

3/2/79

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - March 2, 1979

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

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

9:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

10:00
(2 hrs.) Meeting with His Excellency Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel.
(Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - Oval Office.

f

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

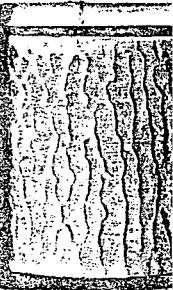
02 Mar 79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

Jack Watson



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

ACTION
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE - <i>delivered</i>
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1979

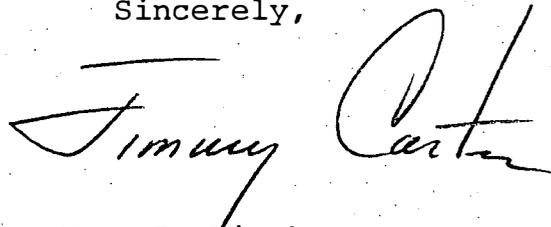
To Congressman Jack Bingham

I appreciated your letter to the Editor of The Washington Post in reply to their February 17 editorial on the South Bronx. You presented an accurate and very well-expressed statement.

Thank you for yet another instance of support on the South Bronx effort. It is a very difficult initiative to undertake, as you once cautioned us. Explaining it to the public and media is sometimes even more difficult.

I understand also that you and Gordon Kerry and Amy Cohen of your staff have provided invaluable help to my Administration in shaping the effort and carrying it safely through a number of critical points. Thank you for these contributions.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Susan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Congressman Jack Bingham

I appreciate
~~Jack Watson just called to my attention~~
your letter to the Editor of the
Washington Post in reply to their recent
editorial on the South Bronx. ~~I am glad~~ *you made*
~~they printed it, because it is~~ an accurate
and very well-expressed statement of the
situation.

Thank you for yet another instance of
support on the South Bronx effort. It's
a very difficult initiative to undertake,
as you once cautioned us. Explaining it
to ~~the newspapers and to the public~~ is
sometimes even more difficult.

I understand also that you and ~~your fine~~
staff, Gordon Kerry and Amy Cohen, have
provided invaluable help to ~~Jack Watson's~~
~~Office~~ in shaping the effort and carrying
it safely through a number of critical
points.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON

SUBJECT: South Bronx



Attached is a recent editorial from the Washington Post suggesting that our effort to help the South Bronx is futile. It erroneously assumes that the whole effort has been dropped as a result of the City's negative vote on Charlotte Street. Congressman Jonathan Bingham, with whom I have been working very closely on the overall effort, has written an excellent letter to the editor in reply (copy attached).

I suggest that you sign a special note (also attached) to Jack Bingham thanking him for his support. The Congressman's letter appeared in the Post this morning. Congressional Liaison concurs.

Attachments

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Don't 'Save' the South Bronx

IT WAS A FAMILIAR symbolic show: President Carter and his entourage touring the desolate South Bronx in October 1977 to demonstrate concern for the cities. There was no better backdrop, in that no area has a greater expanse of devastation. But there was no worse impression to leave than that such places might be revived any time soon.

What followed Mr. Carter's symbolic trip has also been predictable. New York City officials hustled up ever-more-costly South Bronx redevelopment plans; the last involved about \$2 billion, mostly in federal funds. Administration officials, while making friendly mumbles, kept edging away from any large, long-term commitment. This month the whole shadow-structure of plans and promises collapsed when a city board rejected the housing project that Mayor Edward I. Koch wanted to start with.

It's just as well. Everyone, from the nation's taxpayers to the people still stuck in the South Bronx, has been spared a costly, depressing failure there. For if you add up that area's problems—the many blocks of vacant lots and vandalized buildings; the high percentages of people on welfare and out of work; the drugs, the crime, the flight of jobs and hope—it's hard to see how any project that can be paid for can make much of a dent. To put it another way, the urban strategy that is currently popular, shoring up existing neighborhoods, won't work where there is no real neighborhood left to save. And the old bulldoze-and-build approach to renewal produces only

endless public outlays and frustration unless private employers and investors can be attracted to the scene.

