

5/3/79 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - May 3, 1979

- 9:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 9:30 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
- 10:00 Drop-By/Brief Remarks - National Council
(10 min.) of the League of Women Voters. (Ms. Anne
Wexler) - The Rose Garden.
- 10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 11:15 Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral
(30 min.) Stansfield Turner, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
and Mr. Hamilton Jordan - Oval Office.
- 12:00 Greetings/Photographs - The Oval Office.
(30 min.)
- 12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - Oval Office.
(60 min.)
- 2:00 Meeting with the Honorable Emile Van Lennep,
(10 min.) Secretary General of the Organization for
Economic Cooperation and Development.
(Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.
- 2:45 Drop-By Americans for Alaska Briefing.
(15 min.) (Ms. Anne Wexler) - The East Room.
- 3:15 Meeting with His Excellency Chai Zemin, Ambassador
(30 min.) of the People's Republic of China. (Dr. Zbigniew
Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.

2:45 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

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BRIEFING ON ALASKAN LANDS LEGISLATION

Thursday, May 3, 1979

2:45 p.m. - 3 p.m.

The East Room

From: ANNE WEXLER
STU EIZENSTAT
FRANK MOORE

Ann
Stu
F.M./BR

I. PURPOSE

To encourage supporters of our Alaskan lands legislation, including the prominent citizens affiliated with Americans for Alaska, to work actively over the next few days, while the Alaskan legislation is being considered on the House floor.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

1. Both the House Interior and the House Merchant Marine Committees reported out Alaskan lands bills that Secretary Andrus has said are unacceptable. In light of the major floor fight that is expected, Anne's office has been working on outreach strategies with a coalition of environmental groups and with Americans for Alaska. This briefing was decided upon as an effective means of bringing key supporters into Washington and of focusing media attention on the Alaskan issue.
2. The Vice President will open the meeting at 2 p.m. After he departs, Stu Eizenstat and Cecil Andrus will make further remarks and take questions from the audience. Secretary Bergland will also be on stage.

When you arrive to close the briefing, Stu and Cec will be answering questions. After you speak, there will be a reception in the State Dining Room. (See attached agenda.)

3. Before you begin your remarks, two presentations will be made to you. First, Theodore Roosevelt IV will present you with a framed photograph on behalf of Americans for Alaska; the photograph represents the group's "Theodore Roosevelt Conservationist Award." Then, three Tlingit (pronounced "Klink-it") Indian leaders from Admiralty Island will present you with a beaded vest and will give you a Tlingit name in a brief ceremony.

B. Participants:

About 300 persons were invited, including the entire National Organizing Committee of Americans for Alaska (list attached) and about 40 members of the House (list attached), most of whom are on a task force that is taking the lead on behalf of our position. Both Mo Udall and John Anderson -- the sponsors of the "Udall-Anderson substitute" embodying our position -- are expected to be in the audience and should be acknowledged.

C. Press Plan:

White House photo and press pool will be present for your remarks. In addition, several press representatives will have been in the room for the entire briefing. They are reporters who have been covering the Alaskan lands issue, and representatives of newspapers in the hometowns of some of the participants.

III. TALKING POINTS

Suggested talking points are attached.

BRIEFING ON ALASKAN LANDS LEGISLATION

The East Room

May 3, 1979

AGENDA

2:00 p.m.	Opening Remarks	The Vice President
2:10 p.m.	Alaskan Lands: An Overview	Stuart Eizenstat Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy
2:15 p.m.	The Alaskan Lands Legislation	Cecil Andrus Secretary of the Interior
2:25 p.m.	Questions and Answers	Stuart Eizenstat Cecil Andrus
2:45 p.m.	Presentations to the President	
2:50 p.m.	Closing Remarks	The President
3:00 p.m.	Reception in the State Dining Room	

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ALASKAN LANDS BRIEFING

Scenario - Presentation of Awards

- When you arrive, you should proceed to the stage and shake hands with those on stage--Stu, Cecil Andrus, and Bob Bergland.
- Secretary Andrus will then say that some persons wish to make presentations to you.
- At this point, four leaders of Americans for Alaska (Cathy Douglas, Larry Rockefeller, Chuck Clusen, and Theodore Roosevelt IV) and three Tlingit Indian leaders (in ceremonial clothing) will come up on stage.
- Secretary Andrus will introduce Cathy Douglas, who will in turn introduce Theodore Roosevelt IV.
- Theodore Roosevelt IV will say a few words about the similarities between you and his great-grandfather and will then give you a framed photograph.
- You should say a few words of thanks (see talking points) and then step back.
- The Tlingit Indian leaders will next step forward, make a few remarks that constitute a naming ceremony, and present you with a beaded vest.
- You should thank them (see talking points), then move into your more general comments on Alaskan lands.

AMERICANS FOR ALASKA

Hoyt Ammidon
Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg
Mrs. Benjamin Belcher
Hans A. Bethe
William D. Blair, Jr.
Ambassador Robert Blake
Sterling Bolima
Mayor Tom Bradley
Jonathon Brownell
James L. Buckley
Prof. B. I. Bittker
Bishop George Cadigan
Robert Cahn
Roy D. Cahpin, Jr.
Frederick A. Collins, Jr.
Judy Collins
Harold J. Coolidge
Gardner Cowlee
Edward Dayton
Mrs. Wallace C. Dayton
Gaylord Donnelley
Cathleen H. Douglas
John C. Dreier
Governor Daniel J. Evans
Mrs. James H. Evans
Marshall Field
John H. Filer
Leonard Firestone
Hugh and Lanie Fleischer
Douglas A. Fraser
Governor Orville L. Freeman
Mrs. Robert Goelet
Bishop William Gordon
A. F. Grospiron
Sonja Fujioka
Edward Harte
Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher
Mrs. William J. Hedley
Mrs. Andrew Heiskell
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Elton Jolly
Vernon Jordan
Alvin M. Josephy, Jr.
Thomas Keesee, Jr.
Walter H. Kilham, Jr.
Lewis J. Lapham
Roy E. Larson
Norman Livermore, Jr.
Henry Cabot Lodge
Dan W. Lufkin
Louis Lundborg

Olga M. Madar
Byron Mallott
Burke Marshall
James Marshall
Governor Thomas L. McCall
John J. McCloy
Michael McIntosh
Mardy Murie
Representative Mike Miller
Paul H. Nitze
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Owings
B. E. Phillips
Eliot Porter
A. Timon Primm
Nathaniel P. Reed
Mrs. Samuel Reed
Scott W. Reed
Ogden Reid
General Matthew Ridgway
Mrs. Ann R. Roberts
Laurance Rockefeller
Governor George Romney
Theodore E. Roosevelt, IV
David Rorick, Jr.
Terry Sanford
Dr. John Sawhill
Robert W. Scrivner
Sargent Shriver
Grant Simmons, Jr.
Nelson Talbott
Mrs. Maxwell W. Steele
Walter N. Thayer
Russell Train
Mrs. Herbert Umbs
Mrs. Thomas W. Waller
Mason Walsh, Jr.
Alan Weeden
John Winthrop
Admiral Elmo Zumwalt

Congressmen Invited to Alaskan Lands Briefing

Representative William V. Alexander
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Rep. Don L. Bonker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Rep. Christopher J. Dodd

Rep. Philip R. Sharp

Rep. Beverly B. Byron

Rep. Charles B. Rangel

Rep. Bruce F. Vento

Rep. Lamar Gudger

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley

Rep. Butler C. Derrick

Rep. Dante B. Fascell

Rep. Wyche Fowler, Jr.

Rep. Gerry E. Studds

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham

Rep. Richardson Preyer

Rep. James H. Weaver

Rep. Silvio O. Conte

Rep. Millicent H. Fenwick

Rep. Paul Findley

Rep. Willis D. Gradison, Jr.

Rep. James M. Jeffords

Rep. James A.S. Leach

Rep. Matthew J. Rinaldo

Rep. G. William Whitehurst

Rep. Lawrence Coughlin

Rep. Thomas B. Evans, Jr.

Rep. Ralph S. Regula

Rep. David E. Bonior

Rep. Robert Carr

Rep. George Miller (CA)

Rep. Parren J. Mitchell

Rep. John B. Anderson

Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Rep. Morris Udall

Rep. John Seiberling

Rep. Phil Burton

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Rep. Jim Wright

Rep. John Brademas

Rep. Peter Kostmayer

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT: ALASKA LANDS BRIEFING

1. Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award (presented by Americans for Alaska).

- I'm honored to receive an award named for America's pre-eminent conservationist President. His foresight in establishing the National Forest System is something we must emulate in our last frontier -- Alaska. Theodore Roosevelt was uniquely able to look ahead by generations to see that America's wildlands, however vast they may seem, must be protected systematically, long before the pressures of a growing country and technological advancement move in on them. I'm committed to wise, balanced land decisions in Alaska, and I'm proud that you have presented me this award.

2. Tlingit Tribal Ceremony.

Note: Tlingit is pronounced, Klink'-it, regardless of the spelling.

The Tlingit word for "thank you" is pronounced, goo'-nush-Cheesh', with the strongest accent on the third syllable.

- Admiralty Island is one of the most beautiful places in the world, and I hope to visit you there some day. Thank you for coming all the way from your village, Angoon, to do me the solemn honor of including me in your Tribe. The raven and the eagle -- symbols of your people -- are symbols of Alaska and its great natural wealth and cultural richness. It is a great honor for me to meet you and for my Administration to work with your Tribe to make sure that decisions made about Alaska today reflect our commitment to the future. Goo'-nush-Cheesh'.

3. Statement about Alaska Legislation.

- Since the beginning of my Administration, the Alaska lands legislation has been my top environmental priority. When the Congress failed to

complete action last year, I designated 17 permanent National Monuments covering 56 million acres and I directed Secretaries Andrus and Bergland to take other necessary steps to insure that our responsibility and opportunity to protect Alaska's magnificent resources were not lost overnight.

- Today, that responsibility weighs on us even more heavily. Special interests are attempting to curtail the protections needed, even though the Administration and Congressmen Udall and Anderson have worked hard to assure that d-2 legislation is completely compatible with extensive economic development in Alaska.
- The decisions made this year on Alaska will determine whether we act only on the pressures of the moment or whether we as a nation can think about future generations. Passage of the Udall-Anderson bill is something we owe our grandchildren.
- This legislation has a long road to go even if the House of Representatives adopts the Udall-Anderson bill. I will be personally watching the course of the legislation, and I will be counting on all of you here today to help. We have a chance to do it right this time, and I am determined not to lose that chance. And I will use -- though I hope I will not have to use -- administrative protections if acceptable legislation does not pass the Congress.
- I'm proud that so many of you are concerned about this important matter. I'm happy to be able to meet with you. The fact that you are here indicates how important Alaska is to all Americans.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
03 May 79

Secretary Blumenthal

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

Rick Hutcheson

Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski
Jim McIntyre
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/2/79

Mr. President:

OMB and NSC concur with the Blumenthal recommendation. CL also concurs and Bob Beckel feels strongly that this matter requires a separate meeting.

