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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	~~Vice Pres., McIntyre & Eizenstat to Pres. Carter, 0 pp., re: Copper stockpile~~ opened per RAC NLC-126-11-25-1-1, 3/28/13	2/22/78	A

FILE LOCATION
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PRESIDENT'S REORGANIZATION PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

10:00 AM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jim McIntyre HW for JM

SUBJECT: Meeting with House Government Operations Committee
Date: February 22
Room: Cabinet Room
Time: 10:00 a.m.

I. Participants (see attached list)

II. Press Plan - 1 minute photo opportunity

III. Background

The meeting has been scheduled to discuss reorganization activity. You are scheduled to give brief opening remarks. You will be followed by me and then by Harrison Wellford. We will discuss the 1978 reorganization agenda, emphasizing the projects near completion, civil rights and civil service.

The meeting has two purposes:

1. To demonstrate your continuing interest in reorganization; and

2. To draw reorganization initiatives together, so that they will be seen as a package rather than a series of unrelated activities.

You are not expected to stay after your opening remarks or to take any questions. We suggest that you turn the meeting over to me and leave when you are finished.

IV. Talking Points (see attachment)

House Government Operations Committee

Jack Brooks (D-Texas) Chairman	Frank Horton (R-New York) Ranking Minority Member
Les Aspen (D-Wisconsin)	Michael T. Blouin (D-Iowa)
Clarence J. Brown (R-Ohio)	Phillip Burton (D-California)
John Conyers (D-Michigan)	John Cunningham (R-Washington)
Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.)	Glenn L. English (D-Oklahoma)
John L. Erlenborn (R-Ill.)	David Evans (D-Indiana)
Floyd J. Fithian (D-Ind.)	L. H. Fountain (D-North Carolina)
Don Fuqua (D-Florida)	Michael Harrington (D-Mass.)
Jack Hightower (D-Texas)	John W. Jenretta (D-South Carolina)
Barbara Jordan (D-Texas)	Thomas N. Kindness (R-Ohio)
Peter H. Kostmayer (D-Pa.)	Andrew Maguire (D-New Jersey)
Paul N. McCloskey (R-Calif.)	Toby Moffet (D-Connecticut)
Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.)	Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.)
Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.)	Fernand J. St. Germain (D-R.I.)
Arlan Strangeland (R-Minn.)	Robert S. Walker (R-Pennsylvania)
Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.)	Ted S. Weiss (D-New York)
John W. Wydler (R-N.Y.)	

Committee Staff

William Jones Majority General Counsel	Richard L. Thompson Minority Staff Director

PARTICIPANTS

OMB Staff

Jim McIntyre
Acting Director

Richard Pettigrew
Asst. to the President
for Reorganization

Kate C. Beardsley
Staff Assistant to
Harrison Wellford

Patricia Gwaltney
Deputy Assoc. Dir.,
Human Resources Div.

J. William Wood Harsch
Deputy Asst. Dir.,
Natural Resources Div.

Frank Treadwell Davis
Deputy Assoc. Dir.,
General Govt. Personnel

Howard M. Messner
Asst. Dir. for Management
Improvement & Eval.

Vince Puritano
Deputy Assoc. Dir.,
Intergovernment Affairs

Greg Schneiders
Director
White House Projects

Harrison Wellford
Exec. Assoc. Director

Peter J. Petkas
Director, Project Management
Staff

Terrence D. Straub
Congressional Relations

Peter L. Szanton
Assoc. Dir. for Organization
Studies

Lester M. Salamon
Deputy Asst. Dir., Economic
Development Division

Howard A. Glickstein
Project Dir., Civil Rights
Project

Wayne G. Granquist
Assoc. Dir. for Management
and Regulatory Reform

Stanley E. Morris
Deputy Assoc. Dir., Regulatory
Policy and Reports Management

Robert O. Heavner
Special Assistant to the
Acting Director

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Talking Points

- Thank you for coming today to talk about reorganization. I know you share my interest in making government work better and I hope we can work together as well this year as we did last year in improving organization and management.

- We've invited you here today to get your reactions to our proposed agenda. Jim McIntyre and Harrison Wellford are going to cover some fairly specific information but, before turning it over to them, I wanted to give you some of my thoughts about reorganization.

- During my campaign, I placed a heavy emphasis on government reform. I said that I would work toward an economical, efficient, and responsive government. I know you share this goal with me. Managing this government better - making it more competent - is a real need. We know it and the people of this country know it. They are frustrated with government, because of both personal experience and general concern that government lacks the basic competence to deal with the Nation's problems.

- Government reform isn't an easy task. Some people, both in the executive branch and in the Congress, are bound to be upset over some of our proposals. But if we are careful, making sure that our proposals will really make government better, I believe that, working together, we can succeed.

- What makes a better government? (1) A government that performs its functions well and stays away from what it can't do well; (2) A government that helps people when they can't help themselves without intruding unnecessarily in their lives; and (3) A government not one unit or one regulation larger than it needs to be to get its job done.

  Defines functions

- To make this happen will require a cooperative government-wide effort that reaches the people in government, the structure in government, and the process of government. The federal bureaucracy took a long time to develop; it will take time to reform.

- We've got to provide a better environment for the people in government. The most important way to improve government decisions and services is to employ, motivate, and reward competent government employees. That's why civil service reform is one of my highest priorities for 1978.

- We've got to rationalize the structure of government - to ensure accountability, to emphasize priorities, to cut waste, to promote coordinated and consistent government action. The civil rights plan, for example, proposes a substantial consolidation of equal employment programs. We believe it will allow us to use resources more effectively, promote consistent application of the laws, and reduce burdens on the employers regulated. The emergency preparedness plan will strive for more efficient operation of our disaster assistance programs - straightening out the confusion about which state and local officials complain. I know that's a subject on which you get lots of mail from your constituents.

- We've got to improve the processes of government -- cutting down the red tape, the unnecessary regulation, the delay, the lack of common courtesy. And, at the same time we must increase access to services and public participation in policymaking. In 1977, we began by reducing the paperwork burden by 12%. This year, I will sign a new executive order that requires periodic reviews of regulations.

Most of these initiatives will require Congressional action. We have a heavy agenda in 1978 and it's going to take a good deal of time. But it's important and I know you agree with me that there is much that must be done.

Now I want to turn the meeting over to Jim McIntyre.