Economic revival is, of course, one of this administration's main urban-policy themes. All the talk about "leveraging" boils down to a commendable desire to use public funds to attract private jobs and capital. But, understandably, few officials are eager to emphasize publicly the other side—that it is futile to pour new subsidies into areas so ravaged that they hold out little hope for private returns. Nonetheless, economics may dictate giving up some territory, shifting some people to less unhealthy areas, plowing under some rubble and building nothing in its place—or building parks or planting vegetables until some industry is eventually attracted to the land.

Elected officials, especially local ones, can hardly be expected to go around saying anything like that. It goes against the grain to write off any ground or admit that the immediate future for some areas, as places to live and work, is downright bleak. Humility can sound too much like hopelessness. Yet for New York, and other cities with a sector from which most life has fled, accepting that can be a kind of liberating step. It can free everyone to concentrate his energy and investment on helping needy people and bolstering sectors that still have some economic strength and social cohesiveness. And it can free everyone, too, from symbols and banners—such as saving the South Bronx—that only fly in the face of reality.

COMMITTEES:
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2722 REYNOLDS HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE (202) 225-4411

GORDON C. KERR
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

February 22, 1979

Brooklyn, New York 10025
(212) 833-2310
RUTH K. KEZIN
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
654 BRITTON STREET
BRONX, NEW YORK 10455
(212) 658-7500
LUCILLE RUBBIONDO
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

To the Editor:

Your February 17 editorial "Don't 'Save' the South Bronx" is typical of the criticism that has bedeviled the Carter administration since the President first set foot in the Bronx 18 months ago. You assumed that the proposal for a new 732-unit housing project was the core of this joint revitalization effort, and that the devastated area of Charlotte Street was representative of the South Bronx. Neither assumption is correct. Everyone knows that housing alone, whether new or rehabilitated, won't save the South Bronx, and that a much broader effort with a focus on economic development must be undertaken. Charlotte Street itself, a desolate expanse of vacant lots stretching for several blocks, is the only such area in the South Bronx. There are dozens of stronger, although struggling, neighborhoods in the South Bronx with well constructed housing and a wide range of amenities. "Shoring up" these neighborhoods is feasible.

Perhaps the Post assumes the worst about the South Bronx to strengthen the argument that attempts to revitalize such ravaged areas are futile. The trouble with this triage approach is in deciding when an area is so far gone as to be beyond help. Should the 331,000 people in Newark be written off? If the neighborhoods which house 650,000 residents in the South Bronx are to be denied help, how would you stop the blight from spreading to successive neighborhoods in the city?

The Carter administration deserves credit for trying to make good on a long-term commitment to revitalizing the South Bronx through modestly funded, innovative approaches. The President's approach is more sensitive, more realistic and more hopeful than the Post's proposal to redline a major urban area.

Sincerely,



Jonathan B. Bingham

JBB:gkd

ID 790844

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

WASHINGTON

DATE: 01 MAR 79

FOR ACTION: FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: WATSON MEMO RE LETTER TO JACK BINGHAM FOR EDITORIAL ON
SOUTH BRONX

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM FRIDAY 02 MAR 79 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1979

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH STATE

SENATOR GARY GOYKE

Friday, March 2, 1979

9:30 a.m. (2 Minutes)

The Oval Office

FROM: FRANK MOORE

F.M./BR

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity.

II. PARTICIPANTS, BACKGROUND AND PRESS PLAN

A. Participants

The President
Frank Moore
Bill Cable
State Senator Gary Goyke

B. Background

Goyke is the Democratic candidate in the special election in the 6th district of Wisconsin, formerly held by Congressman William Steiger. Goyke won the Democratic primary over another state representative by a 3-to-1 margin. This will be a very difficult race since the Republican candidates in the primary drew about 3 times as many votes as the Democratic candidates, but there is some possibility here. His opponent, State Senator Thomas Petri is reported to be a poor campaigner.

C. Press Plan

White House photo only.

III. TALKING POINTS

Usual courtesies.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE

FYI, NO ACTION NECESSARY

Two years ago General Seignious suffered from phlebitis in one of his legs for which he underwent a successful operation. Recently he experienced discomfort in his other leg and fearing a reoccurrence of phlebitis, he checked into Walter Reed Army Hospital.