Phil recommends that this topic be made part of the agenda for the next Leadership breakfast.

Stu has no comment.

Rick/Bill



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

April 25, 1979

ok
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Proposed Meeting with Congressional Leadership on Appropriation of Callable Capital for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

Jim McIntyre, Henry Owen and I believe that the time has come to seek agreement with Congress on a method of appropriating callable capital for the MDBs that will more accurately reflect financial reality and, by so doing, cut the budget authority figures. Your FY 1980 MDB request is \$3.6 billion, of which nearly \$1.8 billion is for callable capital. Thus the MDB budget for next year could be cut in half if the appropriations treatment of callable capital were suitably altered.

In addition, our share of the upcoming General Capital Increase in the World Bank may be as much as \$9.6 billion over six years. The callable capital portion will probably be 92.5 percent. A change in appropriations treatment would give us much lower and more realistic numbers -- \$120 million instead of \$1.6 billion annually -- and help this important request receive favorable Congressional treatment.

Funds for these subscriptions have been fully appropriated in recent years but have never resulted in budget outlays. Nor is there more than a remote possibility that they would require outlays in the future. At the same time, the proposed change would not affect real outlays and thus cannot be attacked as "gimmickry" in attempting to achieve any particular overall budget target.

Because of Congressional insistence when this Administration took office, we agreed to full appropriation. However, there is growing recognition in Congress that callable capital should not be permitted to continue to exaggerate the budget authority impact of our MDB appropriations requests, distorting public perceptions of the real costs of the program to the United States and therefore rendering our Congressional task much more difficult.

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Senator Inouye has asked me to propose some alternatives to the present situation. Senator Javits also wants to find a solution. Senator Church has said he would like to see a change, and has talked to Senator Muskie about it. Our key supporters in the House, notably Dave Obey and Matt McHugh, support a change.

Obey proposes that you call together the Democratic leadership to reach an accommodation. His view is that the callable capital issue must be seen as a political problem for the Democratic Party, because the current arrangement artificially inflates budget authority for the MDBs and thus makes the Administration's entire budget and priorities vulnerable to partisan attack. He wants you to appeal to the leadership and the committee chairmen to act as Democrats on behalf of members facing re-election next year in a period of budget stringency. Invitees might include the chairmen of the appropriations, budget and authorizing committees: Messrs. Whitten, Magnuson, Muskie, Giaimo, Church and Reuss, as well as Inouye.

As you know, our MDB request faces a particularly difficult time on the Hill this year. The proposed accounting change could have a major impact in enabling us to meet our international obligations with reduced political difficulties for our supporters. Bob Beckel and I concur that a meeting should be held as soon as possible, so that agreement on a change can be reached prior to initial steps on the authorizing legislation at the end of April and the House Appropriations Committee mark-up in early May.

RECOMMENDATION: That you call a meeting of the Democratic Congressional leadership, as soon as possible, to seek a change in the appropriations treatment of callable capital.



W. Michael Blumenthal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BU - -

OMB

Concurs w/
Blumenthal's memo

@: Multi-lateral
development

(Phil Duseault
called)

ID 791644

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 26 APR 79

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT *nc*

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI *concur*

JIM MCINTYRE *concur*

*strongly concur -
Frank
requests
separate
mtg*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLIE SCHULTZE

PHIL WISE - *attached - should
be on agenda for leadership
breakfast*

FRAN VOORDE

SUBJECT: BLUMENTHAL MEMO RE PROPOSED MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL
LEADERSHIP ON APPROPRIATION OF CALLABLE CAPITAL FOR
THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (MDBS)

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM SATURDAY 28 APR 79 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/3/79

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C

April 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT ^{TK}
ARNIE MILLER ^{AM}

SUBJECT: District of Columbia Law Revision Commission

The District of Columbia Law Revision Commission was established August 21, 1974, to rewrite the civil and criminal code of the district. In the three and one-half years that it has been meeting it has produced a highly praised recommendation for a basic criminal code. Its work is about finished.

It is nonpartisan, composed of 15 members, each serving a four year term. Only two of the members are appointed by you. Unless it is extended by Congress, the commission will cease to exist after December 31.

Stephen Danzansky, a partner in a highly respected Washington law firm, was appointed in April 1975. He serves as chairman of the commission having succeeded Patricia Roberts Harris when you appointed her Secretary of HUD. Earl S. Silbert is the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. He was appointed during April 1975 as well. Both, because of their respective positions in the community and their contributions to the commission's work merit reappointment.

Jim Dyke in the Vice President's office and Doug Huron in Bob Lipshutz's office concur with the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Reappoint Stephen I. Danzansky and Earl J. Silbert to four year terms on the D.C. Law Revision Commission.

_____ [✓] approve _____ disapprove [✓]

STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Washington, D.C.

EXPERIENCE

1971 - Present	Attorney, Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon
1970 - 1971	General Counsel and Operations Coordinator, White House Conference on Children & Youth
1964 - 1970	Attorney, Danzansky, Dickey, Quint & Gordon

EDUCATION

1964	George Washington University, J.D.
1961	Washington and Lee University, A.B.

ACTIVITIES

Board of Directors, Self Determination for D.C., Metropolitan
Coalition, 1978-1979
Steering Committee, Self Determination for D.C., Metropolitan
Coalition, 1972-1975
Board of Directors, D.C. Ad Hoc Committee for Consumer
Protection, 1966-1967
Special Counsel, Citizen Coalition for Planning and Zoning
Reform (District of Columbia)

PERSONAL

White Male
Age 39
Republican

VITA

NAME: Stephen Ira Danzansky

ADDRESS: 3609 Edmunds Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

AGE: Born July 31, 1939 in Washington, D. C.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to the former Joan Winston Cox
of Sweetbriar, Virginia
Two children--Michael Winston, Katharine
Cox.

PRESENT POSITION:

Partner, law firm of Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings,
Quint & Gordon, Washington, D. C. - Special fields
of Practice: labor law, industrial relations;
negotiation - arbitration - city planning

EDUCATION:

J.D. from George Washington University, June, 1964
- Editorial staff, Law Review, 1962-64

A.B. from Washington and Lee University, June, 1961
- graduated Cum Laude
- major: English
- member, Omicron Delta Kappa
- Dean's List - Honor Roll
- Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities,
1960-61

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:

Feb., 1970 to
Sept., 1971 : General Counsel and Operations Coordinator, White House Conference on Children & Youth

June, 1964 to
Feb., 1970 : Attorney, Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon, Washington, D. C.

Summer, 1963 : Law Clerk, Danzansky, Dickey, Quint & Gordon

Summer, 1962 : U. S. Marshal, U.S. District Court Washington, D. C.

Summer, 1961 : Courtroom bailiff, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.

CIVIC AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES/ASSOCIATIONS

Member, D. C. Bar Association
Member, Junior Bar Association
Member, American Judicature Society

Vice President and Legal Counsel, D. C. Young
Republicans (1965)

Campaign manager, Republican Congressional candidate,
Edward A. Potts, 5th District - Maryland, 1964

Board of Directors, District of Columbia Ad Hoc
Committee for Consumer Protection, 1966-67
(representative of D. C. Republican Central
Committee)

Board of Directors, YMCA, 1977-1979

U. S. Department of State Cultural Exchange Program
July-August, 1971 (four-week speaking tour under
auspices of Australian Government and State Department; visited major cities and campuses to speak on U. S. youth).

Steering Committee--Self Determination for D. C.--
Metropolitan Coalition, 1972-1975

Board of Directors--Self Determination for D. C.--
Metropolitan Coalition, 1978-1979

Board of Directors, President, Capitol Children's Museum, 1975-1977

Presidential Appointee, Law Revision Commission, 1975-1979; Vice-Chairman, 1975-1976, Chairman, 1976-date

Adjunct Professor, The George Washington University School of Law, Municipal Law, 1975-1976)

Delegate, Fourth Annual Judicial Conference, 1979, (appointed)

Special Counsel, Citizen Coalition for Planning and Zoning Reform (District of Columbia)

Board of Directors and Assistant Treasurer, The Washington Urban League -- 1972-1978; Advisory Board, 1979

President, The Washington Diplomats Soccer Club (1975-date); Member of Board of Directors, North American Soccer League; Chairman, NASL Competition and Planning Committees.

ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS:

"Defensive Lockout and Temporary Replacement of Non-Struck Employees by Multiple Unit Employer."
Vol. 3, No. 2, G. W. Law Review

Thesis: "A Date with Diana" - study of U. S. Decision to reach moon by 1970 - recommended for publication
Emory University Law Review

Addresses Published in Part by Australian Publications:

- (1) "The Rise and Fall of Student Disorder on the U. S. College Campus" - July-August, 1971.
- (2) "The White House Conference on Youth Challenge to the American Dream" - August, 1971.
- (3) "American Youth and the Evolving Concepts of State" - July-August, 1971.
- (4) "American Youth and the Future of Foreign Policy" - August, 1971.

EARL J. SILBERT

Born:	March 8, 1936	Boston, Massachusetts
Marital Status:	Married	Wife-Patricia Ann; one child
Legal Residence:	District of Columbia	
Education:	1953-1957	Harvard College A.B. degree
	1957-1960	Harvard Law School LL.B. degree
	1963-1964	George Washington University
Bar:	1960	District of Columbia
Experience:	1960-1964	U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, Tax Division
	1964-1969	Assistant U.S. Attorney District of Columbia
	1969-1970	U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, Criminal Division
	1970-1972	Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney
	1972-1974	Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney
	1/2/74 to present	United States Attorney District of Columbia

Rud Goulter

PBS

Don Marshall

former Admiral

you cannot

well-kept

press activities

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Jim Dyke in the Vice-President's office and Doug Huron in
Bob Lipshutz's office concur with the following recommendation

Recommendation RECOMMENDATION

Re - Appoint Stephen I. Danzansky and Earl J. Silbert to four
year terms on the D.C. Law Revision Commission.

— approve — disapprove

EARL J. SILBERT
Washington, D.C.

EXPERIENCE

1974 - Present	United States Attorney, District of Columbia
1972 - 1974	Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney
1970 - 1972	Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney
1969 - 1970	Attorney, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice
1964 - 1969	Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of Columbia
1960 - 1964	Attorney, Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice

EDUCATION

1963 - 1964	George Washington University
1957 - 1960	Harvard Law School, LL.B.
1953 - 1957	Harvard College, A.B.