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9:00 AM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

February 21, 1978

MEETING WITH REP. SID YATES (D-9-Ill)
Wednesday, February 22, 1978
9:00 a.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore F.M./gd.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Administration policy regarding Israel.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Yates has served 14 terms in the House (1948-62) and (1964-present). He is Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee (Appropriations Committee) and a member of Chairman Long's Foreign Operations Subcommittee (Appropriations). Although he is a highly respected member, he has not in the past been very active with the Long Subcommittee. His principle interest in the Subcommittee has been aid to Israel.

Rep. Yates is concidered the Dean of the Jewish caucus in the House, is considered moderate in the Jewish community and has been supportive of the Administration's policy toward Israel up to a point. He consults regularly with all portions of the American Jewish community and is in regular contact with Israeli government officials.

A good part of the chaos surrounding last year's Foreign Assistance Appropriations bill reflects disarray among the Democratic members of the Long Subcommittee with Mr. Yates usually sitting on the sidelines. It would be extremely useful this year if we could get a commitment from Yates to play a more active role in cooperation with such members as Dave Obey, Yvonne Burke, Charles Wilson (Texas), Silvio Conte, and Ed Roybal; who as members of the Long Subcommittee are generally supportive of the Administration. Moreover, it is important that Chairman Long have a Democratic coalition to work with, lest he find himself again isolated and open to manipulation by Bill Young.

Participants: The President, Rep. Yates, and Frank Moore.

Press Plan: White House Photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Rep. Yates will undoubtedly express concern that the selection and numbers of aircraft for Israel, along with putting Israeli security in the same package with aircraft sales to Arab Governments, is a backing away from the Administration's commitment to the security of Israel. He may go further to suggest that the Administration is reneging on commitments made to Israel in the Sinai II Agreement in the first instance above, referring as well to the Vice President's speech last summer, in which the Administration promised not to use arms for Israel as a means of pressure in the peace negotiations process.

   You should reassure Rep. Yates that your commitment to Israel's security is as strong as ever. You might note that the numbers of aircraft selected in this package are an effort not to disturb the regional military balance, nor to seem to disturb it as encouragement to the Arab Governments to proceed with the peace process.

2. Discuss the current status of the Middle East negotiations, and ask his advice as to how we can best proceed. He will be interested in the peace process between Israel and Egypt and the prospects for reconvening the negotiations.

3. Discuss with Rep. Yates how to best communicate to the Jewish Members of Congress developments in the Middle East as they occur. It would be good to ask him to function as "your eyes and ears" within the Jewish community as you asked Rep. Mo Udall to do with western Members.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

RE: TRIP TO CHINA WITH CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

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

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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

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

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE FM.

I am in the process of working out the details for an official delegation to travel to the People's Republic of China during the Congressional Easter recess.

A number of key Members of Congress will be traveling with this delegation including Senators Daniel Inouye, Lloyd Bentsen, Lawton Chiles, John Danforth, and Congressmen Tom Foley, Gillis Long, Elford Cederberg, and Henry Reuss. The delegation will depart Washington on March 23 and return on April 5. This is the same period when both you and the Vice President will be out of the country.

I had planned to travel with this delegation, with your approval.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

Senator Robert Byrd wants you to ask him to go to NATO during the Easter recess. If you like, I will talk to Secretary Vance about a trip for Senator Byrd.
IF MID EAST IS NOT APPROPRIATE AT THIS TIME.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

J

952

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED
Per, Rac Project
ESDN; NLC-126-11-25-1-1
BY LCS NARA, DATE 3/27/13

DECLASSIFIED
Per; Rac Project
ESDN; NLC-126-11-25-1-1
BY _____ NARA, DATE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Secret

call Jack Harrison

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		LIPSHUTZ
	✓	MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
✓		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

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	AGENCY REPORT
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	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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		JAGODA
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		PETERSON
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		POSTON
		PRESS
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		STRAUSS
		VOORDE
		WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Congressional Liaison and NSC have no objections.

Rick (wds)

SECRET

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

C

February 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT.
JIM McINTYRE
STUART EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: COPPER STOCKPILE POLICY

We believe the Administration should proceed quickly with private Congressional soundings on the copper stockpile issue and on Representative Bennett's bill to create a stockpile revolving fund. [When you last met with Representative Bennett you expressed strong objection to the creation of such a fund but suggested that a compromise might be worked out. NSC and OMB will shortly be providing you with a separate paper suggesting a possible revolving fund compromise.]

Our recommendation to proceed with consultation is based on the following considerations:

o Last year a copper-for-tin stockpile bill was only narrowly defeated in the Senate, despite Administration opposition. There is evidence that copper advocates are now picking up critical support from former opponents.

o We understand that Senate copper advocates are also seeking to strike a deal with Representative Bennett, offering their support on his revolving fund bill if he will agree to the copper acquisition legislation.

o We are concerned that without rapid consultation the Administration could be faced with Congressional approval of both the copper purchase and revolving fund measures in a form that no agency would recommend a veto.

SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED
Per; Rac Project
ESDN; NLC-126-11-25-1-1
BY KS NARA, DATE 3/27/13

o Under these circumstances we see potential for both political embarrassment in the West and final approval of Bennett's undesirable stockpile proposals.

We think there is potential for a good compromise that copper purchase advocates (Udall and DeConcini) might sponsor and the Administration might endorse. The elements of such a compromise could include:

o limiting the size and phasing of copper purchases in accordance with our ability to dispose of excess tin and tungsten so that no additional funds would be required.

o using $44 million of the receipts from tin and tungsten sales to complete remaining feasible priority I and II acquisitions (thereby upholding our strategic priorities in the timing of stockpile purchases.)

o separation of any copper proposal from Representative Bennett's broader revolving fund bill.

On the merits of ultimately endorsing a compromise copper purchase bill, we believe more information is needed on the following points:

o potential response from Western leaders.

o potential reaction of Senator Proxmire and Representative Bennett, who have been the most vocal critics of stockpile "manipulation" in the past.

This information can only be acquired by consultation with key members of Congress.

The primary risk of consultation is the probability that word will leak that the Administration is considering the possibility of copper stockpile purchases, and the potential that Bennett and/or Proxmire might be critical of the Administration for even exploring the possibility of a compromise on copper. However, given the climate in Congress, and the fact that both Udall and DeConcini have personally requested an Administration reevaluation, we believe that the need for prompt consultation outweighs these risks.

If approved, all consultation would be undertaken on a confidential basis with the clear understanding that you have made no decision on copper acquisition.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____ Discuss _____

OMB seems to have reversed its stand
J

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM ON COPPER STOCKPILE POLICY

The attached memorandum on copper stockpile policy contains the joint recommendations of the Vice President, Jim McIntyre and Stuart Eizenstat. Frank Moore's Office concurs and NSC has no objection.

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9:30 A.M.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

February 21, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR LLOYD BENTSEN (D-TEXAS)

Wednesday, February 22, 1978
9:30 a.m. (15 Minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore F.M./pd.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss with the Senator a number of up-coming Senate issues of mutual concern.

II. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Participants: The President, Senator Bentsen, Frank Moore

Press Plan: White House Photo Only

III. TALKING POINTS

1. You need to ask Senator Bentsen for his help in breaking the impasse among Senate Energy Conferees. Although the Senator is not a conferee, he has a great deal of influence with the Members of the Conference.

2. You should ask the Senator's advice on how to best wrap up the natural gas conference and on how best to handle the tax conference on which Senator Bentsen will be a very powerful conferee. You should ask him which conferees you should be meeting with and in what order.

3. You might want to invite the Senator and his wife, BA, to the White House to watch a movie with you or to go with you to the Kennedy Center.

4. This past October, Senator Bentsen learned that his only grandchild, 19 month old Courtney, has cancer. Courtney is the daughter of the Senator's oldest son, Lloyd. Since learning of Courtney's illness, the Senator has been quite distraught but is now, at least, able to discuss her illness. She has been receiving chemotherapy but the outlook is not good. I know the Senator would deeply appreciate your mentioning Courtney to him.

953

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

Fran Voorde

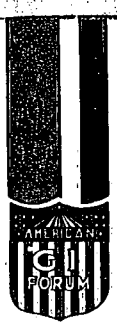
The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Joe Aragon
Tim Kraft

DECLINE INVITATION TO SPEAK MEXICAN-AMERICAN VETERANS ORGANIZATION

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AMERICAN G I FORUM OF THE U.S.

HECTOR P. GARCIA, M.D.
FOUNDER

1315 BRIGHT ST.
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78405

A/C 512 883-1789

OVER

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President Carter
Please come to our
30th Anniversary National
Convention
Please keep our
Corpus Christi Naval
Air Station Alive & Well
Su Amigo Dr Hector P Garcia

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
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		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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

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

Tim -
nice regrets
J

AMERICAN G I FORUM OF THE U.S.

HECTOR P. GARCIA, M.D.
FOUNDER
1315 BRIGHT STREET
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
78405
AC 512 • 883-1789
883-1780

January 28, 1978

Honorable Jimmy Carter
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Carter;

The last time I had the honor of talking to you was on the Peanut One flight from McAllen, Texas to the San Antonio, Texas rally for your candidacy. A letter was drafted and you signed it. (A copy of the letter is enclosed). It proved effective. We gave you 98% of our votes.

As Founder of the largest Mexican American veterans organization in the United States, we would like you to be our speaker on our 30th National Annual Convention to be held in Corpus Christi, Texas on August 7 to August 12, 1978.

We could draw an attendance of over 8,000 of your supporters for our banquet. This would include our delegates from over 20 states and people from throughout the United States.

This would be right before the election in November 1978 and would have a tremendous impact on our people. We have supported you in your Panama Canal Treaty.

Please accept our invitation in behalf of the Mexican people of the United States.

Su amigo,

Dr. Hector P. Garcia
Founder

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10/30/76

Dr. Garcia —

Please ask the Mexican-American people in South Texas to please vote for me Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Muchas gracias, &
Su Amigo

Jimmy Carter

951

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

Hamilton Jordan
Fran Voorde

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

Fran - can you work out a time as soon as possible with Tom Beard for signing?

Rick Hutcheson

SIGNING OF ANDY WARHOL SILKSCREEN - DNC

cc: Tim Kraft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

Fran - can you work out a time ASAP w/ Tom Beard for signing?

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
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/		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
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		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
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		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		GAMMILL

/	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
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	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
/	VOORDE
	WARREN

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN H.J.
MARK SIEGEL
SUBJECT: ANDY WARHOL SILKSCREEN -- DNC

The Democratic National Committee commissioned Andy Warhol to do a companion piece to the silkscreen of you that he did during the campaign. The silkscreens have been completed and are now at the DNC.

Warhold has executed and signed 125 silkscreens, which will be sold by the National Committee for $1,000 a piece. You will recall that you personally signed the campaign Warhol, which dramatically increased its value and made it very easy to sell. The National Committee has requested that you sign the new edition of 125.

Of all the fundraising that you will do this year, this request is the easiest -- $1,000 for each signed silkscreen. We are assured that with your signature, the prints will sell-out almost instantly. It will require approximately 10-15 minutes of your time (based on the amount of time that it took you to sign the previous edition). We urge you to seriously consider it.

Yes, I will do the signatures ✓

No, I will not do the signatures _____

ok - I think there's worth more

J

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD PETTIGREW RAP

SUBJECT: Civil Rights Ceremony
Reorganization Progress Report

Due to speaking commitments in Florida and Baltimore, I will be away at the time of the civil rights ceremony on Thursday, February 23.

Shortly, I will be forwarding a report on my general activities as well as those of my staff. The attached Progress Report on Reorganization will soon be superseded by a new one.

Attachment

Reorganization Progress Report

January 9, 1978

Summary

During the past year President Carter initiated a comprehensive effort to make government work better. Included for reorganization study were such areas as executive branch structure, process, personnel management and regulatory policy.

The President's Reorganization Project, located in the Office of Management and Budget, has undertaken some 30 reorganization studies. These studies will provide the basis for Executive orders, informal directives, legislative requests and specially-authorized reorganization plans designed to improve government efficiency and responsiveness.

ORGANIZATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS--The Congress has already approved three Presidential reorganization initiatives: streamlining of the Executive Office of the President; creation of the new Department of Energy; and consolidation of the United States Information Agency and State Department cultural affairs functions. Numerous intra-departmental reorganizations have also been instituted.

The President has also eliminated, or proposed to the Congress the elimination of, over 40% of the Federal Government's 1,200 advisory committees. He has initiated a government-wide paperwork reduction program which has so far cut the paperwork burden on individuals, businessmen, state and local governments, and other organizations by twelve percent--a reduction of over 100 million hours per year.

PROJECTS UNDERWAY--The bulk of President Carter's executive branch reorganization program will result from study projects now in progress. This year-end report summarizes the nature of these projects, the problems they address, their objectives and overall approach.

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- Paperwork Reduction.....4

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President's Reorganization Project

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Organizational Improvements

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT--On July 15, President Carter submitted to the Congress Reorganization Plan No. 1, dealing with the Executive Office of the President. The proposal concentrated on three primary improvements: reducing the size of the White House staff and the number of Executive Office units; consolidating administrative support operations into a single Office of Administration; and establishing a new policy management system to facilitate Presidential planning and decisionmaking.

Under procedures established for reorganization plans, the House acted on October 14 to reject a resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 by a vote of 350 to 20. The Senate allowed the EOP reorganization plan to go into effect October 19 without a formal vote.

Contact--Howard Messner (395-4960)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY--President Carter transmitted legislation to create the Department of Energy March 1, 1977. Congress completed action on the bill August 3 and the President signed the measure into law the following day.

The Department is designed to carry out in a coherent and effective manner the elements of the nation's energy policy. It brings together the many fragmented energy programs and offices created over the years within the Federal Government. Included among these are the Federal Energy Administration, the Federal Power Commission and the Energy Research and Development Administration.

--Dept. of Energy Press Office
(395-6120)

USIA-CULTURAL AFFAIRS--The Congress has approved President Carter's October 11 reorganization plan consolidating into one new agency the functions exercised by the State Department's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs and the United States Information Agency. The new agency will be known as the International Communication Agency. Its director will be the principal adviser to the President as well as to the Secretary of State and the National Security Council on international information and cultural exchange activities.

In submitting the plan, President Carter said that principles guiding its development included: maintaining the integrity of the educational and cultural exchange programs and keeping the Voice of America's news gathering and reporting functions independent and objective. The President affirmed his commitment to the independence of the VOA. "VOA will be solely responsible for the content of news broadcasts," he said.

The House and Senate allowed the reorganization plan to go into effect December 12 without a formal vote.

--Eric Hirschhorn (395-3727)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REDUCTION--Advisory committees include those committees, boards, commissions, councils and other panels which provide the Federal Government with advice and recommendations in particular subject areas. On February 25 the President ordered a government-wide, zero-base review of advisory committees, with the presumption that only those committees for which there is a compelling need or which contribute significantly to increased citizen participation should remain.

As a result of this review it was announced on August 24 that the number of advisory committees, 1,189, would be reduced by 480, or 40 percent. It was recommended that 261 committees be terminated (five by Executive order, twenty-one by legislation subsequently proposed to the Congress, and 235 by administrative action), and 297 committees should be consolidated into 78.

By the beginning of December, 202 committees had been terminated, and 94 had been merged into 26. The Administration will conduct a further review of advisory committees during 1978, as required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

--Howard Messner (395-4960)

PAPERWORK REDUCTION--In February, President Carter launched a program to reduce the paperwork burden imposed by the Federal Government on the private sector. OMB estimates a 12% reduction in the federal paperwork burden since then. Specific reforms include:

- Ten items cut from the standard 1040A income tax form, reducing the time it takes American taxpayers to fill out their forms each year by an estimated 19 million hours;
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration paperwork burden reduction of 50%; and
- Department of Health, Education and Welfare paperwork burden reduction of over 10 million person hours, a 23% reduction.

--Stan Morris (395-6176)

Projects Underway

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES--To improve management of administrative services within the Federal Government.

Conflicting legislation and dispersed authority, together with the General Services Administration's relatively low stature, have severely limited this unit's effectiveness as a central administrative agency. The project will assess current criticism of GSA and determine what organizational and procedural remedies are needed. It will focus on the following key areas: organization and management; supply and support services; real property; telecommunications; archives and records.

Meetings have been held with GSA regional officials, federal agency representatives, government vendors and contractors. Fact-finding questionnaires have been directed to industry, states and localities. Responses are now being received to a November 18 Federal Register notice requesting public comment on questions related to administrative services management.

--Joe Malaga (566-1212 or 235-2400)

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING--To improve the use of automated data processing in the delivery of government services.

The Federal Government currently spends more than $4 billion and employs more than 150,000 people, including contractor personnel, to operate 11,000 computers. Government acquisition, management and use of these data processing resources has been criticized on a number of counts: that their use by some agencies has failed to reduce paperwork; that certain uses of computer technology represent a threat to individual privacy; that computer-assisted processing of applications has been associated with delays and inaccuracies.

The project will concentrate on the following: increasing the responsiveness of government agencies to citizen problems arising from the use of computers; ensuring that private information collected and used in computers is protected in accordance with government laws; improving the acquisition, management and use of data processing resources; and eliminating agency duplication and overlap.

Interested individuals and organizations from the private sector are participating in both identifying problems and analyzing alternative solutions. Over 600 comments have been received from the Congress, agencies, industry, academia, and the general public.

--Walter Haase (395-4745)

BORDER MANAGEMENT--To provide more coordinated management of the U.S. borders.

The study focuses on the apparent overlap and duplication of effort in border patrol and inspection. Proposals will be directed toward improving border enforcement and thereby helping to restrict the smuggling of illegal drugs and the entry of aliens. (In addition to the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service--the principal border management agencies--the study also examines the border-related roles of the Coast Guard and Visa services.)

A border management option paper has been released for public comment.

--Tread Davis (395-6113)

FEDERAL CASH MANAGEMENT--To identify opportunities for applying modern cash management techniques throughout the executive branch; to use cash more efficiently and thereby reduce federal debt and interest costs.

The project staff is reviewing, in conjunction with the Treasury Department, how effectively the government manages its $400 billion-plus cash flow. It will focus on opportunities for accelerating collections, controlling cash balances, disbursing money on time (but not before), compensating financial institutions fairly, and establishing incentives for better cash management. The project will identify professional cash management practices that could improve federal use of money.

In December, the Treasury Department issued draft regulations to implement a new cash management procedure enabling Treasury to earn an additional $50 to $100 million annually on the investment of its short-term balances.

--Dick Cavanagh (395-6113)

CIVIL RIGHTS--To strengthen enforcement of equal employment legislation and reduce the burden of formal compliance activity.

The federal effort to eliminate job discrimination is weak and fragmented with 18 different departments and agencies enforcing 40 separate equal employment requirements. The results have been overlapping jurisdictions, inconsistent standards and reporting requirements, poor utilization of resources, and confusion among both protected groups and employers. (Such problems are due in large part to the piecemeal manner in which the federal equal employment effort has developed in the years since 1941 when President Roosevelt issued an Executive order initiating the contract compliance program.)

The reorganization study focuses primarily on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the equal employment enforcement programs of the Departments of Labor, Justice and the Civil Service Commission. Meetings have been held with both the Congress and interested groups to discuss draft reorganization proposals. The President is expected to submit the proposal to Congress early in 1978.

--Howard Glickstein (395-3937)

COMMUNITY AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--To improve the organization of federal local development programs.

During fiscal year 1977, the Federal Government devoted approximately $32 billion in direct outlays and $50 billion in loans or guarantees to programs that affect the capacity of rural and urban communities to overcome problems of blight, economic stagnation, and chronic unemployment.

This set of activities includes a bewildering multitude of separate programs: over 100 different business-assistance programs in more than ten agencies; 46 sewage-related programs, implemented through seven agencies in five departments, two independent agencies and eight regional commissions; at least 77 different housing programs administered by 15 different agencies; and 60 transportation grant-assistance programs channelled through DOT and an additional network of 25 non-DOT agencies.

A preliminary analysis suggests that this multiplicity of programs produces great duplication of effort and excessive program specialization, leading to waste, unmet needs, and a complex government. Programs that should be closely related work in isolation or at cross-purposes, making it difficult for localities to package such programs in a manner that contributes to community and economic development.

By examining how these various programs relate at the local level, the study will identify ways to make the federal role in community development more rational, thereby helping localities make better use of federal programs.

The project has completed the first phase of its field work and is in the process of analyzing collected data. Consultations with affected agencies, congressional committee staffs, state and local governments, and interest groups have continued.

--Lester Salamon (395-5017)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--To participate in reviews of Defense management, the National Military Command Structure, and Defense resource management.

The study will seek to determine: the appropriate functions to be performed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Service Secretaries, and Service Staffs; the responsibilities for the management and control of combatant forces; and a more efficient organization of support activities.

The President directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct the Defense Reorganization Studies with extensive participation by the Reorganization Project Staff throughout the review.

--Bill Jones (395-3727)

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY MACHINERY--To review the economic analysis and policy machinery of the Federal Government; to develop ways for improving the manner in which Federal Government economic policy decisions are made and implemented.

The federal economic policymaking process involves at least 33 different federal agencies and employs approximately 5,000 economists. A review of this process indicates problems in several important areas: unclear policy roles for various agencies, both in domestic and international areas; wide variance in capability and reputation of various economic analysis units; and uncertainty as to which agency can provide needed economic analyses and support.

Specific areas of the study will include the capability to assess the impact of related international and domestic economic matters, to conduct sectoral and industry analyses aimed at spotting inflationary bottlenecks, and to assess the impact of government decisions on particular industries.

A comprehensive questionnaire on economic decisionmaking has been sent to pertinent agencies.

--Lester Salamon (395-5017)

EDUCATION--To review federal education programs for organizational and service delivery improvements.

Three major problems currently confront education: unsatisfactory levels of student achievement; the isolation from communities, families and social services; and changing demographic trends that will decrease school enrollments and alter the composition of future student bodies.

The education study team is examining the more than 260 education-related programs scattered across 20 departments and agencies. The team will assess the feasibility of creating a separate Department of Education, develop detailed plans for the organizational structure selected by the President, and explore other ways that reorganization can increase the Federal Government's effectiveness in improving American education.

--Patricia Gwaltney (395-5014)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS--To study the federal role in preparing for, and responding to, natural, accidental and wartime civil disasters.

The Federal Government is being drawn increasingly into the role of protecting the population from the effects of large scale civil disasters. Despite this growing involvement and dollar commitment, there is widespread criticism of federal performance. Frequent complaints include: insufficient coordination among the three principal disaster-related agencies; weak management; excessive red tape for those seeking assistance; and inconsistent policy guidelines.

There are three primary federal agencies engaged in planning and operations for civil emergencies and disasters: the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (Defense Department); the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (HUD); and the Federal Preparedness Agency (General Services Administration).

The study will help to clarify the federal role in this area and recommend changes in federal administrative requirements and organization necessary to fulfill this role effectively.

A preliminary reorganization options paper has been completed.

--Greg Schneiders (456-2943)

FEDERAL FIELD STRUCTURE--To improve intergovernmental and interagency coordination mechanisms.

The President, after reviewing the performance of Federal Regional Councils, decided to retain the system for a year while an evaluation was underway. He directed OMB to conduct a regional coordination review and recommend improvements.

Field trips, meetings with affected groups, and other such activities will be carried out as presently programmed under the individual PRP work projects.

--Vince Puritano (395-3774)

FOOD AND NUTRITION POLICY--To review the organization of federal food and nutrition policy in the following areas: production, marketing, and processing of food, including all regulatory activities; research and education; international activities; commodity procurement and distribution, including the feeding programs; and conservation activities.

As presently structured, the Federal Government is ill-equipped to respond to the important changes taking place in the processing, marketing, and consumption of food. The Department of Agriculture continues to provide a focus for production concerns. The increasingly important safety, nutritional, and foreign policy concerns are dispersed among 22 other agencies. No institutional mechanism exists to formulate comprehensive U.S. food and nutrition policies. These policies suffer from a series of gaps and inconsistencies, moreover, that are increasingly likely to make both producers and consumers worse off than they are today.

A study director for the project has been selected and analysis has begun.

--Lester Salamon (395-5017)

HUMAN SERVICES--To improve the federal organization and delivery of human services to needy families and individuals.

The Federal Government currently spends approximately $23 billion on more than 100 programs administered by ten departments and agencies which provide assistance to States, localities and community organizations for the delivery of services to families and individuals. The programs are intended to complement the major income assistance and health insurance programs by providing such services as day care, nutrition, special health services, rehabilitation, employment, training and counseling. They are directed primarily to the poor and especially to children, youth, elderly, unemployed, handicapped or disabled, migrants and Indians.

Each of these programs currently has its own set of policies, its own administrative and eligibility requirements. The numerous specifications, evaluations, and specific organizational arrangements are as confounding to state and local administrators as to individual citizens. Individuals and families in need of personal assistance or services suffer unnecessarily as a result of the various program inconsistencies. Most potential beneficiaries are elderly, disabled, ill or under the pressure of difficult personal situations. They are faced with long waits, incomplete information, and complicated application forms at each of many agencies they must visit in order to discover and obtain the complete range of services they need.

The object of this study is to develop a more effective structure for programs at the federal level and, more importantly, to improve the delivery of services to needy families and individuals.

The project staff has met with over 400 constituent groups and the staffs of 20 congressional committees. It has conducted six field trips to study human services programs at the local planning and service delivery level. The staff is now preparing its initial papers on options for coordination and consolidation, simplification of eligibility and administrative requirements, and greater program accountability.

--Patricia Gwaltney (395-5014)

JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT--To study Federal Government activities directed toward improving the justice system.

Substantial court backlogs, high legal costs, the continuing problem of crime, and other weaknesses reflect the need for improvement in the justice system. While the Federal Government does not bear full responsibility for correcting these inequities, it does have a clear duty to make its own system a model and to encourage state and local governments to improve the quality of their justice systems.

The study team is continuing to meet with members of Congress and their staffs, Justice Department representatives and Supreme Court staff. It is continuing also to circulate a preliminary options paper concerning a National Institute of Justice.

--Tread Davis (395-6113)

LAW ENFORCEMENT--To review all federal law enforcement missions, tasks and priorities.

There are today at least 112 federal organizations involved in police, law enforcement and investigative activities. Among these organizations there exists significant fragmentation, jurisdictional ambiguity, overlap, duplication, and operational confusion as to specific responsibilities.

The project staff has now received survey responses from all 112 federal organizations involved. This information is now being analyzed and interpreted. The staff is continuing to meet with interest groups and agency representatives to discuss current findings and additional problem areas.

--Tread Davis (395-6113)

LEGAL REPRESENTATION--To review the Federal Government's system of providing legal advice and representation to its departments, agencies and regulatory commissions.

Areas of concern include: legal counseling, organization of civil litigation functions, staff and resource allocation, and improvement in the quality of legal representation. Surveys have now been sent to U.S. Attorneys, Department of Justice officials, other department and agency general counsels and selected regional attorneys. Interviews are being conducted with these groups, federal judges, department representatives, public interest and private attorneys.

--Tread Davis (395-6113)

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT--To improve the organization of federal natural resources and environmental programs.

Federal responsibilities in this area are dispersed among eight departments and agencies with 160,000 employees and more than $17 billion in annual expenditures; other departments and agencies have collateral involvement.

The study team has met with over 100 environmental, user, energy, Indian and general interest groups. Analysis of information obtained from meetings is underway.

On December 23, the team mailed 3,000 copies of a Public Solicitation for Views and Comments. The paper, which was printed in the Federal Register the same day, sought public comment on problems caused by the government's existing natural resources/environment program structure and issues related to both current governmental structure in this area and alternatives suggested in previous studies.

--Bill Harsch (395-5120)

OSHA-WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH--To review jointly with the Labor Department federal efforts to improve workplace safety.

The study team has met with members of Congress, labor, industry and related agency officials on problems being addressed by the study.

--Stan Morris (395-6176)

FEDERAL PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT--To reform the federal personnel management system.

A cooperative effort of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and OMB, the project seeks to help develop a workforce characterized by high productivity, professional competence, political neutrality and high motivation toward serving the public. The project also will propose means to strengthen the capacity of government units to protect employees from merit system abuse.

The staff has met with groups of federal employees in the ten regional cities to discuss current personnel management objectives. Public meetings with federal employees have also been held in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The study team has developed six option papers which have been circulated to over 700 groups for comment. Analysis of comments received has now been completed and recommendations are being prepared. Briefings have been conducted for the Cabinet, senior agency officials and other interested parties.

On November 18, the Personnel Management Project briefed President Carter on the progress of its study. The President approved the study's current direction and requested that the project team undertake wide consultations with affected groups in developing final recommendations.

--Howard Messner (395-4960)

FEDERAL PLANNING REQUIREMENTS REVIEW--To review federal planning requirements accompanying federal grant-in-aid programs to state and local governments, including areawide planning and development bodies. The objective is to eliminate, simplify or consolidate federal planning requirements where possible and appropriate. There are presently 162 federal grant-in-aid programs with well over 2,000 planning requirements of either a statutory or administrative base.

A draft report prepared for the President is now being reviewed within the Executive Office of the President.

--Vince Puritano (395-3774)

REGULATORY REFORM (GENERAL)--To simplify and improve government regulations.

Federal regulations are often cited by consumers, businessmen--as well as state and local governments--as unnecessarily complex, confusing and burdensome.

On November 17, President Carter announced that he is seeking public comment on a proposed Executive order to reform the government's regulatory procedures. The proposed order required agencies to take the following actions:

- Publish a semi-annual agenda of upcoming regulatory actions in order to allow all interested parties--consumers, business, Congress, state and local governments and other public groups--to provide their views on the regulation.

- Develop a plan for all significant regulations which assures that the views of the public are considered in the agency's decisions; that the regulation does not conflict with those of other agencies; that the regulation is written clearly; and that there is a specific official accountable for the regulation.

- Increase oversight by policy officials of the regulation development process to assure that regulations are in the best interest of the public.

- Prepare a regulatory analysis for all major regulations to assure that feasible alternatives have been analyzed and that the most effective and least burdensome approach has been chosen.

- Undertake a systematic review of existing regulations.

The draft Executive order has been submitted for review to all departments and agencies and many members of Congress. (The Federal Register notice appeared November 18.)

--Wayne Granquist (395-3423)

SMALL AGENCY REDUCTION--To review 77 small agencies for possible coordination with other units. The study team is continuing its preliminary examinations of individual agencies. Findings and recommendations are being prepared as each agency is reviewed. (Many of these 77 agencies are being reviewed as part of larger reorganization studies.)

--Tread Davis (395-6113)

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REGULATORY REFORM--An interagency task force, chaired by OMB and the Department of Transportation, is examining a range of options on ways to reform motor carrier (truck and bus) regulation.

The task force has now completed a series of meetings with affected industry and labor groups.

