78/44 80/60 +36 %
Poor 78/145 80/142
Ed +, Comdev +, CETA III +

1st Reorg → EEOC | Black news mtg
Civil Service reorg |
Employment # 7 mil - 25%
CETA 2x Ernest Green
#258 econ stim #48 Pwd
15% 75500 black firms
$145 m → banks
Anti-inflation
Food stamps
BAKKE - Affirm Action
HR - DC Voting Rts
Andy - Pat - Clifford

---

black news media journalists interview
1/10/79

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1979

MR. PRESIDENT

DO YOU WANT TO GET A HAIRCUT TOMORROW AFTERNOON? (YOU WILL BE DEPARTING THURSDAY MORNING FOR GUADELOUPE.)

YES ✓ NO _____

PHIL

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

TO ALL NR PERSONNEL

The following is what is required of Foreign Service officers:

> All Foreign Service officers should embody a balanced blend of integrity, good judgment and decisiveness, initiative, loyalty, intellect, creativity, capacity for growth, courage, sense of priority, appropriate attention to significant detail, ability to work with others, persistence in pursuit of sound objectives, willingness to accept responsibility, industry and productivity, honesty, dependability, self-reliance, adaptability, fairness including fair treatment of colleagues and subordinates, honor, dignity, core skill and functional competence, independence of thought, humane and considerate conduct, acceptance of Service discipline, and an ability to meet reasonable and clear goals. The foregoing list of positive qualities and attributes is not meant to be all-inclusive.

I expect the same of all NR personnel; in particular, note the above list is not all-inclusive.

H. G. RICKOVER

P.S. This is what I expect from NSC personnel. Remember that Rickover's admonition is still not all-inclusive.

J. C.

TO ALL NR PERSONNEL

The following is what is required of Foreign Service officers:

> All Foreign Service officers should embody a balanced blend of integrity, good judgment and decisiveness, initiative, loyalty, intellect, creativity, capacity for growth, courage, sense of priority, appropriate attention to significant detail, ability to work with others, persistence in pursuit of sound objectives, willingness to accept responsibility, industry and productivity, honesty, dependability, self-reliance, adaptability, fairness including fair treatment of colleagues and subordinates, honor, dignity, core skill and functional competence, independence of thought, humane and considerate conduct, acceptance of Service discipline, and an ability to meet reasonable and clear goals. The foregoing list of positive qualities and attributes is not meant to be all-inclusive.

I expect the same of all NR personnel; in particular, note the above list is not all-inclusive.

H. G. RICKOVER

Roselynn - This also applies to wives of top government officials -

J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Susan —

Sorry to bother you with this But Zbig wants a 30-45 min. meeting tomorrow a.m. with

Pres.
V.P.
Vance
Aaron
Brzy Brown
Zbig

on a matter he said was "too sensitive" to mention on the phone.

Please check w/ him on the plane; then the President. If the meeting is on, plse. call Bob Gates in D.C. (he will notify the others).

I suggest 8:45 a.m. or during the VP's lunch time.

(OVER)

If it's on, also pls. let Phil and/or Nell know 1st thing in the a.m.

also, pls. let Hamilton know.

Thanks a million!

Fran

P.S. Vance will be available til 4^00 p.m. tomorrow if the Pres. and/or Big want to de-brief him on the meetings.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1/9/79

Mr. President --

Dr. Brzezinski told Fran he wants a 30-45 minute meeting Wednesday morning with you, the Vice President, Secretary Vance, David Aaron, Secretary Brown and Dr. Brzezinski....on a matter he said was "too sensitive" to mention over the telephone.

By the time you read this, you most likely will know what the subject matter is.

Shall meeting be scheduled ? Yes ✓ No _____

Shall Hamilton be included too? Yes ✓ No _____

Fran suggests 8:45 a.m. meeting, or during Vice President's lunch time. (Copy of tomorrow's schedule is attached....also needs your approval.)

--ssc

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Date: 1/10/79

To: Mr. President

From: *CHARLES L. SCHULTZE*

As you requested.

C

Why do we think the anti-inflation program will work

1. The attitude of the American people is strongly behind the program. They recognize the need for both parts of program: budget austerity; wage and price standards.

   - o strong public opinion will help keep the budget in line;
   - o also gives the Administration a strong card to use in securing compliance with the pay and price standards;
   - o no major company or union is really going to want to be identified as a flagrant violator.

2. Business firms are taking program very seriously on both pay and price side. CWPS gets huge volume of inquiries -- almost all of which directed toward "how do I comply."