PERSONAL

White Male
Age 43
Democrat

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

May 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Lyle E. Gramley
Subject: Producers Prices in April

Tomorrow (Thursday, May 3) at 9:00 A.M., the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release the April figures for producers (wholesale) prices.

Prices of all finished goods rose 0.9 percent (an 11.5 percent annual rate) in April, compared with 1.0 percent in March. The improvement resulted from a decline in April of 0.3 percent in consumer foods, a welcome development. But the rise in prices of nonfood finished goods accelerated to 1.3 percent in April from 0.9 percent in March. The April rise in this category is the largest for any month since October 1974.

The decline in consumer food prices at wholesale stemmed from another large drop (10.7 percent) in prices of vegetables, and smaller declines in pork (3.8 percent), poultry (0.6 percent), and roasted coffee (3.8 percent). Some of these declines may show up in consumer prices in April, and if not then, in May. The moderation of food price increases we had hoped for thus looks to be materializing.

Outside the food area, the news about price increases at wholesale in April is not good. Energy prices again contributed to the problem, rising even faster in April than in March (see table). However, there was also a much faster rise in prices of nonfood, nonenergy commodities -- 0.9 percent in April compared with 0.6 percent in March. The acceleration in the prices of these items was relatively widespread -- including many types of capital equipment, passenger cars, apparel and household furniture.

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Percent Increase in Energy
Commodities at Wholesale

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Gasoline	2.9	4.4
Kerosene	4.5	6.0
Fuel oil	5.3	6.7

The April jump in prices outside of food and energy probably reflects, to some degree, the effects of the price standards on the timing of price changes. April is the first month of the third quarter of the program. Producers who took the largest part of the increase allowed during the September to March period early in that 6-month interval would then have more freedom to raise prices further in April. If they "front-end loaded" their allowable price increases again in the third quarter of the program, April would show a sharp acceleration of prices.

There is some hope, therefore, that the April figures may not imply any basic worsening in the inflation rate for industrial commodities excluding energy, but, we cannot be sure of that. Clearly, they do not show the improvement we badly need.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/3/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
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appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

FOR ACTION
FYI

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<input type="checkbox"/>	ARONSON
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<input type="checkbox"/>	HERNANDEZ
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<input type="checkbox"/>	KAHN
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<input type="checkbox"/>	WEDDINGTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TK*
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT:

President's Commission on Personnel
Interchange

The President's Commission on Personnel Interchange was established in 1967 to develop an executive interchange program between the federal government and private industry. Each year a small number of federal employees take positions in the private sector and a small number of industry executives are placed in government positions.

The Commission directs and monitors each year's exchange program. Members of the Commission are appointed by you to serve two-year terms.

We recommend your appointment of the following slate at this time:

Theodore C. Barreaux (District of Columbia): Presently Vice President, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. From 1972 to 1976 he served as Director of Congressional Relations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He has also held positions in the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Commerce.

William B. Schwartz, III (Georgia): Presently an Officer in the Corporate Division of the First National Bank of Atlanta. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Tulsa Linen Service Company and Treasurer of the Metro Atlanta Media-tion Center. Mr. Schwartz also serves as Secretary of the Associates of the Atlanta College of Art.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Antonio Luis Ferre (Puerto Rico): President of El Nuevo Dia, Puerto Rico's major daily newspaper. He is also the President of the Puerto Rican Cement Company. In 1976, Mr. Ferre was elected to the Board of Directors of American Airlines. Mr. Ferre is an active member of the American Management Association and the Presidents' Professional Association.

Mike Rogers (Kansas): President and Auditing Division Director with Varney, Mills, Rogers and Burnett and Associates, Certified Public Accountants. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Recommended by Martha Keyes.

Joseph N. Gomez, Jr. (Illinois): Marketing Executive for the Chicago Alliance of Businessmen. He was previously an Investigator with the Chicago Police Department. Mr. Gomez serves on the Lt. Governor's Committee on Latin American Affairs for the State of Illinois, is a member of the Young Democrats, and the Hispanic Coalition for Voter Registration.

Robert N. Nix (Pennsylvania): Served as Congressman from the Pennsylvania Second District. Mr. Nix is presently in private practice.

William Francis McSweeney (District of Columbia): President of Occidental International Corporation; previously the Special Assistant to the Postmaster General and serves as Deputy Chairman to the Democratic National Committee from 1967-1968. From 1943-1967, he was a columnist and foreign correspondent with the Hearst newspapers.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint the above slate to the President's Commission on Personnel Interchange.

_____ approve _____ disapprove

THEODORE C. BARREAU

422 PRINCESS STREET

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

HOME: 703/548-1854

WORK: 202/872-8190

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1976 - PRESENT

VICE PRESIDENT in charge of the Washington Office. The Institute is the national professional organization of the accounting profession in the United States. I am directly responsible for AICPA policy development on a wide variety of issues affecting the profession and work closely with the Congress, cabinet level departments and the regulatory agencies in carrying out Institute policy. As director of the AICPA's Washington office I supervise the three Institute divisions (with a total of 26 staff members) on Federal Taxation, Federal Government Relations, and Federal Legislative Relations. These divisions play a key role in providing technical assistance on highly complex issues to the Federal government. I am also responsible for directing the Institute's participation in the National Conference of Lawyers and CPAs.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1972 - MAY 1976

DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN. Responsible for the development and implementation of the Commission's legislative program. A director of all liaison activities between the Commission and individual Senators, Representatives and their committee and personal staffs. In June 1975, the Congress enacted and the President signed into law the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, the most significant legislation affecting our capital markets since 1934. I was also responsible for performing a wide variety of internal management functions relating to the Commission's budget and personnel programs.

Prior to being appointed the Commission's first Director of Congressional Relations, I served as Deputy Director of the Office of Policy Planning. In this capacity I was responsible for identifying new trends in the financial markets, analyzing their public policy implications, evaluating the adequacy of the SEC's statutory framework and use of Commission resources in meeting the agency's policy goals.

CITIZENS FOR JOHN PRICE AND GOOD GOVERNMENT, NEW YORK,
N.Y., JANUARY 1972 - OCTOBER 1972

CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN. Citizens for John Price and Good Government was formed to explore the possibility of John R. Price, Jr., entering a race for Congress in New York State.

DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.,
DECEMBER 1971 - JANUARY 1972

SENIOR CONSULTANT. This special assignment was an urgent two-month project contracted for by the Appalachian Regional Commission and I was responsible for suggesting policy and management changes that would increase the ARC's effectiveness in providing for the economic development of the thirteen Appalachian states.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1970 - DECEMBER 1971

VICE CHAIRMAN AND SENIOR ADVISOR, PLANNING AND REVIEW COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR. Directed the development of an operational planning system. Also, I was responsible for developing OEO positions on the aging, youth programs, vocational education, public employment and consumer affairs. As part of the Executive Office of the President, I coordinated liaison between the Planning and Review Committee and the Domestic Council.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
MAY 1969 - SEPTEMBER 1970

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN OF THE FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION. Served as primary staff support to Assistant Secretary level Presidential appointee. Coordinated policy decisions in multi-million dollar Federal grant-in-aid program for the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. Responsible for project development, budgetary and personnel planning, intergovernmental and congressional relations and various special projects.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.,
NOVEMBER 1965 - MAY 1969

PROGRAM DIRECTOR FOR BOTH THE INTERNATIONAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT DIVISIONS. Responsible for the planning, development and staffing of over 50 management education seminars annually. These seminars covered a multitude of management skills for senior and top management. Over three thousand corporations are association members.

THEODORE C. BARREAU
PAGE THREE

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N.Y., APRIL 1963 -
NOVEMBER 1965

Worked on government relations projects in a wide variety of areas. They included international trade and finance, ecological/conservation problems, and domestic economic development. Also served as copy reader and had general clerical duties relating to the Union Carbide advertising program.

CIVIL SERVICE

I hold the status of Career Tenure in the Federal Civil Service.

PERSONAL

Single, was born on September 12, 1943, in New York City.

EDUCATION

Attended: Various senior management courses at the American Management Association, University of the City of New York, and Cardinal Hayes High School.

AWARDS

In December 1971, was awarded the Exceptional Service Award, Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President, for "Recognition of Exceptional Contributions to the Programs which serve the Disadvantaged of the Nation."

ADVISORY BOARDS

Appointed to the Regional Export Expansion Council by Secretary of Commerce C.R. Smith in 1968 and was re-appointed by Secretary Peter G. Peterson in 1972. While on the Council, I served as chairman of the Policy Planning Group in New York.

LISTED

Who's Who in Government 1975/1976

WILLIAM B. SCHWARTZ, III

PERSONAL DATA

Education:

Graduate School: Graduate School of Business
Administration
Georgia State University
Atlanta, Georgia

Degree: M.B.A. (Finance) to be
received December, 1978

College: University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Degree: A.B. (Political Science)

Preparatory School: The Westminster School
Atlanta, Georgia

Military:

First Lieutenant, Military Intelligence Branch, U. S. Army
Stationed three years in New York City and U. S. Military
Academy, West Point, New York. Principal Staff Officer
responsible for Logistics, Budget and Control, Finance,
Communications, and Transportation.

Marital Status:

Single

Age:

33

Residence:

35 Valley Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
(404) 233-1970

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

April 1976
to Present

Officer in the Corporate Division of The
First National Bank of Atlanta

December 1974
to
May 1975

General Manager, Atlanta Division, Vie de France Corporat
Privately owned, Washington, D. C.-based manufacturer of
french bread products

August 1973
to
October 1974

Associate, Branch and Associates. Private firm that
invests funds from European private banks in Southeastern
U. S. real estate.

References and salary history furnished upon request.

ASSOCIATIONS

1. Board of Directors, Tulsa Linen Service Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma. (A linen supply company with plants in four Oklahoma cities and Arkansas.) 1975-
2. Board of Directors, Treasurer, Metro Atlanta Mediation Center, Inc. (Operates two centers that assist adolescents with drug problems and rehabilitation.) 1974-1976
3. Board of Directors, Secretary, Associates of the Atlanta College of Art. (A civic group that assists the College in fund raising and other necessary programs.) 1975-1976
4. Treasurer and Board Member, Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee.
5. Member, Board of Trustees and National Executive Council, American Jewish Committee.
6. Publishing Section Head, 1977 United Way Campaign.
7. Atlanta Association of Retarded Citizens, Fund Raising Committee
8. Member, Atlanta Committee on Foreign Relations.
9. Atlanta Arts Alliance Campaign.
10. Member, Executive Committee of the National Finance Council of the Democratic National Committee.

Antonio Luis Ferré

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Antonio Luis Ferré was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on February 6, 1934. His father is Luis A. Ferré, former Governor of Puerto Rico, and his mother was the late Lorencita Ramírez de Arellano.

He is married to Luisa Rangel, and they have five children: María Luisa, María Eugenia, María Lorenza, and the twins Luis Alberto and Antonio Luis.

