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*Files*  
*Done 4/3/80*

*9:45*  
*4/3*

*Phil*  
*Fran*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
March 28, 1980

*ok*  
*J*

CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

MEETING: A photo-opportunity with Congressmen Tony Coelho and Norman Mineta to present them with the "National Medic Alert Week" proclamation.

LENGTH: 5 minutes

DATE: any time week of March 31; prefer April 1 or 2

PURPOSE: To present Congressmen Coelho and Mineta with copies of the proclamation that you signed on March 20th.

BACKGROUND:

- 1) Congressman Coelho has been extremely helpful with legislation. He has actively worked to encourage his colleagues to endorse the President.
- 2) The week of April 7 will be National Medic Alert Week. Distribution of the photo to the press early in the week would be very helpful to Medic Alert's efforts to publicize their program.
- 3) The program is a good one - no cost to the government, currently benefiting one million Americans, nearly one-fifth of the nation's population is afflicted with medical problems that are difficult to detect in emergency situations.

EVENT DETAILS:

Location - Oval Office

Participants - Congressmen Tony Coelho and Norman Mineta

Press Coverage - White House Photographer

INITIAL REQUESTER: Jim Copeland

APPROVED BY  
FRANK MOORE: *F.M.*

DATE OF SUBMISSION: *Mar 28, 1980*

cc: Phil Wise

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1980

CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULING REQUEST

MEETING: Signing Ceremony for The GAO Act

DATE: April 1, 2, or 3, 1980

LENGTH: 5 minutes

BACKGROUND: The Congress has just passed the GAO Act which was sponsored by Congressman Jack Brooks. This final version of the bill is the product of many months of negotiation between its sponsors and the administration to reach an acceptable agreement. Jack Brooks' cooperation has been especially valuable. We recommend that the President have a brief signing ceremony to honor Brooks for his years of work on the bill.

EVENT DETAILS: Location: The Oval Office

Participants: The President, Congressman Brooks  
Senator Glenn, Elmer Statts, Frank Moore

Press Plan: White House Photographer

INITIAL REQUESTER: Frank Moore  
Jim McIntyre

APPROVED BY FRANK MOORE: F.M.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 31, 1980

cc: Phil Wise

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APR 8

*J. Jones*  
*Done 4/3/80*

*7.50*  
*9/3*

*ok*  
*J*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MAR 28 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jim McIntyre *Jim*  
Frank Moore

SUBJECT: Signing Ceremony for The GAO Act

The Congress has just passed the General Accounting Office Act, sponsored by Jack Brooks, and the enrolled bill will be on your desk shortly.

As you will recall, the bill has the following major provisions: a) it gives the GAO authority to perform limited audits of previously unvouchered accounts with appropriate exceptions approved by you; b) it authorizes the Comptroller General to sue contractors, departments and agencies (again with exceptions) for records that are necessary for him to perform his statutory functions; and c) it changes the term of the Deputy Comptroller General to be co-terminous with that of the Comptroller General, and establishes a commission to recommend three names to you to fill a vacancy that arises in either office.

This final version of the bill is the product of many months of negotiation between its sponsors and the Administration to reach an acceptable agreement. Jack Brooks' cooperation has been especially valuable.

We recommend that you hold a brief signing ceremony early next week to honor Jack Brooks for his years of work on this bill. The ceremony would be quite small, attended by Jack, Senator Glenn, Elmer Staats, and a few key staff members.

If you approve, we will arrange a time with Phil Wise before the Easter recess begins.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1980

2:25  
4/3/80

ok  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL WISE

FROM: BILL SIMPSON  
JIM FREE

SUBJECT: LSU President Paul Murrell visiting with the President

The History Department at LSU has recently published a work entitled, "The Encyclopedia of Southern History". Paul Murrell, President of LSU would like to personally present a copy of this work to the President, on behalf of the University. If a brief appointment for President Murrell were approved perhaps members of the Louisiana Congressional Delegation could be invited to the presentation.

Thank you.

# Mobil Oil Corporation

150 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

WILLIAM P. TAVOULAREAS  
PRESIDENT

CONFIDENTIAL

April 3, 1980

Alfred E. Kahn, Chairman  
Council on Wage and Price Stability  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kahn:

On grounds of basic fairness and good sense, we call upon you to discontinue your present campaign against Mobil. It will not, we respectfully submit, further the objectives of COWPS in achieving compliance with its voluntary wage and price standards publicly to chastise a large corporation for "violating" those standards, where the violation is based solely on a retroactive change in those standards and where the supposed violator can show that it was clearly in compliance with those standards as they were in effect at the time the products were sold. Under those circumstances we believe the actions of the President in publicly castigating Mobil on two occasions as being out of compliance are unfair and unwise. Your attention is respectfully directed to the Mobil Op-Ed advertisement which appeared in today's New York Times and to a telegram we have sent to the President today, (copies of both of which are attached). This sets forth in detail what we believe is an accurate account of the sequence of events.

Our concern over the Government's position regarding this matter has been heightened, moreover, by certain information which has just come to our attention. It has been reported to us that a White House plan of action to punish Mobil was recommended to you in a memorandum dated March 21, 1980, from Terrence L. O'Rourke. This memorandum, we understand, outlines a government-wide plan to punish Mobil for having made a hostile response to COWPS, that it calls upon the cabinet members to review all points of contact with Mobil and list all discretionary actions the President or his subordinates could take which would have a punitive effect on Mobil.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE  
MARKING BY Jay DATE 7/18/90

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Mobil

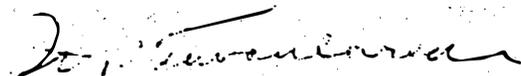
- 2 -

I am sure you can appreciate our concern regarding this report. It seems inconceivable to us that in the year 1980 a senior advisor in the White House would even consider attempting the misuse of the full panoply of federal government power to enforce a supposedly voluntary program, particularly when so-called "non-compliance" is based solely on a retroactive change in COWPS rules. I would be sincerely grateful if you would advise me whether any such plan of action is being given consideration by the Government. We sincerely hope that neither you nor the President would even momentarily contemplate such unprecedented steps to support a voluntary program. I am sure it is obvious that the implementation of such a program under these circumstances would be viewed as an attempt at a radical enlargement of the powers of the Executive Branch which, among other things, could materially change the manner in which the private sector in this country would function in the future.

Mobil wholeheartedly supports the objectives of the President's voluntary program to attempt to bring inflation into line. In order to enable us to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the interests of our stockholders, I would appreciate your advising me whether any such plan of action as that described in the reported memorandum is under consideration and whether any Government action to implement it is contemplated.

If the report of such a plan is true, I have to say, as a private citizen, that I am profoundly shocked. Can the United States Government at any level, let alone the White House, be seriously considering a concerted government-wide plan to injure a private citizen because he disagrees with the government's retroactive interpretation of the rules of a so-called voluntary program?

Very truly yours,

  
William P. Tavoulareas

WPT:jm

Enclosures

cc: President Carter  
Lloyd Cutler  
Jody Powell

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W.P. TAVOULAREAS-25

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TGMUS

.NYCUSMB 15631 040380

(PRESIDENT CARTER COMMA 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE COMMA WASHINGTON, DC)

TGM087

/(MOBIL HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF BEING IN VIOLATION OF THE PRICE GUIDELINES IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THE COMPLIANCE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30 COMMA 1979. MOBIL BELIEVES IT WAS NOT IN VIOLATION OF THE GUIDELINES THAT EXISTED AT THE TIME IT SOLD ITS PRODUCT. PARA. IN DECEMBER COMMA 1979 COMMA COWPS RETROACTIVELY INFORMED US THAT COMPLIANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30 COMMA 1979 BE MEASURED IN QUARTERS. THEY SAID THEY WOULD THEREFORE IGNORE THE FACT THAT WE WERE IN COMPLIANCE FOR THE FULL YEAR SEMI-COLON GIVE US NO CREDIT FOR BEING UNDER THE GUIDELINES FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS COMMA AND CHARGED US WITH BEING OVER THE GUIDELINES IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THE COMPLIANCE YEAR. PARA. WE FEEL THEIR ACTIONS ARE UNFAIR AND INCONSISTENT WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS LAST JUNE TO INCREASE OUR INVENTORIES IN ANTICIPATION OF THE SUMMER GSOLINE DEMAND AND THE FALL HEATING OIL DEMAND. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PASS AONG COSTS ON A QUARTERLY BASIS WHEN THE REVISED INSTRUCTIONS ARE RECEIVED AFTER THE COMPLIANCE YEAR IS ENDED. PARA. YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT MOBIL FULLY SUPPORTS THE VOLUNTARY WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS PROGRAM. WE BELIEVE WE WERE IN COMPLIANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1979. WE ALSO HAVE EVEY INTENTION TO LIVE WITHIN THE GUIDELINE FOR 1980. PARA. WE BELIEVE ANY SANCTIONS AGAINST A COMPANY THAT HONESTLY FEELS IT IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES CANNOT BE THE TYPE OF ACTION THAT THE ADMINISTRATION SHOULD SUPPORT. PARA. MOBIL STANDS READY TO ROLL BACK ITS PRICES IF IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT WE VIOLATED ANY GUIDELINES IN EFFECT WHEN WE PURCHAESED AND SOLD OUR SUPPLIES IN THE COMPLIANCE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30 COMMA 1979.

IN THE MEANTIME COMMA WE WOULD BE WILLING COMMA IF YOU SO DESIRE  
COMMA TO PUT THE DISPUTED AMOUNT (45 COMMA 000 COMMA 000  
DOLLARS) IN ESCROW FOR SIX MONTHS IN THE BELIEF THAT THE DISPUTE  
CAN BE RESOLVED IN THAT PERIOD OF TIME.

WILLIAM P. TAVOULAREAS

MOBIL OIL CORPORATION

150 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

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/(W.P. TAVOULAREAS-25)/

04031620 04031619

# Sorry, Mr. President, you've been misled

Last Friday, March 28, you singled out Mobil Oil Corporation in a speech at the National Conference of State Legislatures, charging that our company had violated the Administration's price guidelines by \$45 million. The White House said that Mobil was unwilling to refund this amount to consumers through a temporary reduction of 3 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline.

Our position, Mr. President, is very straightforward. We did not violate existing guidelines of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. And we were not asked by any government agency to reduce the price of gasoline by any particular amount per gallon. Further, we are most concerned that this charge—and your repetition of it this week—may represent a continuation of political maneuvering at the expense of our company, and our company alone, because of our policy of speaking out on energy issues, sometimes at variance with Administration policy.

Last year, you called for decontrol of domestic crude oil production subject to a so-called "windfall profits" tax. Shortly after Mobil disagreed publicly with the proposal—suggesting that controls might be continued on existing oil, providing newly discovered oil would be free from additional tax in order to encourage more exploration—it was reported that you called us the "most irresponsible company in America." We felt this allegation was unfair but decided not to answer because of the respect we have for the Office of the President of the United States. We felt at the time, however, that you had been poorly advised; and so, apparently, did the Congress, since its final version of the windfall measure favors new oil over old oil, accepting in substantial part the point we had made.

In this current situation, Mr. President, we are afraid that once again you have not been given the full facts; and, unlike the differing opinions we both have on the windfall profits tax, this time you have made the specific accusation that we overcharged our customers.

We present the facts here because we care about our reputation, not only as businessmen but also as honorable citizens trying to help solve America's energy problems:

1. At the time the COWPS guidelines were introduced in October, 1978, we were already (and still are) operating under Department of Energy mandatory price controls, in effect since 1971.

2. We found many of the new COWPS requirements in conflict with DOE requirements but struggled to live with both sets of controls.

3. Under the COWPS voluntary program, oil companies were permitted to recover increased costs in their prices for finished products, using either profit margin or gross margin standards. Each company was free to elect the standard suited to its circumstances; many opted for the profit margin standard while Mobil

and a number of others elected gross margin. More than once, COWPS stated in writing that compliance under the gross margin test would be measured on an annual basis over the COWPS fiscal year ending each September 30.

4. When you and DOE urged the oil industry last June to build a large inventory of both gasoline and home heating oil simultaneously, Mobil bought supplies wherever we could, at higher-than-normal costs. We sold many of these products during the ensuing three months (COWPS' fiscal fourth quarter) at prices which helped us recover some of these extraordinary costs—exactly as the guidelines prescribed at that time.

5. Then, retroactively, in December 1979, COWPS changed these guidelines only for the companies using gross margin, requiring compliance on a quarterly basis for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1979. On the annual basis we had been working under, our prices were not only in compliance but well below COWPS guidelines. Under the retroactive rule change, COWPS announced on February 25 that Mobil was out of compliance and several other companies probably so. But COWPS named just Mobil.

