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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att	<del>Frank Press to the President.</del> <del>Re: Meeting on U.S. China Scientific and Technological relations. (3 pp.)</del> <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-20-5-1-3 12/11/13</i>	1/10/80	A
memo w/att	Zbigniew Brzezinski and Jim McIntyre to the President. Re: Foreign Policy and Country Aid Allocation. (6 pp.)	1/9/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.- Pres. Handwriting File, "1/11/80 [2]." Box 164

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/11/80

Hamilton Jordan  
Jody Powell

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

: Rick Hutcheson/mb

**KING & SPALDING**

2500 TRUST COMPANY TOWER

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

404/572-4600

*cc Warm Today J*

1800 M STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036  
202/466-7640

January 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

I enclose two "op-ed" pieces by Jim Young which appeared in The New York Times.

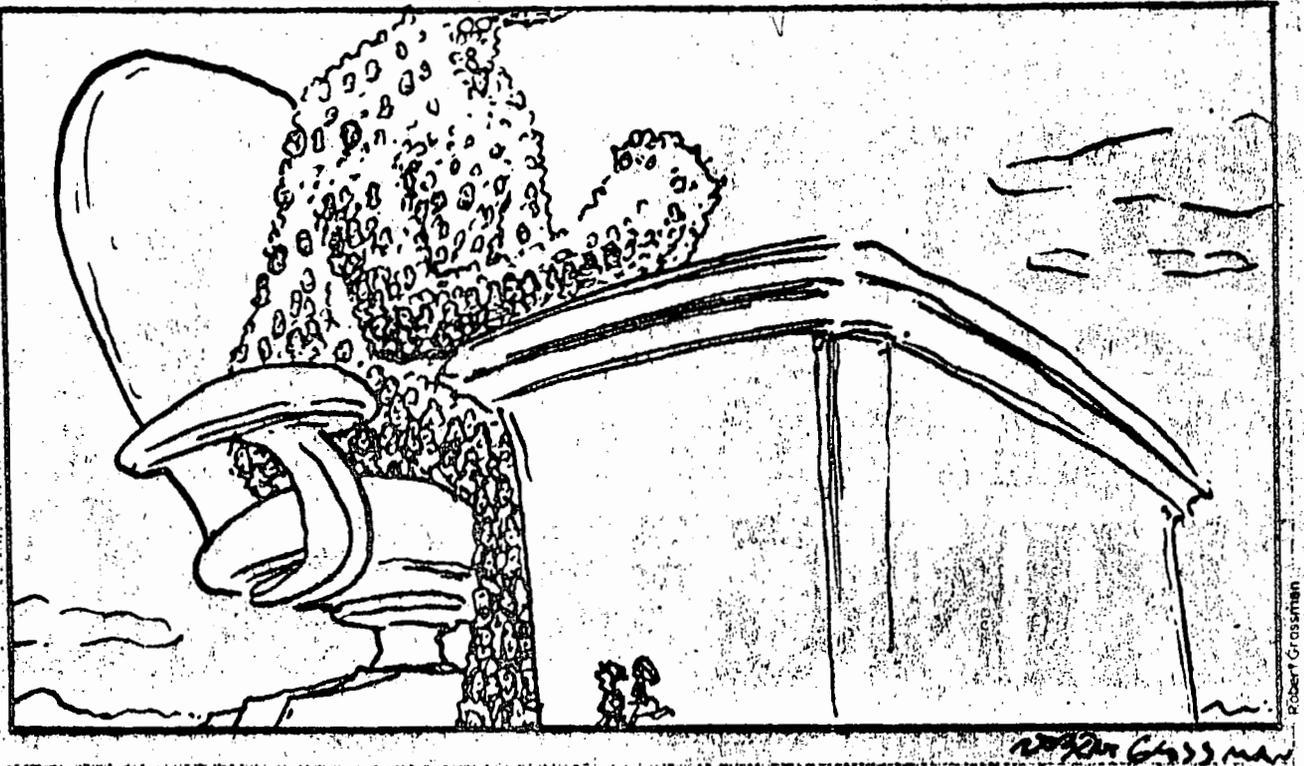
Dr. Young is a Professor of Government at the University of Virginia and is a native of Savannah. You would like him very much and it may be that you have need for him on your staff in some capacity. He is assigned to the Miller Center for Public Affairs at the University of Virginia where the Presidency is being studied. I was in a group there last week concerning the relationship between the President and the Attorney General. Four different administrations were represented. I understand that Dean Rusk and others will be there next week where the relationship between the President and the Secretary of State will be discussed.

Warm wishes.



Griffin B. Bell

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## The Troubled Presidency: I

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Presidential government is now almost half a century old, and it is in trouble.

Once seen as a solution to problems, the centralization of power in the White House has come to be seen as a source of problems in the society.

All the predictions that public disillusionment with the use of that power would end with Lyndon B. Johnson's abdication, then with Richard M. Nixon's overthrow, then with Gerald R. Ford's defeat, have proved wrong. Applause for the White House, such as President Carter received after the Camp David summit meeting with Menachem Begin and Anwar el-Sadat, has now become the exception. Complaints are now the rule. The "ritual destruction of the President," as one commentator has called it, has become a national pastime.

The decline of political parties, the rise of single-issue pressure groups and the resort to television campaigning encourage Presidential aspirants to raise public expectations that they will not be able to satisfy. Citizens — those who can afford to — turn increasingly to lawsuits rather than to an interventionist Presidency to get satisfaction from a Government that seems more bent on regulating society than serving it. Litigation has replaced the politician's art of carrot-and-stick as the preferred mode of shaping public policy. Courts have begun to displace the Presidency as an agency for fulfilling hopes, getting one's due, and bringing bureaucracy to heel.

Meanwhile, Congress staffs up to recapture the power it once delegated to the White House, in foreign policy, in social and economic policy, in managing and budgeting the bureaucracy.

It is still the fashion, years after Watergate, to attribute this reaction against Presidential power to its abuse or misuse by particular Presidents, to their malfeasance or maladroitness. Maybe this explains it. Maybe presidentialism will regain its grip if and

By James S. Young

when "the right man" comes into the White House. But the possibility that Americans have grown tired of Presidential government itself becomes more apparent every day.

The possibility that license for political leadership is being steadily diminished, and the prospect that it may be revoked, loom ever larger. This has happened more than once before in history — after Jefferson, after Lincoln, after Wilson, with long interludes of leaderlessness when no office or institution was conceded eminent domain over the others who are in governing the country. If this happens again — if the country revokes the license of the White House to lead — what will be lost?

We will lose the nation's only precinct station, and one of the free world's most important. Revoking the license to lead means wiping out political responsibility for policing the national and international beat, a central switchboard to take the calls for help, an officer to dispatch to the scene of the trouble to take charge there.

It meant a Washington, D.C. under James Madison helpless during the War of 1812, Washington under James Buchanan on the brink of civil war, Washington under Herbert Hoover the day Wall Street collapsed. It also means Washington without Watergates, Vietnams and Cambodias — and without New Deals, Fair Deals, New Frontiers and Great Societies too.

To liquidate leadership as a role in national politics is to trade the benefits and the risks of presidentialism for those of constitutionalism. Constitutionalism means a slow-moving system that invites contention in public decision-making and generously distributes the power of veto among the participants. It means a system that depends on consensus, prefers the risk of deadlock to the risks of reliance on a powerful leader, and pays the price of

many little governments to avoid the costs of tyranny. Presidentialism means a White House empowered to cut through that system or break out of it. It means a Presidency equipped to monitor those forces, here and abroad, that critically affect the conditions of American life, and to step in and change them when discontent or danger threatens to rend the Republic or end it.

This is the essence of leadership. It is what we have licensed the modern Presidency to do since the days of the Great Depression. It is what made possible the best and the worst that Presidents Johnson and Nixon did. It is what we are now no longer sure we want, after 15 years of bad news from the White House; after Vietnam and Cambodia; after the end of the New Frontier and the dashed hopes of a Great Society; after Watergate; after witnessing Presidential power turned against political opposition as if it were insurgency, a threat to the Republic.

Under which of these options — constitutionalism or presidentialism — would the Republic be more likely to survive in the remainder of the century? No wonder leadership is to assert it or not — is President Carter's dilemma. It is his because leadership — to have it or not — is our dilemma as a people.

James S. Young, professor of government at the University of Virginia, directs a program on the Presidency at the Miller Center for Public Affairs there. This is the first of two articles.

# The Troubled Presidency: II

By James S. Young

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The Nixon Administration witnessed a historic confrontation between two different forms of government: Presidential government and constitutional government. Given the widespread reaction against Presidential government that the confrontation produced, can a strong Presidency be preserved while phasing out an imperial one? Can America enjoy the benefits of both constitutionalism and presidentialism, while avoiding the risk of deadlock on the one hand and of arbitrary rule on the other?

Until not so long ago, the country managed his fairly well. We kept alive our constitutional system and the slow-moving pluralistic politics that go along with it, while building a contingency system around the Presiden-

cy, able to act alone and fast to provide disaster prevention and relief. We sustained these two different kinds of government while avoiding a head-on collision between them. This was accomplished without amending our Constitution, as the French did when they created a contingency system under Charles de Gaulle. Instead, we stretched it to allow room for the chief executive to lead, and placed enormous popular trust in the incumbents of the Presidency.

We have relied on constitutional government for normal needs and reserved Presidential government for the extraordinary ones. Not least, we have maintained both constitutionalism and presidentialism by electing chief executives who have been skilled enough to work within a pluralistic framework, when that sufficed for the purpose, and sensible enough to re-

treat when a collision with constitutionalism threatened their license to lead.

What may be needed after Richard M. Nixon's Presidency to recapture that tenuous harmony between constitutionalism and presidentialism is much easier to describe than to accomplish. For it means involving the Presidency in a role that is the reverse of its own aggrandizement.

It means retrenching Presidential power in order to preserve it. It means winding down Presidential government in order to save the Presidency for the things only it can do. This implies statecraft of an entirely new sort in American political history. It implies disregarding much of the rule-book written in the 1950's and 1960's that shows the President how to get power.

It means disengaging the Presi-

dency from many of the problems that public expectations, campaign exigencies, news-media pressures and the Washington Establishment will demand that the President do something about. It means substantially abandoning White House efforts to presidentialize the bureaucracy that only end up bureaucratizing the Presidency. It means getting the Presidency substantially out of the business of managing the executive branch: ceding large parts of that domain to Congress, courts and Cabinet, but not ceding the President's power to pre-empt or intervene when reasons of state require. It means putting distance between the Presidency and the permanent government in Washington — distance enough to enable a President to watch the Government as the outsider he really is, to know when it is getting the country into serious trouble and when it isn't, to know when to step in and when to stay out.

Regaining the benefits of constitutionalism and presidentialism while avoiding the risks of each also means regaining the ability, within the Presidency at least, to distinguish between true and pseudo-crises, real alarms and false ones, threats to the Republic and mere problems for the Administration. It means statecraft based on a strategy of Presidential self-restraint.

Both imply the need for reconstituting the institutionalized Presidency — now grown larger than the whole Government in Washington during Jefferson's time — in order to curb its tendency to manufacture and retail uses for Presidential power beyond the purposes of disaster prevention and relief. Both imply the need, too, for a White House that is more ready to make Congress and the rest of Washington come up with solutions to pressing public problems than to impose solutions of its own.

This implies, in turn, a much freer use of the President's formidable power to veto, disallow and nullify policies that will not work, as well as much more selective use of his limited power to initiate policies that others are willing and able to implement.

Statecraft of this sort will ensure any President nowadays a unique place in history. Possibly it may even recreate a constituency for Presidential leadership that is now falling apart. But the latter is not very likely. For the things this kind of statecraft requires may not be the same things that win Presidential elections, boost the President's popularity, benefit his professional reputation, or give him a high performance rating in the world of issue politics.

Hardest but perhaps most important of all, statecraft that recaptures the balance between constitutionalism and presidentialism needs a President who can face with equanimity the prospect that he may become its casualty. Is it not time to judge President Carter's performance, for a change, in terms of this kind of statecraft?

James S. Young, professor of government at the University of Virginia, directs a program on the Presidency at the Miller Center for Public Affairs. This is the second of two articles.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/11/80

Chairman Campbell

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

Rick Hutcheson

KING & SPALDING

2500 TRUST COMPANY TOWER

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

404/572-4600

January 8, 1980

cc  
Scotty  
J

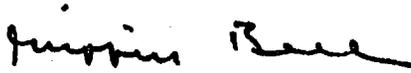
1800 M STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036  
202/466-7640

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

I enclose a copy of a letter regarding four deputy marshals here in Atlanta and the civil service reform procedures. It is self-explanatory.

This is what happens to a good system when the wrong people are appointed to administer it.

Warm wishes.



Griffin B. Bell

Encl.

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404/572-4600

1800 M STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036  
202/466-7640

January 8, 1980

Honorable Alice Daniel  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Alice:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Opinion and Orders in Frazier, et al. v. Bell, et al., Docket No. SC-79-3. I find this entire case to be outrageous. My understanding is that the four Deputy Marshals are white and were advancing their dissident views by claiming to be whistleblowers. Not having prevailed under that umbrella, one seems to have prevailed as a putative agent for minorities and women under the aegis of equal employment opportunities.

The government will hardly be able to stand any more civil service reform of the type here. I personally reviewed the action of the Chief Marshal in disciplining these Deputies and was satisfied that they should have been disciplined. My action as Attorney General was set aside by Mr. Swygert, a relatively inexperienced lawyer who has been appointed to a position where he can set aside the orders of people as high as cabinet secretaries with regard to their own personnel. This would apply equally to the President were the White House included under the civil service strictures.

Honorable Alice Daniel  
January 8, 1980  
Page Two

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At any rate I think you have done a good job in at least showing that there was nothing to the whistleblower claim. I am sure that there is nothing to the OEO claim either but the Merit Systems Protection Board has seemingly moved in to set up an OEO program on general principles rather than as a result of any conduct as it may have been directed toward the Deputies or in the Atlanta Marshal's office.

You will be interested in knowing that Frazier, the one out of four who prevailed, and who was off duty last year for seven months taking psychiatric treatment, has not reported for work in two months. He has been placed on leave without pay. One of the other three has arranged to go to work in the Department of Commerce and the other two have resigned. One of these resigned by walking out of the courtroom in Atlanta, leaving three prisoners unattended.

Hope you are doing well and that you like your job.

Sincerely,

  
Griffin B. Bell

GBB:fc

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1/11/80

FOR THE RECORD

JACK WATSON HAS A COPY OF  
THE ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1980

*Good*  
*C*

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT:

Corporation For Innovation Development  
in Congressman Watkin's District

Pursuant to your meeting with Wes Watkins, Berry Crawford of my staff contacted Jordan Baruch, Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology at Commerce, to pursue the matter of awarding a grant to establish a Corporation for Innovation Development (CID) in the Congressman's district.

Jordan met with Wes yesterday and subsequently informed me that such an award will be made, and that Wes' proposal is strong on its merits and will advance your Technology Innovation initiative.

Funds to establish this CID will be made available through the Industrial Technology Research and Development Foundation, a non-profit corporation at Durant, Oklahoma.

Needless to say, Wes Watkins is absolutely elated about this development.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
11 Jan 80

Mr. President:

Dr. Brzezinski has no comment  
on the attached memo.

Rick/Marion

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/11/80

Frank Press

The attached was returned in the  
President's outbox today and is  
forwarded to you for your informa-  
tion.

Rick Hutcheson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1980

Good

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Press *FP*

SUBJECT: Meeting on US-China S&T Relations

Last January you and Deng Xiao Ping signed an S&T agreement. The agreement established a framework for cooperation as well as a US-China Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation to plan, monitor and coordinate our bilateral cooperation. I will be in Beijing from January 21-24 to co-chair the first meeting of the Joint Commission. My Co-Chairman will be Vice Premier Fang Yi, the Chinese S&T czar, whom you met during the Deng visit.

The cooperation under the S&T agreement over the past year has been extremely active. We already have in force ten protocols for cooperation in specific areas such as space, student exchanges, agriculture, high energy physics, R&D management, atmospheric sciences, oceanography, and health. The most recent protocol was the one on hydro-electric power signed by the Vice President during his visit to China.

We have been able to accomplish much under these ten protocols in part because of China's recently increased emphasis on S&T. S&T is specifically one of the "four modernizations" which are the key to Deng's program, and it underlays the other three: agriculture, industry, and national defense. Through the S&T agreement we have opened the door for US business in many of these areas, such as in the communication satellite sale which will be worth several hundred million dollars to US industry. We have exchanged students and scholars, with nearly 600 Chinese having already entered under the governmental program. Our companies are likely to be at the forefront of the extensive hydro-electric dam construction program in China. A group of our leading industrial management experts were recently received in China with great enthusiasm and were invited to help in setting up China's management training programs. In all cases we have followed your guidance of ensuring that we either get a scientific quid pro quo or that the Chinese pay for the governmental assistance that they obtain.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on January 10, 1986

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ESDN: NLC-126-20-5-1-3  
BY: *KS* NARA DATE *12/7/13*

CONFIDENTIAL

2

In sum, the arrangements under the S&T agreement are giving us trade opportunities, influence with the current and future technological leadership of China, and good will. The environment created by the S&T agreement has also facilitated commercial contacts in related technological areas. For example, a number of US companies are now exploring for oil off China's shores, and drilling will begin within a year.

The US side of the Joint Commission is a highly competent and prestigious group. It includes the President of the National Academy of Sciences, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of NASA, the Under Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of Research of the Department of Energy, and the Director of ICA. It also includes several distinguished private members such as Marvin Goldberger, President of Cal Tech; David Bell, Vice President of the Ford Foundation; and Robert Adams, Director of Research of the 3M Company.

The Joint Commission meeting will review work to date and plan future work including new protocols in areas which you have approved: environmental science, transportation, basic sciences, and housing construction technology. We expect to be able to sign at the meeting two protocols on cooperation in areas of geology as well as a Memorandum of Understanding for the sale of a Landsat D ground station to China.

The Chinese continue to show interest in expanding even further the areas of cooperation. Among others, they want agreements in areas such as aeronautics and electronics which would pose some problems from the standpoint of sensitive technologies. They will also continue pressuring us on relaxing our export controls. Despite this, I fully expect the meeting to be successful and to continue the highly valuable process of cooperation which has been begun under your leadership.

CONFIDENTIAL~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

11 Jan 80

Jack Watson  
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
ARNIE MILLER *AAA*

SUBJECT: Deputy Administrator of the Agency for  
International Development (AID)

We join Doug Bennet in recommending you nominate Joseph C. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Administrator of AID. Wheeler is a career AID employee and is presently Assistant Administrator of AID's Mideast program. Tom Ehrlich, Director of IDCA, and Henry Owen concur with the recommendation.

Wheeler is a seasoned AID professional. The Mideast program, which he now administers, is in many respects AID's most complex. The dollar amounts are large; the diplomacy is complicated; and the need to serve both developmental and political objectives is unique in AID. In addition, Wheeler has had eight years experience as director of the AID mission in Pakistan.

Wheeler is respected and trusted by his AID colleagues, and his presence will reassure AID missions around the world that the Administration's effort to reform foreign assistance will strengthen the program rather than damage it.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Joseph C. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Director of the Agency for International Development.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

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JOSEPH C. WHEELER  
Massachusetts

EXPERIENCE:

1977 - Present      Assistant Administrator, Bureau for  
Near East, AID, Washington, D. C.

1969 - 1977        Director, AID Mission to Pakistan,  
Islamabad, Pakistan.

1967 - 1969        Deputy Assistant Administrator,  
Bureau for Near East and South Asia,  
AID, Washington, D. C.

1965 - 1967        Director, AID Mission to Jordan,  
Amman, Jordan.

1963 - 1965        Director, Office of Greece, Turkey, Iran,  
Cyprus and Central Treaty Organization  
Affairs, AID, Washington, D. C.

1961 - 1963        Peace Corps Staff - Washington and  
New Delhi, India.

EDUCATION:

1951                M.A., Harvard Graduate School of Public  
Administration.

1950                M.P.A., Harvard Graduate School of Public  
Administration.

1948                B.A., Bowdoin College

PERSONAL:

White Male  
Age 53  
Democrat



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT: Follow-up to December 15, 1979 Meeting of the Presidential Advisory Board on Ambassadorial Appointments *That we approved*

You recently received a notebook containing the Board's selections of non-career ambassadors for ten countries. The notebook also lists foreign service officer candidates for each embassy.

We suggest you consider at least four non-career appointments among the ten ambassadorships\*; we have listed below, in order of priority, six embassies and our suggested non-career choices as ambassadors:

- (1) Mexico - We understand that you have already discussed with the Secretary three leading candidates: Professor Julian Nava, Esteban Torres and Viron P. Vaky, a career foreign service officer, whom Secretary Vance favors. As you know, we previously recommended Julian Nava. ✓
- (2) Nepal - The Advisory Panel approved Philip Trimble, who was strongly recommended to Jack by Mayor Koch. Trimble, 40, is a Harvard Law graduate and, from 1974-1978, was an assistant legal advisor in the State Department. Trimble is knowledgeable about Nepal and Asia, and would be a good representative of the United States. ✓

There is some question as to when a vacancy will occur in the post. But, we recommend strongly that you agree in principle with the Secretary that Trimble will be the next ambassador.

\*We also recommend a decision concerning Costa Rica be deferred for a week. The Board approved Jack Vaughn, 57, who is strongly supported by the Vice President. Vaughn, however, is under active consideration for other posts. If Vaughn is not chosen for the other positions, we believe he would be a good choice for Ambassador to Costa Rica. }

*Jack - all of this sounds etc - after (NSC) - (State) (Horn) consultation, give me a recommendation - Let's don't drag it out - It seems that we have several*

*is made on Nava*

*ek*

- (3) Luxembourg - Henry L. Kimelman, 58, who was supported by the Vice President and Frank Church, among others. He was approved for Haiti, but would be a good choice for Luxembourg. Kimelman has been a successful businessman in the Caribbean, as well as a long-time supporter of the Democratic Party. From 1967 to 1969, Kimelman served as Assistant to then Secretary of the Interior Morris Udall. Kimelman is a competent man, whose appointment would be applauded by most segments of the Democratic Party.
- (4) Finland - The Advisory Panel approved Madeleine Haas Russell, who was recommended by Senator Cranston, among others. Evan Dobbelle and Hamilton Jordan also support her candidacy. Russell, 62, is a distinguished professional woman who has been very active in a broad range of domestic and international issues. She is a trustee of Brandeis University and the Asia Foundation, as well as a Democratic National Committee woman.

If you decide on a foreign service officer for any of the above embassies, you may want to select non-career ambassadors for the following additional posts:

- (5) Haiti - Madeleine Haas Russell, if you prefer someone else for Finland. Russell is fluent in French. She was approved for Finland and Luxembourg, but would be a good choice for Haiti.
- (6) Senegal - Walter Carrington, 49, who is strongly supported by Louis Martin. Carrington, a Harvard Law graduate, served as the Peace Corps Regional Director for Africa and is presently the Executive Vice President of the African-American Institute.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON  
ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

Federal Council on Aging

On April 24, 1979 you approved a list of candidates for nomination to the Federal Council on Aging. Due to the death of Louise Gerrard, Ph.D., we submit the following person who has been recommended by Secretary Harris and Nelson Cruikshank.

Shimeji Kanazawa (Hawaii): Former Chairman, State Commission on Aging. Member, University of Hawaii Gerontology Center Program Planning Committee and the Food Education Advisory Commission. Recommended by Senators Matsunaga and Inouye and Governor Ariyoshi.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Shimeji Kanazawa as a member of the Federal Council on Aging.

approve

disapprove

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## R E S U M E

NAME AND ADDRESS: KANAZAWA, Shimeji  
2316 Oahu Avenue  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 Phone: (808) 949-7101

### PERSONAL:

Born: December 29, 1915, USA Citizen  
Marital Status: Married to Kinji Kanazawa - Attorney at Law  
Family Status: Son, Sidney, 25, USC Law '78  
Daughter, Joni, 23, Senior UH  
Ethnic Background: Japanese  
Languages Spoken: English and Japanese

### EDUCATION:

University of Hawaii, 1952-1955 (left to raise family)  
Chamberlain School of Retailing, Boston, Massachusetts, 1948-1950  
Student Body President, 1948-1950  
Invited back, 1961, to counsel and assist in revamping  
curriculum  
Kinji Kanazawa Real Estate School, 1952, Broker's License  
(inactive)

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Administrative Assistant, Kohala High School, 1934-1941  
Acting Vice-Principal, Secretary, Teacher in Office Training

Diplomatic Service, Executive Secretary, Swedish Vice-Consulate  
in Charge of Japanese Interests, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1942-1945.  
On loan from the Department of Education as a liaison between  
civilian and military government during World War II. As a  
token of appreciation, awarded a trip through 35 states by  
the military, Swedish Government and the American Red Cross  
with full diplomatic privileges.

Secretary to Loan Guarantee Officer, Veterans Administration,  
Honolulu, 1946-1947, administrative details

Retail Training Experiences:  
Filene's of Boston, 1948, Supervisory; 1961 Training Depart-  
ment  
Jordan Marsh of Boston, 1949, Supervisory  
McInerny, 1951, Sales; Sears, Office Management, 1951  
Liberty House, Buyer, 1953-1955

Department of Education:  
Teacher-Coordinator, In-Service Retail Training to retail  
clerks on all the islands, 1950-1951

Teacher-Coordinator, Retail Training, McKinley High School, 1951-1952 (Students from Kaimuki, Roosevelt, and Farrington High Schools were grouped together)

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCES:

- State Commission on Children and Youth, 1960-1968 (limited by statute).  
Chairman, "Laws Affecting Family Life and Youth" Committee, 1961 (follow-up of White House Conference on Children and Youth, 1960). Marriage and Divorce laws were updated and legislated.
- State Commission on Aging, 1967-1976 (limited by statute)  
Chairman of Commission, 1973-1976  
Developed Comprehensive Master Plan for the Elderly  
Obtained Retired Senior Volunteer Program Grant Award  
Obtained Nutrition Grant Awards  
Establishment of Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs
- Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs, 1977  
Chairman, Older Americans Month, 1978  
Chairman, White House Conference on Aging in 1981
- Kuakini Medical Center, 1976, first and only woman director in its 75th history; also serving on Administrative Fiscal and Kuakini Home Committees.
- Aloha United Way, 1966 to present served in various roles:  
One of first three women directors;  
Chairman of Budget Panels, Vice-President,  
Central Budget and Allocation Committee.
- Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii, 1973 to present  
Served as director, treasurer, and vice-president
- UH Gerontology Center Program Planning Committee, 1977 -  
Vice-Chairman, Steering Committee  
Chairman, Community Resources Committee

OTHER VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCES:

- President, Lawyers' Wives of Hawaii, 1961-1962  
Culture and Arts in Hawaii, Executive Board, 1973 to present  
Moiliili Community Center, since 1951, involved in Annual Meeting arrangements and other crisis functions  
Moiliili Nishi Hongwanji Mission, Auditor, 1968-1975  
UH Summer Institute Advisory Board (Gerontology), 1977  
International Women's Year, 1977, State Coordinating Committee  
Conducted workshops in Aging  
Pacific Elderly Research Project, Consultant, 1977  
UH Food Education Advisory Committee, 1977 -  
National Committee Seniors for Carter/Mondale, 1976  
Chairman, Hawaii's Unit of Seniors; attended meetings in Atlanta, and Washington, D. C.

Susannah Wesley Community Center, Youth Intake Center  
Resource Committee, 1977 -  
Elderly/Youth Development Project, Chairman, Steering  
Committee, 1977 -

CONFERENCES ATTENDED:

Represented the Commission on Aging on all conferences held  
re: State Agencies on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging  
during 1973-1976  
Represented Governor George R. Ariyoshi at numerous state  
functions and gave speeches in his behalf  
National Forum on Aging, sponsored by AARP-NRTA, 1974  
JACL Nisei Retirement Planning Conference, SF 1976  
Pre-Retirement Conference, Aloha United Way, Panel, 1976  
IV-B Minority Grant Review Panel, 1976

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

Governor's Special Committee for Emperor of Japan's Visit - 1976  
Director, Governor's Bicentennial Conference on Aging, 1976  
Stimulated national interest; included youths from high  
schools and colleges, over 1,200 participants  
American Bar Association Meetings  
Chairman, Arrangements Committee for 1967 Meeting  
Chairman, Transportation for Women's Events, 1967 and 1974  
Local Advisory Committee for convention in 1980  
Community Leaders' Tour of the Peoples' Republic of China, 1977  
Invited for a three-week tour of selected leaders,  
five provinces (16 men, 2 women)  
National Conference in Boston sponsored by the Massachusetts  
Department of Elder Affairs, 1974; invited to present a  
paper "Old Age--A Hawaiian Look"

COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS:

Governor's Certificate of Appreciation, 1976  
Volunteer of the Year - 1975 - Volunteer, Information & Referral  
Resolution No. 49, Hawaii State Commission on Aging  
SR No. 453, Senate Resolution  
HR No. 90, House Resolution  
Congressional Record, Vol. 122, February 10, 1976, #17  
All of the above were related to appreciation of dedicated  
service to the people of Hawaii especially the elderly.

Who's Who in Hawaii  
Who's Who of American Women

FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE AGING

Independent

AUTHORITY:

P.L. 93-29 of May 3, 1973, Title II, Sec. 205  
(37 Stat. 33)

METHOD:

Ex officio and nominated to the Senate

MEMBERS:

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, ex officio  
Commissioner on Aging, ex officio  
and  
FIFTEEN members appointed by the President with the  
advice and consent of the Senate

NOTE: Members shall be appointed so as to be  
representative of older Americans,  
national organizations with an interest  
in aging, business, labor, and the general  
public. At least five of the members  
shall themselves be older persons.

CHAIRMAN:

Designated from among the members appointed to the  
Council.

TERM:

THREE YEARS, except of the members first appointed,  
five shall be appointed for a term of one year, five  
shall be appointed for a term of two years, and five  
shall be appointed for a term of three years, as  
designated by the President at the time of appointment.  
Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior  
to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor  
was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder  
of such term. Members shall be eligible for reappoint-  
ment and may serve after the expiration of their terms  
until their successors have taken office. (HOLDOVERS)

FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE AGING

Independent

SALARY:

Daily rate of GS-18 while serving on business of the Council, including traveltime, and may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

PURPOSE:

The Council shall meet at the call of the Chairman but not less often than four times a year to advise and assist the President and the Commissioner on Aging on matters relating to the needs of the elderly and to serve as a spokesman on behalf of the elderly by making recommendations to the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Commissioner on Aging and the Congress. Beginning with the year 1974 the Council shall make such interim reports as it deems advisable and an annual report of its findings and recommendations to the President not later than March 31 of each year. The President shall transmit each such report to the Congress together with his comments and recommendations.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/11/80

FOR THE RECORD:

BRZEZINSKI RECIEVED A COPY OF  
THE ATTACHED.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*good*  
*J*

January 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR:

*fyi*

~~SUSAN CLOUGH~~

FROM:

ROBERT PASTOR

*Rol*

SUBJECT:

Arrest of U.S. Citizen in Venezuela

On December 31 Tom Thornton sent you a note to find out if the President knew Robert Meredith, who had been arrested in Venezuela. The President confirmed that he knew Mr. Meredith and noted that if there were no legal charges against Mr. Meredith, he should be released.

This is to inform you that Mr. Meredith was released on January 8 and that the Embassy in Caracas is assisting him.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1980

Mr. President:

NSC has no comment.

Rick/Patti

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

C

January 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER *LNC*  
SUBJECT: Argentine Grain Situation.

I talked this morning with Walter Klein, the President of the American side of Bunge, the worldwide Argentine-based grain company. He advised me that according to his sources the Argentine grain situation is as follows:

1. The Argentine crop year is the opposite of ours, running from March through February, instead of October through September.
2. For the current crop year ending February 1980 Argentina has a commercial exportable surplus of 3,600,000 tons of wheat, of which 1 million has been sold to the Soviet Union. The balance is fully committed to others. For corn, Argentina's exportable surplus for this same crop year was approximately 5.5 million tons plus an exportable surplus of 3 million tons of sorghum. The corn surplus was sold in approximately equal quantities to the Soviet Union, Spain and Italy. The Soviet purchases were 1.588 million tons. The Soviets bought no sorghum from this year's crop.
3. For the crop year beginning March 1980, Argentina expects to have a similar surplus of all three crops, i.e., 3.6 million tons of wheat, 5.5 million tons of corn and 3 million tons of sorghum. The wheat is expected to move in the same pattern as last year. Up to now, the corn and sorghum are not fully sold, and this is the normal pattern since the U. S. is the largest exporter and the importing countries usually place their orders here and in Canada before going to Argentina and Australia. The crops for the year beginning March 1980 are not yet harvested.
4. Klein is advised that within the past few days the Soviets have bought 400,000 tons of corn from the next Argentine crop year from an Argentine grain firm called NIDERA, and that they have bought another 800,000 tons from an unknown firm. However, the Argentine export licenses for these transactions have not yet been issued.

5. Normally, large Argentine export transactions become known to the trade within a few days after they are made. Accordingly, we may hear of additional transactions very shortly.

6. In Klein's judgment, the Soviets will probably be able to succeed in purchasing a substantial quantity of the Argentine corn and sorghum for the next crop year. He reasons that they will pay premium prices, and that the other importing countries, knowing of the U. S. surplus created by the embargo, will be unwilling to match these prices and will instead transfer their purchases to the United States.

7. In his judgment as a student of the U. S. grain markets they now appear to be steady. However, he expects the embargo to have a generally depressing effect throughout the year until it becomes clear to the farmers and to the trade that the embargo quantities will not re-enter the market at prices below the pre-embargo levels.

Assuming that the above information can be confirmed from other sources, it would appear that the best tactic is to urge Argentina to hold Soviet purchases for the next crop year to approximately the same levels as in the current crop year, i.e., 1 million tons of wheat, 1.588 million tons of corn, and some minimum level of sorghum (which the Soviets apparently did not purchase this year). However, this may be difficult since it is likely that the other traditional buyers from Argentina will not pay as much as the Soviets, and since Argentina will be unlikely to accept the current decline in U. S. prices as the standard it should accept on sales of Argentine grain to its other traditional customers.

Mr. Klein will furnish me and his usual contacts at USDA any additional information he acquires. His telephone number is 212 943 6600.

cc: Dr. Brzezinski  
Stu Eizenstat  
Warren Christopher  
James Williams  
Dale Hathaway  
Charles Schultze

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
1/11/80

FOR THE RECORD:

FRANK MOORE HAS A COPY OF THE  
ATTACHED.

January 10, 1980

*Done  
(Hawaii)  
C*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL CABLE

*Bill Frank Noce*

SUBJECT: TOM DOWNEY (D-NY)

Tom and his wife Chris are on their way to a 4-day meeting in Tokyo as part of an Inter-Parliamentary Exchange. They will visit with the Prime Minister and most of the top economic officials in Japan.