Mr. Ferré studied in the Colegio Ponceño de Varones, in Ponce, and at Hackley School in Tarrytown, New York. In 1955 he graduated, Magna Cum Laude, Amherst College in Massachusetts, with a BA degree and later took several courses at Lausanne University in Switzerland. In 1957, he earned an MBA degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Since 1960 Antonio Luis Ferré is President of Puerto Rican Cement Co., Inc. and during the last two years he has been co-chairman of the Board of Directors of the same Company, which is a public corporation traded in the New York Stock Exchange, and one of the largest industrial complexes in Puerto Rico. In 1969 he assumed the presidency of El Nuevo Día, one of Puerto Rico's major daily newspapers. He is also on the boards of a number of other corporations in Puerto Rico.

In 1975 President Gerald R. Ford named Mr. Ferré Metro Chairman for Puerto Rico of the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB), a non-profit organization dedicated to creating jobs for youths and adults.

Also in 1976 he was elected to the Board of Directors of American Airlines, one of the world's leading air carriers.

Mr. Ferré served for two terms as President of the Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association, and as member of the Board of Directors for six years.

In 1966 he was appointed by then-Governor Roberto Sánchez Vilella to the Council of Higher Education of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and was President of that Council from 1966 to 1968.

During the administration of his father, Luis A. Ferré, he served as President of the Governor's Advisory Council for the Development of Government Programs.

In 1976 he was named by Governor Rafael Hernández Colón to the Governor's Labor Council to advise the island's chief executive on labor relations.

In 1977 he was re-appointed by Governor Carlos Romero Barceló to the Governor's Labor Council.

Antonio Luis Ferré is an active member of the American Management Association, and the Presidents Professional Association. He has also served several charitable and educational institutions such as the YMCA, the Girl Scouts, the Cancer Crusade, and the Catholic University of Puerto Rico.

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MICHAEL V. ROGERS

Born: February 16, 1942
Married: Wife - Karen
Children - Kelli (9) and Kristy (8)
Health: Excellent
Profession: Certified Public Accountant
Residence: 3052 Tamarak, Manhattan, Kansas 66502
913/539-9382
Business: Union National Bank Towers
727 Poyntz Suite 402
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
913/537-2202

EDUCATION

University of Kansas: School of Business
B. S., 1964
Post-graduate work, 1965

RECENT AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES

(Personal)

Parishioner, First United Methodist Church, 1972
Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1977
Finance Committee, Investments Committee, and
various congregational duties

Member, Manhattan Country Club
Director and Treasurer (Elected, 1974-1977)

Member, Manhattan Chamber Orchestra
Officer and performing member

Kansas State University Symphony Orchestra
Contributing performer

Masonic Order: Lafayette Lodge # A. F. and A. M., 1970
Thirty-second Degree Mason and Shriner
Director, Shrine Club
Active Participant, Shrine sponsored state and
community events

(Community Service Organizations)

Manhattan Rotary Club
Present Director, 1978
Various committee assignments

(Community Service Organizations - continued)

Manhattan Chamber of Commerce

Member, Steering Committee

Member, Military Affairs Steering Committee

Chairman, Membership Drive for Association of United States Army

American Red Cross, Riley County Chapter

Director, 1972-1975

United Way

Treasurer and Board member, 1975-1977

Loaned - Executive Program, Designed and Implemented initial policies and procedures

Coordinator, Local and Combined Federal Campaign

Consultant, United Way Agencies budget and reporting procedures

(Educational Service Organizations)

Kansas State University Endowment Association

Member, Tower Club Leadership Committee

Riley County Area Vocational-Technical School (Multi-County Regional Public School)

Advisor, Business major program design

(Government-Related Organizations)

Kansas Twenty-First District Judicial Nomination Commission

(Commission charged with nomination of District Judges)

Secretary, 1974 -

Martha Keys for Congress Committee, 1974 -

(Committee is the official standing committee of U. S. Congresswoman Martha Keys and is responsible for the maintenance of the Congresswoman's non-legislative responsibilities and the direction of her political campaigns.)

Treasurer and Finance Director, 1974 -

Financial consultant to various local and state political candidates

RESUME: PROFESSIONAL

MICHAEL V. ROGERS

CPA Certification, 1968

Employment: 1964-1970

Paxson and Richel, CPAs, Topeka, Kansas
Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Topeka, Kansas
Hogue, Beebe, and Trindle, CPAs, Dodge City, Kansas

Employment: 1970 to present

Senior Accountant with Varney, Mills and Hixson CPAs, Manhattan
Kansas 1970-1971
Senior Partner, Varney, Mills, Rogers, Burnett and Associates
Certified Public Accountants, Professional Association. Firm
is directed by six principals and employs an additional ten
accountants and their necessary secretarial staff members. 1971-
President and Auditing Division Director of above firm

Professional Specializations

Taxes: State and Federal, individual and corporate income and estate
Financial Counseling and Planning
Auditing: Public, private and not for profit corporations. Municipal
governments including cities, counties, school districts, community
colleges, water districts, housing authorities, community development
grants, head start programs libraries and elderly care organizations.
Alumni and Educational Endowment organizations.
Consultant: Tax laws and special tax problems (i.e., divorce, etc.)

Professional Memberships

Member, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Member, Kansas Society of Certified Public Accountants
Founding Member, Kansas Society of CPAs Southwest Kansas Chapter

RESUME : REFERENCES

Congresswoman Martha Keys
Longworth Building, Suite 1502
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/225-6601

Honorable James Buchele
U.S. Attorney, Kansas District
Federal Building
Topeka, Kansas 66600
913/295-2850

Donald Paxson, CPA and Partner
Touche, Ross and Company
400 Kansas Avenue, Suite 204
Topeka, Kansas 66600
913/233-3234

CC-610

PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL DATA

PERSONAL

Joseph N. Gomez, Jr.
714 S. Lytle
Chicago, Illinois 60607

TELEPHONE: (312) 243-7065
(312) 782-3726

BORN: January 23, 1951
Chicago, Ill.

MARITAL STATUS: Married

HEALTH: Excellent
No physical handicaps.

HEIGHT: 5' 9"

WEIGHT: 168 lbs.

EDUCATION:

Bachelor of Liberal Arts and Sciences — Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Illinois 62901
Graduated: December 18, 1972

Major: Government and Foreign Languages — University of the Americas

Minor: Secondary Education

Accepted to graduate school at Southern Illinois, School of Languages

DePaul University College of Law

Graduate of the Chicago Police Department Training Academy

Marketing Training Program conducted by Chicago Alliance of Businessmen

EXPERIENCE:

1957—1959 W.S.B.C. Radio, worked as broadcaster in bilingual radio programming

1971 Illinois Bell, conducted Research Study, Area of Communications and telephone use.

1972 Career Counselor, Chicago Urban Progress Centers Model Cities, supervised summer employment program and planned community programs

1973 Instructor, Chicago Public Schools, History, English and Spanish

1974—1976 Investigator, Chicago Police Department, Office of Professional Standards and Internal Affairs
Investigations of compliance of excessive force, investigation of weapons use. Preparation of translations of complaints originally taken in Spanish. Also prepared translations of evidential materials originally received in Spanish.

Received additional special FBI Agent training

Taught the police department's second group of recruits for the Office of Professional Standards and Internal Affairs

1976—Present Marketing Executive, Chicago Alliance of Businessmen, Manpower, Labor Relations, and On-The-Job Training Program

In addition to working with the business community in placing new employees under the Alliance programs, also prepared bilingual guidelines for implementation of Alliance programs for use by the business community.

COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Legislative Assistant To 20th Legislative District of Ill.
Counselor for Chicago Public Schools and Model Cities
Recruiting students for college programs
Young Democrats of America
Hispanic Coalition for Voter Registration
Delta Sigma Pi
Lt. Governor's Committee on Latin American Affairs for State of Illinois
Spanish Speaking People Study Commission for the State of Illinois
Hispanic Confederation of Chambers of Commerce for the State of Illinois
Hispanic American Labor Council
Kiwanis Organization
Southern Illinois Alumni Association
Young Hispanic Democrats of Illinois - Chairman
Mexican American Democratic Organization of Chicago

SPECIAL SKILLS:

Foreign Languages Spoken - Spanish, Portugese, Italian
Foreign Languages Understood - Spanish, Portugese, Italian
Chicago Police Academy Investigator Training Program
Teaching of foreign languages
Planning of work programs and supervision of community workshops
Experience in field of sales, merchandising and marketing
Experience in radio broadcasting

Robert N. C. Nix
United States Representative, Pa.

Legal Address:
2139 North 22nd. Street
Philadelphia, PA 19121

Mailing Address:
2201 Rayburn House Office
Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Born: September 9, 1905

EDUCATION:

A.B. 1921, Lincoln University
L.L.B. 1924, University of Pennsylvania

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS:

Special Deputy Attorney General, Escheats Division,
Pennsylvania Department of Revenue and Special Assistant
Deputy Attorney General, Pennsylvania, 1934-1938.

United States Representative, Pennsylvania, Second District.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Lawyer, 25 Member Philadelphia Bar Association

ORGANIZATIONS:

YMCA, NAACP, American Woodsman, Elks

William Francis McSweeney

Home Address:
2450 Virginia Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Office:
1747 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Born: March 31, 1931
Married: Dorothy Pierce, 1969
Children: 4

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE:

President, Occidental International Corporation,
Washington, D.C. 1969-Present

Special Assistant to the Postmaster General, Washington, D.C.
1968-1969

Deputy Chairman, Public Affairs, Democratic National
Committee, Washington, D.C. 1967-1968

Reporter, Columnist, Foreign Correspondent, Hearst
Newspapers, 1943-1967

MILITARY EXPERIENCE:

Major, Infantry, 1950-1953
Decorated, Combat Infantryman's badge

PUBLICATIONS:

Go Up For Glory, 1965

Violence Every Sunday, 1966

The Impossible Dream, 1967

AWARDS:

Boston's Outstanding Young Man, 1961

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON PERSONNEL INTERCHANGE

Independent

AUTHORITY: Executive Order No. 11451, of January 19, 1969

METHOD: Appointed by the President

MEMBERS: Such officials in the Federal departments and agencies and such persons from the private sector as the President may from time to time appoint. (No limitation)

(NOTE: The head of each Federal department and agency shall designate a presidential appointee who is not a member of the Commission to serve as liaison to the Commission)

CHAIRMAN: Designated by the President

TERM: The Members and the Chairman shall serve two-year terms at the pleasure of the President.

SALARY: Federal officers or employees - No additional compensation
Private members - serve without compensation, but shall be provided with travel expenses, including per diem.

PURPOSE: Develop an Executive Interchange Program in order to provide closer cooperation between the Government and private sector. Also advise the President as to ways of promoting the interchange between the Government and the private sector.