On Monday tests were run and on Wednesday his doctor evaluated the results and determined that the problem was not phlebitis but rather a deterioration of his aorta.

On next Monday General Seignious will undergo an operation to either repair or bypass the aorta. While this is a serious operation, it is not uncommon. His physician feels that since he is in otherwise robust physical condition, General Seignious will be "as good as new." He will remain in the hospital for 7 to 10 days after the operation and will spend 2 to 3 weeks recuperating at home here in Washington.

Because of his conversation with you on last Monday, he felt he owed you a report on the test results and was planning to call you today. We have told his staff that such a call was not necessary. This message is intended to supplant the need for that telephone conversation.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
THE FIRST LADY

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

BJ

Your cousin, Sam Braunstein, called me on Thursday afternoon to ask if there was "anything he can do" to help us in any way.

I told him that at the present time I did not know what that might be, I appreciated very much his calling, and was sure that we would be calling on him.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 Mar 79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson



FOR ACTION
FYI

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	RAF SHOON
	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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	WARREN
	WEDDINGTON
	WISE
	VOORDE
	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TK*
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT:

Board of Governors of the American
National Red Cross

The Board of Governors is the managing body for the American National Red Cross. Eight Governors are appointed by the President and serve for terms of three years. Of the Governors so appointed, one is designated by the President as the principal officer and chairman of the corporation. The term for the chairman expires March 31. We recommend the appointment of Dr. Jerome H. Holland for this position, and Gerry Rafshoon concurs.

Jerome H. Holland, Ph.D. (Bronxville, New York): Former U.S. Ambassador to Sweden and first Vice Chairman of the Red Cross Board of Governors. He presently serves as a director of such corporations as American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chrysler Corporation, and General Foods Corporation. He is also Vice Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the New York Advisory Board of the Salvation Army.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint Dr. Jerome H. Holland as a member of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross, and designate him as the principal officer and chairman.

approve

disapprove

J

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

SUGGESTED RELEASE

FRANK STANTON RETIRES AS AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAIRMAN;
PRESIDENT CARTER APPOINTS JEROME H. HOLLAND AS NEW CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON, D.C., _____ -- The retirement of Frank Stanton as Chairman of the American Red Cross was announced today by President Jimmy Carter.

At the same time, the White House announced that Jerome H. Holland, former U.S. Ambassador to Sweden and first Vice Chairman of the Red Cross Board of Governors has been appointed to fill the post. The change becomes effective April 1.

Dr. Stanton, long-time President of CBS, Inc., has been principal officer of the American Red Cross and its top volunteer leader since his appointment by the President of the United States in 1973. He was reappointed for a second three-year term by the President in 1976.

Dr. Holland, former President of Hampton Institute, was a member of the Red Cross Board of Governors from February 1964 until March 1970, when he resigned to become U.S. Ambassador to Sweden. He was again elected to the Board of Governors as a member-at-large in 1973.

Dr. Holland was born in Auburn, New York, and received B.S. and M.S. degrees from Cornell University. Dr. Holland is a member of the National Football Hall of Fame and was chosen All-American End two years while attending Cornell University. He earned the Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He has also received 21 honorary degrees.

Dr. Holland's career has embraced college teaching, industrial personnel administration, research, college administration, diplomacy, and business. He serves on the boards of directors of such corporations as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chrysler Corporation, The Continental Corporation, The Continental Insurance Companies, Culbro Corporation, Federated Department Stores, Inc., General Foods Corporation, Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York Stock Exchange, Inc., Pan American Bancshares, Inc., Union Carbide Corporation and Zurn Industries, Inc.

His commitment to his fellowman and his strong commitment to the principles of freedom, equality and justice have led Dr. Holland to serve on boards of directors of national organizations in promoting the cause of social welfare, education, cultural and human relations, and international understanding. He is Vice Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Vice Chairman, New York Advisory Board of the Salvation Army, and a trustee of the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of International Education, the National Geographic Society, the Society of the New York Hospital, the Johnson Foundation, the American Arbitration Association, the American Assembly, Cornell University, the Rockefeller University Council, the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is an overseer of the College of the Virgin Islands. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry and he holds a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He is married to the former Laura Mitchell. Dr. and Mrs. Holland reside in Bronxville, New York.