6. Telegrams seeking clarification were sent by Mobil's president to COWPS and DOE but went unanswered. On February 27, Mobil's chairman wrote to you, Mr. President. On March 24, he received an answer from Alfred E. Kahn, your advisor on inflation, stating that he had asked R. Robert Russell, director of COWPS, "to give me an analysis of whether our standards, which set quarterly targets, unrealistically fail to take into account the normal flow into and out of inventories, and in so doing impose unreasonable burdens on petroleum refiners."

7. Midmorning on March 28, with White House encouragement, a Mobil director met with Mr. Russell, believing they would resolve the issue or at least get Mr. Russell's response to Mr. Kahn's request. Neither happened. It was really a non-meeting and we wonder why it was called.

8. Early that same afternoon, you leveled your attacks on our company, and the White House stated that Mobil had refused to reduce gasoline prices 3 cents a gallon for one quarter of 1980 to "repay" the alleged overcharges. The first time we were aware of such a figure was when we read it on the news wire that afternoon.

In summary, Mr. President, the rules of the game were changed retroactively. We were not out of compliance under the rules in effect when we were selling the products in question. Anybody can be thrown into violation when rules are made retroactively. We oppose retroactive rule changes which put companies into violation, particularly when they are applied selectively against companies that speak out.

**Mobil**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

03 Apr 80

Anne Wexler

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

Anne -  
Go with the  
eleven  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom

Thank you for your Medal of Freedom list. After conferring with Stu, Lloyd Cutler, Hedley Donovan, Bob Strauss and Hamilton, I have the following to report:

- Sol Linowitz - all agree that since he is on the payroll it would be better not to award him the Medal at this time.
- Walter Cronkite - Hamilton feels this is inappropriate until after he actually retires in January. Jody strongly agrees with this.

I have three suggestions for substitutions:

- ok - Beverly Sills (recommended by Anne Wexler)
- no - Milton Eisenhower (recommended by Lloyd Cutler)
- no - Eudora Welty (originally recommended by Hedley Donovan and Stu)

Everyone seemed to feel the list was otherwise very good.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM PRESENTATION

The Medal of Freedom ceremony has been done in a number of different ways:

1. It has been presented on an individual basis in the Oval Office,
2. It has been done in groups,
3. It has been done at the conclusion of a dinner.

The attached program is from one which was cancelled because of the mourning period following the death of President Kennedy and was rescheduled at the State Department.

These are some possibilities for future presentations:

1. Presentation in the East Room with lunch following in the State Dining Room.
2. Presentation in the East Room with dinner following in the State Dining Room.
3. Dinner and presentation in the East Room.
4. Presentation in the Rose Garden with lunch following in the First Ladies' Garden.
5. Presentation in the Rose Garden with a reception in the same place.

We have given four medals during this Administration as individual presentations.

Once your decision is final, I will confer with Phil to schedule the presentation. If you would indicate your preference among those suggested ( 1 through 5) or any alternatives, Gretchen and I will work out the details after Phil gives us a date.

Thank you. Good choices!

Attachments:

Kennedy Program  
Your handwritten memo  
Original list of suggestions  
Hedley's memo



**PRESENTATION**  
of the  
**Presidential Medals of Freedom**

**Friday, December 6, 1963**  
at twelve noon  
**STATE DINING ROOM**  
**THE WHITE HOUSE**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Medal of Freedom*

1. Hubert Humphrey
2. Lyndon Johnson
3. Archbishop Iakovos
4. Clarence Mitchell, Jr.
5. Roger Tory Peterson
6. Hyman Rickover
7. Rachel Carson
8. ~~Sol Linowitz~~
9. ~~Walter Cronkite~~
10. John Wayne
11. Ansel Adams
12. Lucia Chase
13. Beverly Sills

NO COPIES

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

PRIVATE

3-31-80

✓ To Anne Wexler

These are my best  
choices. I want the  
list limited to 12.

Check around, & if  
you have substitutions  
proposed (not additions)

Let me know by  
Friday 4/4/80.

Thanks,  
J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANNE WEXLER 

SUBJECT:

Medal of Freedom Award Candidates

I have attached a revised list of nineteen candidates for the Medal of Freedom, as well as my original list of candidates which you have already reviewed. The individuals outlined here represent the diversity of Americans. I have tried to include leaders in the fields of academics, religion, civil rights, athletics, and the arts who have also made a contribution toward bettering the lives of a race, a nationality, or a sex in the United States.

I would recommend that the announcement be held at the earliest convenient date as we have begun to receive negative feedback on our failure to give Archbishop Iakovos his Medal of Freedom. This criticism has impaired efforts to gain support in the Greek American community.

At the request of some staff members, I have added a twentieth name, Ambassador Kenneth Taylor of Canada.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM NOMINEES

1. ✓ Roger Baldwin -- Civil liberties activist. Baldwin's interest in human rights in the United States and abroad has shown in his role as the founder of both the American Civil Liberties Union and the International League for Human Rights.

[Recommended by Norman Dorsen, National Chairperson of the ACLU; Homer Jack, Secretary-General of the World Conference on Religion and Peace; Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel; William Ware (EEOC); and Cyrus Vance].

2. Lucia Chase -- Ballet dancer. In her forty years as director, Lucia has made the American Ballet Theater one of the foremost dance troupes. The ABT is known for its diverse repertoire including both nineteenth century and contemporary ballets. The ABT has represented the United States all over the world -- the company was the first American company to perform in the Soviet Union. Lucia Chase's contribution to the renown and quality of American ballet today is inestimable.

[Recommended by U.S. Senators Percy, Javits, Ribicoff, Weicker, and Cranston; U.S. Congressmen Burton, Edwards, Green and nine others; Livingston Biddle, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; Anthony Bliss, Executive Director, Metropolitan Opera Association; Mikhail Baryshnikov; Beverly Sills; Governor Ella Grasso; and Mayor Ed Koch].

3. Milton Eisenhower -- University President and diplomat. Eisenhower began his career in the government serving from 1928 to 1941 as director of information for USDA. He then served as President of Kansas State University (1943-1950), Pennsylvania State University (1950-1956), and Johns Hopkins University (1956-present). Throughout the years, Eisenhower also served as the U.S. delegate to UNESCO and other diplomatic posts, and as the chairman of the 1968 President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

[Recommended by U.S. Senator Mathias, Stu Eizenstat and Lloyd Cutler].

4. Douglas E. Fairbanks, Jr. -- Actor, producer, author and philanthropist. While Fairbanks is most known for a brilliant career on stage and television for such roles as Gunga Din and Sinbad the Sailor, he also brought joy to those who could not afford the price of a movie ticket. Fairbanks served as Presidential envoy in 1941 to South America, as national vice president of the American Association for the United Nations (1946-1956), as national chairman of CARE (1946-1950), and as chairman of American Relief for Korea (1950-1953).

[Recommended by U.S. Senators Byrd, Kennedy, Javits, Percy, and Pell; Averell Harriman, Claire Booth Luce, Roger Stevens, and Donald Seawell of the Denver Post].

5. Hubert H. Humphrey -- (posthumously) Vice President, U.S. Senator, Mayor. Hubert Humphrey's name has always been synonymous with the fight against inequality, poverty and unemployment. He served, in addition to his elected offices, as a delegate to the United Nations (1956-1958), as the honorary delegate to the UNESCO conference in Paris in 1958, as the honorary chairman of the President's Commission on Equal Opportunity and of the President's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and as a member of the Peace Corps Advisory Council.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat; Scotty Campbell, Director, Office of Personnel Management; Esther Peterson; Landon Butler; Joe Onek; Robert McKinney, former Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board; and Robert Nooter, Department of State].

6. Archbishop Iakovos -- Religious leader. During his twenty years as Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of the North and South, Iakovos has been a leader of the ecumenical movement. He also was active in the civil rights movement with Martin Luther King, and continues to be a strong supporter of human rights. (You've already announced this award).

7. Clarence Mitchell, Jr. -- Civil rights activist. Clarence Mitchell founded his life on the maxim, "Success usually comes from action based on facts rather than vain hopes or groundless fears." He served to further the equality of blacks in the United States as a member of the Fair Employment Commission in 1943, as a member of the War Manpower Commission, as labor secretary of the NAACP from 1945 to 1950, as the Chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and as the director of NAACP's Washington Bureau from 1950 to the present.

[Recommended by the late Berkley Burrell, Andrew Young, Stu Eizenstat, Louis Martin and Margaret McKenna].

8. Roger Tory Peterson -- ornithologist. Peterson began his distinguished career in ornithology by illustrating bird books in the 1930's. He served as editor of the Audubon magazine from 1934 to 1943. He is author of A Field Guide to the Birds, Birds Over America, Wildlife in Color, and A Bird Watchers Anthology. Peterson directed the National Audubon Society from 1958 to 1960 and again from 1965 to 1967. In 1971, he received the Audubon medal. Other awards he has received include Teacher of the Year Award, the John Burroughs medal for Exemplary Nature Writing, and the 1972 Gold Medal from the World Wildlife Fund.

[Recommended by Anne Wexler].

9. Sarah Caldwell -- opera producer and conductor. For several decades, Caldwell has been a leading figure in Boston musical performance. She created the department of music theatre at Boston University and conducted the American premiere of Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler". In 1966, she founded and conducted the Opera Company of Boston which, since that date, has produced 45 operas. She received an honorary doctorate in music from Harvard University and the Rogers and Hammerstein Award.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat].

10. (Richard) Buckminster Fuller -- geometrician, educator and architect-designer. Fuller is internationally recognized as the father of the geodesic dome. His structures are found in many cities, including Tokyo, Moscow, and Paris. He has written prolifically, publishing articles such as "Resource Inventory", and "Untitled Epic Poem on the History of Industrialization". He was named Humanist of the Year by the American Association of Humanists in 1969.

[Recommended by J. Carter Brown, Commission on the Fine Arts; Stu Eizenstat; Joe Onek; and Ellen Goldstein].

11. Barbara Tuchman - writer and historian. Tuchman served as American correspondent for The New Statesman and Nation in London in 1939. Since then she has authored numerous works of popular history and contributes to several prominent journals. In 1962, she won the Pulitzer Prize for Guns of August and again in 1972 for Stilwell and the American Experience in China. Her most recent book, A Distant Mirror, is a current bestseller. Tuchman is a trustee at Radcliffe College and member of the Author's Guild.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat].

12. Lillian Hellman -- playwright and author. Among her more noted works are "The Children's Hour", "The Watch on the Rhine", and "The Little Foxes." Hellman began her combined literary/theatrical career as a theatrical play reader in 1924. Since then she has authored numerous plays and a motion picture, dramatized several of her own works for film, and produced a musical version of Voltaire's Candide. She received the Gold Medal for drama from the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1964.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat and Sarah Weddington].

13. Beverly Sills -- coloratura soprano. Sills has performed throughout the United States, Europe, and South America. She debuted in 1955 with the New York City Opera Company and since then has performed at La Scala in Milan, the Royal Opera, Covent Garden in London, and the Vienna State Opera. She has starred in Handel's "Julius Caesar", "La Traviata", "Maria Stuarda", "Roberto Devereux" and "Thais." Sills was awarded honorary doctorates from Harvard and New York University.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat, and John Reinhardt, formerly director of the International Communications Agency].

14. Billie Jean Moffit King -- professional tennis champion. In 1973, King was named the top Woman Athlete of the Year. She has won Wimbledon titles in 1966, 1967, 1972, and 1975. She clinched the U.S. Open Title three times. In 1974, she was winner of the World Invitational Tennis Classic. King began publishing her own magazine, Women Sports, in 1974.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat].

15. Eudora Welty -- author. Welty authored her first major work in 1941, A Curtain of Green. She received the Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for The Optimist's Daughter and the Creative Arts Medal for Fiction from Brandeis University. She is an award-winning member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and contributes to numerous journals.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat; Joseph Duffey, National Endowment for the Humanities; Joe Onek; and Ellen Goldstein].

16. Hyman Rickover -- Admiral, naval officer. Rickover first qualified for submarine duty in 1930 and since then has been a leading advocate of the use of nuclear power for defense. Rickover was responsible, more than any other person, for the overall design and development of the NAUTILUS, the first nuclear-powered submarine. In the 1960's, he published several books that discussed the need to train more and better engineers and scientists for the sake of national defense. He was made admiral in September, 1973 and received the A.E.C.'s "Fermi Award" for work in atomic science in 1965.

[Recommended by James Schlesinger, Hugh Carter, and Stu Eizenstat].