NOTE: The Civil Service Commission shall provide the Commission with administrative services, staff support, and travel expenses, as authorized by law.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03 May 79

Secretary Marshall

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

Rick Hutcheson

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Landon Butler



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<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN
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<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/2/79

Mr. President:

Landon Butler has no comment.

Rick

CONSULTATION PROCESS WITH THE AFL-CIO

Purposes:

- Insure a continuous two-way exchange of information and views on major issues.
- Insure regular consultation with the AFL-CIO on key issues of particular importance to labor.

Specific Procedures:

- The Vice President and Secretary Marshall will meet monthly with AFL-CIO President Meany and Secretary-Treasurer Kirkland. Other participants can be included by agreement.
- On policy matters, Ray Marshall and Stu Eizenstat will be the primary points of initial contact in the Administration for the AFL-CIO. Ray and Stu, working with Landon Butler, will also jointly initiate and coordinate consultation for the Administration.
- On issues of major importance, the Administration will notify the AFL-CIO when a tentative decision has been reached and give the AFL-CIO leadership an opportunity to meet with the President.
- On any matter of major concern to the AFL-CIO, the same opportunity to meet with the President will be extended in response to a request from President Meany.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
03 May 79

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
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Rick Hutcheson

Phil Wise



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	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
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	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
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	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WISE

	ADAMS
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	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/1/79

Recommend your requesting
Vance/Zbig comment in
writing on note,...or just your
initialing note....rather
than complying with request
to send to schedulers
indicating your concurrence
with request to visit
Australia.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Canberra, A. C. T.

3b19 -
brief comment
J

April 10, 1979

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

The "Sydney Morning Herald" reports you will not be coming to Australia this year. I feel that decision to be a correct one. We cannot effectively compete for your attention just now given the many trouble spots that exist.

However, I do think it is in order to suggest that a visit to these parts next year is worth considering. This general area, in which I include some of the ASEAN countries, will be of increasing importance through the years to the United States. Air Force One would do an awful lot for morale. LBJ was the last President to come to Canberra.

This invitation will have more standing if it reaches your schedulers with your initials thereon to indicate that you agree with me.

Both your Ambassador and her assistant are very much in hopes that you will give serious consideration to this proposition. We hope to see you in September when we have home leave. I don't have to say we are proud to represent you and without regard to the Israeli-Egyptian accord. But what a job you turned in there! Affectionate regards to you and Rosalyn.

As ever,

Philip H. Alston, Jr.

P.S. - Mr. President: Sometimes it seems to us that VOA is our only contact with the real world. This

morning at 7 a.m. (over a second cup of coffee) Elkin and I were thrilled to hear your news conference "live". You dealt with each of the questions, which ranged from your request of the Congress for an excess profits tax on oil companies, to gun control, to Harrisburg, to the draft and the Carter warehouse, clearly and without equivocation. It will be difficult, at least in our opinion, for even your severest critics (but they will) to take issue with your performance. You have grown in office.



Philip H. Alston, Jr.

THE AMBASSADOR

April 10, 1979

To: Mrs. Susan Clough

Susan,

This is only for you and the
President.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dwight D. Eisenhower". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed message.

12:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

MEETING WITH FORMER REP. BROOKS HAYS

Thursday, May 3, 1979

12:15 p.m. (3 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *J.M./pd*

I. PURPOSE

To meet Brooks Hays.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Hays is probably best known for his stance against the Southern Manifesto of 1956, which urged defiance of the Supreme Court for interfering with legislation and states rights due to the Brown vs. Board of Education decisions of 1954 and 1955. Hays was one of the three Southern Representatives who refused to sign the manifesto. Out of the 101 signatures, three Senators refused to sign also: Lyndon Johnson, Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore. As a result of his action and after serving in Congress for 16 years, Hays lost his bid for re-election in 1958. (The other two representatives were also defeated; Gore was defeated several years later as a result of this action as well as others.)

During World War I, Hays served in the U.S. Army. After the war, he attended law school and began practicing law in Arkansas. Hays served in several state and federal government positions, including assistant attorney general of Arkansas and with the Farm Security Administration. He ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Arkansas in 1928 and 1930.

As a Member of Congress, Hays was extremely well respected. His two main areas of interest were civil rights and foreign relations (he served on the Foreign Affairs Committee). He greatly favored the United Nations and once described it as "our best hope of a stabilized world and a permanent peace." He was also a great proponent of foreign aid and was largely responsible for the Foreign Affairs Committee's acceptance of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program, which called for a three-year authorization instead of the usual one-year program.

Brooks Hays
page 2

In addition, Hays has been called the best story teller in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Hays was elected President of the Southern Baptist Convention in May 1957 and served for two years. He was one of the few laymen ever to be elected and used the office to further promote civil rights in the South.

Under the Kennedy Administration, Hays served as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations for one year, and as Special Assistant to the President from 1961 to 1963. He continued as a consultant to the President (Johnson) until 1966.

From 1969 to 1972, Hays was the Director of the Ecumenical Institute at Wake Forest University. Consistent with the tradition of Pope John XXIII, he brought to the campus people of different faiths, including Catholic priests, Jewish rabbis and Protestant leaders for lectures and discussions so that the different faiths might better understand each other.

He is 80 years old and currently lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Participants: The President, Rep. Hays and Phil Wise.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

12:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: Meeting with James R. Williams, President of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Robert E. Sanders, Chairman of the fraternity's Business Encouragement Commission, Oval Office, Thursday, May 3, 1979, 12 noon

I. PURPOSE

To inform you of the Alpha Phi Alpha's "Business Encouragement Week" which is held each year during the month of May. May 14-20 has been set aside for this year.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

- A. Background: James R. Williams is the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio and is President of the largest Black fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha. He was President Pro-Tem of the Akron City Council prior to his appointment. He is a graduate of the University of Akron.

Robert E. Sanders, is the President of the R. E. Sanders Company, a real estate investment firm in Santa Monica, California. Mr. Sanders is also Chairman of the Business Encouragement Commission. Previous chairmen have been John Johnson, President of Johnson Publishing Company and LeRoy Jeffries, President of Jeffries and Associates.

The Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity is the oldest and largest college fraternity among Blacks. It will hold its 73rd Anniversary Convention in Washington, D.C. on August 6 and 7, 1979. Among the distinguished members of the fraternity are several members of the Carter Administration, including Ambassador Andrew Young. The fraternity is concerned with Black youth and sponsors programs to encourage them to pursue meaningful careers. During Business Encouragement Week over 300 chapters will be participating in this program.

- B. PARTICIPANTS: James R. Williams and Robert E. Sanders

White House Staff: Louis Martin

- C. Press: White House Press Opportunity and Jet Magazine

12:10 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

MEETING WITH FORMER GOVERNOR JAMES E. FOLSOM

Thursday, May 3, 1979
12:10 p.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Jim Free *J.F.*

I. PURPOSE

Courtesy call by Governor Jim Folsom.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: The former Governor is now in his seventies and blind. "Big Jim" Folsom (6'8") served as a flamboyant, populist Governor of Alabama for eight years (1947-51, 1955-59), and his "grass roots" movement won the support of the rural and back woods areas. The Folsom family is a legend in Alabama politics. His father was a county official in Elba (Coffee County) which is in south Tennessee, and his niece is Cornelia Wallace, former wife of Governor George Wallace.

The Governor's oldest son, Jim Folsom, Jr., will also be present, and he has developed into one of the leading elected officials in Alabama. Young Folsom received more votes than anyone on the ballot in the last election, and is now the Public Service Commissioner for the State of Alabama. He is articulate and, because of his father, has statewide recognition.

Participants: The President, Governor Folsom, his wife - Jamelle, and his sons - Jim Folsom, Jr. and Jack Folsom, and Jim Free.

Press Plan: White House Photographer

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Page two

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Governor, when I was young I remember that one of your outstanding political accomplishments was paving the "farm to market" roads in Alabama.
2. I also remember your unique campaign style using the "suds bucket" routine. (Folsom would wave a corn-shuck mop with which he promised to "clean out" the state legislature and a bucket for the collection of campaign funds).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

MEETING WITH REP. BILL GRAY (D-PA-2)
AND THE VAUX JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHESS TEAMThursday, May 3, 1979
12:20 p.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval OfficeFrom: Frank Moore *Jm/ed*I. PURPOSE

To recognize the Vaux Junior High School Chess Team for its outstanding accomplishments.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: The Vaux Junior High School Chess Team holds four city and three state championship titles. It also won the 1977 and 1978 National Junior High School Chess Championship Titles. On October 25, 1978, through a satellite set up, the team played a match against six students from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavian government was so impressed with the students that they will be traveling to Yugoslavia later this month to participate in another match. The team is made up of black, inner city youth.

The Vaux Junior High School students will be accompanied by the chess team from the elementary school which feeds into Vaux and also the chess team from the high school into which Vaux feeds. All three teams will be traveling to Yugoslavia as a result of Vaux's outstanding chess team. Frederick Douglass Elementary School's team placed second in national competition and the team from Benjamin Franklin High School has placed in national competition, but not come in first or second place.

Rep. Bill Gray

Committees: #17 Budget

Task Forces: Defense & International Affairs
Economic Policy, Projections
& Productivity

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9 District of Columbia
Subcommittee: Fiscal Affairs & Health

#18 Foreign Affairs
Subcommittees: Africa
International Operations

Democratic Steering & Policy
(Freshman Representative)

Bill Gray is a former preacher who defeated Chairman Robert Nix in the 1978 primary. He is a bright, new addition to the Black Caucus and has been very supportive of the Administration. At the moment, his primary local interest is to have the Saratoga refitted in Philadelphia instead of at Norfolk.

Participants: The President, Rep. Bill Gray, Vaux Junior High Chess Team Members: George Kinsler, Howard Daniels, Anthony Carmichael, Ben Green, Kevin Jiles, Michael Allen; Douglass Elementary School Chess Team Members: Alvin Green, Timothy Jiles, Daniel Lewis; Franklin High School Chess Team Members: Willie Abney, Darryl Coleman, Kenneth Jiles, Robert Robinson, Vernon Stanley; Michael Sherman, Chess Team Coach; Frank Devine, Vaux Junior High School Principal; Al Mills, Philadelphia author and chess fan who helps the team and Bill Epstein, Press Secretary to Rep. Gray, and Valerie Pinson.

Press Plan: Full Press.

original given to IOB
12:05 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT BOARD

May 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: THOMAS L. FARMER, Chairman *TLF*
Intelligence Oversight Board
SUBJECT: Introduction of Intelligence Oversight
Board Counsel

Your May 4 schedule includes a brief meeting with Gil Kujovich, Counsel to the IOB. The Board appreciates your expression of continued support in agreeing to meet with our Counsel.

Gil Kujovich joined the IOB in February after serving for more than a year as Special Assistant to the General Counsel of the Defense Department. Prior to that, he was a law clerk for one year with Justices Stewart and White on the Supreme Court and for the previous year to Judge Shirley Hufstedler on the United States Court of Appeals. Gil's educational background includes a liberal arts education, law school, and a year studying public policy. After college and before law school, he served for two years in the Army, including a year in the Republic of South Vietnam.

Gil's arrival at the IOB coincided with the end of the first year of intelligence activities conducted under your Executive Order 12036 and the beginning of the Board's efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of that Order. Although Gil has been with the Board only a short time, he has already provided very significant assistance to the Board in undertaking a review of the systems of restrictions and oversight in the Intelligence Community. I hope during the time available to us, you would entertain a brief discussion of the Board's planned approach for systematically reviewing the Executive Branch oversight system.

As you know, sections 3-102(a) and 3-102(b) of Executive Order 12036 require that the Board periodically review the internal guidelines of the intelligence agencies and the agency practices and procedures for discovering and reporting to the IOB questions of legality or propriety. In the final analysis, these review responsibilities are perhaps more important than the Board's duties for investigating and reporting on specific questions of

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legality or propriety. Because the Board members serve on a part-time basis and because the Board employs only one professional staff person, effective intelligence oversight is heavily dependent on the adequacy of the restrictions and oversight systems operating within the intelligence agencies themselves. Unless you and the Board can be sure that the agencies' practices and procedures are adequate and effectively enforced, we cannot be confident that abuses and questionable activities are being prevented or, when necessary, reported.

A. Restrictions on Intelligence Activities

Executive Order 12036 imposes substantially more restrictions on the conduct of intelligence activities and requires many more procedures than Executive Order 11905. For the most part, however, Executive Order 12036 is not self-executing and requires implementation by the Attorney General and the intelligence agencies. It has been more than a year since you signed Executive Order 12036 and we are concerned that the Order's restrictions have not been implemented as rapidly as is desirable. Until they are implemented, the Intelligence Community will be effectively operating under the system established by President Ford and the commitment embodied in Executive Order 12036 will not be fulfilled.

As the first stage of our review of the procedures restricting intelligence activities, we have asked the Justice Department and the heads of each of the intelligence agencies to report the extent to which Executive Order 12036 has been implemented. We will report to you by May 31 on the implementation of the Order and recommend whatever action appears necessary.

Thereafter, we will also ask the heads of the intelligence agencies to provide us with copies of their restrictions and procedures, both current and proposed, to determine the adequacy of existing procedures and the extent to which proposed procedures will cure any inadequacies. We want to emphasize that our concern with the adequacy of agency restrictions includes the issue of whether restrictions are workable and understandable in the context of intelligence operations. We firmly believe that restrictions should be carefully drawn to protect the values they are intended to protect but at the same time to permit legitimate and important intelligence operations.

We also will report to you the results of this second phase of our review as soon as possible.

B. Agency Practices and Procedures for Intelligence Oversight

Regardless of the adequacy of the restrictions on intelligence activities, the Executive Branch oversight system cannot be effective unless the intelligence agencies themselves maintain strong and independent procedures for reviewing and reporting on questionable activities. Our second review therefore will focus on the practices and procedures of the agency General Counsels and Inspectors General for discovering and reporting intelligence activities that raise questions of legality or propriety. This review will be in three phases: (1) development of descriptions of each agency oversight system; (2) evaluation of the coverage of each system; and (3) in-depth investigation of specific cases to determine the effectiveness of the oversight systems. The review is currently in phase one. When all three phases are completed, we will submit to you a report with recommendations.

The tasks described are difficult and will strain the Board's limited resources even if we receive the fullest degree of cooperation from the intelligence agencies. While we are aware of your interest and support for the IOB, it is apparent to us that this fact is not widely appreciated by the Intelligence Community and that our work would be greatly facilitated if the Intelligence Community could be made aware of your support of our work.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/3/79

Stripping .

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

Rick Hutcheson

*Copy of Gregg letter given to
FM for forwarding to Hays if
FM wanted to.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5-8-79

To Peter Bourne

Congratulations - &
Thanks for your note.

This appears to be
an excellent assignment
with good prospects for
a major contribution. Sol
will give me a world ban-
ger report & maybe you
could let me have a page
(no more) on water before
the economic summit.

Your friend,
Jimmy

*2119 Leroy Place, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20008*

April 25th 1979

Dear Mr President,

I wanted you to know that I have worked out an arrangement with the UN to be the coordinator of the 'Water Decade', a program established last year by the General Assembly with a primary goal of cleaning up the drinking water of the world by 1990. Although not my best choice, it will be an interesting challenge for a while and does fit with many of the things I had worked on over the last two years. I deeply appreciate your support that made it possible for me to get this position. I hope also that a point may come when I can come back to work in the administration.

I will be based here in Washington and hope to make whatever contribution my job permits to the reelection effort. I recently raised in one day sufficient funds to qualify you for federal matching here in the District of Columbia, a goal that required four months last time. I hope particularly to continue to help in the fund raising area, but am ready to do anything else that might be helpful.

Thank you again for your support and faith in me.

With warmest personal regards.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5-3-79

To Fred Gugg

Prof. Brooks Hays said
he would be glad to
teach our class some Sun-
day. He would be a
far better substitute than
the one you used last
Sunday.

Jimmy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

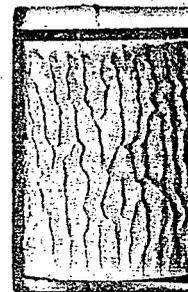
03 May 79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

*Re:
(American Hosp. Ass.)
FD 1789*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5-3-79

Sta. Let one of
your staff examine
for possible action

J

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03 May 79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

Frank Moore
Jim McIntyre

Stu--Please notify CEQ



<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
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<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

Sta -
pls notify
CEW

ACTION
FYI

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<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/2/79

Mr. President:

OMB does not object to "the concept" of an environmental message this year. But they strongly recommend that you wait a few more weeks so that more thorough staff work on some of the major initiatives can take place. OMB will continue to work with CEQ, et al on these proposals until they are ready for your review. They believe that is "premature to commit now to including these initiatives in an environmental message in the next few weeks."

CL emphasizes the need to coordinate this program with our other proposals.

Rafshoon has no comment.

Stu's comments are attached.

Rick/Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1979

C

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
KATHY FLETCHER
R. D. FOLSOM

SUBJECT:

Environmental Message

The attached memorandum from Charles Warren recommends that you approve the preparation of an Environmental Message to be issued in late spring. Decisions on substance would follow further intensive staffing of a number of suggested initiatives.

I have mixed feelings about the message proposal, but on balance I think we should go ahead. The environmental community is expecting a message this year, and I think at least some of the proposals lend themselves to Presidential visibility. Some involve potential budgetary impacts or controversy which we will want to think through carefully. We would continue to work with CEQ as the proposals are staffed out. We have already had extensive discussions with Charles Warren and his staff.

The message could be a vehicle for reaffirming the Administration's environmental commitment as well as an opportunity to put forward some substantial initiatives. Some of the more important initiatives involve hazardous waste and coastal protection.

My staff has discussed confidentially the possibility of a message with some environmentalists, and it does appear that a message along the lines CEQ proposes would come reasonably close to the expectations of the environmental community and would be welcomed by them. It would not, however, reconcile major differences with the environmental community over energy, timber and regulatory reform.

The primary alternative to presenting an Environmental Message in 1979 would be to wait until 1980. Most of the worthy initiatives could be pursued

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individually even if there were not a Presidential message. However, I am afraid that within the environmental community the delay itself could become an issue. In 1980 we will be in a position to make an environmental statement which reflects accomplishments rather than new initiatives.

In approving the preparation of a message, precise timing and substance of the message should remain open for now (as long as the message occurs reasonably soon). I will make this clear to Charles Warren as we continue to work with him.

DECISION

- Proceed now ^{only} to prepare Environmental Message for approval -- exact timing and substance to be determined
- Do not prepare Environmental Message this year
- Other

*I agree with
OMB - see memo
J*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles Warren 
SUBJECT: Environmental Message

As we reported to you earlier, over the past few months we have been developing proposals that could form the basis of an Environmental Message. Before we complete the necessary staff work and obtain concurrences from other agencies, we are seeking your decision to proceed with the preparation of the Message. With your approval, we would complete the work of preparing the Message, and would then submit to you a decision memorandum for your approval of the contents of the Message.

Your 1977 Environmental Message successfully guided the environmental activities of the first two years of your Administration. A 1979 Environmental Message offers you several important new opportunities. You could reaffirm your goal of helping to improve the quality of our environment. You could provide reassurances that important Administration programs such as regulatory reform are not in conflict with your environmental goals. Finally, you could address a few key environmental problems in the areas of hazardous waste management and prudent conservation and management of natural resources. A focused, thematic Environmental Message could be based on these issues.

Among the proposals which could be included in the Message are:

- o legislative and administrative actions to deal with serious problems of hazardous waste management as epitomized by Love Canal in New York; a clean-up fund for abandoned hazardous waste sites would be established and vigorous enforcement actions undertaken to prevent future abandonments;
- o administrative action to establish a system for preserving scenic areas of national importance for present and future generations; this system would not require federal acquisition and management of the areas nor would it eliminate private land ownership and existing land uses;

- o development of a farsighted international plan of action under State Department leadership to arrest deforestation, one of the most substantial global environmental threats causing serious floods, loss of fertile soil, and loss of wildlife around the world.

Thumbnail sketches of seven promising proposals are attached and others are being developed in cooperation with the agencies. Further effort will be required to refine these proposals and to determine which should be recommended for inclusion in the Message. If you approve our moving ahead to complete preparation of a Message, the Domestic Policy staff and OMB have expressed their willingness to work with us to develop for your consideration the best set of Message initiatives.

A. Discussion of Issuing a 1979 Environmental Message

You have established an excellent environmental record. We believe it is important for you to maintain your leadership in environmental matters.

The January 4, 1979 Harris public opinion poll reported that 45 percent favor "enforcing the toughest environmental standards possible, even if they would increase the cost of things to both business and the consumers," and that 53 percent felt that government is moving too slowly in implementing environmental health and safety programs compared with 5 percent who think "the pace is too fast." The conservation community strongly supported your campaign. In their December 1978 press conference, leading national environmental organizations praised your environmental leadership.

In the meeting with you on March 5, 1979, environmental leaders urged you to issue an Environmental Message.

We believe that hazardous waste disposal is an issue of overriding importance. The mismanagement of hundreds of abandoned dump sites underscore what Fred Kahn has emphasized: without adequate, cost effective methods to protect and maintain the quality of our environment, free market forces will compete to degrade the environment. The Message also gives you the opportunity to reinforce Administration objectives for balanced multiple-use management of our national resources.