RED CROSS, THE AMERICAN NATIONAL, BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Independent

AUTHORITY: 36 U.S.C. 5(a) (c)
(P. L. 47, Sec. 6, 80th Cong.)

METHOD: Appointed by the President

MEMBERS: EIGHT Governors appointed by the President,
ONE of whom shall be designated by the President to
act as principal officer of the corporation, and
the remainder shall be officials of Departments and
agencies of the Federal Government, whose
positions and interests are such as to qualify
them to contribute toward the accomplishment
of Red Cross programs and objectives.
Of these at least one and not more than three
shall be selected from the armed forces.

PRINCIPAL OFFICER: See above.

TERM: THREE years.
..... Opinion from the Acting Assistant Attorney General,
Frederick W. Ford, concurring that vacancies which
arise by virtue of the retirement of the Presidential
appointee before the expiration of his term as Governor
should be filled not for the unexpired term, but rather for
a full three-year period. ... opinion discussed with the
Counsel for the American Red Cross who does not have any
feelings one way or the other... September 2, 1955.

SALARY: Government officials apparently serve without
compensation.
The principal officer receives compensation as set
by the Board.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

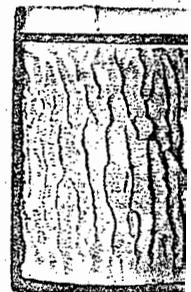
02 Mar 79

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The original has been sent to stripping for mailing.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stripping



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

Stu

I recommend that you sign the attached letter to George Meany concerning export of Alaskan North Slope oil.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1979

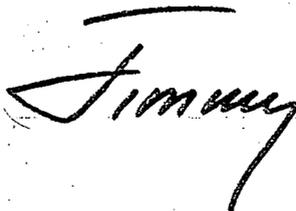
To President George Meany

Thank you for your letter of February 9, 1979 concerning my position on the possible export of Alaskan North Slope oil.

Currently I am waiting for final recommendations from my staff and have made no decision on this issue. In my decision I will weigh carefully the concerns you have raised regarding our national security and the potential benefits to consumers from the proposed swap.

I hope we can continue to communicate openly on issues of importance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy", written over a horizontal line.

The Honorable George Meany
President
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

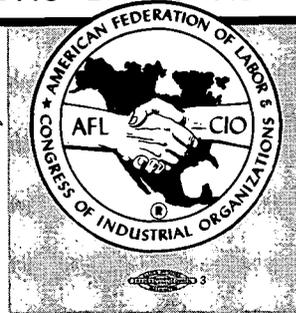
61
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
GEORGE MEANY LANE KIRKLAND
PRESIDENT SECRETARY-TREASURER

PAUL HALL
MATTHEW GUINAN
FREDERICK O'NEAL
GEORGE HARDY
WILLIAM SIDELL
ALBERT SHANKER
SOL C. CHAIKIN
CHARLES H. PILLARD
LLOYD McBRIDE
EMMET ANDREWS
WM. W. WINPISINGER

JOHN H. LYONS
PETER BOMMARITO
JERRY WURF
AL H. CHESSER
MURRAY H. FINLEY
C. L. DELLUMS
EDWARD T. HANLEY
WILLIAM H. McLENNAN
DAVID J. FITZMAURICE
ALVIN E. HEAPS
WILLIAM H. WYNN

A. F. GROSPIRON
THOMAS W. GLEASON
S. FRANK RAFTERY
MARTIN J. WARD
JOSEPH P. TONELLI
GLENN E. WATTS
ANGELO FOSCO
J. C. TURNER
KENNETH T. BLAYLOCK
HARRY R. POOLE
FRED J. KROLL



815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 637-5000

February 9, 1979

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

Mr. President:

We are deeply concerned about a matter that could have a severe adverse effect on American consumers. I am referring to increasing reports that the Administration intends to work out a swap arrangement with Mexico which would result in the export of Alaska North Slope oil to Japan. We oppose such proposals and urge they be rejected.

It has been the clear intent of Congress that Alaska North Slope oil be developed for domestic consumption so as to decrease our dependency on insecure foreign oil supplies. The so-called swap, which is in reality a means to export Alaskan oil to Japan, does not decrease our reliance on OPEC oil or otherwise contribute to our energy security, especially important in light of the Iranian oil cutoff. If it is in fact in the national interest to purchase oil from Mexico, it should be accomplished without a corresponding decrease in our North Slope reserves.

Most importantly, the ultimate effect of the export/swap proposal is to increase the profits of the multinational oil companies without any reduction in oil prices or other benefit to the consumer.

We again urge you to reject such export/swap proposals as being against the best interests of the American people and contrary to the nation's goal of energy independence.

Sincerely,

President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02/MAR/79

FOR THE RECORD

A COPY OF THE ATTACHED WAS SENT
TO JERRY RAFSHOON

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

ACTION
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
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VICE PRESIDENT
EIZENSTAT
JORDAN
KRAFT
LIPSHUTZ
MOORE
POWELL
WATSON
WEXLER
BRZEZINSKI
MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1979

Jerry
It is one of
the most interesting
lies seen lately
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON *J*
SUBJECT: Norman Miller, Wall Street Journal

I think you will find the attached article which appeared in yesterday's Wall Street Journal interesting.

The author is Norman C. "Mike" Miller, who is the Washington Bureau Chief for the Journal. He's about the most sympathetic ear that we have there.

As you know, the WSJ has asked several times for an interview with you. We've continued to put them off. It might not be a bad idea, however, for you to meet Mike Miller sometime.

By the way, this article was also reprinted in today's Washington Star.

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for Preservation Purposes

Perspective on Politics

—By Norman C. Miller—

Demagogic Critics

WASHINGTON — As Jimmy Carter's troubles mount at home and abroad, the criticism of the President is taking a demagogic turn.

There is, as everybody knows, plenty to criticize Mr. Carter for. But at least for today, let's take a hard look at the stuff some of the President's political rivals are peddling.

Even in the rough and tumble of American politics, the savagery of some of the attacks on Mr. Carter by politicians who hunger for his office goes beyond the pale. Seizing especially on foreign misfortunes over which the President has little or no control, some Republican presidential hopefuls are resorting to saber-rattling demagoguery.

Take Ronald Reagan. Out on the stump, according to The New York Times, Mr. Reagan is firing new one-liners to wow the Republican hardliners. Listening to the Carter State of the Union message, Mr. Reagan says he heard "in the background music to that speech the sorry tapping of Neville Chamberlain's umbrella on the cobblestones of Munich. He, too, talked of 'peace in our time.'"

What would a President Reagan propose to talk about—war in our time? Search Mr. Reagan's speeches and you'll find a lot of bellicose rhetoric about increasing U.S. military might, but virtually nothing about the intelligent application of U.S. power to cope with enormously complicated international issues.

Instead, Mr. Reagan is expert at offering melodramatic exaggerations of foreign crises. Thus, he says, "I'm beginning to wonder if the symbol of the United States pretty soon isn't going to be an ambassador with a flag under his arm climbing into an escape helicopter."

The Reagan comparison of the 1975 disaster in Saigon with the brief seizure of the U.S. embassy in Teheran by Iranian revolutionaries is demagoguery. Carter administration coolness during that madhouse episode in Teheran helped save American lives and left U.S. diplomats in place to try to protect American interests in Iran.

Of course, the critics complain that Mr. Carter should have been able somehow to keep Iran from whirling out of the U.S. ambit. To be sure, the President seemed indecisive and made mistakes while the Iranian revolution gathered force. But it is an ugly distortion to depict an indigenous revolution as a U.S.-Russian struggle which Mr. Carter lost. Yet John Connally, for one, derides Mr. Carter for standing by helplessly while Moscow "fomented much of the trouble in Iran to oust the shah."

The President's inability to control foreign crises produces nothing but sneers from Republican presidential hopefuls boasting of the macho qualities they would bring to foreign policy. Thus, Sen. Howard Baker deplors "a growing view that America is a patsy and we never retaliate."

Firing one of the cheapest shots of all, Sen. Baker seeks political advantage from the assassination by terrorists of the American ambassador to Afghanistan. "I think it is time to signal that the assassination of American representatives abroad is simply off limits," the Senator says piously. "We do more with someone who shoots a cop than someone who assassinates an ambassador."

What exactly does the Senator propose to do? Not surprisingly, he is reluctant to say; he thinks the President should have a "full range of options," whatever that means. But when pressed, on NBC's "Meet the Press" program, Mr. Baker suggested the possibility of "swift and precise but limited engagement to protect American lives."

* * *

Think about that for a moment. Does it make sense to respond to murder by terrorists by dispatching U.S. troops to a foreign capital? Wouldn't such reckless action likely escalate a tragedy into a bloody catastrophe? Does Sen. Baker seriously think U.S. armed forces can pursue terrorists in foreign countries like "someone who shoots a cop"?

In domestic affairs, Mr. Carter's most powerful Democratic rival, Sen. Edward Kennedy, keeps hammering at the President's reluctance to push a costly national health insurance plan. Sen. Kennedy deserves to be taken seriously in his long-running campaign for a health plan, but he also wants to be taken seriously when he asserts he is for driving the deficit down to the \$30 billion level the President has proposed.

Well, the two objectives don't mesh, especially when Sen. Kennedy also keeps demanding more spending for most existing social programs plus much more for health care. How would a President Kennedy cope with the chief domestic issue of inflation? The Senator doesn't offer practical answers to that question.

If Sen. Kennedy is being unrealistic, California Gov. Jerry Brown is being totally irresponsible in his opportunistic conversion to budget-balancing. Having had Proposition 13 reveal taxes and inflation as issues to him, Mr. Brown now proposes to solve all economic problems with a constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

A budget-balancing amendment is simplistic nonsense, and Mr. Brown's call for a convention that could change the entire Constitution is dangerous demagoguery. But apparently it bothers Mr. Brown not a bit to champion an irresponsible idea if he thinks it improves his chances of knocking off President Carter in Democratic primaries.

None of this is meant as a defense of President Carter's policies. People are unsettled, with good reason, by his handling of the nation's business. But the President is struggling with terribly difficult problems, and it is repellent to see some of his rivals firing cheap shots at him.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 Mar 79

Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

ID 790889



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

ACTION
FYI

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

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

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

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



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

MAR 2 1979

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. 

SUBJECT: Proposed Request for 1979 Supplemental
Appropriations for the Small Business
Administration

Attached for your approval is a proposed request for fiscal year 1979 supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$620,000,000 for the Small Business Administration. The attached fact sheet explains the basis for this request and identifies the regions of the country which require additional disaster loan assistance. If additional appropriations are not provided the agency will not be able to sustain the required level of assistance beyond the end of March 1979.

The administrative costs of processing the additional disaster loans are estimated at \$6 million. These costs are to be financed by an amendment reducing a rescission proposal of \$14.7 million now pending before the Congress. This proposal is in preparation and will be forwarded to you soon for transmittal.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter transmitting this request to the Congress.

Attachment



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 2 1979

The President

The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration a request for supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1979 in the amount of \$620,000,000 for the Small Business Administration. The details of this request are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed the request for appropriations contained in this document and am satisfied that it is necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that this request be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim McIntyre".

James T. McIntyre, Jr.
Director

Enclosure

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOAN FUND

For additional capital for the "Disaster loan fund", \$620,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.

This request would provide the funds necessary to assist the victims of winter storms and flooding in the Northeast and Midwest. In addition, funds will be required to provide financial assistance to victims of drought in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Alabama, and other states adversely affected by drought.

This proposal would increase fiscal year 1979 outlays by \$500 million and fiscal year 1980 outlays by \$120 million.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

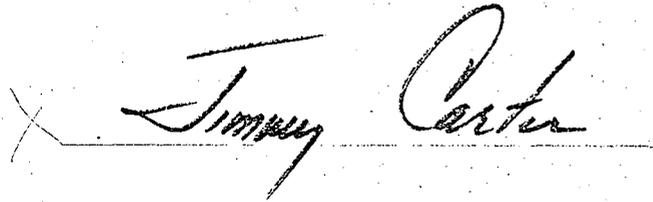
The Speaker of
the House of Representatives

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider a request for supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1979 in the amount of \$620,000,000 for the Small Business Administration.

The details of this proposal are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line. To the left of the signature, there is a small handwritten mark that looks like a cross or an 'X'.

Enclosure