--Stan Morris (395-6176)

PRESIDENT'S REORGANIZATION PROJECT

Office of Management and Budget

James McIntyre, Acting Director
Harrison Wellford, Executive Associate Director for Reorganization and Management
Peter Szanton, Associate Director for Organization Studies
Wayne Granquist, Associate Director for Management & Regulatory Policy
Peter Petkas, Director, Project Management Staff
Terry Straub, Reorganization Project Congressional Liaison

White House

Richard A. Pettigrew, Assistant to the President for Reorganization

PROGRESS REPORT Contact: Christopher Matthews (456-6730)

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

C

February 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze CLS

Subject: New Orders Figures for January (released this afternoon)

The preliminary data on new orders for durable goods industries for January show a 4.4 percent decline from December. In December, new orders had risen very sharply above earlier months, so the January figure is still a fairly good showing -- 15 percent above January 1977, and equal to the fourth quarter 1977 average.

Within the total, orders for investment goods (machinery and equipment) also fell in January from a very high December peak, but were 13 percent above year earlier levels.

New orders for durable goods
(billions of $; monthly average)

	Total	Investment goods
1977:1Q	56.4	14.5
2Q	58.8	14.7
3Q	57.8	15.1
4Q	63.6	16.6
December	66.2	17.4
1978:January	63.2	16.6

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Hispanic - Americans

Thanks 2-22-78

Closer to govt

Undoc workers
Econ recovery
Panama treaties

Gen Services Admin
US Atty - Texas
Imm & Nat Service
90 others incl
5 asst Sec & 5 Ambas

Economy - Taxes - Jobs -

Thanks

Ms In - Welfare - Reaction

Reorg - package - Cord

Major Campaign issue

Not easy

Define functions
Accountability
Priorities
Waste
Minimize intrusion
Red tape
Paperwork (-) 12% '77
Common Courtesy

Brooks Committee
2-22-78

Shirley Pettis - death/husband

Dewey Bartlett - not well

Fudy - 3 impeachment

B Jordan - Tim Mann - C Wiggins

Poage - Mahon

Sparkman

Today - Geo Wash B'day

Words = NY - PHILLY

Hand shake

Cliff Robertson

Jill Eikenberry

Philip Anglim

Banquet - 2/22/78

Give up for Lent

400 yrs - no energy bill

2nd career - mining coal

Otis Pike - Waste time on cricket

Every Committee

Chmn House Agr

" Senate for Rel

2 most Senior Mahon Poage

Only 2 - born < 20th Century

Former Governor

V Pres Candidate

>40 yrs. Sparkman / Mahon Poage

John Moss - Freedom of Info

Chas Whalen - Vietnam

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE F.M./Pd

As you know, we won the B-1 bomber vote in the House this afternoon (236-180).

At tonight's dinner, you will be sitting next to Chairman Mahon. He was tremendous today and largely responsible for the victory. You should thank him and in your parting remarks, you should publicly recognize his great work today and express your personal gratitude.

939

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski
Tim Kraft

RE: RESPONSE TO EAGLETON, SARBANES, BRADEMAS AND ROSENTHAL RE GREECE, TURKEY AND CYPRUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/22/78

Mr. President:

Frank Moore concurs with the proposed response.

Rick

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

807

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - GDS

ACTION

February 21, 1978

Feb. 20 '78

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

SUBJECT: Response to Eagleton, Sarbanes, Brademas and Rosenthal re Greece, Turkey and Cyprus

The four wrote you on February 8 (Tab B) expressing their concern that, contrary to assurances given personally by you, the Administration was moving to improve relations with Turkey by seeking Congressional approval of the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) with Turkey without first obtaining a "solution" to the Cyprus problem. They also asked to meet with you to discuss the matter.

The suggested reply (Tab A) is general, cataloguing Administration efforts on the Cyprus issue. It makes no commitments other than noting our intention to persevere in our search for a Cyprus settlement. It reaffirms our support, in principle, for the Turkish (and Greek) DCAs. It offers a meeting with you -- an offer the four are likely to accept since the letter almost surely will not satisfy their concerns. Cy has reviewed and approved the text of the letter.

Your response has been cleared by Jim Fallows.

(Sent to State on the 10th; draft returned on the 18th).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - GDS

Jaq 5/3/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

To Senator Thomas Eagleton

Thank you for your letter of February 8 about United States relations with Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. I welcome your views on these important subjects and I appreciate your candor. As you know, I deeply share your conviction that achieving a just solution of the Cyprus problem is of fundamental importance for the nations of the eastern Mediterranean and for our relations with all three countries.

The policy of this Administration has remained constant. We have placed a very high priority, from the first days of my Administration, on seeking a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. As we made clear last year, we favor, in principle, the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) with Turkey, as we do with Greece. Before asking Congress to act on the DCA for Turkey we will weigh a number of factors, including, of course, the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. In this connection, we recognize that progress toward a Cyprus settlement is a significant factor and one about which the American people are deeply concerned. At the same time, Turkey is an important NATO ally and a strong but young democracy confronted by difficult economic problems. It plays an important role in a most sensitive region of the world. These are also factors that must be considered in viewing the situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

We have worked over the year in many ways, both public and private, to encourage meaningful and realistic negotiations between the parties to the Cyprus issue -- in Ankara, Athens, Nicosia, London, Washington and New York. These efforts have included my own discussions with President Kyprianou and the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey; Secretary Vance's meetings with Greek, Turkish and Cypriot leaders in New York in September and in Brussels in December with the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers and his visits in January of this year

to Ankara and Athens; Secretary Clifford's mission to the region and continued discussions in London, New York and Washington; frequent contacts with Secretary General Waldheim and other UN officials; and, discussions on the Cyprus problem with our European allies and other interested parties. We have played an active role in cooperating with the UN, the parties and the International Red Cross to seek the establishment of a Committee on Missing Persons. As further evidence of our concern, I have asked that funding for humanitarian assistance and refugee relief in Cyprus be continued for another year.

We remain hopeful that the intercommunal negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General can be resumed early this spring with increased chances for serious progress toward settling the Cyprus problems. Secretary Vance and I have been encouraged by the new Ecevit government's recognition that resolving the Cyprus problem is in Turkey's best interest and by its intention to take fresh initiatives on Cyprus. We also welcome Prime Minister Evevit's statements regarding the importance of the fundamental principles of human rights and democracy. Prime Minister Caramanlis' readiness to meet with his Turkish counterpart at the Summit next month is another hopeful sign. We will not slacken in our efforts to make every contribution we can to the endeavor of achieving a lasting settlement for the island. We are prepared to respond fully to all requests from the Secretary General or the parties to be of assistance.

I know that the Secretary has met with you on several occasions to discuss your concerns and will continue to do so. I would also be happy to discuss these important matters with you.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Cy & 3615
Prepare reply draft.
Expedite
J

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 8, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The recent trip by Secretary Vance to Turkey and Greece, following a visit to those two countries and to Cyprus by United Nations Secretary-General Waldheim, underscores the importance of achieving a just solution to the question of Cyprus. Such a solution is important for Cyprus itself; for American relations with Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey; and for the relationships of those countries with one another.

As you know, we have supported your approach to this matter which, in contrast to the Ford-Kissinger view, recognizes that the re-establishment of the military arms supply relationship between the United States and Turkey requires a just settlement of the Cyprus question. That relationship was upset because of Turkey's use of American arms for aggressive purposes on Cyprus, in contravention of our law.

We believe the linkage you have established between the supply of arms to Turkey and a solution on Cyprus is basic to the principled conduct of American foreign policy which you have urged both before and since assuming office. We understand that for tactical reasons you have chosen not to stress this linkage publicly, but we recall, and have reposed confidence in, your direct assurance at our White House meeting with you that a linkage does indeed exist.

"progress"

In light of our shared objectives, we feel we must bring to your attention our deep concern over what seems to be a pattern of action on the part of members of your Administration in the handling of the Cyprus question. These actions threaten to undermine the principles to which you have committed your Administration. Furthermore, as a practical matter, these actions make it far more difficult to achieve a just settlement on Cyprus.

We trust that the brief summary that follows of some of those actions will enable you to understand better the basis for our apprehension.

The Administration's first arms request for Turkey, submitted by the State Department last March, sought a level of military assistance many times the level supplied by the previous Administration. This request, you will recall, engendered strong opposition and was ultimately reduced substantially. Nevertheless, Turkey received a 40 percent increase in military sales (from $125 to $175 million) although it had taken no positive action on Cyprus. The hope that this significant increase would serve as an inducement to such positive action on the part of Turkey proved empty.

The Department of Defense has used the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA), located in Luxembourg, to supply Turkey with weapons beyond the restrictions in American law limiting the amount of military sales. Such circumvention of the military sales limitation makes a mockery of joint Executive-Congressional actions and undermines pressure on Turkey for a Cyprus settlement.

The United States Ambassador to Turkey recently declared in a news interview in Ankara that "the embargo doesn't serve any American interest," that "without changing the law /which prohibits United States arms to aggressor countries/ I would like to find some way around it," and that "my only hope is that sanity will prevail and it /the embargo/ will be removed." High-ranking U.S. military officers have made similar statements in the past year and have thereby encouraged Turkish intransigence with regard to a just settlement on Cyprus. Obviously, the arms limitation cannot be effective when the Turkish government hears high American officials publicly contradict your own position on this matter.

In an effort to avoid offending Turkey, the United States Mission to the United Nations voted with a very small minority last fall to weaken a General Assembly resolution which called for action on Cyprus. Moreover, the State Department recently submitted a report on human rights in Cyprus which was an unfair and inaccurate report of the tragic events on that island.

The State Department's proposed military aid request for the next fiscal year reduces aid to Greece while maintaining the aid level for Turkey and thereby suggests a basic shift in Administration policy. Repeated press reports that Administration officials are preparing to urge Congress to approve the four year, $1 billion Turkish defense agreement without regard to a resolution of the Cyprus question only heighten our concern.

Our restrained comment in the face of each of these developments has largely been due to the assurances we have received, from you and your representatives, that this Administration is committed to pursuing the policy of linkage. We have, therefore, publicly affirmed the Administration's good faith and urged that you and the Secretary of State be given the time to implement this policy.

Today, we are deeply concerned that actions like those set out above may be placing the Administration on a different path whereby Congress will be asked to approve the Turkish DCA without a just settlement on Cyprus or whereby other approaches will be employed to break the linkage you have expressed to us. Such a changed course would have the most grave consequences for the integrity and principled conduct of our foreign policy and the achievement of a just solution on Cyprus. To reestablish the arms relationship with Turkey without a redress of the aggression on Cyprus would demean the rule of law, contradict your strong commitment to human rights and weaken your call for proper controls on U.S. arms exports. Such action would also erode support for democratic, pro-Western governments in Greece and Cyprus and make virtually impossible the achievement of normal relationships in the eastern Mediterranean.

In this crucial period, citizens in this country and throughout the world look to you, Mr. President, for principled leadership to bring justice and peace to Cyprus and to the eastern Mediterranean.

We stand ready to assist in this endeavor and would welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter with you at a time convenient to you.

Respectfully,

Tom Eagleton
Thomas F. Eagleton, U.S.S.

John Brademas
John Brademas, M.C.

Paul Sarbanes
Paul S. Sarbanes, U.S.S.

Benjamin S. Rosenthal, M.C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original was sent via messenger to Bob Strauss.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan

RE: US-JAPANESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

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

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

February 17, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI ZB.

SUBJECT: US-Japanese Economic Relations

Bob Strauss recently suggested and you agreed informally that he should be made responsible for the follow-up to the Strauss-Ushiba negotiations.

Bob Strauss, Henry Owen, and I think it would be desirable to designate Strauss formally. Doing so would help him get the needed cooperation from other agencies.

The NSC has been working closely with Strauss and his colleagues and will continue to do so.

We recommend that you sign the attached memorandum to Strauss.

Attachment:
Memo to RStrauss

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

Jany 5/3/96 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

SUBJECT: US-Japanese Economic Relations

I am pleased with the outcome of the talks you had recently with the Japanese. I agree that vigorous follow-up is essential to ensure that the announced objectives are actually reached.

I know that you have your hands full with the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. Nonetheless, I would like you to assume responsibility for ensuring that the Japanese take all reasonable steps to reach the goals contained in the January 13 Joint Statement. Considering that your staff is heavily engaged in the Geneva negotiations, you should draw on the resources of the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture to assist you in this task.

This is an important endeavor. Reducing the disparities in current account positions among the major industrialized countries is essential for a healthy international economic climate. Accordingly you should assign a high priority to this effort.

I am gratified that you are working closely with Juanita Kreps and Frank Weil to press forward with the work of the Trade Facilitation Committee.

I assume that the Department of State and our Embassy in Tokyo will systematically monitor the Japanese efforts to fulfill their announced aims, and that the Department of State will keep you fully informed.

Jimmy Carter

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

Jmg 5/3/90 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~