We suggest that you issue an Environmental Message in late spring of 1979. Several of the proposals we are developing are legislative and the likelihood of enactment is greater if the bills are submitted early in the Congressional session. Issuing the Message in early 1979 also offers the opportunity to compile a record of environmental accomplishments similar to that of the first half of your term.

There are factors opposing issuance of an Environmental Message which must be carefully considered. On balance, as we note below, we believe that you would benefit from issuing a 1979 Message.

Given the serious nature of the nation's energy problems and the difficult environment/energy trade-offs involved, it could be argued that developing too strong an environmental identity is harmful. In view of the public opinion polls, the consistent Congressional support for sound environmental programs, and the success of your environmental initiatives, we doubt that this is a problem. In any case, the proposals we believe you should include in the Message avoid the issue because they do not involve energy issues which you are addressing elsewhere in your energy policy speech and proposed solar energy message.

Given the priority accorded Alaska and the DNR proposal, it could be argued that issuing an Environmental Message would overload the Administration's agenda. This should not occur because the possibility of a Message was figured into Administration planning in January. The few legislative proposals we contemplate were anticipated at that time. Moreover, these proposals are designed to complement and support other Administration priorities such as the DNR proposal.

Finally, it could be argued that the proposals we are developing are not centrally important and do not address what the public perceives as the key environmental issues. We decided at the outset to develop only proposals which would not strain the federal budget or evoke intense political controversy. To abide by these strategies we had to eliminate some initiatives that were otherwise worthwhile. Nevertheless, the proposals we have selected do address key environmental issues such as improving hazardous waste management. Furthermore, most of the concerns assigned high priority by the conservation community are addressed either in the Message proposals or in other Administrative actions such as Alaska, CRBR, and water policy reform.

B. Environmental Message Development Process

We began to develop the Environmental Message by soliciting ideas from noted scholars, conservation and environmental leaders and organizations, and federal agencies. From a broad array of ideas, we gave careful attention to about 35 proposals.

For the past six weeks we have worked closely with federal agencies through interagency working groups and have consulted with Domestic Policy staff and others in the Executive Office to identify proposals which are important, feasible, and consistent with budgetary considerations and other Administration objectives. Of the many proposals identified, seven are particularly promising. These proposals lend themselves to a incisive, thematic, and balanced Message and complement the Administration's ongoing efforts in the environmental area. We describe these seven in the attachment in order to give you an idea of what we are working on. If you approve our proceeding to develop an Environmental Message, then, after we complete the necessary staffing, we would submit to you a decision memorandum on the contents of the Message.

C. Decision

We believe that our proposals justify preparation of a 1979 Environmental Message for your review. Before completing necessary staffing and interagency decisionmaking on Message proposals, we need your approval for proceeding further.

_____ Approve preparation for your review and approval of an Environmental Message for late spring delivery.

_____ Do not approve.

_____ See me.

Sketches of Possible
Environmental Message Initiatives

Hazardous Waste Management

Estimates by EPA and OMB indicate that there may be 30-50,000 hazardous waste sites in the U.S., of which 2,000 are possibly significant. Of the 2,000 sites of greatest concern, 500-800 are abandoned. Total clean-up costs are estimated at 20 to 50 billion dollars. As Love Canal in New York illustrated, these sites pose dangerous health hazards and pressure will be put on the Federal Government to fund clean-up of these orphan sites unless alternatives are developed. For the future, there is a need to ensure that wastes in permitted sites are properly disposed of upon closure of the site and that new sites are properly located.

This initiative addresses these problems through the following proposals:

- wherever possible, take vigorous action through the courts to establish liability and force clean-up of abandoned sites by responsible companies;
- establish a clean-up fund, financed by product charges, similar to the oil spill liability "superfund," for existing and abandoned sites for which no responsible party can be identified;
- establish a trust fund, financed by charges on permittees, to ensure that wastes in properly permitted sites under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are adequately disposed of when the sites are closed; and
- create a federal-state-local task force to determine how new sites under RCRA should be located.

National Scenic Areas (Areas of National Concern/Greenline Parks)

For the first time in our national history, population growth of non-metropolitan areas is surpassing that of urban areas. From 1970-76 nonmetropolitan population increased 6.6 percent compared with metropolitan growth of 4.1 percent. Many of the nation's outstanding landscapes -- including those adjacent to protected lands -- are now being subdivided and developed. There is widespread interest in protecting large landscapes which include a complex of values -- scenic, agricultural, historic, natural, and recreational. The federal response to requests for protection of such complex areas is inadequate. Federal ownership and management usually excludes continued private ownership and compatible long-term use by existing owners. Yet there is at present no alternative federal system to help conserve the values which make these large areas so attractive. Over the past two years the Administration has had to respond to 10 Congressional bills which sought protection for specific areas, usually through additions to the National Parks or National Forest Systems. One bill sought to establish an overall program to protect areas of national concern.

This initiative would:

- establish by administrative action an option to designate national scenic areas in which existing land uses and private ownership could continue (in contrast to national parks or forests); a management scheme planned and administered by local authorities would protect the overall integrity of the area;
- establish a process that uses the existing land use planning methods of the Interior and Agriculture Departments and responds primarily to recommendations for national scenic areas from citizens and from states and local officials.

Agricultural Conservation Initiatives (Green Ticket)

Since 1935, wind and water erosion have effectively destroyed 100 million acres and reduced half of the topsoil on another 100 million acres of the Nation's 400 million acres of cropland. In 1977 the Department of Agriculture estimated that the average annual loss of sediment from U.S. cropland was 4.2 billion tons. Annual losses in some places have run as high as 200 tons per acre; scientists estimate that annual soil erosion cannot exceed 1-5 tons per acre if agricultural yields are to be sustained over the long-term. About 200 million acres of cropland are significant sources of water pollution from pesticides and excessive nutrients. Agricultural runoff adversely affects approximately two-thirds of the Nation's river basins. USDA estimates the cost of replacing plant nutrients lost by erosion at 8 billion (1965) dollars.

The Federal Government encourages agricultural production through a variety of programs, but has not adequately ensured that the public's investment for soil and water conservation -- more than \$20 billion since 1935 -- has been achieving its intended purpose.

This initiative would:

- develop legislation to establish incentives for soil erosion efforts on agricultural lands, and to help farmers identify erosion problems and solutions; federal assistance for certain agricultural programs would contain incentive-type requirements to encourage correction of serious short-term erosion problems and the implementation of a 5-10 year conservation strategy.

National Coastal Protection Policy

More than half of our population lives in the counties bordering the Nation's shoreline, yet less than ten percent of the coast is currently accessible to the public.

Fourteen major fisheries representing nearly half of the total catch in U.S. waters showed signs of declining stocks as of 1977. NOAA estimates that at least 70 percent of Atlantic and Gulf Coast species of fish are dependent on estuaries and other coastal areas. These areas are subject to heavy stress from human activities. In 1978 alone, more than 50 major oil spills of greater than 20,000 gallons occurred in U.S. coastal waters. Each year, 300-400 million cubic yards of sediment are produced by federally permitted dredging.

The Army Corps of Engineers has listed approximately one-quarter of the U.S. shoreline as "critically eroding." In part, this erosion is caused by development in high hazard areas. A measure of the costs of this development is that federal disaster relief to Massachusetts for the winter storm of 1977-78 cost \$189.5 million.

Under the Coastal Zone Management Act, with assistance from the Federal Government, 22 states have now enacted some form of coastal zone legislation, including 12 comprehensive statutes. By September 1979, two-thirds of the eligible states are expected to approve coastal zone programs covering 75 percent of the Nation's shoreline, but these plans are only an initial framework for wisely managing and developing coastal areas and coordinating various agency actions in the coastal zone.

The Coastal Zone Management Act is up for reauthorization in 1980.

The initiative would:

- focus attention on the importance of the Nation's coastal resources;
- affirm support for a strong Coastal Zone Management Act; and
- direct NOAA to take the lead in working with affected interests to examine the effects of federal programs on important coastal resources and develop appropriate recommendations to strengthen sound coastal management prior to Congressional consideration of the CZM authorization.

BLM Resource Planning

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the resources of 470 million acres of publicly owned land. In addition, it has leasing authority on sub-surface mineral land and the outer continental shelf. Forage from BLM rangeland is used annually by 5.6 million head of domestic livestock. BLM estimates its lands receive more than 150 million recreational visits each year. Unlike the Forest Service, however, the BLM planning process does not relate expected national needs for timber, grazing, recreation, minerals, and other resources to the actual capability of our public lands to meet these needs on a sustained, environmentally sound basis. Nor does BLM develop or consider alternative program options for using one-fifth of the nation's land, including decisions on what emphasis to give various competing uses of the public lands.

The initiative would:

- direct BLM to develop on a regular basis a multi-year planning program which presents the various alternative public and private investment choices we have for BLM public lands.

Deforestation

World forests are disappearing at alarming rates. The changes are so rapid and monitoring so inadequate that the worldwide rate of loss is uncertain. The estimate for the Global 2000 Study is 20 million hectares a year. At that rate, the world's forests would decline 20 percent in 20 years, from 2.6 billion hectares today (one-fifth of the world's land surface) to 2.1 billion in 2000.

Most of the loss is occurring in or near the tropics where environmental damage can be extreme -- even irreversible -- and human costs terribly high. Denudation of Himalayan slopes has led to severe soil erosion, silting of rivers, loss of groundwater, and intensified, catastrophic flooding in Bangladesh and India. In the Amazon Valley, a deforested area the size of Maryland has become barren. In Indonesia, commercial forestry is growing explosively. Of 40 million hectares of forest suitable for timbering, 12.5 million hectares are now being inventoried for concessions. Two-thirds of the present concessions were granted in the past two years.

Many tropical forests, once cut, will not regrow because soils, rainfall, temperatures, or terrain are too unfavorable, nor will the land support crops or pasture for more than a few years. If tropical forest losses continue at present rapid rates, extinction of species will greatly accelerate, and even the earth's climate may be adversely affected.

This initiative would:

- direct federal agencies and U.S. representatives to international development lending institutions to give close attention and high priority to protection and wise management of forests in their programs;
- direct the State Department to work with other nations and international organizations to develop an international plan for forest preservation and management; and
- offer U.S. encouragement and support for high-level multinational conferences in regions where forest losses are severe.

National Scenic River and Park Designations

The Departments of Agriculture and Interior are developing 1979 proposals for Wild and Scenic Rivers and other public lands designations, including study areas, outside of Alaska and RARE-II. It is customary, as in 1977, to include these proposals in the Environmental Message. The designations are not expected to be extensive this year in light of the broad program enacted during the previous session.

ID 791451

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 10 APR 79

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL

JERRY RAESHON NC

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER

SUBJECT: WARREN MEMO RE ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE

*4/23 Hold, James Clay file letter to
on timing women int. today
still / hold*

*next
will work -
with comments
attached*

attached

*4/30 - Continue
to HOCID - per
James, Warren
& file letter skip
Mk on this*

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 12 APR 79 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

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

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ID 791451

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 10 APR 79

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JODY POWELL
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

JERRY RAFSHOON

JIM MCINTYRE
FROM: Charles Warren

SUBJECT: Environmental Message

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER told you earlier, over the past few months we have been developing proposals that could form the basis of an Environmental Message. Before we complete the necessary staff work and secure concurrences from other agencies, we are seeking your decision to proceed with the preparation of the Message. With your approval we would complete the work of preparing the Message, and would like for your approval of the substance of the Message.

SUBJECT: WARREN MEMO RE ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE

Your 1978 Environmental Message successfully guided the activities of the first two years of your Administration. Environmental Message offers you several important new opportunities. You could reaffirm your goal of helping to improve the quality of our environment. You could provide assurances that important areas are not in conflict with your environmental goals. Finally, you could address a few key

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+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
prudent conservation and management of natural resources. A focused, BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 12 APR 79 could be based on these + issues.

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

Dan Tate: Any environmental message must be coordinated and mesh with other proposals.



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

APR 12 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JOHN P. WHITE *JH*
SUBJECT: Environmental Message Decision
Memorandum

We do not object to the concept of an environmental message this year. However, we strongly recommend that you not commit now to including the specific initiatives cited below. We doubt that adequate staff work on some of the major initiatives cited by CEQ can or should be ready for decision in the next few weeks.

Examples are:

Hazardous Waste Management - a \$20 to \$50 billion or greater potential outlay on which major studies are under way but still not in shape for specific program and financing choices. We agree that some program must be devised in this area sometime this year but its scope and content may differ significantly from that described by CEQ.

National Scenic Areas - Another major Federal land-use involvement which in concept looks good but which may not be implementable through Federal programs. In addition, several new initiatives involving Federal involvement in use of private lands are in the very early stages of implementation. For example, the Department of the Interior is just beginning to implement the prototype concept of "Areas of National Concern" referred to in CEQ's memorandum which was endorsed by you in your decision on the Santa Monica Mountains legislation in November 1978, and we have spent two years trying to work out an implementable National Heritage Trust program under the initiative proposed in your last environmental message.

Agricultural Conservation Initiatives (Green Ticket) - A potentially expensive concept which is one of a variety of alternative strategies being considered by Agriculture in

the Congressionally mandated Resources Conservation Act study and program formulation exercise due for completion in January 1980. One of the major problems with Green Ticket is relating the added Federal money a land user qualifies for to the costs he incurs for conservation. Decisions on Green Ticket should be made as a result of the RCA study rather than now. Even the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts believes this concept is not yet ready for legislation.

OMB is participating with CEQ and other agencies in staff work on these and other environmental proposals, and will continue to do so until they are in shape to be presented for decision. However, we believe it premature to commit now to including these initiatives in an environmental message in the next few weeks.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles Warren 
SUBJECT: Environmental Message

As we reported to you earlier, over the past few months we have been developing proposals that could form the basis of an Environmental Message. Before we complete the necessary staff work and obtain concurrences from other agencies, we are seeking your decision to proceed with the preparation of the Message. With your approval, we would complete the work of preparing the Message, and would then submit to you a decision memorandum for your approval of the contents of the Message.

Your 1977 Environmental Message successfully guided the environmental activities of the first two years of your Administration. A 1979 Environmental Message offers you several important new opportunities. You could reaffirm your goal of helping to improve the quality of our environment. You could provide reassurances that important Administration programs such as regulatory reform are not in conflict with your environmental goals. Finally, you could address a few key environmental problems in the areas of hazardous waste management and prudent conservation and management of natural resources. A focused, thematic Environmental Message could be based on these issues.

Among the proposals which could be included in the Message are:

- o legislative and administrative actions to deal with serious problems of hazardous waste management as epitomized by Love Canal in New York; a clean-up fund for abandoned hazardous waste sites would be established and vigorous enforcement actions undertaken to prevent future abandonments;
- o administrative action to establish a system for preserving scenic areas of national importance for present and future generations; this system would not require federal acquisition and management of the areas nor would it eliminate private land ownership and existing land uses;

- o development of a farsighted international plan of action under State Department leadership to arrest deforestation, one of the most substantial global environmental threats causing serious floods, loss of fertile soil, and loss of wildlife around the world.

Thumbnail sketches of seven promising proposals are attached and others are being developed in cooperation with the agencies. Further effort will be required to refine these proposals and to determine which should be recommended for inclusion in the Message. If you approve our moving ahead to complete preparation of a Message, the Domestic Policy staff and OMB have expressed their willingness to work with us to develop for your consideration the best set of Message initiatives.

A. Discussion of Issuing a 1979 Environmental Message

You have established an excellent environmental record. We believe it is important for you to maintain your leadership in environmental matters.

The January 4, 1979 Harris public opinion poll reported that 45 percent favor "enforcing the toughest environmental standards possible, even if they would increase the cost of things to both business and the consumers," and that 53 percent felt that government is moving too slowly in implementing environmental health and safety programs compared with 5 percent who think "the pace is too fast." The conservation community strongly supported your campaign. In their December 1978 press conference, leading national environmental organizations praised your environmental leadership.

In the meeting with you on March 5, 1979, environmental leaders urged you to issue an Environmental Message.

We believe that hazardous waste disposal is an issue of overriding importance. The mismanagement of hundreds of abandoned dump sites underscore what Fred Kahn has emphasized: without adequate, cost effective methods to protect and maintain the quality of our environment, free market forces will compete to degrade the environment. The Message also gives you the opportunity to reinforce Administration objectives for balanced multiple-use management of our national resources.

We suggest that you issue an Environmental Message in late spring of 1979. Several of the proposals we are developing are legislative and the likelihood of enactment is greater if the bills are submitted early in the Congressional session. Issuing the Message in early 1979 also offers the opportunity to compile a record of environmental accomplishments similar to that of the first half of your term.

There are factors opposing issuance of an Environmental Message which must be carefully considered. On balance, as we note below, we believe that you would benefit from issuing a 1979 Message.

Given the serious nature of the nation's energy problems and the difficult environment/energy trade-offs involved, it could be argued that developing too strong an environmental identity is harmful. In view of the public opinion polls, the consistent Congressional support for sound environmental programs, and the success of your environmental initiatives, we doubt that this is a problem. In any case, the proposals we believe you should include in the Message avoid the issue because they do not involve energy issues which you are addressing elsewhere in your energy policy speech and proposed solar energy message.

Given the priority accorded Alaska and the DNR proposal, it could be argued that issuing an Environmental Message would overload the Administration's agenda. This should not occur because the possibility of a Message was figured into Administration planning in January. The few legislative proposals we contemplate were anticipated at that time. Moreover, these proposals are designed to complement and support other Administration priorities such as the DNR proposal.

Finally, it could be argued that the proposals we are developing are not centrally important and do not address what the public perceives as the key environmental issues. We decided at the outset to develop only proposals which would not strain the federal budget or evoke intense political controversy. To abide by these strategies we had to eliminate some initiatives that were otherwise worthwhile. Nevertheless, the proposals we have selected do address key environmental issues such as improving hazardous waste management. Furthermore, most of the concerns assigned high priority by the conservation community are addressed either in the Message proposals or in other Administrative actions such as Alaska, CRBR, and water policy reform.

B. Environmental Message Development Process

We began to develop the Environmental Message by soliciting ideas from noted scholars, conservation and environmental leaders and organizations, and federal agencies. From a broad array of ideas, we gave careful attention to about 35 proposals.

For the past six weeks we have worked closely with federal agencies through interagency working groups and have consulted with Domestic Policy staff and others in the Executive Office to identify proposals which are important, feasible, and consistent with budgetary considerations and other Administration objectives. Of the many proposals identified, seven are particularly promising. These proposals lend themselves to a incisive, thematic, and balanced Message and complement the Administration's ongoing efforts in the environmental area. We describe these seven in the attachment in order to give you an idea of what we are working on. If you approve our proceeding to develop an Environmental Message, then, after we complete the necessary staffing, we would submit to you a decision memorandum on the contents of the Message.

C. Decision

We believe that our proposals justify preparation of a 1979 Environmental Message for your review. Before completing necessary staffing and interagency decisionmaking on Message proposals, we need your approval for proceeding further.

_____ Approve preparation for your review and approval of an Environmental Message for late spring delivery.

_____ Do not approve.

_____ See me.

Sketches of Possible
Environmental Message Initiatives

Hazardous Waste Management

Estimates by EPA and OMB indicate that there may be 30-50,000 hazardous waste sites in the U.S., of which 2,000 are possibly significant. Of the 2,000 sites of greatest concern, 500-800 are abandoned. Total clean-up costs are estimated at 20 to 50 billion dollars. As Love Canal in New York illustrated, these sites pose dangerous health hazards and pressure will be put on the Federal Government to fund clean-up of these orphan sites unless alternatives are developed. For the future, there is a need to ensure that wastes in permitted sites are properly disposed of upon closure of the site and that new sites are properly located.

This initiative addresses these problems through the following proposals:

- wherever possible, take vigorous action through the courts to establish liability and force clean-up of abandoned sites by responsible companies;
- establish a clean-up fund, financed by product charges, similar to the oil spill liability "superfund," for existing and abandoned sites for which no responsible party can be identified;
- establish a trust fund, financed by charges on permittees, to ensure that wastes in properly permitted sites under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are adequately disposed of when the sites are closed; and
- create a federal-state-local task force to determine how new sites under RCRA should be located.

National Scenic Areas (Areas of National Concern/Greenline Parks)

For the first time in our national history, population growth of non-metropolitan areas is surpassing that of urban areas. From 1970-76 nonmetropolitan population increased 6.6 percent compared with metropolitan growth of 4.1 percent. Many of the nation's outstanding landscapes -- including those adjacent to protected lands -- are now being subdivided and developed. There is widespread interest in protecting large landscapes which include a complex of values -- scenic, agricultural, historic, natural, and recreational. The federal response to requests for protection of such complex areas is inadequate. Federal ownership and management usually excludes continued private ownership and compatible long-term use by existing owners. Yet there is at present no alternative federal system to help conserve the values which make these large areas so attractive. Over the past two years the Administration has had to respond to 10 Congressional bills which sought protection for specific areas, usually through additions to the National Parks or National Forest Systems. One bill sought to establish an overall program to protect areas of national concern.

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This initiative would:

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National Scenic River and Park Designations

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