3. We haven't had any major union settlements yet. But it is interesting that 3 to 4 months ago everyone was talking about 9 to 11 percent settlements in the major 1979 negotiations. This is no longer the case. No one seems to be talking in those kinds of terms anymore. We are not claiming that we can be sure all of the settlements will come in at 7 percent or below. Much uncertainty remains. But a change in general attitude has clearly occurred. (It would be wise not to talk about any specific settlement or to identify Teamsters as the key.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

4. I think the American people recognize the common sense and balance in our program:

   - o budget austerity, monetary restraint, that we mean to stick with,
   - o but not so extreme or so simple-minded (e.g. constitutional amendment on balanced budget) as to be unrealistic or to throw the economy into a tailspin,
   - o voluntary standards that are tough enough to begin to get inflation down, but not so radical as to ask for unrealistic sacrifices or a huge bureaucracy.

5. Real wage insurance proposal (RWI) shows that we are trying to be both fair and imaginative:

   - o it is not the linchpin of the program; basically that comes from voluntary cooperation; but the enactment of RWI would make an important contribution to getting compliance.

The Prime Minister

and Mrs James Callaghan

request the honour of the company of

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS CARTER

at a Reception on board Her Majesty's Ship "Scylla"

on Sunday, 7th January, 1979, at 18.00 hours

WHARF NO 1, POINTE À PITRE

LOUNGE SUIT

Regrets only to:
U.K. Delegation,
Hotel Meridien,
St. François,
Telephone No. 844100

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/10/79

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

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

FOR ACTION	FYI	
		VICE PRESIDENT
		JORDAN
		EIZENSTAT
		KRAFT
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
/		POWELL
/		RAFSHOON
		WATSON
		WEXLER
		BRZEZINSKI
		MCINTYRE
		SCHULTZE
		ADAMS
		ANDRUS
		BELL
		BERGLAND
		BLUMENTHAL
		BROWN
		CALIFANO
		HARRIS
		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

		ARONSON
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		CRUIKSHANK
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HERNANDEZ
		HUTCHESON
		KAHN
		LINDER
		MARTIN
		MILLER
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		PRESS
		SANDERS
		WARREN
		WEDDINGTON
	/	WISE
	/	VOORDE

	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/8/79

Mr. President:

Phil Wise has no comment.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phil has seen.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jerry Rafshoon

SUBJECT: John Chancellor Interview

John Chancellor of NBC has requested a one-hour taped interview with you to be shown in five parts on the evening news "Segment Three." The series would run from January 15th through January 19th. Each segment would last from five to ten minutes.

The subjects which Chancellor would like to cover (one per segment) are: the Economy; Legislative Priorities; your personal view of the Presidency; SALT and China; and general foreign policy. Jody and I feel that this would be an excellent opportunity for you to lay out for the American people many of the themes which you will be developing in the State of the Union and throughout this next year.

You may recall that Chancellor's interview with you in Bonn was one of the best you have ever had. He's thoughtful and fair. The format will probably serve us better than the standard one-hour interview in that it will be watched by a larger audience (NBC's 20 million viewers plus a share drawn from the other networks) and the shorter segments will reduce the boredom factor.

If you approve we will try to set it up for Saturday, January 13th. Your are scheduled to be in Washington that day.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

J

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: 4 January 1979 MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
PHIL WISE — NC
FRAN VOORDE

FOR INFORMATION:
JODY POWELL

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO, "JOHN CHANCELLOR INTERVIEW"

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 9:00 AM

DAY: MONDAY

DATE: 8 January 1979

ACTION REQUESTED:

_X_ **Your comments**

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

____ **I concur.** ____ **No comment.**

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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

10130 a.m.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT Stu

SUBJECT: Constitutional Amendment to Limit Spending

You are likely to be asked at your black editors' interview this morning about Governor Brown's recent inaugural address, which included support for a constitutional amendment to balance the Federal budget. If Congress failed to approve such an amendment, Brown recommended the calling of a constitutional convention (which is permitted under the Constitution as a way to get proposed amendments to the states for ratification; no amendment has yet been sent to the states through this route.)

There is obviously an appeal in pledging support for a device that will lead to a balanced budget. More than 120 members of the House have cosponsored a balance-the-budget amendment, and there will certainly be hearings on the amendment early in the session. However, a Constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, except in times of war or national emergency, provides an enormous economic straight-jacket. The flexibility needed to provide stimulus to the economy would be lost. Responding rapidly to changing economic or social needs would be virtually impossible. It seems reasonably clear that those who would suffer the most from a balance-the-budget amendment are the poor and the minorities, who are served by the programs which would likely be eliminated in a forced spending cutback. For that reason, liberals, labor unions, black leaders and other minority group representatives are strongly opposed to a balance-the-budget amendment. They were stunned by Brown's announcement and have already begun an effort in California to belittle his statement.