He would like to talk briefly with you about any messages or impressions he can help deliver on behalf of the United States. He also has a suggestion for your consideration to be included in the State of the Union Address. It relates to an already authorized military program (at the cost of \$200 million) to improve the hard target kill capability of the cruise missile (Digis Smac). *X 100*  
*CEP*

Finally, he wants to discuss with you the timing of his endorsement of your re-election. He will be at the following number for the evening and for the balance of tomorrow until his departure for Japan: (808) 661-3611, Ext. 4033

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
1/11/80

Jack Watson  
John White

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

Rick Hutcheson/pm

cc: Stu Eizenstat

46

NAME Ed Koch

-- 557 --

TITLE Mayor of New York City

CITY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number--Home (212) 570-4752

Work (212) 566-5700

Other (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by Jack  
Jack Watson

Date of Request Jan. 11, 1980

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Ed called you yesterday afternoon. I recommend that you return his call for the reasons set forth in the attached memorandum.

NOTES: (Date of Call 1-11 )

*I told him Jack & J White will help as much as possible J*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
SUBJECT: Telephone Call From Ed Koch

Ed called you yesterday afternoon, and I recommend that you return his call. Virtually everytime he has called you in the past, I have returned the call and handled the matter without having to bother you. Although I suspect I could do the same thing with this call, I think it is a good idea every once in a while for Ed to speak directly to you. Before you speak with him, I wanted you to have the following information:

- \* Yesterday morning Gene Eidenberg, John White of OMB and Roger Altman of Treasury met with Ed and his senior budget staff in New York City to discuss the City's forthcoming FY 1981 and 1982 budgets.
- \* The meeting was at Ed's request to discuss federal help in meeting substantial gaps in the New York City budget for the two up-coming years; (Ed is seeking 100-200 million in help this year, roughly half of which would be forthcoming if your supplemental fiscal assistance and GRS proposals were enacted).
- \* There is some urgency in Ed's request, however, because on Monday, January 15, he must make public his budget plans for the two years to the Emergency Financial Control Board and to Treasury.
- \* The meeting yesterday was amicable, and Gene has returned with some specific ideas from Ed which are within existing Federal budget totals, and on which Gene has promised Ed careful consideration.
- \* Gene, John and Roger were very explicit about the limits of our potential help, while acknowledging that we want to do everything reasonably possible to help.

I suspect that Ed is calling to ask your personal help in directing further incremental assistance to New York City.

I suggest that you indicate your prior knowledge of Gene's visit and your desire to help as much as possible, given very severe budget constraints of your own. You will obviously not want to make any firm or specific commitments.

Ed has also previously expressed his concerns about the effect of the new wage guidelines that are being proposed by the Pay Board on the up-coming city labor negotiations and, therefore, on the City's forthcoming budgets.

I suggest that you say that you are aware of his concerns, and that I have been discussing the problem with Bob Russell of COWPS and will keep Ed fully informed of the developments on the issue.

Our working relationship with Ed continues to be excellent.

2:00pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Meeting with A. Vernon Weaver, Friday, January 11, 1980, 2 p.m., Oval Office

Vernon Weaver has requested this meeting for Arthur Levitt, Chairman of the White House Conference on Small Business, and himself, to brief you on the White House Conference on Small Business which begins on Sunday evening, January 13, and ends at noon on Thursday, January 17. As you know, you are scheduled to address the opening session of this Conference on Sunday evening.

I believe that Vernon will make the following points:

1. Although the delegates were initially somewhat suspicious about the Conference, Vernon believes that they have now generally been disabused of the notion that the Administration is trying merely to engender political support or to push them toward the adoption of certain Administration programs.
2. Vernon also believes that the delegates will not become polarized on minority and women's issues, although there have been some concerns expressed about this.
3. Despite the concerns expressed by some, particularly Congressman Joseph Addabbo, the Conference is not weighted heavily with Republicans on panels, although a significant number of the delegate business-people may be Republican.
4. Although there was no attempt whatsoever by the Administration to influence the selection of delegates, Vernon is pleased with the percentages of minority and women delegates. (Of the 2,100 delegates, 1,800 are expected to attend the Conference).

Vernon may also ask you about your reaction to his recommendation that you announce in your speech on Sunday that you will reconvene the White House Conference on Small Business in 1982. There is a separate decision memorandum on you desk now regarding that recommendation. There is a difference of opinion among some of your advisors on the wisdom of your making such an announcement, and their reasons, pro and con, are set out for your review.

This meeting is scheduled to last 15 minutes. Mr. Levitt, whom you appointed to chair the Conference, is President of the American Stock Exchange and has taken an active role in the Conference preparations. For your information, we have recently awarded a \$10 million UDAG to New York City to keep the American Stock Exchange in the City. Arthur Levitt was very pleased with the award.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : AL MCDONALD *AM*

SUBJECT : Communicating Presidential Decisions  
re Afghanistan

Attached is a summary of communications activities underway following your decisions on Soviet trade. This is among the most extensive, coordinated efforts of its kind the Administration has launched. We are seeking supplemental opportunities with each unit to keep on the offensive during the next 10 days.

As you have directed, we are insisting that no statements are to be made except on policy positions you have approved.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES  
FOLLOWING SOVIET TRADE DECISIONS

WHITE HOUSE

Internal

White House Senior Staff and Cabinet

Briefings

General briefing -  
Cabinet Room - Jan. 4

Cabinet meeting - Jan. 7

Senior Staff meetings - daily

Communications

Commerce, State Q's & A's  
and USDA backgrounder -  
Jan. 5

Distribution of  
Presidential talking points  
summary, grain action  
summaries, hot line  
numbers - Jan. 9

Agricultural market reports -  
daily

Congressional Liaison

Briefings

Presidential briefing of  
Members of Congress - Jan. 8

Cabinet briefing of Members  
Jan. 14 or 15

Communications

Transmissions to all Members  
of Congress summary of  
talking points and grain  
actions - Jan. 9

Transmission to all Members  
gasohol announcement and  
fact sheet - Jan. 11?