17. John Wayne -- (posthumously) actor. Wayne began his career as a props boy, electrician, stunt man, and assistant director of motion pictures until 1929, when he starred in "The Big Trail". In 1950, he was nominated for an Academy Award for his performance as Sargeant Stryker in "The Sands of Iwo Jima" and in 1969, he won the Academy Award for his role in "True Grit". He served as an honorary Chairman of the American Cancer Society, and was awarded at his death a Congressional medal.

18. Robert Penn Warren -- novelist, poet, critic, educator. From Rhodes Scholar to professor emeritus at Yale in 1973, Warren has published vast quantities of poetry and prose; a few examples are All the King's Men, World Enough and Time (a novel), Homage to Theodore Dreiser, Segregation, and Brother to Dragons, (a collection of poetry). He received the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1947 and for poetry in 1974, the National Book Award for poetry in 1958, and the National Medal for literature in 1970. In 1974, he was the Jefferson lecturer for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the chairman of poetry at the Library of Congress. He is now chancellor at the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

[Recommended by Stu Eizenstat].

19. Rachel Carson -- (posthumously) scientist, author. In 1962, Carson published Silent Spring, a landmark in environmental literature that won her international acclaim. Prior to that work she had written Under the Sea Winds, The Sea Around Us, and The Edge of the Sea. She received the National Book Award for non-fiction in 1951, the 1956 Book Award from the National Council of Women, and was named Conservationist of the Year by the National Wildlife Federation in 1963. She was a member of the Fellow Royal Society Limited and National Institute of Arts and Letters.

[Recommended by Esther Peterson].

20. Kenneth Taylor -- Canadian Ambassador to Iran. Taylor, 47, is an international trade expert who was placed in charge of the Canadian Embassy in Iran in 1977. Taylor maintained telephone contact with the six escaped American hostages throughout their flight and transmitted their request for sanctuary by coded telex messages to Ottawa. External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald received his numerous messages and eventually received approval from Prime Minister Joe Clarke to assist the six hostages. Taylor succeeded in transporting the six to the official Canadian residence in northern Tehran where they remained hidden until their departure from Tehran.

1. Paul Freund -- Harvard Law School professor emeritus, leading American authority on the United States Constitution, outstanding legal author, served on numerous government advisory panels.
2. William O. Douglas -- Supreme Court Justice, conservationist
3. Hyman Rickover -- Admiral, nuclear scientist, original supporter of the nuclear submarines.
4. Hubert Humphrey -- Vice President, U.S. Senator, Mayor (posthumously)
5. Daniel James, Jr. -- Air Force General, First black 4 star general (posthumously)
6. Clarence Mitchell -- Civil rights leader, lawyer
7. Sol M. Linowitz -- Co-negotiator of Panama Canal Treaties (Note: Ellsworth Bunker was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Johnson), OAS Ambassador, Chairman - National Urban Coalition
8. ✓ Ella Fitzgerald -- Popular singer
9. Beverly Sills -- Opera singer
10. Katherine Hepburn -- Actress
11. Sarah Caldwell -- Opera producer and conductor
12. Billie Jean King -- Professional tennis player, leader in women's professional athletics
13. David Reisman -- reknowned Professor of Sociology
14. Peter Rodino -- Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee
15. Muhammed Ali -- Athlete
16. Milton Eisenhower -- University President, Chairman, 1968 President's Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence, numerous diplomatic and other government posts (recommended to you by Senator Mathias, who says next month is his 80th birthday and he has made a "half-century" of contributions).

17. Walter Cronkite -- News anchorman
18. Barbara Tuchman -- Historian, author
19. Eudora Welty -- Novelist, short story writer
20. Robert Penn Warren -- Poet, novelist
21. Buckminster Fuller -- Architect, scientist
22. Benny Goodman -- Musician
23. Willie Mays -- Major league baseball player
24. John Wayne -- Actor (posthumously)
25. Joe Louis -- Athlete
26. Carl Yastremski - First American League player to get 3,000 hits and 400 runs
27. John Gardner - Former head of Common Cause, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
28. Lauren Bacall - Actress, author
29. John Cheever, respected author

March 4, 1980

EYES ONLY

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HEDLEY DONOVAN *HD*

---

Possibilities for the Medal of Freedom

I will comment first on the candidates listed in Anne Wexler's memo of February 8, 1980. I am enthusiastic about: Chase, Eisenhower, Humphrey, Mitchell, Peterson, Caldwell, Fuller, Welty, Rickover, Wayne, Warren. The others are worthy, with one exception, but I would give them lower priority. The exception is Lillian Hellman. Uncritical admirers have turned her into some sort of heroine of the McCarthy era. She has in fact been less than candid in her accounts of her Fellow Traveler days and quite unscrupulous in some of the literary feuding, still sputtering, that goes back to that period.

Here are some candidates I would add for your consideration:

Deceased: Jimmy Durante

Vladimir Nabokov, one of the towering literary figures of the century, and among other things, a devastating satirist of totalitarian societies. Lived in Switzerland but was a U.S. citizen.

John D. Rockefeller III.

Living: Douglas Dillon, Ambassador to France and Undersecretary of State under President Eisenhower, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

Living (cont'd):

Georges Frederic Doriot. This peppery Frenchman (U.S. citizen) is one of the great teachers of our time. A highly influential faculty member at the Harvard Business School for 35 years. Founder of the American Research and Development Corp., which from 1946 to the early 1970's invested in some 150 small companies and did much to create the high-technology industrial complex around Boston. Deputy Director for R & D in the War Department in World War II, and came out as a Brigadier General.

D. A. Henderson, Dean of the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins, leader of a W.H.O. (U.N.) team which, according to Frank Press, "has totally eradicated smallpox from the face of the earth."

Henry Cabot Lodge. I couldn't believe he hadn't already received the Medal, but he isn't on the list.

Irwin Miller. Everybody's favorite Enlightened Capitalist. Chairman emeritus of the very generous and profitable Cummins Engine Co. Angel for a remarkable showcase of contemporary architecture in Columbus, Indiana. A considerable theologian and the first layman to head the National Council of Churches.

Louise Nevelson, the sculpter.

James Reston. Coasting a bit these days, but for at least 10 or 15 years he was certainly the most influential Washington journalist. One of the rare journalists, in Washington or anywhere else, with an essentially kind approach to the public figures he writes about -- what must it be like for their wives and families, etc. (His New York Times predecessor, Arthur Krock, was given the Medal in 1970.)

Int oil +109%

Byrd - 8 Senators A = Repub  
 Bentsen - Pres/Corp vulnerable - Econ  
 Adv. of bank overdrafts  
 Ullman - near crisis - home & well st.  
 Dramatic will prevail  
 Maggie - A few recessions  
 Cranston - Veterans, mortgage  
 Jamie - ?  
 Ashley - Bal. bud. not very imp.  
 Wright -  
 Muskie - Discipline Can say no on <sup>year</sup> everything  
 \$17 bil short in 80 budget

> No mandatory controls

'80 - 4

> '81 balance

Mtg in Corp

Index expenditures leader - 3/3/80

Defense level

Oil import fee

Control excess credit - banks/cards

Hiring freeze

Regulation moratorium

Pay advisory committee

Price standard = no pass thru > 8 1/2

> Energy legislation

Gasoline '79/74 '80/73 → 7.9 → 6.3?

Crude oil import 8.2 → 7.5

Commodities - speculation

Deferral/Rescission

No unanimity - Everyone yield

Defer new programs

\$ holding firm

Econ always stronger

Meeting with Congressional Leaders March 3, 1980

03 Apr 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/3/80

Mr. President:

OMB has no recommendation,  
but makes two points:

(1) the Navy will claim that  
\$300,000 has already been  
spent on site preparation  
in D.C.; and

(2) there are no other Navy  
ships on display in D.C. at  
the present time.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1980

*Jack  
see me  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE EIDENBERG *Gene*

SUBJECT: USS Nautilus

This is written with Jack's strong concurrence. He feels so strongly about this that he has asked that it be sent to you while he was on travel.

Last October the Navy decided to berth the retired USS Nautilus at the Washington, D.C. Navy Yard instead of Groton or the Naval Academy, the other two major choices. Ella Grasso has urged us to reverse that decision and locate it at Groton in order to provide the area with a major tourist attraction. This matter means a great deal to Ella personally and politically. It is something she wants and is publicly pledged to get for Connecticut. She has committed state funds to pay half the costs of preparing the site, and has been criticized for not being able to "deliver" before now.

Background

Graham Claytor, when Secretary of the Navy, and a DoD Committee chose the Washington Navy Yard as the best of the three possible sites for the following reasons:

- The Washington Navy Yard is the nation's first U.S. Naval Base and contains many historical naval displays and is the most attractive site aesthetically;
- The capitol area provides the greatest accessibility for tourism;
- Choosing Washington avoids political conflict between Maryland and Connecticut.

The costs of locating at Washington or Groton are roughly the same, with Annapolis being considerably more expensive.

Ella has made a strong case for locating at Groton:

- It was where the Nautilus was built and homeported;
- Although there is very little tourism now at Groton, nearby Mystic Seaport provides the opportunity for increased tourism;
- Connecticut is willing to pay half the cost of site preparation or \$1.35 million.

The Navy objects to locating at Groton on aesthetic grounds. Admittedly, the Groton site is not now as attractive as the Washington Navy Yard. However, Ella will spend state funds to make the site attractive as a permanent berth.

Recommendation

I recommend that you select Groton as the site for the Nautilus.

You know how helpful Ella has been as Chairperson of the Democratic Governors' Conference. She led the Democratic Governors in endorsing you at the Louisville NGA meeting last July and she has campaigned for you in New Hampshire and throughout Connecticut with enthusiasm and constancy.

In addition, this is an opportunity to place a ship of historic significance in a location other than Washington. The District of Columbia does not have to be the site for all national monuments.

Placing the Nautilus in Groton will save the Federal government approximately \$1 million that will be expended if she is berthed at the Navy Yard.

While Graham Claytor and Secretary Hidalgo prefer the Navy Yard, they will, of course, accept your decision on the matter.

Agree

Locate the Nautilus at Groton, Connecticut. \_\_\_\_\_

Disagree

Let Washington Navy Yard decision stand. \_\_\_\_\_

3:00 PM

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH ALFRED H. MOSES

Thursday, April 3, 1980  
3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)  
The Oval Office

From: Alonzo McDonald *AM*

I. PURPOSE

To introduce the proposed new Special Advisor to the President (Jewish Affairs), Mr. Alfred Moses

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Al Moses is Ed Sanders' recommendation for his successor. Al has met with the Vice President, Hamilton Jordan, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Lloyd Cutler, Stu Eizenstat, Anne Wexler, David Aaron, Arnie Miller, Sol Linowitz, Harold Saunders, Secretaries Vance, Goldschmidt and Klutznick, and myself.

His candidacy is enthusiastically supported. No one to our knowledge opposes his appointment. Our problems are in making balanced arrangements since, if anything, he is overqualified for the post.

We are having some difficulties in working out appropriate arrangements with State for staff and information support. This is partially due to our need for him to be un-Hatched. Warren Christopher is working with Hamilton and me to find solutions.

Mr. Moses will serve as an almost full-time advisor to the White House and State, but he will serve without compensation, and will retain his partnership at the Washington, D.C., law firm of Covington & Burling. White House Counsel has reviewed and approved the proposed arrangements.

We feel it would be extremely desirable to announce this appointment prior to the upcoming visit of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. With your approval, we would plan to make the announcement on Monday, April 7.

B. Participants: Alfred Moses, Alonzö McDonald

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer only

III. TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Your priorities in both domestic and foreign affairs of particular interest to the Jewish Community.
2. Any personal suggestions for him as a new Special Advisor to the President.
3. Moses' views on priorities and needs in Jewish affairs.

## Curriculum Vitae

ALFRED H. MOSES

Position: Partner, Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C.

### Other Activities:

Negotiated agreement, dated July 5, 1979, on behalf of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations with the Romanian Government on Jewish emigration in coordination with the United States Department of State and the White House.

Chaired negotiating committee, March-June 1977, in reaching agreement on behalf of major American Jewish organizations with the Business Roundtable on amendments to the Export Administration Act pertaining to Arab boycott measures. These negotiations were conducted in consultation with the White House, State and Commerce Department officials and commended by President Carter at the bill signing ceremony in the Rose Garden June 22, 1977.

Frequent participant in White House, State, Commerce, Treasury and Defense Department meetings and briefings on human rights, international trade, Middle East and other matters.

Vice President and Chairman-designate of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee.

Trustee, Phelps Stokes Fund, New York, N.Y.

Former Public Housing Commissioner, Fairfax County, Va.

Former President, National Childrens' Island (District of Columbia Bicentennial project).

Formerly Legal Adviser - District of Columbia Commission on Urban Renewal.

### Professional Activities:

Guest lecturer at numerous university and professional forums.

Author of articles appearing in professional and other journals.

Political Activities:

Life-long registered Democrat

Active in local, state and national politics on behalf of Democratic candidates.

Supporter of President Carter's campaigns in 1976 and 1980.

Education:

Dartmouth College  
1947-1951 A.B., International Relations

Princeton University  
Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs  
Graduate School - 1951-52

Georgetown University Law Center  
1956 - J.D.

Military:

1952-1956

Lt, USNR

Assigned to National Security Agency (Analyst in Chinese Affairs and Military Communications)

Personal:

Birthdate: July 24, 1929 - Baltimore, Maryland

9:50 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

②  
—

April 2, 1980

SIGNING OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ACT

Thursday, April 3, 1980

9:50 a.m., 5 minutes

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

*F.M. /m*

I. PURPOSE

To sign the General Accounting Office Act of 1980 and to have photographs taken with the Chairmen of the Committees which were instrumental in passing the act.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: The GAO Act of 1980 revises the procedure for the appointment of the Comptroller General and the Deputy Comptroller General, provides for GAO access to records regarding "unvouchered" accounts, and establishes the procedure for judicial enforcements of GAO subpoenas directed to executive branch agencies (excluding the White House) and federal contractors. Chairman Jack Brooks and others have been working on this legislation for nearly 10 years. Jim McIntyre and his staff have been involved in intense negotiations with Brooks for the past two years in order to arrive at an acceptable compromise. Senator Glenn has played a much less active role. He is, however, the Chairman of the relevant Senate subcommittee.

Participants: The President, Senator John Glenn, Mrs. Anna Glenn, Congressman Jack Brooks, Jack E. Brooks (Jeb, Rep. Brooks' son), Comptroller General Elmer Statts, Jim McIntyre, Frank Moore, staff members from the staffs of Senator Glenn and Congressman Brooks

Press Plan: White House Photographer

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes



ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Last Day: Tuesday,  
April 8

April 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
KITTY BERNICK *KB*  
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 24  
General Accounting Office  
Act of 1980

THE BILL

H.R. 24 gives the General Accounting Office new authority to audit confidential, unvouchered expenditures of agencies, and to sue federal agencies and contractors to gain access to records. Exceptions are provided for highly sensitive foreign intelligence and law enforcement transactions.

The bill also sets up a new advisory procedure for recommending nominees for the Comptroller General and Deputy Comptroller General, requires prompt responses from agencies on reports, and makes minor conforming amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

House: Unanimous Vote  
Senate: Voice Vote

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

The GAO and HEW recommend that you sign the bill. The CIA, Energy and Treasury have no objection to the bill. DOD is concerned about access to records provided by the bill, but defers to other agencies. Justice has no objection to the bill, provided that a signing statement indicates that the act not be used to disrupt sensitive criminal investigations.

The State Department is concerned about auditing of sensitive foreign relations expenditures (such as expenses for high level negotiations and visiting heads of state) and therefore opposes the legislation. However, it does not recommend veto provided that the signing statement make it clear that such audits are to be conducted with the utmost of confidentiality.

OMB and we recommend that you sign the bill, with the attached statement reflecting the concerns of Justice and State. This statement has been approved by the speechwriters.

DECISION

Sign H.R. 24 with statement ✓ (recommended)

*See change*

Sign H.R. 24 without statement \_\_\_\_\_

Veto H.R. 24 \_\_\_\_\_

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today signed into law H.R. 24, the "General Accounting Office Act of 1980." This legislation is the product of extensive discussions between the Executive branch and the Congress. <sup>The</sup> ~~The~~ passage of this law is ~~due to the work of Representative Jack Brooks and Senator John Glenn, whose patient and constructive efforts~~ reflect the importance we all place on sound auditing practices within the Federal Government. This Act is another in a series of laws sponsored by Representative Brooks and Senator Glenn to assure that the taxpayer's dollars are spent as the Congress has directed.

This legislation involves complex issues with constitutional implications and its passage required negotiations in good faith by all parties. I am confident that this cooperative spirit will extend to the implementation of the Act's provisions.

The General Accounting Office Act of 1980 will for the first time permit the GAO to audit most of the confidential expenditures made by agencies, which are now authorized solely by the signature of the President or agency head. While this legislation requires that the GAO determine whether an expenditure has been made as authorized by law, it also stipulates that confidentiality must be maintained. For instance, the specific details of, and the identities of individuals involved in, law enforcement investigations need not be disclosed to the GAO in order for it to carry out its statutory responsibilities. Audits of certain highly sensitive financial transactions of the Department of State must also be conducted with utmost confidentiality.

In addition, this Act establishes procedures by which the GAO may gain access to the documents and records of Federal agencies, contractors, and grantees, and it provides for judicial enforcement of the GAO's written requests and subpoenas.

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

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In addition, this Act establishes procedures by which the GAO may gain access to the documents and records of Federal agencies, contractors, and grantees, and it provides for judicial enforcement of the GAO's written requests and subpoenas.

2:25 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
April 2, 1980

C  
—

BOOK PRESENTATION AND PHOTO OPPURTUNITY FOR LSU CHANCELLOR  
PAUL MURRILL  
Thursday, April 3, 1980  
2:25 p.m.  
The Oval Office

From: Bill Simpson *BS*

I. PURPOSE

For LSU Chancellor Paul Murrill to present you "The Encyclopedia of Southern History", a comprehensive reference work published by LSU Press, on behalf of the University.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Paul Murrill became Chancellor of LSU in 1974, prior to that he served as University Provost and Chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering. His doctorate is from LSU in Chemical Engineering with a minor in Nuclear Engineering. He was a naval officer from 1956-59, assigned to the U.S.S. Valley Forge. LSU, the state's comprehensive university, is located in Baton Rouge and has an enrollment of 25,000 students.

LSU Press, founded in 1935, conceived the idea of a Southern History Encyclopedia 12 years ago. The editorial work, which took 10 years, came from 1,100 contributors and covers 3,000 separate entries from historical works related to U.S. Southern History ranging up to the present. The publication is the first of its kind.

Also, to be presented are two floral prints, from a bicentennial collection of Louisiana native flora, which will be exhibited at the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum next fall.

B. Participants: The President, Bill Simpson and Chancellor Murrill.

C. Press Plan: White House photographer, AP and UPI photographers.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Acceptance of the encyclopedia, which is a source of great pride to the Chancellor and the University.

2. Commend the Chancellor on the academic achievements of the University and the athletic prowess of the Bayou Tigers (football team).

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Greeting for the University of Louisville Championship  
Basketball Team (Cardinals)

Thursday, April 3, 1980

2:15 p.m.

Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore

I. Purpose

Brief greeting for University of Louisville NCAA Championship team.

II. Background, Participants & Press PlanA. Background

On March 26 in Indianapolis, the "comeback cards" defeated UCLA by 59 - 54 and won their first national championship. In the final game against UCLA, they came from behind with only 6 minutes left to win the championship.

B. Participants

Senator Huddleston  
Congressman Mazzoli  
Members of the team  
University officials

C. Press Plan

Open Coverage

III. Talking Points

1. You should acknowledge Jim Miller (President of the University) and Coach Denny Crum who have provided an atmosphere in which athletic excellence and enthusiasm can flourish.
2. You should recognize the steadiness and tenaciousness of the team, even under pressure situations, which is much like your own style.

(page 2)

3. You might want to single out the following players:
  - a) Darrell Griffith ("Dr. Dunkenstein") - senior forward whose maturity and ability are credited with holding the team together. It is said that when he leaps up he does not come down.
  - b) Rod McCray - had a game high 11 rebounds in the final game.
  - c) Wiley Brown - who plays with an artificial thumb and on the day of the game left it on the breakfast table at his hotel and had to have it retrieved from the trash.
  - d) Roger Burkman & Jerry Eaves - who along with Brown were responsible for the key late scoring.
4. You should thank Dee Huddleston and Ron Mazzoli for their help in arranging this meeting.

2:15 PM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *f.m./pd*

We learned some additional information this morning which you should use at today's meeting with the University of Louisville Basketball Team.

Jerry Stringer is a senior at the University of Louisville, is a friend of Darrell Griffith and other members of the team, and is presently waging a very tough fight against cancer.

Prior to playing UCLA, the team dedicated the game to Jerry Stringer. Upon their return to Louisville, the team went to Jerry's home and presented him with the net they had cut down following the victory.

The bond between the team and Jerry Stringer has received a lot of favorable publicity in Louisville and it would add to today's meeting if you could mention him.

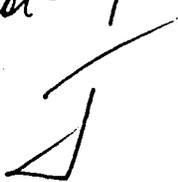
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/3/80

Mr. President:

Stu's memo is still under  
preparation.

Rick

*Held for*   


**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
03 Apr 80

Landon Butler

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

Rick Hutcheson

ORIGINAL TO BUTLER FOR HANDLING  
AND DELIVERY

pn  
NAME Dolores McBride (Mrs. Lloyd McBride)

1234

TITLE Lloyd McBride is President,  
United Steelworkers of America

CITY/STATE Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Phone Number--Home (412) 881-4785

Work ( )

Other (412) 664-5000 (main number of hospital)

Requested by Landon Butler

Date of Request 4/3/80

As soon as possible

**INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)**

Mr. McBride entered the hospital late Tuesday night with an aneurysm. He had abdominal surgery and is in the intensive care unit.

— Express sympathies and prayers for a speedy recovery.

(McBride and his Board members remain neutral in the Pres. election; Steelworkers' locals, however, are free to participate and will be important in Pennsylvania).

NOTES: (Date of Call \_\_\_\_\_)



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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/3/80

• Susan:

• Attached is a phone call request as well as a letter. If the President prefers to sign the letter rather than make a phone call please let us know so we can inform the operators.

Patti

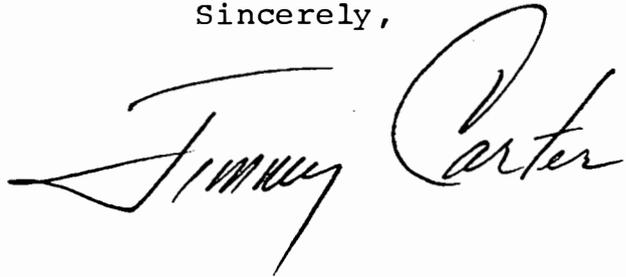
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

To Lloyd McBride

Rosalynn and I were sorry to learn of your recent hospitalization. We hope you will be strengthened knowing that the thoughts and prayers of your family and friends are with you.

Sincerely,

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

3:10PM

April 2, 1980

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR THE OWEN PHELPS FAMILY

Thursday, April 3, 1980

3:10 p.m.

The Oval Office

From: Bill Cable

Bill

I. PURPOSE

To be photographed with the Owen Phelps family. Jane Phelps is Bill Cable's younger sister.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Jane and Owen Phelps edit and publish five countywide weekly newspapers in Winnebago County, Illinois. They have been actively supporting the Carter/Mondale ticket.

Participants: Owen Phelps, Jane Phelps, Kristen Phelps (age 11), Eric Phelps (age 9), Shannon Phelps (age 6), Erin Phelps (age 1) and Bill Cable.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3/29/80

Mr. President:

Frank would like to do  
this for Sen. Huddleston  
and for the benefits in the  
Ky. primary.

approve     disapprove

Phil

2:15  
4/3/80

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1980

CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

MEETING: White House greeting for the Kentucky Congressional delegation and the NCAA champions, the Louisville Cardinals.

LENGTH: 10-15 minutes

DATE: As soon as possible

EVENT DETAILS: Location: The Rose Garden

Participants: Kentucky Congressional delegation and officials and players from the University of Louisville.

Press Coverage: Full Press

REQUESTED AND  
APPROVED BY:

Frank Moore  
Jack Watson

DATE SUBMITTED: March 26, 1980

\_\_\_\_\_approve

\_\_\_\_\_disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/3/80

Jack Watson  
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

27 Mar 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

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

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

ACTION  
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
/	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

NOTE FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ARNIE MILLER   
SUBJECT: Charles Fraser - Your Note Attached

Jack and Mr. Kirbo discussed the Fraser idea in some detail before we sent you our memo. Hamilton has also told us that he concurs with Fraser.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1980

*Jack - I  
seem to remember  
unpleasant political  
relations & him -  
prob in '76 - check  
on this  
J ok*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON  
ARNIE MILLER

*Jack  
AM*

SUBJECT: Commissioner General of Knoxville Exposition

We join Secretary Klutznick in recommending the appointment of Charles Fraser to be Commissioner General of the 1982 Knoxville International Energy Exposition.

Mr. Fraser is the Chairman and Founder of the Sea Pines Company on Hilton Head Island in South Carolina, the firm that developed the resort community of Sea Pines Plantation on Hilton Head. His work has been recognized for its responsiveness to environmental and ecological concerns and for its use of innovative design techniques. He has been particularly involved in exploring alternative energy uses, including solar.

For a number of years, Mr. Fraser has been involved in national, state and local civic activities. He served on President Johnson's Advisory Committee on Outdoor Recreation and National Beauty, has been Vice Chairman of the Urban Land Institute's Recreation Community Council and a Member of the Federal Coastal Zone Advisory Committee.

Senator Sasser supports his nomination.

RECOMMENDATION

That you appoint Charles Fraser, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner General of the Knoxville Exposition.

approve

disapprove

*J*

CHARLES E. FRASER  
South Carolina

EXPERIENCE

1956 - Date	Chairman and Founder, Sea Pines Company Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
	Chairman, Hilton Head Management Services, Inc.
1954 - 1956	Assistant in the Legal Department Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
1953 - 1954	Private Law Practice

EDUCATION

1950	University of Georgia, B.B.A.
1953	Yale University Law School, LL.D.

PERSONAL

White Male  
Age 50  
Democrat

6:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1980

C

DINNER AND ECONOMIC BRIEFING FOR SENATORS

Wednesday, April 2, 1980

6:30 p.m.

The State Floor

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

To brief a bipartisan group of Senators on the anti-inflation program.

II. SCENARIO, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Scenario: The Senators will arrive at 6:30 p.m. for a buffet dinner in the State Dining Room. You should arrive at the State Dining Room around 6:45 p.m. and eat dinner at a table of your choice.

After dinner, the Senators will proceed from the State Dining Room to the East Room for the briefing.

You will make introductory comments. Secretary Miller, Chairman Paul Volcker, Charles Schultze, Alfred Kahn, Secretary Duncan, Jim McIntyre and Stu Eizenstat will be available to take questions as you direct.

Participants: See attached list.

Press Plan: Brief full press corps.

III. TALKING POINTS

You should briefly describe the inflation situation and then summarize the anti-inflation program. You might conclude with comments on the situation in the Senate.

### Inflation Situation

We have just come out of a decade of economic turmoil; a decade which saw

- a tenfold increase in the price of oil,
- a twenty-fold increase in the U.S. oil import bill,
- the deepest recession in 40 years,
- inflation which averaged eight percent over the decade, and
- a sharp slowdown in productivity growth.

In recent weeks inflation has increased at a frightening rate. There are real causes of concern.

- In the first two months of this year we have seen another explosion in energy prices and the pass-through of increased energy costs in other goods. The wholesale price index is rising at an annual rate of 20 percent.
- Interest rates have skyrocketed.
- Until last week the bond market was in virtual disarray.

Strong decisive action was necessary to turn the tide around.

A little more than two weeks ago I laid out the elements of an intensive program that I believe will permit us to win the fight against inflation.

### ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

I recommend that you discuss briefly the five principal parts of the program in the following way:

1. Budget
  - o I am determined to balance the FY 1981 budget. That act will have an enormous psychological and symbolic effect; the value of balancing the budget to our economy easily transcends the small reductions in the CPI that are attributed to it by our economic models.

- o My main concern about the budget effort is whether the Congress can sustain the current momentum toward a balanced budget. It will be very difficult to withstand the lobbying pressures that all of you are already feeling; unless that is done, though, we can forget balancing the budget. I am prepared to take more than my share of the political heat for the spending cuts, but I cannot do it alone; your willingness to make the tough votes is what the country needs.
- o Let me mention one key part of my budget proposals -- a transitional program for urban areas heavily impacted by the cut in the State share of revenue sharing. This is essential if we are to avoid bankruptcies in our major older cities; it is needed to get them through the time of adjustment to fewer Federal revenues.

## 2. Credit

- o I decided to exercise my authority under the Credit Control Act of 1969 because it has become increasingly apparent that credit was too easily extended in non-essential areas and that this was helping to fuel inflation.
- o The actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board under the authority I exercised are fair, sensitive to the important areas of housing, automobiles, and small business, and are likely to have an effect on the CPI in the short-term.
- o Paul Volcker is here to answer specific questions you may have about the credit actions taken. He was very helpful as we put together this anti-inflation package. I am certain he will be imposing the credit restraints in a way that is firm, yet also equitable and sensitive.

## 3. Wage and Price Standards

- o As part of the program, we have established a new pay standard. This is the standard which was recommended by the Pay Advisory Committee, and it therefore has the support of labor and business. That fact will be important as we seek to obtain compliance with the pay standard.

- o We have also adopted a price standard which is tough but reasonable; it eliminates some of the uncertainties which have existed previously. In this area, we will also be seeking greater reporting information from those firms covered by the price standard, and we will also be seeking pre-notification of price increases.
- o To make certain that we can adequately monitor the compliance with our standards, I will be seeking to expand significantly the staff of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. Presently, we only have about 60 people monitoring the entire economy, and that is simply insufficient. As the reauthorization of COWPS goes through the Congress, I hope all of you will be supportive of its efforts to increase its staff, and will also resist the political temptation to attach riders to the COWPS authorization with respect to various changes in our program.
- o Let me add that I am as convinced now as I have ever been that wage and price controls will not work, and will therefore not seek standby authority, and I do not want it. The experience we have had with peacetime controls is simply too clear: they are inequitable and ineffective, and they inevitably lead to higher inflation.

#### 4. Energy

- o The most important thing Congress can do immediately to help in the inflation fight is to pass the three major energy bills that I proposed last year -- windfall profits tax, Energy Mobilization Board and Energy Security Corporation. I signed windfall tax today, but I am increasingly concerned about the delay on the other two bills. There is no excuse for further delay.
- o I took the action of imposing a gasoline conservation fee because I am convinced it will help reduce our dependence on foreign oil -- by 100,000 barrels per day by the end of this year, and by about 250,000 - 300,000 barrels per day within two to three years. The fee will be implemented in a way that increases the price only of gasoline by 10¢ a gallon beginning around mid-May. There will be no increases in petroleum products or increase in oil company profits because of the fee. However, the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power has recently passed an amendment in the DOE FY'81 Authorization Bill, which would prohibit the use of funds to implement the import fee program. This is unacceptable to me and I hope the Senate will resist such efforts.

- o My authority to impose a fee which affects only gasoline prices will elapse next year. Therefore, in order to continue this increase in gasoline prices, it is important that Congress pass the gasoline tax, which would replace the fee. The tax I have proposed, and will be sending to Congress shortly, would do that, and would be adjusted periodically for inflation. Even with the tax, our gasoline prices will still be less than half of what they are in Europe (we have had the same 4¢ Federal excise tax on gasoline for 20 years).
- o I recognize that voting for gasoline tax in an election year is not easy. I can assure you, though, that it is no easier to impose a gasoline conservation fee. By doing so, I have helped somewhat ameliorate the difficulty of voting for a tax. But I do not want to minimize how hard it will be to get the tax enacted. And the help of everyone here is essential.

#### 5. Structural Changes

- o My anti-inflation announcement recognized what all of us have come to realize over the last several years -- that our economy has been allowed to decline below the production capacity, that our technical genius is not being fully used, that the foundations of our economic greatness are weakening. Rectifying all of those problems overnight is not possible. But I believe steps must be taken very soon if we are to emerge from this decade as the worldwide economic leader we are now and are capable of continuing to be.
- o We need greater incentives to spur productivity (which actually decreased last year); we need incentives to increase savings (which are at their 30-year lows); we need to increase research and development; we need to improve capital formation possibilities.
- o I am prepared to take steps to accomplish all of these important objectives, and in fact have already taken some steps in each area.

- o To make a major step forward, though, I appreciate the importance of tax incentives. For that reason, I have indicated that I will propose tax incentives next year if we actually balance the budget this year. That is a firm pledge.
- o I think it would be a mistake, however, to move forward with those tax cuts now before we have made clear to the American people that we will balance the budget. That is a major concern of mine with the direction in which the budget process appears to be moving in the House.

#### Situation in the Senate

We will give you a memorandum this afternoon so that today's Budget Committee actions can be taken into account.

6:30 PM

PARTICIPANTS

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for Preservation Purposes

PARTICIPANTS FOR DINNER AND ECONOMIC BRIEFING FOR SENATORS

Wednesday, April 2, 1980

Chairman Paul Volcker  
Dr. John White  
Al Kahn  
Stu Eizenstat  
Charles Schultze

SENATORS

Max Baucus  
Henry Bellmon  
Robert C. Byrd  
John H. Chafee  
Lawton Chiles  
Alan Cranston  
John Culver  
Dennis DeConcini  
Thomas Eagleton  
John Glenn  
S. I. Hayakawa  
Howell Heflin  
John Heinz  
Ernest Hollings  
Walter Huddleston  
Daniel Inouye  
Jacob Javits  
J. Bennett Johnston  
Patrick Leahy  
Carl Levin  
Richard Lugar  
Spark M. Matsunaga  
John Melcher  
Howard Metzenbaum  
Robert Morgan  
Edmund Muskie  
Sam Nunn  
Clairborne Pell  
Charles Percy  
Jennings Randolph  
Donald Riegle  
Jim Sasser  
Robert Stafford  
John Stennis

Adlai Stevenson  
Richard Stone  
Strom Thurmond  
Edward Zorinsky

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze <sup>CLS</sup>  
Subject: Interest Rates

This morning at breakfast you raised a question about the comparison between American and foreign interest rates. The attached table compares American and European interest rates at three dates: January 1979, January 1980 and last week (the latest date for which we have a range of comparable figures).

During 1979 bank lending rates and short-term money market rates in most European countries moved up about the same as or a bit more than American rates. In the past five-and-a-half months, however, interest rates in the United States have moved up substantially faster than they have abroad. As you noted, this has been largely responsible for the strength of the dollar.

As measured by consumer prices, but not by wholesale prices, inflation in the United States accelerated faster from 1979 (13 percent) to early 1980 (18 percent) than it did in other countries. It is also probably true -- although there is no way to demonstrate it -- that inflationary expectations deteriorated more rapidly here than in most other countries. The higher inflation increased the cash requirements of business firms -- more working cash was needed to finance the higher value of sales, payrolls, and inventories. When the increased cash requirements ran up against the Fed's determination not to increase the growth of the money supply, interest rates rose rapidly. Finally, the Fed took action on March 14, under its existing authorities, to increase the cost to banks of "buying" deposits in the money market. And that, in turn, helped push up the prime rate.

A combination of economic circumstances and a somewhat greater tightening of monetary policy here than abroad, was thus responsible for the relatively greater increase in U.S. interest rates over the last several months.

Attachment

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

Comparative Interest Rates

-- U.S. and Major European Countries --

(percent)

	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>
<u>Prime Rate</u>						
January 13, 1979	11-3/4	13-1/2	5-3/4	10.9	15-1/2	5-1/4
January 5, 1980	15-1/4 +7	18.0 +5	9-3/4 +5	13.7 +4 1/2	16-5/8 +4 1/2	6.0
March 25, 1980	19.0	18.0	10-3/4	15.4	20.0	6.0
<u>Large CDs, 3-months</u>						
January 13, 1979	10-1/4	12-1/4	3-3/8	6-1/4	9.0	1/4
January 5, 1980	13-1/8 +7 1/2	17.0 +6	8-3/8 +5 1/2	12.9 +8	10-1/4 +6	4-3/4
March 25, 1980	17-3/4	18.0	8.9	14.1	15.0	5-1/2

9:45 Am

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN TONY COELHO,  
AND NORM MINETA, AND MR.  
FRED HODDER, PRESIDENT OF  
MEDIC ALERT

Thursday, April 3, 1980  
9:45 a.m. (5 minutes)  
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F Moore*

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity to present copies of the National Medic Alert Week proclamation to Congressmen Tony Coelho and Norm Mineta, and to Fred Hodder, President of the Medic Alert Foundation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Tony Coelho requested the photo which will be used to help publicize National Medic Alert Week (April 6-13). The Medic Alert Foundation, International has its home offices in Turlock, which is in Tony's district. Norm Mineta was the other principal sponsor of the Medic Alert joint resolution in the House. (Alan Cranston sponsored it in the Senate.)

As the proclamation indicates, about forty million Americans are afflicted with medical conditions which are difficult to detect in an emergency. Medic alert tags and the information services with which they are registered, help save the lives of many hundreds of people each year (last year's estimate - 2,000 Americans).

Note: Both Tony and Norm have endorsed your reelection. Tony has been especially active in soliciting endorsements from his colleagues--freshmen, Californians and others in the House. Norm has worked on some of his California colleagues.

Participants: The President, Congressman Coelho, Congressman Mineta, Mr. Fred Hodder and Frank Moore.

Press Plan: White House Photo only

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thank you for your efforts on behalf of Medic Alert. It is a valuable program that saves many lives each year. I know it is supported by the contributions of individuals and organizations, and that it receives no funds from government.
2. Tony and Norm, I appreciate your support and know that you are both responsible for garnering a good number of endorsements of my reelection in the House.

NOTE: Because Tony has been so active on your behalf, a special thank you may be in order.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

TO: SUSAN CLOUGH  
FROM: MARCIA THOMAS  
RE: Telegrams regarding the Caribbean/Central American  
Action Group Reception

*Either  
a) call  
or  
b) letter  
night letter*  
J

The attached telegrams were approved by Gene Eidenberg, Bob Pastor, Gretch Poston and the Speechwriters office. I understand that it now requires your initials before it can be sent to the Telegraph office.

If you approve of the attached, would be please let Donna Proctor in Bob Pastors office know (x6961). She has a list with the complete addresses.

Thank you.

# TELEGRAM

FULL RATE  
(STRAIGHT TELEGRAM)  
NIGHT LETTER  
MAILGRAM

The White House

Washington

*not letter*  
 *approved*

Governor Bob Graham of Florida and a number of distinguished American citizens have formed a private sector organization dedicated to improving U.S. relations with the nations of the Caribbean and Central America. This new group, Caribbean/Central American Action, will identify and harness resources in our private sector to work in cooperation with leaders from the Caribbean region.

The group will seek to engage the people of the United States in projects and exchanges designed to help meet the development needs of communities in the region, to strengthen the base of democratic institutions, and to forge a stronger bond of friendship and respect between the peoples of our nations.

This private effort serves our national interest, and has my full and enthusiastic support.

On Wednesday, April 9, Caribbean/Central American Action will be publicly launched with a program of activities to be announced by Governor Graham. To emphasize the importance I attach to this effort, I am inviting Governor Graham and other key organizers, along with a number of private business leaders like yourself, to a reception at the White House that evening at 5:30 p.m. You will receive a formal invitation under separate cover to the reception. I would be extremely pleased if you would join me on that occasion.

I would particularly appreciate your meeting with me briefly at 5:15 p.m. in the Cabinet Room to discuss the implications of this challenging initiative.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

*Jack Watson*  
APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

*Bruce Wood*

# TELEGRAM

FULL RATE  
(STRAIGHT TELEGRAM)  
NIGHT LETTER  
MAILGRAM

The White House

Washington

*u. s. r. t. l. l. p. a.*  
 *approved*  
  
*h*

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Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

*Jack Watson*  
APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

*Manan K. Singh*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/3/80

Lloyd Cutler

The attached was returned  
in the President outbox  
today and is forwarded to  
your information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

cc Lloyd  
Good letter  
& statement  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER *LNC*

SUBJECT: OLYMPICS

I talked today to Bill Casey, Governor Reagan's Campaign Manager, about the April 1 Washington Post story quoting the Governor as softening his position on the Olympics. Bill was surprised at the tone of the story and said he would check into it.

This evening I received a call from Ken Meese at Reagan's headquarters in Los Angeles. He said the Post story had garbled the Governor's position and that the attached statement of clarification is being issued today in response to press inquiries (we have informed Ken Reich of the Los Angeles Times, who is making an inquiry).

Apart from some criticism of your remarks to the athletes, the statement fully supports the boycott, as well as the alternative games and a permanent site in Greece.

Also attached is a copy of the House leadership letter to the officers and members of the USOC as it went out today. The Senate leadership letter is identical and is still gathering signatures.

copies to: Secretary Vance  
Mr. Christopher  
Hodding Carter  
Jody Powell  
David Aaron  
Al Friendly

Attachments

FROM REAGAN HEADQUARTERS, LOS ANGELES

(Ken Meese, 213-670-9161)

April 2, 1980

PRO FORMA LETTER REGARDING OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

We should boycott the Moscow Olympics. I think our allies should too. It is hypocritical to permit the games to be held in a nation which is actively engaged in aggression.

Still I think we must use persuasion, not coercion, to obtain the cooperation of our own athletes to boycott the 1980 Olympics. It was wrong of Mr. Carter to invite the athletes to the White House ostensibly for a discussion, then to announce to them they would not go period. I am disturbed by the notion that our Government would take punitive steps to keep American citizens from leaving the country.

We should appeal to our athletes' sense of duty to their country and to freedom. I am sure they will respond positively. We should also offer alternate international games for our athletes and others who boycott the Olympics.

I believe also that many of the political problems that plague the Olympics would be eliminated by permanently taking them back to their historic home, Greece. We could begin this process by foregoing the 1984 Olympics in the United States.

*The Speaker's Rooms*  
*U. S. House of Representatives*  
*Washington, D. C. 20515*  
April 1, 1980

Dear Officers and Members of the United States Olympic Committee:

We are writing to register our strong conviction that as patriotic American citizens and as members and officers of the United States Olympic Committee, you should vote against sending a United States team to the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

As you know, the Senate and House of Representatives, by overwhelming majorities of 95 and 96%, have adopted resolutions to this effect. We asked that no United States team go to Moscow unless Soviet troops were promptly withdrawn from Afghanistan. The invading troops have not been withdrawn; on the contrary, all evidence points to a continuing build-up of Soviet forces, and a major continuing threat to the national security of the United States and of the Persian Gulf area, in which we have a vital national interest.

The Olympics should be a celebration of peace, and of peaceful human achievement regardless of nationality or political persuasion. No nation has ever served as host for the Olympic games while it was in the process of invading and subjugating another independent nation. But in Moscow this year, this is what will be happening. Soviet party pamphlets have already proclaimed that the selection of Moscow shows world recognition of the correctness of Soviet foreign policy and of Soviet contributions to world peace. If the United States and other free world nations send national teams, the Soviets will tell their people that notwithstanding the public disapproval of the invasion by the great majority of the Governments of the world, the people of the world are on their side.

We must show that the people of the United States and other freedom-loving nations disapprove what the Soviets have done, and will not let our athletes be used as pawns for Soviet propaganda.

Congress and the American people want the support of the U.S. Olympic Committee and its member sports organizations. They will not understand anything less. They are appalled by the massive Soviet invasion; by the elimination of Afghanistan's Head of State; by the installation of a submissive puppet government; and by the brutal suppression of the country's Moslem nationalists. This is the first use of the Soviet Army to invade a previously unoccupied country since 1948. It is a plain violation of international law. It poses a serious threat to world peace. It is a direct threat to the security of the nations of the region around Afghanistan, and to the national security of the United States.

No American citizen, no citizen of a free nation, can afford to ignore this series of provocations. We cannot permit the Soviet Union to think it will be business as usual with the rest of the world after the invasion. We must not let the Olympics be prostituted by the Soviets.

We are therefore totally opposed to the participation of U.S. athletes in the Moscow games in any shape, form or fashion. The invasion of Afghanistan is an event that athletes and sports officials have a citizen's duty to condemn, just as the governments of the world did in the 104-18 vote of the United Nations General Assembly.

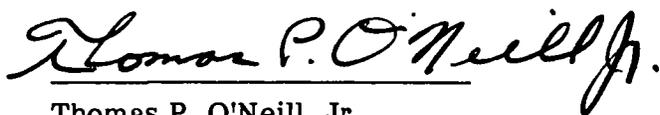
We look to the USOC and its constituent bodies for leadership on this issue. With a strong and massive vote against going to Moscow, we will provide the example around which the rest of the Free World will rally. We are confident that most of the important nations outside the Soviet Bloc will respond to our leadership on this issue by not sending teams to Moscow. But no matter how many other nations may join us, we believe that as a matter of national conscience, as well as to safeguard our national security and liberties, no United States Olympic team should take part in the Moscow Games.

Last February, the officers of the United States Olympic Committee publicly announced that the Committee would of course accept any decision the President made in the light of his analysis of what is best for the country. The President has made his decision that to send a team is contrary to the national interest. The Congress has joined in that decision. We therefore call upon you to accept that decision, and to cast your vote against sending a team to Moscow.

Any other outcome would create widespread doubt throughout the world about the national will of the United States and its resolve to defend its national interests. Any other outcome would also threaten the degree of governmental and public support which the Olympic movement and organized amateur sports activities have heretofore enjoyed.

We are dedicated to the tradition of the Olympics and to the preservation of the Games. We are determined to do, and will do, everything within our power to assure that they will be held in 1984 — and in ensuing years — under circumstances that will invite and encourage the participation of all nations.

Sincerely,



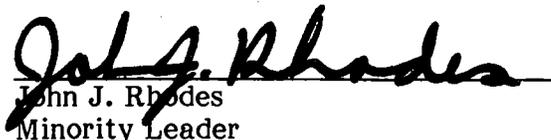
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
The Speaker



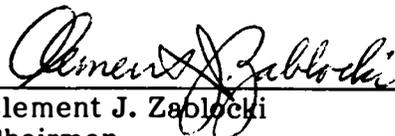
Jim Wright  
Majority Leader



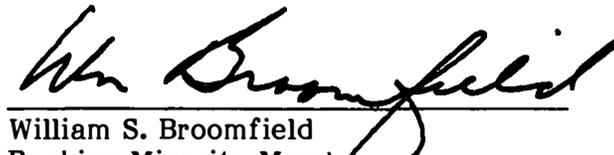
John Brademas  
Majority Whip



John J. Rhodes  
Minority Leader



Clement J. Zablocki  
Chairman  
Foreign Affairs Committee



William S. Broomfield  
Ranking Minority Member  
Foreign Affairs Committee

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

03 Apr 80

Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

To Cutler for  
handling +  
Delivery

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

LLOYD CUTLER  
JOE ONEK

*LC*

SUBJECT:

Letter to David Lasser

You received letters from Senators Cranston and Pryor, Congressman Phillip Burton, and Lane Kirkland asking you to help David Lasser, a former high official of the AFL-CIO, "clear his name." Mr. Lasser, who is now 78 and quite ill, was disqualified from employment with the Economic Cooperation Administration in 1950 for belonging to an allegedly subversive organization. At our request, the Agency for International Development and the State Department reviewed Mr. Lasser's file. They concluded that under current legal standards Mr. Lasser's disqualification would have been illegal.

I believe that it would greatly please Mr. Lasser's congressional and labor supporters if you could send the attached letter to him. Landon Butler joins in this recommendation. If you regard it as more appropriate, I, or the Vice-President (whose office has also taken an interest in the case), could write the letter to Mr. Lasser.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

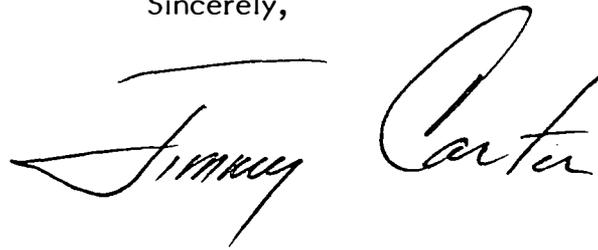
To David Lasser

The Agency for International Development and the Department of State recently reviewed your disqualification from Federal employment in 1950 and concluded that you, like many other Americans during that unfortunate period, were treated unjustly.

This Nation has a deep and abiding commitment to human rights. When lapses occur, it is important that they be corrected. I am glad that my Administration has had the opportunity to correct the record in your case.

Your loyal and valuable service to this country in both the public and private sectors has won you many friends and admirers. I join them in wishing you the best of luck in all your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. David Lasser  
12539 Plaza Centrada  
San Diego, California 92128

THE LEGAL ADVISER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: Norman L. Holmes  
General Counsel  
Agency for International  
Development

FROM: Roberts B. Owen *RB*

SUBJECT: David Lasser

In 1949, David Lasser was denied employment with the Economic Cooperation Administration ("ECA"), a predecessor to the Agency for International Development ("AID"). At the request of the White House, this office undertook a review of a hearing conducted and findings made that year by an ECA review board. Based on that review and for the following reasons, it is our opinion that in light of current case law, should this case arise today, Mr. Lasser would not be denied employment on the basis the denial was made in 1949 (membership in the Workers Alliance).

Since AID is no longer within State, but is within IDCA, I am referring this matter to you for disposition.

Background

In 1935 Mr. Lasser helped organize a union of "unemployed" workers, the Workers Alliance (WA), and became its President. Its members were employed in Works Progress Administration (WPA) programs. Early in 1936 the WA merged with another group representing unemployed workers, the Unemployed Councils, which were under Communist control. The record indicates that Mr. Lasser agreed to the merger so that the unemployed would not suffer by having two unions fighting each other, and that he was also influenced by the fact that he would retain control in the merger, and was confident of his ability to restrict Communist influence in the organization. After the merger, a Communist became secretary-treasurer (the number two position) in the WA, and Communists were given about seven positions on the WA board.

Over the next few years the Communist voice in the WA became stronger. Mr. Lasser contemplated resigning from the WA in 1939, and resigned on June 18, 1940 when he realized that, despite his best efforts, the Communists would gain control of the WA at the organization's July 1940 convention.

After leaving the WA, Mr. Lasser briefly joined the Work Projects Administration (WPA) to run a training program. However, Section 1(a) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, 55 Stat. 396 (1941), prohibited payment of any WPA appropriations as salary for Mr. Lasser. This restriction was apparently written into the act in the belief that Mr. Lasser was a Communist. Mr. Lasser appealed for a hearing before the House Appropriations Committee, and a bill for the relief of Mr. Lasser, H.R. 5477, which would have repealed the appropriations prohibition, was introduced by Congressman Flannagan on August 1, 1941. We can find no record that the bill was enacted into law. However, the House Appropriations Committee held a hearing for Mr. Lasser and Mr. Lasser received a letter from Committee Chairman Cannon dated December 16, 1941 which stated that the Committee retracted the insinuation against Mr. Lasser's character and gave him a clean bill of health. The prohibition with respect to Mr. Lasser was deleted from the following year's appropriation act (56 Stat. 634).

In 1943 Mr. Lasser was investigated by the Civil Service Commission which conducted a Special Hearing in his case. Following that investigation, he was rated eligible on suitability grounds for the position of Labor Division Representative for the War Production Board. He served with the Board, and also with the Commerce Department.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> I note that Exhibit 24 in the ECA Review Board hearings was an affidavit of Adrian S. Fisher, then Legal Adviser of the Department of State, who stated that, in a prior position as Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board of the Department of Commerce he had found that no question could be raised as to Mr. Lasser's loyalty.

For a few months early in 1949 Mr. Lasser worked for Averell Harriman in Europe in the new Economic Cooperation Administration. An FBI investigation was required for this appointment. The FBI reports, received by ECA in March 1949, contained information about the WA, including allegations that it was Communist-controlled, and allegations from some sources that Mr. Lasser was himself either a Communist or "fellow traveler." Other sources denied Lasser was a Communist.

A problem arose at that time because of Section 110(c) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, 62 Stat. 143, which provided that no person could be employed by ECA for more than three months unless the Administrator certified that, after full consideration of a report of the FBI, he believed that the individual was "loyal to the United States, its Constitution and form of Government, and is not now and has never been a member of any organization advocating contrary views." (emphasis added.)

In correspondence between ECA and Mr. Lasser's counsel prior to his hearing in 1949, ECA stated that Mr. Lasser's loyalty was not an issue, and that the sole issue was one of whether Mr. Lasser, having been a member and president of the WA, had been a member of an organization "advocating contrary views."

Because of Section 110(c), Mr. Lasser's ECA appointment was terminated on April 9, 1949. On September 9, 1949 Mr. Lasser requested a hearing before ECA's Board of Review. A Review Board was appointed October 19, 1949 and held its hearing November 8-9 and 14-17, 1949.

The Review Board presented its findings and recommendations to the ECA Administrator on December 8, 1949. The Board recommended against certification of Mr. Lasser. The recommendation was accepted by the Administrator, who so informed Mr. Lasser by letter of March 10, 1950.

The Administrator's March 10 letter reiterated that Mr. Lasser's loyalty was not an issue and that the Administrator was fully satisfied as to his loyalty. He stated that the Review Board considered only the question

whether Mr. Lasser was or had been a member of "any organization advocating contrary views." He noted that ECA administrative instructions provided that certification need not be denied if it was established that during the period of the employee's membership the organization did not advocate contrary views within the meaning of the statute.

The ECA Administrator's letter concluded as follows:

"I have fully considered the available evidence regarding the Workers Alliance during the period of your membership, including the report of the Review Board. Naturally, there are many doubtful questions involved in a determination of what a particular organization has stood for and the precise meaning of the statutory language applied to it. In view of all the circumstances in this case, however, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that I cannot make the certification required by law."

There the matter rested until about two years ago when Mr. Lasser requested his records under the Freedom of Information Act. He was given the transcripts of his hearing as well as internal memoranda and other documents. The memoranda include one of December 8, 1949 which contains the Review Board's findings and recommendations to the ECA Administrator. Mr. Lasser claims that this document shows that he was rejected for ECA employment not on the basis of a finding that the WA had advocated "contrary views" but because the Board found that the WA had been Communist-controlled for almost a year before Mr. Lasser resigned as its President. Further, Mr. Lasser claims the background documents show that the Board relied on and was influenced by FBI documents which he was not permitted to see and rebut. Mr. Lasser requests a review of the hearings and findings, and an official U.S. Government determination that he was unfairly penalized and unjustly accused, or a government acknowledgment if an injustice is found to have taken place.

Current Review

We have reviewed the transcript and the other background material submitted by Mr. Lasser. A reading of the 892 pages of the transcript reveals that the members of the Review Board were troubled by two issues: (1) control of the WA, and (2) the views advocated by the WA. The Board's problems with the issue of control stemmed from Mr. Lasser's own prior statements that the WA had fallen under Communist domination and control before he resigned. They were troubled by his position at his hearing that the Workers Alliance, despite his prior statements, was not controlled by the Communists before his June 1940 resignation.

The Board's problems with the issue of the views advocated by the Workers Alliance can be stated as follows: Beginning in about 1938, the Communists on the National Board of the WA were pushing for resolutions following the "Communist line" at the time. Some of the National Board members were giving speeches at Communist gatherings and openly supporting Communist candidates for office. Some of the WA locals were distributing Communist literature. Mr. Lasser chose not to confront the Communists directly, fearing that to do so would have split the organization down the middle to the detriment of the workers it represented. Instead, Lasser proposed "modifying" resolutions which never directly attacked the Communists or their positions but sought, indirectly, to get across an anti-Communist view. The Review Board repeatedly questioned the effectiveness of Lasser's resolutions, since they attempted to counter Communist views to an uneducated and unsophisticated audience by oblique and vague language. After Lasser's explanations, one or another member of the Review Board opined that he still didn't see much distinction between the positions of the Communists and the positions of the Workers Alliance. This concern of the Review Board is expressed at pp. 7 and 8 of the Board's December 8, 1949 memorandum to the ECA Administrator, which devotes several paragraphs to the lack of clear distinctions between Board resolutions and Communist positions. Nevertheless, the Review Board concluded, at p. 8 of its memorandum, that the national organization

of the WA while Mr. Lasser was a member made no official statements and passed no resolutions which could be clearly labeled as advocating "contrary views." The Board rejected, however, the view that, under Section 110(c), it had to be shown that the organization "stated publicly views which were contrary." The Review Board felt that this interpretation would vitiate the statute, as only the Communist Party itself and one or two other organizations advocated "contrary views" in that sense.

Thus, the statutory standard of disqualification applied to Mr. Lasser was essentially one of membership in an organization. Since that time, the courts have invalidated efforts to apply such a standard, whether established by law or by regulation.

In a case analogous to that of Mr. Lasser, Schneider v. Smith, 390 U.S. 17 (1968), the Supreme Court held invalid a screening program for merchant seamen that disqualified an applicant for employment on the basis of membership in an organization. In that case, the Court concluded that the standard of membership was not authorized by law.

An earlier case, Elfbrandt v. Russell, 384 U.S. 11 (1966) involved the constitutionality of an Arizona statute which established penalties if an employee who took a prescribed oath became a member of certain organizations. The Supreme Court held:

"A law which applies to membership without the 'specific intent' to further the illegal aims of the organization infringes unnecessarily on protected freedoms. It rests on the doctrine of 'guilt by association' which has no place here... . Such a law cannot stand." 384 U.S. at 19.

In light of the judicial development of the now firmly established constitutional doctrine that employment cannot be denied on the basis of association or membership, it is unnecessary, in our view, to determine the adequacy of the Administrator's letter to Mr. Lasser of March 10, 1950, under the statute in effect at that time. It is clear

that, should this case arise today, Mr. Lasser would not and could not be denied employment on the basis of his membership in the Workers Alliance. Therefore, the findings made by the Review Board do not constitute a legal basis for any current finding regarding Mr. Lasser's loyalty, suitability or other eligibility for federal employment.

UNITED STATES  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

~~RESTRICTED~~

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

GENERAL COUNSEL

March 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: D/PM, Edna A. Boorady  
AG, Herbert L. Beckington

FROM : GC, Norman L. Holmes

SUBJECT : David Lasser

The attached memorandum prepared by the Legal Adviser of the Department of State concludes:

"In light of the judicial development of the now firmly established constitutional doctrine that employment cannot be denied on the basis of association or membership, it is unnecessary, in our view, to determine the adequacy of the Administrator's letter to Mr. Lasser of March 10, 1950, under the statute in effect at that time. It is clear that, should this case arise today, Mr. Lasser would not and could not be denied employment on the basis of his membership in the Workers Alliance. Therefore, the findings made by the Review Board do not constitute a legal basis for any current finding regarding Mr. Lasser's loyalty, suitability or other eligibility for federal employment."

I have reviewed that memorandum and concur with the conclusion that the action taken thirty years ago would not meet current legal standards and would and could not be used to deny Mr. Lasser's eligibility for Federal employment.

Since the Review Board's findings do not constitute a legal basis for current employment eligibility of Mr. Lasser and, further, since the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. Sec. 552a) requires the agency to maintain records which are accurate, relevant, timely and complete, the Legal Adviser's memorandum, together with this memorandum, should be included

in Mr. Lasser's official personnel and security files to provide an historical correction of those records.

Attachment:

Memorandum to Mr. Norman L. Holmes, General Counsel,  
from Mr. Roberts B. Owen, Legal Adviser, dated  
February 6, 1980, Subject: David Lasser

cc.

Roberts B. Owen, Legal Adviser/State (w/o att)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

03 Apr 80

Fred Kahn

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat  
Al McDonald

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

Fred  
ok  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ALFRED E. KAHN *Fred*

SUBJECT:

Your Strengthening of the Contract Sanction:  
Business Reactions

As you instructed me, I read the memo you approved to Bill Miller for his OK. He asked me to inform John Dunlop, Heath Larry and Phil Hawley before we released the news.

The reaction was much more violent than we had expected. John responded angrily: "this kills our efforts to get broad voluntary cooperation." When he predicted that it would cause not only the business members of the Pay Advisory Committee to walk off but the labor people as well, I pointed out we were talking about violators of the price standard only. To which he responded, abruptly, "Then I'm through." And thanked me for telling him.

The atmosphere was not good for me to pursue the subject; he needs a cooling off period, but may persist in that view. What he seems to be saying explicitly for the first time is that he wants no application of sanctions -- or at least no intensification of sanctions -- on either side, pay or price.

Phil Hawley surprised me with the decisiveness of his reaction: "If you're not going to apply the sanctions on the wage side, too, I will have to resign and explain why, publicly." The basis for that decision: lack of "evenhandedness" between business and labor. His only retraction of that intention last week, he explained, was that he would not insist we publicize our dropping of the sanctions on the price side. He'd stay on only if we informally agreed to drop the sanction.

Hawley obviously then talked to Loyd Hackler, who immediately called to say that the business men would all walk off, protesting publicly that we were being soft on labor and unfair to business.

We all feel you ought to have this additional information before we release the memo.

Charlie and I feel strongly that we cannot afford to give up the sanctions on the price side: they may not be substantively important but it would be catastrophic to the program if we renounced them. On

the other hand, we feel less strongly about the particular reinforcements you adopted this morning, and that are covered by the memo.

Stu and Bill feel equally strongly we must hold up on the release of those reinforcements: we were acting on the basis of incomplete information; and we ought to reassess where the threatened walking off of all the business members and perhaps John Dunlop would leave us. Bill wants to give EPG a chance to try to sift all this out, before returning to you by the beginning of next week.