I think that, among the basic Democratic constituency, Brown's statement will be very poorly received. In time, he is likely to realize this and to soft-peddle his support

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

for the amendment, especially when making appeals to that constituency.

The press, as evidenced by the Washington Post editorial this morning (attached) and the liberal groups are attacking Brown directly for his statement. I think it is unnecessary for you to be so direct in responding to questions this morning from the black editors, who will certainly be opposed to Brown's statement and will be seeking your strong condemnation of his position. I think a preferable approach would involve your discussing the issue on its merits and simply pointing out the serious economic and social problems that would be served by the amendment. I suggest the following points:

. I am as interested in reducing the deficit as anyone -- reducing it below $30 billion from $66 billion at the time of my election. I want to reduce the deficit even further in future years.

. However, a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget every year would remove the flexibility a President and a Congress now have, and must have, to deal with changing economic circumstances -- to expand the economy, to create jobs, and to develop programs needed to ensure the economy does not slip into a recession.

. In my FY-80 budget, I will reduce spending to about 21% of GNP, the lowest figure in a number of years. Cutting further is extremely difficult.

At our EPG meeting this morning I raised this issue and all the members (the Vice President, Blumenthal, McIntyre, Schultze, and Kahn) agreed that we will continue to keep pushing towards a balanced budget and an expanding economy. We agreed to strongly oppose an amendment that would tie the hands of the President and the Congress by using such a mechanical formula.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Gov. Brown Has a Worse Idea

CALIFORNIA GOV. Jerry Brown is better than most at elbowing his way to the front of a passing political parade. But Mr. Brown has outdone himself, and perhaps also done himself in, by leaping to lead what he sees as a coming crusade for a constitutional amendment to bar federal deficits—and for a constitutional convention to advance such an amendment if Congress fails to act. By this opportunistic show, Mr. Brown has not only managed to plant himself somewhere to the right of Ronald Reagan. He has also dispelled any lingering suspicion, at least in our mind, that he might be fit for national leadership after all.

Precisely what is the budget-balancing banner that the governor wants to bring to Washington? It really isn't clear. Constitutional-convention calls have been approved, often with little thought, by 22 states' legislatures (34 are required). Some of the resolutions mandate a balanced budget without defining one. Several say that congressional appropriations shall not normally exceed estimated revenues. That is a sure prescription for shameless overestimating of revenues and underfunding of such mandatory programs as unemployment compensation and military pensions.

When you back off from the language problems, though, the aim is very clear: to turn off what Mr. Brown called "this perverse government money machine" and make Washington live within its means, as the saying goes, except in times of war or congressionally certified national emergency. This is medicine so harsh as to raise questions about what it's meant to cure. As a practical matter, a balanced federal budget any time soon would require draconian cuts in both social programs and military spending—or else (since there are two ways to balance budgets) tax increases of a most disruptive sort. Faced with those choices, Congress would probably duck by declaring an emergency, which would become perpetual.

Beyond those unwholesome effects, a balanced-budget amendment would lock into the Constitution the economic theology of the Hoover era and the 19th century. Federal spending could no longer be used to counteract recessionary forces, stimulate (or retard) the economy or otherwise provide stability. Those who see government as unresponsive now should contemplate what such rigidities could mean. And even Mr. Brown ought to appreciate the value of federal flexibility; there was at least a moment back in June when he was looking for more federal aid to ease the pain of Proposition 13.

We do not doubt that there is popular sentiment for the sort of panaceas Mr. Brown is proposing. People are genuinely concerned about inflation and big—and unresponsive—government. President Carter knows this, and is making at least a serious and responsible effort to deal with the problem. Mr. Brown is playing fast and loose with people's legitimate hopes and anxieties.

10:25 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1978

MEETING WITH JANET SMALLEY

Thursday, January 4, 1979
10:25 A.M. (5 Minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Betty Rainwater Betty

PURPOSE

A brief courtesy visit for Janet, who has been interning in this office (Hamilton's) for the last three months. She has already finished her work here, and will begin a job with your Commission on Libraries in two weeks.

Janet is the daughter of Bob Smalley of Griffin, Georgia. Bob had urged her to stop by and see you before she left the White House.

PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes