

1/12/79

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/ att.	From Brzezinski to The President (6 pp.) re:U.S. Oil Supply Commitment to Israel/enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 1/12/79 <i>5 pp. declassified per RAC NLC-126-16-4-1-0 NLC-126-16-4-2-9 7/3/13</i>	1/12/79	A
memo	From Brzezinski to The President (one page) re:Cabinet Participation in Trip to Mexico <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-4-1-9 , 7/3/13</i>	1/11/79	A
memo	From Brzezinski to The President (1 page) re:Visit by Swedish Prime Minister Ulsten/enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 1/12/79 <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-4-1-9 , 7/3/13</i>	1/9/79	A

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 Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.- Pres. Handwriting File
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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - January 12, 1979

7:30
(90 min.) Breakfast with Vice President Walter F. Mondale,
Secretaries Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown,
Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mr. Hamilton Jordan.
The Cabinet Room.

9:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:00 Mr. Charles Schultze - The Oval Office.

11:30 Meeting with Former Governor Mike O'Callaghan.
(20 min.) (Mr. Jack Watson) - The Oval Office.

1:00 Meeting with Honorable George Meany, President,
(30 min.) AFL-CIO, and Group of Executive Council Members.
The Cabinet Room.

2:30 Meeting with the Advisory Committee of the
(30 min.) International Women's Year (Ms. Sarah
Weddington) - The Cabinet Room.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

Attached are copies of weekly reports from the Cabinet to you.

* * * *

(1) All reports are that your meeting with Mayor Barry went very well. The Mayor had lunch with my Deputy, Gene Eidenberg, following the meeting and was pleased with how we will relate to the District.

(2) I spent Thursday and Friday in Vermont and Maine meeting with state and local officials and party leaders on several small city and rural development projects on which the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council is working. I had a particularly good meeting with Joe Brennan, the new Governor of Maine, and was pleased with his warm support for you. The Loring Air Force Base issue remains, I think, the biggest political issue in the State. Deep concern about the possible closing of the base was expressed by the Governor and numerous other people who raised the issue with me.

(3) Following your decisions on the Federal Regional Councils and the Title V Commissions, I have been working with Arnie Miller to name several new FRC Chairmen. We are recommending replacing four of the ten. In Region I (New England), we may propose the experiment (which you approved) of having the same individual serve as Chairman of the FRC and as Federal Co-Chair of the Title V Commission. Such a move would, of course, be cleared beforehand with all of the governors in that region.

(4) My staff and I are working closely with George Busbee to get the new Governors Association Committee on Foreign Trade off to a good start.

- George will be in Washington later this month for a series of briefings we are arranging for him with Secretaries Vance, Blumenthal, Kreps, Bergland, Schlesinger and Ambassador Strauss. George is giving strong leadership to the Committee and, among other things, has proposed

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that the annual meeting of the NGA in July have foreign trade and export expansion as a central theme.

- As you know, George will host a dinner in Atlanta for Vice Premier Teng. Invited to the dinner will be the members of the Governors' Foreign Trade Committee and the Executive Committee of the NGA (17 or 18 Governors total). We are working with Anne, State and NSC in arranging the event.

(5) I am going to New York City on Tuesday evening for a private dinner with Ed Koch and Deputy Mayor Herman Badillo to discuss the South Bronx. As you know, Ed Logue has been hired to take the lead for the City in planning and implementing the City, State and Federal efforts there, and the major reasons for the private dinner are to make clear (1) that we expect the City, not the Federal government, to take the lead in managing the matter; and (2) that expectations about both the nature and the level of federal aid should reflect the realities of our current budget situation. I hope to be able to get some agreement about what constitutes a reasonable and achievable agenda so that we can go forward with a more mutual perspective.

(6) We are making good progress on the state and local anti-inflation program. My staff is working closely with Fred's people, especially his new Deputy, Al Fromm, and we have consulted widely on the proposed set of possible actions for state and local governments. We have also now received the Cabinet's comments on the proposed program, and I anticipate a late January or early February meeting (at the White House) for selected state and local elected officials to unveil the plan. We will seek time on your schedule for you to meet with the group.

(7) In the weekly reports, two Cabinet Secretaries, Schlesinger and Brown, express concern about the potential adverse impacts of the new Ethics in Government Act on key senior members of the Administration, specifically with respect to restrictions on post-government service employment. Other Cabinet members have expressed similar concerns to me. The Office of Personnel Management has responsibility for issuing the interpretive regulations, and Scotty Campbell is aware of the need to expedite formulation of those regulations.

cc: The Vice President

1:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH GEORGE MEANY

Friday, January 12, 1979

1:00 P.M.

The Cabinet Room

From: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*
Landon Butler
Ray Marshall

I. PURPOSE

To help strengthen the Administration's relationship with the AFL-CIO leadership.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The request for this meeting grew out of the decision not to meet with the AFL-CIO leadership prior to the announcement of the inflation program. They allege that the failure to meet with them broke a campaign promise to meet whenever they needed to discuss a major problem.

The annual AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting will be held on February 19, 1979 when they will adopt their policy resolutions for the next year. In addition the AFL-CIO's last biennial convention before the 1980 election will be held this year. Our meeting with Meany will be a factor in determining how the AFL-CIO will define its relationship with us.

- B. Participants: The AFL-CIO participants are the members of an economic policy subcommittee that was set up in early August at Ray's request to consult with the Administration on inflation and other economic issues. In addition to George Meany, Lane Kirkland, and Tom Donohue, its membership includes: Paul Hall, President, Seafarers International Union; Sol C. Chaikin, President, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Lloyd McBride, President, United Steelworkers of America; Martin Ward, President, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and

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Pipe Fitting Industry; William W. Winpisinger, President, International Association of Machinist and Aerospace Workers; Jerry Wurf, President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

- C. Press Plan: We recommend that you designate Ray Marshall as the spokesperson and that he only characterize the meeting as a useful and open exchange of views on the matters directly discussed.

There will be no press in the meeting. The White House press corps can be expected to attempt to question Mr. Meany as he leaves the West Wing.

III. TALKING POINTS

We recommend that you open the meeting by touching on these issues:

- Your position on Davis-Bacon and Minimum Wage. Meany has been reassured that we will not propose or support legislation to modify the minimum wage law or the Davis-Bacon Act. He and others want further reassurances that we will oppose any changes when these issues are debated in Committee and voted in Congress.

Following your meeting with Secretary Marshall this morning he has communicated the Administration's opposition to such legislation. This was communicated without direct linkage to other items but simply to foster a cooperative relationship.

- Your disappointment with the failure of Labor Law reform and your willingness to work with the AFL-CIO on a new bill if they decide to seek one. Mr. Meany has indicated that he would appreciate mention of labor law reform in the State of the Union, even though the AFL-CIO has not yet decided whether to seek reintroduction of a bill this year. Senator Byrd and the House leadership have indicated that they have no objections to such a mention, which would not necessarily imply our intention to resubmit a bill. As our earlier memo from the Vice President indicated, we strongly recommend that you promise such a mention to Mr. Meany.

- That despite the necessity to hold a tight rein on this year's budget that you have tried in every way possible to provide adequate resources for the social programs they are concerned with. For example, there are increases in the Education budget for disadvantaged children (Title I) bilingual education, special education and Head Start. Similarly, this year's health budget has new spending for the Child Health Assessment Program, for mental health reform, health prevention, and for the Women, Infants and Children food program. Economic development, including our new Development Bank is also an area of real growth in domestic spending. We have continued the same high level of youth job slots, and we will have several hundred thousand additional jobs in our welfare program.
- Your intention to push hard this year for federal financing of Congressional elections. The recent heavy spending by business Political Action Committees is an area in which we share organized labor's concern that special interests may be exerting undue influence.
- Your intention to work with labor to develop programs of hospital cost containment and welfare reform.
- Your opposition to a Constitutional amendment that would require a balanced Federal budget. This would not only force ruthless spending cuts that might fall most heavily on poor and working people it would cripple the government's ability to deal with economic downturns.

It is likely that Meany or other labor leaders may raise several other issues including:

- Social Security Cuts. Our budget proposes about \$1 billion of benefit cuts in the Social Security Program. The changes include a phaseout of student's benefits, elimination of the lump sum death benefit and offsetting Social Security benefits for beneficiaries of Federal civil service pensions.

Several of the labor leaders, notably Jerry Wurf, have been severely critical of these changes, charging that we are balancing the budget by eliminating benefit rights workers have earned.

We believe that these changes are defensible. For example, the lump sum death benefit, which now goes to all Social Security recipients who die, would be replaced by a Supplemental Security Income death benefit that would go only to those who truly need it. This is simply better targeting of our resources to help those who need it most.

In addition to defending our cuts you may want to note that we are studying possible cuts in Social Security taxes that will be made possible in part, by these revisions in benefits.

- Comprehensive Health Insurance. You may be criticized for what they believe is a retreat from immediate comprehensive national health insurance. We recommend that you reassure the group that you have not made final decisions on the scope, phasing, and nature of national health insurance, but that you remain committed to a comprehensive mandatory national health plan -- the issue is simply the best way to achieve it.
- Consultation. Some labor leaders have been critical of our alleged failure to consult with them on major issues, especially those relating to the anti-inflation program. We recommend that you respond by indicating your willingness to consult with them on issues of mutual concern. You may also want to point out that Ray, Landon, and Stu are always available to them and that they can always communicate with you through them. Stu and Landon have met regularly since the beginning of the Administration with Tom Donohue and Andy Biemiller.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT
HAMILTON JORDAN
STU EIZENSTAT *HJ*

SUBJECT: Mention of Labor Law Reform
in the State of the Union

As you requested in your notation on the Agenda memorandum, the Vice President has discussed labor law reform with Senator Byrd. Neither he nor the House leadership object to a mention of your continuing commitment to labor law reform in the State of the Union.

When Stu met with George Meany last week, it became clear that Meany is not enthusiastic about trying to enact a labor law reform bill in the present Congress. He appears to agree that it would be impossible to achieve passage of a sound bill.

However, Meany also made it clear that he views a general statement of your continuing commitment to labor law reform in the State of the Union as very important. This would not involve a commitment to send legislation but simply a statement of your continuing support.

We believe, and Frank agrees, that it is extremely important to preserve our general commitment to labor law reform as a rallying point in our relations with organized labor. It is far more important as a symbolic issue than it is as a matter of substance. We believe that any political damage which the Administration has suffered with opponents of labor law reform has already occurred, and that a mention in the State of the Union is critical to preserving the working relationship with labor which we need to achieve our legislative and anti-inflation goals.

We strongly recommend that you tell Mr. Meany that Stu has discussed this subject with you and that you agree.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/12/79

Hugh Carter

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1979

To President Gerald Ford

Thank you for your letter recommending Nanette Fabray MacDougall for appointment to the National Advisory Council for Research on the Handicapped.

I appreciate your interest and can assure you that Miss Fabray will receive every consideration.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Post Office Box 927
Rancho Mirage, California 92270

p.s. When the Institute is set up, my intention is to appoint Mrs Fabray to the Committee.





SC

GERALD R. FORD

December 29, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

As you prepare to make appointments to the National Advisory Council for Research on the Handicapped, I would appreciate your consideration of Nanette Fabray MacDougall.

I have known Miss Fabray for many years and have a high respect for her personal integrity and high moral character. She has long been interested in the problems of the handicapped and has expressed that interest through constructive efforts to alleviate those problems.

Her empathetic insight into the difficulties faced by the handicapped would make her an asset to the Advisory Council and I would urge your serious review of her qualifications.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter".

The Honorable James Carter
President of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20505

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/12/79

Charlie Schultze

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

MEMBER, CEA

FOR ACTION
FYI

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
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	KREPS
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	SCHLESINGER
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	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

*Call Schulz's
office*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/12/79

Mr. President --

Attached was in your Study
in-box.

Schultze said you told him you
had checked off on it....however,
there is no comment/approval
on memo itself.

--SSC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/4/78

Mr. President:

Arnie Miller concurs with
Schultze.

Rick

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze

Subject: Member of the Council of Economic Advisers

As you know, my original choice to replace William Nordhaus as a member of the CEA, Professor Edwin Mills of Princeton University, declined the position when it was ultimately offered to him. Since that time, my office, with the help of Arnie Miller and Sarah Weddington, has conducted a search for qualified candidates, paying special attention to female candidates, for the Council position.

Mr. Nordhaus serves as the member responsible for regulatory affairs, international economics, and special problem areas such as energy, agriculture, and transportation. In seeking a replacement for him, I have concluded that the highest priority must be placed on locating an individual with a strong background in regulation and the microeconomics of industry, who can rapidly acquire knowledge in the other fields that Bill oversaw. In my view, the growing role of CEA in the Administration's regulatory reform efforts and the extreme complexity of the issues involved in regulatory economics makes this priority ranking necessary.

At this time, I have narrowed the list of possible candidates to three:

- Dr. George Eads, currently Research Program Director for Regulatory Policies and Institutions at the Rand Corporation in California. Dr. Eads was Executive Director of the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages until 1976. He served as a full-time consultant to the CEA during this Administration's development of policies toward

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airline regulatory reform, and made a major contribution. He also served in the previous Administration as Associate Director for Government Operations of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. He has published books and articles in the field of regulation, and has a broad background in other areas of economics. He is a Democrat.

- Dr. Elizabeth Bailey, currently a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Dr. Bailey was appointed by you to the CAB. Prior to that appointment she was Research Head in the Economics Research Department at Bell Laboratories. In addition to her 17 years experience on the staff of Bell Labs, Dr. Bailey has published books and articles on regulatory economics. Dr. Bailey currently occupies a seat on the CAB reserved for a member of the Republican Party, and she is a registered Republican.
- Dr. Isabel Sawhill, currently the Executive Director of the National Commission for Manpower Policy. Dr. Sawhill has taught economics at Goucher College and served as manager of the Urban Institute's Project on Poverty and the Family. She has published materials in the area of labor economics and the economics of the family. She has not, however, worked in the area of regulatory or industry economics.

Among those available for and interested in Council membership, I believe that Dr. Eads is the best qualified individual. He is a proven manager and a very well-respected economist with broad experience in regulatory affairs and a strong background in other areas of microeconomics. I am particularly anxious to have him as a Council member because he adds to his professional knowledge a strong dose of common sense and a proven ability to get things done in government. Dr. Eads is well known to a number of people in the White House and Executive Office (Fred Kahn, John White of OMB, and Mary Schuman on Stu's staff).

Both Dr. Bailey and Dr. Sawhill are well-respected economists. However, in my judgment, and in those of outsiders whom I trust, neither is of the calibre of Dr. Eads. Fred Kahn, who worked with Dr. Bailey at the

CAB, thinks highly of her as a theoretical economist. However, he said that she lacked the practical approach to problems needed in a Council member. Dr. Sawhill's lack of substantive experience in the major fields that she would be asked to oversee at the Council would mean a substantial learning period that, in a small organization such as ours, I do not believe I can afford.

I recognize the concern that you have placed on nominating women to senior positions in government, and particularly on the White House staff. Prior to identifying Drs. Bailey and Sawhill, Sarah Weddington canvassed many prominent women economists for possible candidates. Alice Rivlin of the Congressional Budget Office declined my personal request to consider a position on the Council. Ann Friedlander, of the University of Chicago, is a regulatory expert who would have been a very logical candidate. However, she withdrew for personal reasons. I believe the two women on this list are the best currently available for and interested in this position.

I recommend that you designate Dr. Eads to be the next member of the Council of Economic Advisers. I believe that he is eminently qualified for the position, and that he will serve you and your Administration very well. I have spoken with him and he has indicated to me that, if he is offered the position, he will accept it.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

J

Stev McG - Prox. Net - Rump -
Comm.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Congress

Fella

any positive elements
w/p policy

Carmen

Minority women
Family planning
Medicaid abortions HEN/comp

Mad

ERA Women vs Pres
st of Union

Jeffrey Fed judges

Judith disabled - 504 inflation

Pa

Unemp - min wage

Margaret Ed - sexual stereotyping

NEA 90/900 Title IX resolves
Vet pref - Civ Serv - EEOC -

meeting with advisory committee
of the international women's year 1/12/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lehr - ICBM - Iran → WH

Iran

Deng's visit - Disney

NE - IV & VI

Gray areas - Sinai oil

Aid team → US no

Nicaragua → Somalia today

Mexico - gas, oil

Taiwan corporation

Warren - Turkey

Cyprus - G's Egg etc. Dusk? ?

Helmut

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/12/78⁹

Mr. President:

Bob Lipshutz has requested a 20 minute meeting to wrap up the Vesco investigation. Bob will be on Air Force One sunday to Atlanta and back. May I schedule this meeting on board the plane on the way back from Atlanta?

yes
 no

J

Phil

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/12/79

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

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Per, Rac Project

ESDN: 126-16-4-1-0

BY KS NARA DATE 6/26/13



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This document consists of 5 pages

No. 1 of 8 copies, Series A

Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

January 8, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM SCHLESINGER *JS*
SUBJECT: U.S. OIL SUPPLY COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL

The purpose of this memorandum, subsequent to our earlier conversation, is to bring you up to date on our commitment to supply oil to Israel. To this date, the Israelis have been unsuccessful in locating alternative oil supplies to offset the loss of Iranian crude oil, which normally provides about two-thirds of domestic requirements. Although the Israelis have indicated they will not formally invoke our 1975 oil supply commitment during the next few weeks, and perhaps not for 2-3 months, we are preparing for such an action, which could eventually require the export of U.S. domestic crude oil. Given the possibility that Iranian sales to Israel might not be resumed even if production is restored, there is substantial risk that any temporary fix could be transformed into a relatively permanent arrangement. The attachment summarizes our commitment and details Israel's current supply situation.

U.S. Options

As discussed with the Israelis, we would anticipate using our "good offices" to persuade other countries to sell oil to Israel. Primary targets would be the U.K. and Norway. The problem here is that both countries have turned down Israeli requests for oil in recent months for a variety of foreign policy and domestic considerations. Mexico could divert an increasing volume of growing oil exports. The Mexicans have already increased oil sales to Israel, to about 40,000 b/d, but have indicated reluctance to increase sales further. Our intervention on Israel's behalf on the eve of your visit to Mexico could add unwanted complications.

I don't believe they have asked U.K.

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BY: RS NARA DATE: 6/25/13

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The second set of options, direct USG purchases for resale to Israel, would be the next recourse if our "good offices" approach fails. Some governments might be more willing to sell to the USG than directly to the Israelis. Such an arrangement might work on a short-time basis but it would quickly become known to the supplying country and would likely be cancelled.

Our last recourse would be to export U.S. domestic crude oil. Any exports of domestic crude oil would have to be compensated in domestic markets with similar volumes of foreign imports. U.S. exports to Israel pose a variety of domestic political and legal issues. We are currently working with the Departments of State, Interior, and Commerce to assess the feasibility of exporting domestic crude from various sources for Israeli consumption.

Alaska North Slope crude oil would be available in sufficient quantities to meet Israeli needs. While the legal restrictions on Alaskan exports are stringent and subject to Congressional veto, I believe that either a legislative exception could be obtained or administrative means would be available to meet the U.S. commitment to Israel. If the Administration gained an exception for exports to Israel, this could create a precedent for exports or exchange agreements with other countries. The Department will soon forward a proposal to you on the possibility of a broader program of exports or exchanges of Alaskan oil.

Crude oil from California may also be available for export to meet a substantial portion of Israeli needs. While this oil is not excess to current refinery needs, significant amounts of California crude are controlled by individuals who are sympathetic to and might have strong incentives to make this oil available to Israel. We estimate that up to 50,000 barrels a day of this California crude oil could be bid out of the California market. Because of the current transportation system in California, there may be some potential bottlenecks in transporting the crude. By law, any U.S. exports of crude would be sold at the world price and the seller would be required to purchase entitlements. Hence, exports of domestic crude would not transfer the benefits of price controls to Israel.

may be best if US sources are required

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3

Oil from the Gulf Coast region is the only other source of onshore domestic crude in the contiguous United States that is logistically available for export. It would be difficult to find readily available supplies of oil in this area, particularly with current scarcity of supply brought about by the Iranian cutbacks. Exports from the Gulf Coast could probably only be triggered by Federal allocation orders, presenting a range of legal and political problems.

Oil produced from the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) represents a final possibility. Although the 1975 commitment with the Israelis mentions OCS oil as the agreed-upon source of exports, all current OCS production is committed to U.S. refinery purchasers. Furthermore, U.S. law requires that about 60% of OCS oil be sold to small refineries. Changing these commitments to refineries would require a reallocation of oil and would have substantial legal and political repercussions. In addition, the quality of OCS oil is higher than that required for Israeli refinery operations, adding to the price of the OCS oil to Israel.

When analysis of these options is completed, we will give you our final recommendations for action.

Attachment

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Attachment

Commitment to Israel

During the negotiations leading to the partial Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in 1975, the United States and Israel concluded a Memorandum of Agreement that committed the United States to "make oil available for purchase by Israel" if it were unable to find enough on the world market "to meet its normal requirements for domestic consumption." The Administration informed Congress in October 1975 that this was a legally binding commitment.

We have met with the Israelis periodically over the last two years and have agreed to a "contingency-planning working paper" which calls for the following in the event Israeli supplies are interrupted:

1. Initially use our "good offices" with appropriate countries and companies to find other sources of oil that could be sold directly to Israel.
2. If our "good offices" were not sufficient, seek to act as middleman, buying the oil ourselves and reselling it to Israel. This could provide some "cover" for countries and companies willing to sell indirectly to Israel.
3. As a last resort, export U.S.-produced OCS oil, based on a Presidential finding of the need to exercise a USG right of first refusal with respect to that oil.

In determining the amount of oil to be supplied, if the United States is suffering a supply shortfall, Israel would be treated by the United States as an additional member of the International Energy Agency, i.e., Israel would be entitled to 93 percent of normal supplies.

Israel's Oil Supply Situation

Israel has until recently been importing about 95,000 barrels per day (bpd) or about two-thirds of its oil requirements from Iran. Most of the remainder comes from the Alma fields in the Gulf of Suez (30,000 bpd), a major focus in the treaty negotiations at present, and from Mexico (25,000 bpd) with lesser amounts through indirect purchases from Gabon and Venezuela.

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-2-

Attachment

Most of the Iranian oil comes from two joint ventures owned 50 percent by NIOC and 50 percent by U.S. companies. The sales, however, are solely from the account of NIOC. Israel has received only two shiploads from Iran since the fields were first struck in late October. While the Iranian suppliers have promised to resume shipments "when possible," there is increasing doubt that the shipments will be resumed. One Israeli tanker is currently standing by in the Persian Gulf.

The Israelis have continually tried to diversify their long-term sources of supply with only marginal success; Arab producers and most oil companies will not sell to them. Some non-Arab members, such as Gabon and Venezuela have sold to Israel but "under the table" through middlemen. Mexico has been most responsive, agreeing recently to increase shipments to 40,000 bpd. Both Norway and the U.K. (British National Oil Company) have recently refused to sell oil to the Israelis.

Based on a recent conversation with Israeli officials, their current Israeli supply outlook for 1979 is:

	<u>Requested</u>	<u>Commitments</u>
Domestic Production (Alma Fields)	30,000	30,000 b/d
Imports:		
Iran	80,000	Uncertain
Mexico	45,000	40,000
Africa and South America	<u>35,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	190,000	80,000
Domestic Consumption	156,000	156,000
Shortfall	-	76,000

Israel is well prepared for a wartime interruption in its supplies. Oil stockpiles are sufficient for 6-7 months at normal consumption rates. However, our bilateral agreement does not require Israel to use up its stock before turning to the United States. Nevertheless, these stockpiles give both countries some flexibility in dealing with the current situation.

~~SECRET~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
1/12/79

Zbig Brzezinski
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/11/79

Mr. President:

I suggest a quick photo
with him and nothing else -
no meeting.

Phil

sk

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: January 9, 1979
FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski
VIA: Phil Wise

MEETING: 11 PM 12 14
77 JAN 11

Brief call on you by Swedish Prime Minister Ola Ullsten (for handshake and photo) (U)

DATE: January 17 or 18, 1979 (U)

PURPOSE: Prime Minister Ullsten has personally requested an opportunity to greet you and be pictured with you. Meeting his request would be a positive gesture at a time when the Swedes are troubled by our refusal to approve sales to India of their Viggen fighter plane, and by the imminent closure of our Consulate General in Goteborg. (C)

FORMAT: -Oval Office or other convenient location
-The Vice President, Zbigniew Brzezinski
-five minutes (U)

CABINET PARTICIPATION: The Vice President (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL: NSC will prepare talking points (U)

PRESS COVERAGE: Photo opportunity (U)

STAFF: NSC Staff Member James M. Rentschler (U)

RECOMMEND: Secretary of State; Zbigniew Brzezinski (C)

OPPOSED: None (C)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None (U)

BACKGROUND: Ullsten, a human rights activist, will be coming to Washington from Atlanta, where he will have addressed a special session of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid being held as a tribute on the 50th birthday of Martin Luther King. I expect him to meet with the Vice President during his Washington stay and recommend that you greet him in the Oval Office on his way out of that meeting (or in the Vice President's office if you prefer). (C)

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: C-126-16-4-1-9

BY: KS NARA DATE: 6/26/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review January 3, 1985

Approve Disapprove

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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6500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
1/12/79

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NIG-126-16-4-1-0

BY 115 NARA DATE 6/26/09

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*

SUBJECT: Cabinet Participation -- Your Trip to Mexico (C)

One manifestation of the increasing interdependence between the U.S. and Mexico is the number of domestic agencies in both countries which maintain cooperative agreements with each other. For example, HUD has been negotiating a cooperative agreement with the Department of Human Settlements in Mexico on exchanging information on stimulating low-income housing. Pat Harris has asked whether it would be possible to accompany you on your trip, and to sign an agreement while she is there. In addition, Mike Blumenthal (see Tab A) and the Attorney General have asked to go on the trip. (C)

I feel that Mexican as well as U.S. expectations about your trip may be growing out of proportion, and if you decide to bring a contingent from the Cabinet, we may unnecessarily contribute to these rising expectations. It strikes me as more appropriate for you to visit Mexico as you have visited most other foreign countries, accompanied just by the Secretary of State and me. If the talks go well, you can suggest several rounds of Cabinet level consultations between our two governments as a follow-up to your conversation with Lopez-Portillo. For example, the Attorney General and Mike Blumenthal could follow your trip by a month; Pat Harris and Bob Strauss could follow a month later, etc. (C)

RECOMMENDATION:

That Cy be the only Cabinet official to accompany you on your trip to Mexico. (C)

Approve Disapprove *J*

Alternatively, that the Attorney General, Jim Schlesinger, Mike Blumenthal and Cy accompany you on the trip and hold talks at the same time. (C) *And Marshall*

Approve Disapprove ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review 1/10/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-16-4-1-9

BY: *KS* NARA DATE: *6/26/19*

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

January 11, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze^{CLS}
Subject: Employment and Unemployment in December
(to be released at 9:00 a.m. Friday)

The unemployment rate rose slightly to 5.9 percent in December from 5.8 percent in November.

Estimates from the Census survey of households showed a growth of 240,000 in the labor force and only 100,000 in employment. The black unemployment rate fell -- the white rose. But the changes are not large enough to draw any conclusion.

The independent survey of business establishments showed a stronger employment growth -- 250,000. This was a good increase, although less than the very large gains of October and November. Manufacturing employment and total hours worked continued to rise strongly. Over the last six months total hours worked in manufacturing have risen at an annual rate of over 5 percent.

Wage increases in December continued to be relatively moderate. Straight-time hourly earnings rose by "only" 0.5 percent. In the past six months wages have risen at an annual rate of 7.4 percent. Excluding the effect of the January minimum wage increase, wages in the prior six months had risen at an annual rate of 8.2 percent.

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2:30 PM

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-

January 11, 1979

TO: The President
FROM: Sarah Weddington *SW.*
SUBJECT: Background for Meeting with the Members of the National Advisory Committee for Women, Friday, January 12, 2:30 p.m., Cabinet Room (30 mins.)

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I. Attendance.

Almost the entire membership of the Advisory Committee will be in attendance. (Attachment B)

Bella Abzug and Carmen Delgado Votaw are Co-chairs of the Committee.

II. The Committee has indicated that the areas to be discussed are:

- Continued support for ERA
- More women for federal judgeships
- The Committee's desire to be "full participants" in setting of priorities, development of policy, and budget decisions
- Concern about the impact of the anti-inflation policy on services to women and on employment opportunities for women
- Their recommendation that abortion services be paid for as a part of government health programs

The synopsis statement they submitted is attached. (Attachment A)

III. Information Points.

- A. We continue to support ERA.
- Mrs. Carter is receiving a delegation of religious leaders for the ERA on Monday
 - I just returned from Illinois and have been helping the ERA coalitions in unratified states, as well as visiting on your behalf with state elected ERA leaders.
- B. You are committed to increasing the number of women federal judges. (There are problems, as you know, from yesterday's memo.)
- C. We welcome the Committee's involvement.
- They met with Stu Eisenstat a few weeks ago for 1 1/2 hours and he has invited regular meetings every 6 weeks or so.
 - I have met with them upon every invitation and have asked for other opportunities to meet with them.

- D. Inflation is a major problem that affects women, too.
- In regard to the inflation program and services to women, inflation is a serious problem that also impacts women. We have tried, in preparing the budget, to be concerned with the need to balance human needs as we try to cut the deficit and not to impact disproportionately those persons least able to protect themselves.
 - In regard to unemployment, we have been committed to reducing unemployment and we are not abandoning that commitment.
 - There has been a 25% decrease in unemployment in this Administration.
 - The number of employed female adults has increased by 11% (3 1/2 million women).
 - The unemployment of adult females has declined from 7.4% to 5.6%.
 - In regard to earnings of women, the real wage insurance proposal applies both to those who are members of unions and those who are not (so the fact that women are not so heavily represented in bargaining units does not result in a disproportionate impact).
 - The wage and price policy includes a low wage exemption, so that women making \$4.50 or less do not fall within the guidelines

74
5.6
1.8

E. The Committee will raise the issue of military spending. I do not include points on this since you have been dealing with that so often recently.

F. On abortion, while you respect their opinion, they are fully aware of your position which has not changed.

IV. I am attaching a copy of the press release the Committee plans to release after the meeting with you. (PLEASE DO NOT INDICATE YOU HAVE SEEN THIS COPY--I DO NOT "OFFICIALLY" HAVE THIS COPY.)

V. Brief press opportunity will be at beginning of the meeting. (2 mins.)

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SYNOPSIS OF STATEMENT TO PRESIDENT CARTER BY THE NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN - JANUARY 12, 1979

BELLA ABZUG and CARMEN DELGADO VOTAW, Co-Chairs

We urge your continued and vigorous support of ERA ratification and your active assistance in nominating and appointing women to Federal judgeships.

In fulfilling its mandate, the Committee asks to be recognized as full participants with your Administration in the setting of national priorities, the development of public policy, and the determination of budget allocations.

The Committee is concerned that your anti-inflation policy will impose disproportionate burdens upon women because of the possible higher unemployment rates, slashes in social programs, postponement of comprehensive national health insurance, and failure to address the problem of poverty and the financial plight of our cities.

We believe that women will be disparately affected by your wage price policy and budget restraints as the 7% wage guideline will fall most heavily on working women, the majority of whom are not covered by collective bargaining agreements. Reductions in CETA public service jobs programs, together with cuts in vocational education, will lead to increased unemployment for women.

We oppose the continued Medicaid ban on abortion payments, and the abuse by Congress of the appropriations process in denying women the rights to abortion services.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN PARTICIPANTS FOR THE
MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1979

Bella Abzug

Former Member of Congress and Founder of the National Women's
Political Caucus

Carmen Delgado Votaw

President of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women
and U. S. Delegate to Inter American Commission of Women

Owanah Anderson

Member of the HEW Advisory Committee on Rights and Responsibilities
of Women and of the Wichita Falls Commission on the Status of Women

Unita Blackwell

Mayor of Mayersville, Mississippi

Erma Bombeck

Newspaper Columnist and Author

Cecilia Preciado Burciaga

Assistant Provost of Stanford University

Marjorie Bell Chambers

President of the American Association of University Women

Sey Chassler

Editor of Redbook Magazine

Mary Crisp

Co-Chair of the Republican National Committee

Miriam I. Cruz

Administrative Assistant to Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic

Laura de Herrera

Colorado State Representative and Member of the Mayor's
Commission on Community Relations in Denver

Piilani C. Desha

President of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Gretta Dewald

Director of the Women's Division at the Democratic Natl. Cte.

Judith Heumann

Deputy Director of the Center for Independent Living

Koryne Horbal

U. S. Representative on the U. N. Commission on the Status of Women and Member of the Democratic Natl. Cte. Women's Caucus

Mildred M. Jeffrey

President of the National Women's Political Caucus

Jeffalyn Johnson

President, Jeffalyn Johnson and Associates, Inc., Management and Organization Specialists

Odessa Komer

Vice President of International Union of Auto Workers

Florine Koole

Assistant to the Vice President of the Communications Workers of America

Elizabeth Koontz

Assistant State Superintendent of Education for North Carolina

Esther Landa

National President of the National Council for Jewish Women

Brownie Ledbetter

Little Rock Legislative Committee Chair for the Organization of Business and Professional Women

Mary Helen Madden

Executive Director of the National Council of Catholic Women

Billie Nave Masters

Supervisor of Teacher Education at the University of California and Member of the Indian Women's Caucus

Joyce Miller

President of the Coalition of Labor Union

Nancy Neuman

Second Vice President of the League of Women Voters

Jean O'Leary

Co-Executive Director of the National Gay Task Force

Brenda Parker

National President of the Future Homemakers of America

Claire Randall

General Secretary of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

Carolyn Reed

Secretary Treasurer of Household Technicians of America and Member of the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women in New York City

Ann Richards

Commissioner of Travis County, Texas

Richard Rossie

Attorney and former Member of the Board of Directors of the Women's Resource Center of Memphis

Jill Ruckelshaus

Member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Puget Sound

Eleanor Cutri Smeal

President of the National Organization for Women

Tin Myaing Thein

Co-Chair of the Asian and Pacific Minority Women's Caucus

Maxine Waters

Member of the California Legislature and Chair of the
California Commission on the Status of Women

Addie Wyatt

International Vice President and Director of Women's Affairs
for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union

Department of Labor

Alexis Herman

Director, Women's Bureau

Committee Staff

Ellen Berlow
Miriam Kelber
Ellen Marie McGovern
Patricia Wright

National Advisory Committee for Women

200 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210
Room C5321 (202) 523-6707

Contact: Ellen Berlow (523-6707)

FOR RELEASE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 3 P. M.

PRESIDENT CARTER CHALLENGED ON SOCIAL PRIORITIES BY
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN

In its first meeting today with President Carter, the National Advisory Committee for Women, fulfilling its mandate to advise him on initiatives promoting equality for women, warned that the Administration's anti-inflation program will impose additional burdens upon women in increased unemployment, cutbacks in social programs, postponement of comprehensive national health insurance, and deferred action on programs addressing poverty and assistance to cities, where the majority of women live.

The Committee also called for an accelerated White House effort to emphasize the importance of ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment as a national priority.

In a statement prepared for the meeting with the President today at 2:30 p.m. in the Cabinet room at the White House, co-chairs Bella Abzug and Carmen Delgado Votaw asked that the Presidentially-appointed Committee, whose 40 members represent a cross-section of women's interests, participate fully with the Administration in setting national priorities, developing public policy, and determining budget allocations.

- 250
Handwritten notes
- CO-CHAIRS:
Bella S. Abzug
Carmen Delgado Votaw
- HONORARY CHAIR:
Judy Carter
- MEMBERS:
- Owanah Anderson
 - Unita Blackwell
 - Erma Bombeck
 - Cecilia Preciado Burciaga
 - Marjorie Bell Chambers
 - Sey Chassler
 - Mary Crisp
 - Miriam I. Cruz
 - Laura de Herrera
 - Piilani C. Desha
 - Donna E. de Varona
 - Gretta Dewald
 - Judith Heumann
 - Koryne Horbal
 - Mildred M. Jeffrey
 - Jeffalyn Johnson
 - Lane Kirkland
 - Odessa Korner
 - Florine Koole
 - Elizabeth Koontz
 - Esther Landa
 - Brownie Ledbetter
 - Mary Helen Madden
 - Billie Nave Masters
 - Joyce Miller
 - Nancy Neuman
 - Jean O'Leary
 - Brenda Parker
 - Claire Randall
 - Carolyn Reed
 - Ann Richards
 - Richard Rossie
 - Jill Ruckelshaus
 - Eleanor Smeal
 - Tin Myaing Thein
 - Marlo Thomas
 - Maxine Waters
 - Addie Wyatt

The Committee was critical of the Administration's proposed 10% increase in the military budget, and said the recognition of China and the impending SALT agreement should lead to deceleration of the arms race. It asked the President to appoint a committee "to investigate military extravagance and make specific proposals for substantive cuts and cost-saving."

The women leaders noted that in a December 20th meeting with Stuart Eizenstat, the President's chief domestic policy adviser, he admitted that the government has not "sensitized itself" to the "profound implications" of women's increased participation in the labor force and has been negligent in failing to develop a public policy on women's role in the changing economy. They pointed out that 49% of women are in the labor force and 90% work at some periods of their lives.

"We feel it is our responsibility to help sensitize this Administration and Congress to the realities of women's lives today," the Committee told the President. "It is important that all public policies and actions be examined carefully for their impact on women, including anti-inflation measures, employment programs, social security, welfare reform, comprehensive national health insurance and health services, affirmative action enforcement, services to the disabled, increased opportunities for minorities, and expanded child care programs."

Commenting specifically on the President's wage-price guidelines and budget restraints, the Committee asked for specific exemptions in the written guidelines to protect equity pay increases, back pay awards and other benefits won under equal employment settlements. It also proposed that the \$4 an hour exemption be raised to \$5.50 to help working women, 80% of whom are in low-paying occupations. The Committee opposed any cuts in CETA funding of job programs which serve as a basis for the training and employment of women.

"These reductions in the Administration's only major jobs program and cuts in vocational education, together with policies that most economists agree will lead to increased unemployment, are an unacceptable attack on the already low economic status of American women," the Committee said.

The Committee strongly condemned the continued Medicaid ban on abortion payments, and urged the President to change his position on this issue and also "take vigorous action" to restore the right to abortion services for military personnel, Peace Corps volunteers, and their dependents.

The group asked for action by the President on two issues "that will not cost the taxpayer or the government another penny" -- continued efforts in behalf of ERA ratification, and active intervention in assuring that women receive more nominations and appointments to Federal judgeships.

Only four women have been nominated so far for appointment to 152 new vacancies.

Recalling Abigail Adams' request to her husband, John Adams, to "remember the ladies" in the drafting of the U. S. Constitution, Committee members asked President Carter to "remember the women" and their needs and aspirations in his State of the Union address to the nation this month. "We are not an appendage to this nation. We are part of its heart and soul. We are, with men, its central characters."

The Committee expressed its expectation that today's meeting will be the first in a series of meetings with the President and Administration officials on issues of concern to women. A scheduled 15-minute meeting with the President in November was cancelled by the Committee because it objected to the insufficient time allotted.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/12/79

Sarah Weddington

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

Rick Hutcheson

To Sarah
Info & action
J

STATEMENT TO PRESIDENT CARTER JANUARY 12, 1979

Bella S. Abzug and Carmen Delgado Votaw

Co-Chairs

National Advisory Committee for Women

Mr. President, this is the first meeting between you and the National Advisory Committee for Women, which you appointed on June 20, 1978. We represent a broad cross-section of citizens of many backgrounds and walks of life as well as the the major women's organizations in our country.

As you know, we were to have met on November 22, but our Committee felt that it could not fulfill its responsibilities to you in the brief time then allotted to us. We appreciate the opportunity for a somewhat fuller discussion today. We expect it to be the first in a series of regular meetings with you and Administration officials in which we can give you advice, guidance and information on the priorities that concern women.

We offer to share fully with you the benefit of our knowledge about women's issues, our experience and particular insights, and our close contacts with women in communities and organizations all across our land.

As your direct link with women, who are a majority of the the population, we are prepared to do everything we can to help you carry out the commitment you made in 1976 to erase discrimination and make women's equality a central issue of your Administration. We recall your statement that you wanted to do for women's rights what President Johnson did for civil rights, and we are willing and able to assist you in reaching that goal.

We believe that in order to carry out our responsibilities to American women and to this Administration, we must be included as full participants with your Administration in setting national priorities, developing public policy and determining budget allocations and expenditures.

We are guided by the recommendations in the National Plan of Action adopted at Houston in November, 1977, which you have properly described as "a national agenda to achieve women's full rights and equality."

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The foundation on which all of our proposals rest is the Equal Rights Amendment. The success of our efforts to end continuing and pervasive discrimination against women in employment, education, health and all other aspects of our lives depends on including in our Constitution a firm guarantee of full equality for women.

You joined in the strong and successful effort to win ERA extension, and we know we can count on your continued help in the campaign to get three more states to ratify this landmark amendment. Final ratification of ERA requires that it be seen as a national priority for all the American people, who have repeatedly expressed majority support for it, and as a political priority for their elected representatives.

Your leadership of a joint effort by governors, legislators and other political representatives in behalf of an ERA victory is urgently needed to assure that the most glaring human rights defect in our Constitution is finally eliminated, and we ask you to stress the importance of the ERA in your forthcoming State of the Union message.

There is an enormous amount of work still to be done on ERA and on the other issues outlined in the National Plan of Action. This agenda represents the unmet economic, political and social needs of women and the longterm interests of all Americans.

As we noted in our letter to you on November 21, "what happens to us affects the whole nation."

When the cost of living rises, we feel the squeeze. When social programs are cut, we bleed. When wrong priorities are set, we make the sacrifices.

We fully share your concern about inflation, which is reducing the living standards of millions of Americans. Women are on the front line in the daily battle with rising prices. Whether we are married, single, divorced or widowed, whether we work outside or inside the home, whether we must support ourselves or entire families, it is usually the woman who does the food shopping, pays the rent, gas and electric bills, and struggles each day to make ends meet.

But we are also concerned that your anti-inflation program, with all its good intentions, will impose additional and disproportionate burdens upon women because of possible increases in unemployment rates, slashes in social and other human needs programs, postponement of comprehensive national

We agree, and we feel it is our responsibility to help sensitize this Administration and the Congress to the realities of women's lives today and to bring about new patterns of policy-making in which women's views and participation are an important element.

With 49 percent of women in the labor force and 90 percent of women working outside the home at some periods of their lives, it is important that all public policies and actions be examined carefully for their impact on women, including anti-inflation measures, employment programs, social security coverage, welfare reform, national health insurance and health services, affirmative action enforcement, services to the disabled, increased opportunities for minorities, and expanded child care programs.

Millions of American women and their children live in poverty, and millions more are only a step away from poverty. With the increasing number of female-headed households, the problem of the poor is rapidly becoming a women's problem.

We call your attention to these realities:

- . Women are 63 percent of the 16 million Americans living below the poverty level, and Black, Hispanic, Asian American and Native American women make up 20 percent of these poor.
- . Women are 42 percent of the labor force, but 50 percent of the total unemployed. Two-thirds of all so-called "discouraged" workers--the hidden unemployed--are women. The national unemployment rate for women is 7 percent, as compared to 5 percent for men; and unemployment among minority women is twice as high as for white women. Among minority teenage women, it is a shocking 36.8 percent.
- . Women are segregated into low-paying occupations, with 80 percent of the women's work force clustered at the bottom of the pay scale.
- . For the past 20 years the wage gap between women and men has remained unchanged, with women averaging about 60 cents an hour for every dollar earned by men.
- . There are not enough job training programs for working women, unemployed women, displaced homemakers, minority women, disabled women, and women on welfare.

- There is inadequate enforcement of anti-discriminatory laws and executive orders designed to help women break out of their occupational ghettos. Aggressive enforcement is particularly needed to overcome the chilling effects of the Bakke decision.
- Day care centers are available for only 2 percent of the six million pre-school age children whose mothers work and for millions of other children whose mothers are locked into dead-end, welfare subsistence.
- Millions of minority women, in addition to bearing the burden of discrimination, suffer disproportionately from poverty, unemployment, low-paying jobs, inadequate health and maternity services, poor education, and poor housing.
- Older women, a majority of our senior citizens, have a median income of \$2,800 a year, only half the income of men in their age group. Five million disabled women suffer special discrimination in their search for education, job training, employment, and independence. Poverty afflicts higher than average numbers of the 34 million women living on farms, in migrant camps, on Indian reservations, and in rural areas, where the residents account for 40 to 50 percent of poor Americans.

We urge you to look at your Administration's priorities and budget, and consider whether they are sensitive enough to the needs of these women. We do not believe they are.

We turn now to some specific comments on aspects of your wage-price policy and budget restraints. The greatest impact of the 7 percent wage guidelines will fall most heavily on working women, only 11 percent of whom are members of unions. Without organized efforts to press for catching up with male earnings and promotion rates, women will fall further behind. Employers can be expected to use wage controls as an excuse to keep their pay and benefits low.

We also believe that the \$4.00 per hour low-wage exemption standard is too low considering the inadequate earnings of most working women. If the minimum hourly wage exemption were comparable to the standard provided under the legislation and court interpretations governing the Nixon control program, adjusted for inflation, all workers earning under \$5.50 per hour would currently be exempted. The low-wage exemption should

be raised to at least the \$5.50 per hour, which reflects the pay level needed to meet the Bureau of Labor Statistics urban lower family budget. Furthermore, the proposed real wage insurance benefit, which provides a rebate to individuals claiming a higher inflationary impact than 7 percent, is likely to have little benefit for most women, who lack union protection and assistance in pressing their claims.

It is imperative that the guidelines also be revised to make clear that written exemptions are permitted for equity pay increases, back pay awards, maternity and pension benefits designed to comply with new laws and equal employment opportunity settlements.

Setting the pay increase figures for federal workers at 1 1/2 percent below the control figure for other workers will have a disproportionate effect upon women because the federal government is the largest single employer of women. Cuts in federal assistance to cities will also have an adverse effect upon women and minorities who look to local government as a major source of jobs.

We welcome the reported restoration of \$1.2 billion in the proposed cut in CETA funds, but we oppose any cuts in this minimal jobs program.

We object to the reported reduction in Title VI public service employment jobs from the 600,000 authorized by Congress to 350,000 in 1979 and 200,000 in 1980. Women hold only 37 percent of the 550,000 jobs currently covered by Title VI, and the projected cuts will reduce the already meager number of public service jobs available to them.

We also object to the 50 percent reduction in the commitment of \$5 million from Title III of the new program for displaced homemakers. Making up for this cut by transferring \$2.5 million from Title II funds means that fewer jobs will be available for the economically disadvantaged, the majority of whom are women. Title II funds should be kept intact to assist the millions of women who live below the poverty level.

Cuts in Title III discretionary funds will also adversely affect women, as will the failure to provide any increases--even allowing for inflation--in the Work Incentive Program (WIN).

A \$4.5 million cut in job research and evaluation programs will prevent the implementation of two new amendments designed to examine the discriminatory effects of wage classification systems and the incentives needed to get employers to apply job-sharing, wage-sharing principles.

A \$200 million cut in welfare demonstration projects hurts a program that is needed as a basis for fundamental reform of the welfare system, which affects mostly women.

These reductions in the Administration's only major jobs program and cuts in vocational education, together with policies that most economists agree will lead to increased unemployment, are an unacceptable attack on the already low economic status of American women.

Another facet of participation by women in the economy is as business owners. Since issuance of the President's Interagency Task Force on Women Business Owners report, no action has been taken on the funding needed to implement the recommendations to provide technical assistance to women business owners and to insure that they get a fair share of federal funds. Action is particularly important in view of your statement when you signed Public Law 95-507 that you would "soon announce new steps to aid women entrepreneurs and businesses owned by women."

We are also concerned about the lack of guarantees for adequate funding to enforce anti-discrimination laws in employment and education, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Equal Pay Act and Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Executive Order 11246.

If centuries of sexual discrimination and occupational segregation are to be overcome, the effort must start in the public schools. Congress authorized \$80 million for the Women's Educational Equity Act, of which \$65 million was to go to the states for use in public school districts to establish sex equity education and programs. However, instead of this \$65 million, the budget allocates only \$9 million for individual and group grant demonstration projects. We urge full restoration of the authorized \$65 million.

On the HEW budget, we welcome the reported partial or complete restoration of funds for maternal and child health care, nurse practitioner support, aid for drug and alcohol abuse, preventive health services for American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and teenage pregnancy. In this International Year of the Child, we especially urge full funding for all programs which have the highest impact on mothers and children.

The amount designated by OMB for family planning services does not allow for the continued development of these essential programs. The Committee believes that \$14 million should be restored for family planning services to the \$164 million level requested by HEW. It has been documented that one dollar invested in family planning services in one year saves federal, state and local government a minimum of \$1.80 a year later, a cost-benefit ratio unmatched in any other public program.

We also take this opportunity to state the strong opposition of the overwhelming majority of this Committee's members to the continued Medicaid ban on abortion payments, the continued erosion of the Constitutional right to reproductive freedom and the developing attack within Congress on family planning programs as a whole.

As a result of the Congressional ban and stringent HEW regulations, there has been a 98 percent decline in Medicaid abortions. Women have died, women have suffered irreparable health damage, and women have been forced to bear children they cannot support, and those being victimized are poor women. We object to abuse of the Congressional appropriation mechanism to deny large numbers of American women their constitutional rights. We urge this Administration to change its position on Medicaid funding and to take vigorous action to restore the right to abortion for military personnel, Peace Corps volunteers, and their dependents. The ultimate goal of the anti-abortion minority is to overturn the 1973 Supreme Court decision through a Constitutional amendment. This move must be strongly opposed by the Administration to assure that abortion remains a safe and legal option.

At the same time, we request adequate funding for the staffing and program implementation of the new HEW regulations on sterilization. This is especially essential to protect minority women, including Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and disabled women from sterilization abuse. Published reports within the Indian community charge that more than one-fourth of all American Indian women of childbearing age have been sterilized under federally-funded programs.

We strongly favor action in 1979 on a comprehensive national health insurance system, which is of particular importance to women and children. Women encounter widespread discrimination in coverage of maternal and child health care, preventive health services, reproductive health, abortion and family planning services, and they look to the development

of high quality, equitable and comprehensive health care services as a major and long-overdue responsibility of government. Unfortunately, our present patchwork health insurance system does not recognize preventive health measures as good for the individual and as an enormous cost saving to the taxpayers.

We also express our concern about the fate of funding for the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Services Amendments of 1978, and particularly Title VII, which sets up a new program providing for the creation of Centers for Independent Living for the disabled. At least \$80 million must be committed to these programs for Fiscal Year 1979 and \$100 million for Fiscal Year 1980.

The large numbers of disabled individuals who live in institutions and nursing homes, who are jobless, and who are denied appropriate education and access to transportation should not be tolerated in a country that is concerned with human rights and respect for the individual.

Although we have discussed only a few aspects of the budget, we wish to emphasize again our belief that in making budget allocations and comparing military and domestic priorities our concept of American security must embrace how our citizens live from day to day.

Genuine security requires opportunities for all Americans to have a decent standard of living, jobs, adequate housing, education and health care. It requires a plan to eliminate poverty, to protect the middle class, and to open doors to millions of women, minorities, low-income and disabled people who seek a fuller share of this nation's wealth. Budget planning and allocations should not impose new burdens on these groups, while exempting the monopolies, the rich and the military establishment.

Finally, we wish to discuss several issues that will not cost the taxpayer or the government another penny:

We are deeply troubled that little progress has been made in meeting your often stated commitment to correct the gross imbalance of women and minorities in the federal judiciary.

Only six women have been nominated for the 66 vacancies that existed prior to adoption of the Omnibus Judgeship bill. Of

the 117 new District Court positions created by this legislation, only four women have been named among the 47 nominations made to date by U.S. Senators. This includes nominees from 15 states. Only three--Michigan, Texas and Massachusetts--presented women's names. Nominations for the remaining 70 District judgeships have not yet been submitted. For the 35 new Court of Appeals judgeships, none of the 13 panels has submitted nominations to the Justice Department.

We urge you, Mr. President, to make clear to the members of the Senate and to the chairs and members of the Court of Appeals panels their responsibility to make the Federal judiciary significantly more democratic and representative.

The selection of judges in the next few months will affect the sensitivity and quality of justice for women and minorities for years to come. Without your strong and decisive leadership on this issue, the federal courts will remain virtually an all-male, all-white enclave.

On another issue, we also favor the elimination of existing discrimination against persons because of their sexual orientation. This Administration can be of particular help by supporting proposed federal legislation to protect gay people in the areas of employment, housing and public accommodations.

We also support your issuing an Executive Order banning discrimination in those areas of government not covered by the Civil Service Commission, particularly for personnel in the FBI, CIA, the Armed Forces and certain parts of the State Department.

In conclusion, we recall that when John Adams was helping to draft the U.S. Constitution, he received a letter from his wife, Abigail Adams, asking him to "Remember the ladies." We ask you now when you make your State of the Union report to the nation this month, "Remember the women."

Tell the American people about the status of women in our country. Tell them about the urgency of ERA ratification. Tell them about our needs and aspirations as expressed in our National Plan of Action agenda and in the 1980 United Nations Mid-Decade Conference of Women. Tell them how your programs and policies will affect the majority of our people who are women and who seek equality.

We must raise the consciousness of the power-holders, the decision-makers and the law-makers. We are not an appendage to this nation. We are part of its heart and soul. We are, with men, its central characters. Women's place indeed is every place.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
1/12/79

Hamilton Jordan
Sarah Weddington

~~Ann Widener~~ *Ann Widener*

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

FOR ACTION
FYI

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

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



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

January 12, 1979

cc Sarah &
Anne & Ham
Pursue This
aggressively -
JC.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

RE: Judicial Selection

In addition to committing yourself to the selection of the new judges on the basis of merit, you have made a commitment to increase the number of blacks, Hispanics, and women in the federal judiciary. I anticipate few problems in substantially increasing the number of blacks and Hispanics on both the district courts and the courts of appeals. There also should be little difficulty in substantially increasing the number of women on the courts of appeals, since the recommendations for these nominations will be made by your nominating panels and they are sensitive to your concerns.

To date, however, we are experiencing a significant problem in nominating women to the district courts. Of the fifty district court vacancies for which we have received recommendations from Senators, women have been recommended in only four instances.

One would expect women to have the best chance in states with multiple vacancies. The four recommendations of women have occurred in such states: Massachusetts (1 of 4); Michigan (1 of 3); and Texas (2 of 10). But even in states with multiple vacancies the Senators or their commissions have tended to recommend only males. This has occurred in the following states, with the number of vacancies in each state in parenthesis: Georgia (6); Illinois (4); Louisiana (6); Missouri (3); Virginia (4). In all of these states, except Virginia, I have identified qualified and willing women or have been informed that they exist.

The root of the problem, as I see it, is that the women's groups have focused their lobbying efforts on you and your agents in the nominating process, and have ignored the Senators.

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Apparently, the women believe you will be able to insure a substantial number of women appointees regardless of who the Senators want. That is not realistic under a Constitution which requires Senatorial consent, and Senate operating procedures which give one Senator the power to block a nomination.

The fact is that there is usually little we can do once a Senator has sent you a list of all-male recommendations. I plan to continue urging Senators to find qualified women or to urge their commissions to do so. I have increased my personal efforts to identify potential women nominees in states in which no recommendations have been made, so that I can suggest them to the Senators if the opportunity arises.

What is needed immediately, however, is some assistance from the women's groups in convincing the Senators and their commissions that by sharing with you the power of appointment they also bear the responsibility for seeking out and recommending qualified women. The 50 vacancies for which we already have received recommendations represent over 40% of the 117 district court vacancies available under the Omnibus Judgeship Act. Unless we can convince the women's groups to focus on the Senators, and thus increase greatly the number of women recommended to you, you will wind up getting blamed for not appointing enough women even though it would not be your fault under our system.

It does not appear that the presence or absence of a commission is affecting whether we receive recommendations of women. For your information, the number of states using commissions has increased from 18 to 24 since your executive order, and in addition you use commissions for district court vacancies in Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. It now appears that at least 70 of the 117 district judges (60%), in addition to all 35 court of appeals judges, will be selected with the aid of a commission. This means that commissions will assist with at least 105 of the total of 152 judges (69%).

I continue to believe that women have the best chance of recommendation for the district court in states with multiple vacancies. The following are such states from which we have received no recommendations, with the number of vacancies in parenthesis:

Alabama	(4)
California	(7)
Colorado	(2)
Florida	(9)
Indiana	(2)
Kentucky	(3)
Maryland	(2)
Minnesota	(2)
New Jersey	(2)
New York	(2)
Ohio	(3)
Oklahoma	(2)
Oregon	(2)
Pennsylvania	(2)
Puerto Rico	(4)
South Carolina	(3)
Washington	(2)
West Virginia	(2)
Wisconsin	(2)

In addition, Senator DeConcini has made recommendations for only two of the three Arizona vacancies, and Senator Morgan has made a recommendation for only one of the three North Carolina vacancies.

Thippin B. Beall
Jan. 12, 1979

11:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 11, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT ^{TK}
JACK WATSON ^{Jack}

SUBJECT:

Meeting with Governor Mike O'Callaghan.
January 12, 1979
11:30 a.m. Oval Office

Mike O'Callaghan is one of the several candidates that the Presidential Personnel Office has been considering for Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As you recall, FEMA will consolidate the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, the Federal Insurance Administration, the Federal Preparedness Agency, and the U. S. Fire Administration.

Governor O'Callaghan is interested and would bring a number of strengths to the position. He was a Regional Director for the Office of Emergency Preparedness for two years in the Johnson Administration, and has recently chaired a National Governors' Association task force on disaster assistance. He has been a popular Governor for eight years. Recent newspaper editorials at the conclusion of his term have been very complimentary. On the other hand, he has had differences with the Nevada Democratic Party and many leaders there would strongly oppose his appointment. Senator Cannon has said that although he would not publicly oppose O'Callaghan, his appointment would hurt you with the Democratic Party people in Nevada.

Other candidates under consideration are George Elsey, President of the American Red Cross, and Wesley Posvar, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh.

The day-to-day operational mission of the agency will require constantly saying no to Governors and members of Congress from communities affected by disasters. Accordingly, the Director should have sufficient political sensitivity and stature to serve as a buffer between you and the Governors.

Although O'Callaghan could fulfill that function, we recommend that you reserve decision on him.