Public Liaison

Briefings

Presidential briefing breakfast for  
foreign policy leaders - Jan. 9

Presidential briefing breakfast for  
opinion leaders - Jan. 11

Cabinet briefing luncheon for opinion  
leaders - Jan. 11

Cabinet briefing luncheon for opinion  
leaders - Jan. 15

PressBriefings

Briefing prior to  
President's speech - Jan. 4

Press briefings - daily

Previously scheduled  
editors' meetings - Jan. 9,  
week of Jan. 14

Communications

Radio activities on  
key spokesman -  
Jan. 8 and 9

Backgrounder on grain  
sale restrictions for  
distribution to  
out-of-town media -  
Jan. 11

Backgrounder on total  
sanctions package for  
mailing - week of  
Jan. 14

Taping of 6 TV phone  
interviews - Jan. 11

State and Local LiaisonBriefingsCommunications

Telephone calls to  
Iowa State, county  
and city officials  
to explain new program -  
Jan. 9

PoliticalBriefingsCommunicationsDEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUREBriefings

Secy Bergland press  
conference - Jan. 5

Press briefing on grain  
actions - Jan. 8

Communications

Established toll-  
free telephone bank  
to answer questions -  
Jan. 7

Press release on grains  
actions - Jan. 8

Direct line for "rumor control"  
from future markets to DOA:  
Dawson Ahalt(447-8651) -  
Jan. 9

Briefings of agricultural  
press - daily at 11 a.m.

County offices of  
Agricultural Conservation  
and Stabilization Service  
calling eligible farmers  
to explain new grain  
provisions - week of  
Jan. 7

Major announcements carried  
on radio actualities -  
week of Jan. 7

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Briefings

Meeting of 200 Washington  
representatives and trade  
organizations - Jan. 7

Meeting of Industry Sector  
Advisory Committees -  
Jan. 14 or 15

Communications

Circulation to regional  
offices of Q's & A's  
Jan. 8

Mailing to ISACs  
and Washington  
representatives of major  
companies in trade -  
Jan. 16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Briefings

Press conference for  
foreign policy writers  
Jan. 5

Communications

Cable to embassies on  
President's action  
Jan. 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Briefings

(Briefings following national security/technology decisions)

Communications

9:45AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1980

CP  
/

MEETING WITH NATIONAL OPINION LEADERS  
ON IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Friday, January 11, 1980

9:45 a.m. - 10 a.m.

The State Dining Room

From: Anne Wexler *AW*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss recent events in Iran and Afghanistan with national leaders from a wide range of constituencies.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: This is the second in a series of four meetings on Iran and Afghanistan. You participated in the first, a breakfast meeting with foreign policy experts on January 9, and will participate in the January 11 breakfast. Cy Vance or Zbig Brzezinski will be the principal speakers at the last two, which will be luncheon meetings on January 11 and 15.

B. Participants: The audience will consist of about 125 prominent men and women, drawn from the following constituencies: business, labor, agriculture, academia, state and local government, women's groups, minorities, ethnics, veterans and military organizations, and religious groups. A list of those who have accepted our invitation is attached.

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer only (no press).

III. AGENDA

After breakfast, which will be served about 8:30 a.m., Cy Vance will brief the group on Iran and Afghanistan. Cy will then answer questions until you arrive. (See attached agenda.)

IV. TALKING POINTS

Following your instructions to Zbig's office regarding the Congressional briefing, no talking points will be submitted.

MEETING WITH NATIONAL OPINION LEADERS ON IRAN & AFGHANISTAN

Friday, January 11, 1980  
The State Dining Room

Agenda

8:30 a.m.	Guests arrive and are seated	
8:35 a.m.	Breakfast is served	
9:00 a.m.	Introductory Remarks	Anne Wexler
9:00 a.m.	Briefing on Iran & Afghanistan	Cyrus Vance
9:15 a.m.	Discussion, Questions & Answers	Cyrus Vance
9:45 a.m.	Remarks	The President

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
1/11/80

Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

Lloyd

CBS Evening News

OLYMPICS--Carter goes on record as saying the U.S. prefers not to withdraw from the summer Olympics, but he leaves open that possibility. In an East Room speech to unveil a youth jobs program, Carter is shown saying he is convinced the U.S. and those who stand with it will prevail against the Soviets. The administration is increasingly interested in switching the site of the summer Olympic games; Mondale is shown in Iowa openly supporting the idea. Canadian officials are not sure they want the games again. The Olympic Committee head says he could accept another site. Administration officials say other nations have expressed support for a switch in sites. Robert Pierpoint/2:32

IRAN--A new Gallup poll shows support of Carter's handling of the Iran crisis has fallen to 62 percent approval, 30 percent disapproval. Eight percent were not sure. A/:17

GRAIN--Argentina won't join U.S. grain sanctions against the Soviet Union. Canada and Australia will support them. An Italian company still plans to sell nuclear power equipment to the Soviets. A/:40

IRAN--A group of the militants holding the hostages in Tehran meets with Khomeini in Qom. The militants have been waiting for Khomeini to rule on their demand that Laingen be turned over to them. Bert Quint/1:10

Tabriz is quiet Thursday. A/:16

AFGHAN--The UN General Assembly takes up consideration of a resolution deploring the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Afghanistan's and Poland's ministers argue that the situation is none of the UN's business; Japan's and China's ministers say it is a threat to world peace. There is broad and strong opposition in the UN to the Soviet moves, and the assembly is expected to adopt the resolution in a few days. Richard C. Hottelet/2:08

Fighting between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels reportedly cuts the major supply route between Kabul and the Soviet Union. Western sources say Faizabad has been captured by the rebels. Correspondent looks at a hospital in Pakistan where hundreds of Afghan rebels have gone for treatment. Supplies are running short there. Bruce Dunning/2:05

Footage of a freelance Canadian crew's film of rebel territory in South Central Afghanistan is aired. Many of the rebels are defectors from the regular Afghan army. David Culhane/2:17

GRAIN--A late rally causes soybean prices to rise on grain markets. The Agriculture Department says if the longshoremen's boycott continues, the U.S. won't be able to deliver grain exempted from the embargo to the Soviets. A/:45

1980--Rep. Anderson, who campaigned for months in almost total obscurity, says there has been a sudden surge in recognition of him since the Iowa debate. Anderson's campaign workers insist the debate brought

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