My recommendations are:

1. That we move firmly to get Ford into line. Bill is taking the lead here. We would feel free to threaten them with loss of the contract that you ask GSA to hold up this morning, pending the outcome of these negotiations.

2. That we figure out immediately what we can do to Mobil -- which will be formally listed as non-compliant tomorrow (Thursday). Since Ford is on the carpet for violation of the (first year) pay standard, the business members cannot complain of lack of even-handedness if we move against Mobil under the first-year price standard.

3. That we hold up on the changes in the contract sanction that you approved this morning until we have had a chance to reassess. I must point out the danger, however, that it could be very injurious if the news got out that we were doing so. Still, the important thing is that we move promptly against Ford and Mobil; if we do that the effect of any rumor about a delay in strengthening the contract sanction might be diluted.

9:55 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

PRESENTATION OF  
TRADITIONAL UKRAINIAN EASTER EGGS  
TO THE PRESIDENT

Thursday, April 3, 1980  
9:55 AM, Oval Office (3 minutes)  
From: Steve Aiello

I - PURPOSE

The leaders of the Ukrainian community will be presenting the President with traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs.

II - BACKGROUND

The egg has long been a universal symbol of the sun and a source of all life. The tradition of decorating eggs goes back to pre-Christian rituals associated with the welcoming of spring. With the advent of Christianity in the Ukraine (988 A.D.) the decorated eggs (pysanka) and the customs associated with it were adapted into the Christian tradition. It became the custom to exchange these colorful decorated pysanka or to give them as gifts on Easter Sunday.

The most common technique in decorating the pysanka was batik (wax resistant method). Traditionally only root and vegetable dyes were used, i.e. logwood, aspen leaves, appletree and oak bark. The designs and colors are all symbolic, but mainly represent the influence of fertility in nature - in plants, in animals, in human beings. Universal symbols of sun, moon, stars are used as well as Christian symbols of the cross, trinity, and fish.

The design, color, intricacy of detail vary from region to region of the Ukraine. The most colorful and unique are those of the Hutzel (Carpathian Mountians) region. The pysankas presented to the President represent a cross section of the geographic regions of the Ukraine.

III - PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Walter Wasylchuck is very active in the Ukrainian community as well as in the city of Philadelphia. The other participants are prominent leaders of the Ukraine cultural, fraternal and business organizations.

The two children and two teenagers will be dressed in authentic Ukrainian costumes from the Hutzel region of the Ukraine. This is the "hillbilly" region of the Ukraine, noted for its colorful costumes, rich folklore and rugged individualism. (see attached list of participants).

IV - PRESS

A White House photographer will be present. After the event press releases will be given to ethnic press and other appropriate press.

PARTICIPANTS

Walter Wasylchuck

President, Ukrainian-American Democratic Party of Philadelphia

Christine Wasylchuck

Daughter

Walter Washylchuck Jr.

Sons

Dr. Peter Stercho

President, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Philadelphia Chapter

Mrs. Natalia Danelenko

President, Ukrainian National Women's League of America

Dmytro Tkachuk

Executive Board, Ukrainian Bank of Philadelphia

Ivan Skoczylas

Co-Editor of AMERIKA - only Ukrainian Catholic daily newspaper in the U.S.

Steven Firko

Cheremosh Dancer - Ukrainian Dance Ensemble

Maria Holiney

Cheremosh Dancer - Ukrainian Dance Ensemble

11:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1980

MEETING WITH EXECUTIVES OF SUPERMARKET AND DRUG CHAINS  
THAT HAVE AGREED TO VOLUNTARY PRICE CEILINGS

Thursday, April 3, 1980  
11:30 a.m. (10 minutes)  
The Roosevelt Room

From: ESTHER PETERSON  
ANNE WEXLER

I. PURPOSE

To dramatize your support of voluntary efforts to curb inflation by meeting with food and drug chain executives who have taken concrete action to hold down prices by instituting voluntary price ceilings on selected basic food, drug and household items.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background:

Retail Food Chains

On March 5, Esther Peterson wrote to 50 of the nation's largest retail food chains asking them to consider inaugurating voluntary price ceilings on some commonly purchased food products.

Currently, 28 voluntary price ceiling programs, representing 6,796 stores have been brought to our attention. The programs range from 30 to 150 days and cover from 225 to over 1,600 items.

Retail Drug Chains

On March 17, Esther wrote 50 chain drug stores having 25 or more retail outlets, asking them to consider setting price ceilings on some commonly-purchased prescription and other drug items. Currently, 21 drug chains, representing over 2,837 stores have informed us of price ceiling programs of from 60 to 90 days covering a wide variety of items. In addition, a major mail-order pharmaceutical outlet servicing over 12 million consumers each year has frozen the prices of 360 items for a six month period.

Participants: Of the 49 food and drug chains invited, 42 will be attending, generally represented by chief executive officers. A list of those who will be attending, and the number of stores each represents, is attached. You met with several of these executives on August 13, 1979.

Press Plan: White House Photo and Press Pool for your opening remarks. The balance of the meeting, including all of the group's discussion with you, will be closed to the press.

### III. AGENDA

Esther Peterson will open the meeting at 10:30 a.m. Charlie Schultze will give an overview of your anti-inflation program, and Fred Kahn will discuss the wage and price guidelines. When you arrive, Esther, Charlie, and Fred will be in the midst of a discussion and question-and-answer session. (See attached agenda.)

We anticipate that the retailers will point out that inflation in the food sector last year and for the first three months this year was far below the CPI in general and that in fact, it has gone up only .1% over the last two months. You may want to respond by expressing your appreciation to them, and noting that retail food prices should be an honest reflection of changes in the farm value of foods and that margins have not declined.

The retailers will also point out that they are presently encountering large increases in price from their suppliers. We should respond by indicating that the Administration is stepping up its enforcement of the voluntary guidelines and its public announcements of firms which are not in compliance. In addition, we have asked food and drug suppliers to undertake a voluntary program of price ceilings, just as the retailers have been requested to do.

### IV. TALKING POINTS

Talking points prepared by the speechwriters, working with Esther's office, have been submitted separately.

These talking points recognize the anti-trust sensitivities of convening a meeting of members of a competitive industry to discuss pricing actions. They cannot be asked to take any type of joint pricing decisions and it is important to emphasize that each firm must make its own individual and independent decision on the duration and composition of a voluntary price ceiling program.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH FOOD & DRUG RETAILERS

Thursday, April 3, 1980

The Roosevelt Room

Agenda

10:30 a.m.	Guests arrive & are seated	
10:35 a.m.	Opening Remarks	Esther Peterson
10:45 a.m.	The Anti-Inflation Program: An Overview	Charles Schultze
10:55 a.m.	The Anti-Inflation Program: Wage & Price Guidelines	Alfred Kahn
11:05 a.m.	Discussion, Questions & Answers	Charles Schultze Alfred Kahn Esther Peterson, Moderator
11:30 a.m.	Remarks	The President

MEETING WITH EXECUTIVES OF SUPERMARKETS AND DRUG CHAINS

Thursday, April 3, 1980

ATTENDEES

<u>NAME/TITLE/COMPANY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STORES</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
Byron Allumbaugh Chairman of the Board Ralphs Grocery	99	90 days
Steven Alterman Vice President Alterman Foods	94	30 days
James Baldwin President King Soopers	50	30 days
Herbert Brody President Supermarkets General	110	90 days
Anthony Bruno President Big "B" Discount Drugs	56	60 days
Joe S. Burkle President Stater Bros. Markets (Petrolane, Inc.)	87	30 days
Fred F. Canning President Walgreen Company	683	details being formulated
Israel Cohen President Giant Food, Inc.	172	150 days
Sheldon Durtsche Senior Vice President in Finance National Tea Company	235	55 days
Sheldon Fantle President and Chief Executive Officer Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.	402	90 days

<u>NAME/TITLE/COMPANY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STORES</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
Carl Fazio Chairman of the Board Fisher Foods	143	30 days
Leonard Genovese President Genovese Drug Stores, Inc.	143	90 days
Lewis Golub President Golub Corporation	53	55 days
Heinz Gundlach President FedMart Stores, Inc.	77	90 days
Herbert H. Haft President Dart Drug Stores	80	30 days
Wallace Dennis Iott Chairman of the Board Seaway Food Town, Inc.	58	30 days
Frank N. James President Pantry Pride Supermarket Division	200	30 days
Roger Laverty President & Chief Executive Officer Thriftmart	129	30 days
Kenneth Macke Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Target Stores	86	90 days
Peter A. Magowan Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Safeway**	1,971	30 days 30 more days announced yesterday
Donald E. Marsh President and Chief Executive Officer Marsh Supermarkets, Inc.	66	30 days

<u>NAME/TITLE/COMPANY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STORES</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
John R. McHugh President NRTA-AARP Pharmacy Services	Mail order Pharmacy serving over 12 million members	180 days
Frederik Meijer President Meijer Supermarkets, Inc.	28	30 days
Henry A. Panasci Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Fay's Drug Company, Inc.	105	90 days
Ira Quint President Venture Stores, Inc.	45	90 days
J. Douglas Reeves President Hook Drugs, Inc.	250	60 days
Samuel Donley Ritchey President and Chief Executive Officer Lucky Stores, Inc.	583	30 days
Donald J. Rixmann President and Chairman of the Board Allied Supermarkets	60	30 days
Jack A. Robinson President and Chairman of the Board Perry Drug Stores, Inc.	68	70 days
Jay Rosengarten Executive Vice-President Shopwell, Incorporated	70	30 days
Donald O. Schnuck* President and Chief Executive Officer Schnucks Markets, Inc.	51	30 days

<u>NAME/TITLE/COMPANY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STORES</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
Sam Sellaro President University Foodland	126	90 days
Saul Shapira President Giant Eagle Markets, Inc.	49	90 days
Bill Simmons President Foodland Owners Association	(included with University Foodland)	
Harlan Steinbaum President Medicare Glaser Corp.	50	90 days
Edward Sussman Vice President, Retail Division Mall Drugs	150	90 days
Jonathan Scott* Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer A & P	1,410	30 days
Stewart Turley President Jack Eckerd Corp.	1,020	60 days
Dwight C. Vredenburg President Hy-Vee Food Stores, Inc.	254	30 days
Jerome A. Weinberger Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Gray Drug Stores, Inc.	170	60 days
Bernard Weisberg Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Chatham Supermarkets, Inc.	45	30 days
James Wood Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Grand Union	867	30 days

\*Participated in your August 13, 1979 meeting with Food Industry Officials

\*\*Company represented at your August 13, 1979 meeting

[No salutations except  
Esther Peterson.]

Bob Rackleff  
Draft A-1; 4/1/80  
Scheduled Delivery:  
Thur, 4/3/80, 11:30 AM

Talking Points for Meeting with Grocery and Drug Companies

1. THANK YOU, ESTHER, FOR CALLING THIS MEETING, AND  
THANKS TO ALL OF YOU FOR COMING TO THE WHITE HOUSE. I WANTED  
TO THANK YOU PERSONALLY FOR YOUR VOLUNTARY EFFORTS TO COMBAT  
INFLATION, AND TO LET YOU KNOW HOW IMPORTANT THESE EFFORTS  
ARE TO OUR NATION.

2. INFLATION IS A CRUEL BLOW TO MILLIONS OF AMERICANS  
WHO CAN AFFORD LITTLE MORE THAN BASIC NECESSITIES. ESPECIALLY  
THIS YEAR, WHICH HAS SEEN PRICES SKYROCKET, THE FEAR OF FALLING  
BEHIND WEEKLY, EVEN DAILY, IS A HEAVY BURDEN ON AMERICAN FAMILIES.  
WE CAN GET SOME ENCOURAGEMENT FROM FOOD PRICE INCREASES IN RECENT  
MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN LOWER THAN OTHER SECTORS. YET YOUR EFFORTS  
TO ASSURE PEOPLE THAT PRICES ON CERTAIN ESSENTIAL FOOD AND DRUG  
ITEMS WILL BE STABLE CAN BE JUST AS HELPFUL.

3. I DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVES IN  
SETTING VOLUNTARY PRICE CEILINGS. IT IS A CREDIT TO YOU AND A  
REAFFIRMATION OF YOUR COMMITMENT TO CONSUMERS. VOLUNTARY PRICE  
AND WAGE RESTRAINT HAS BEEN MY APPROACH FROM THE BEGINNING,  
AND IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO MANDATORY CONTROLS THAT CAN ONLY LEAD  
TO COSTLY DISTORTIONS IN OUR ECONOMY.

4. SOME OF YOU HAVE UNDERTAKEN A MORE LIMITED PROGRAM BUT  
HAVE PLEDGED TO CONSIDER AN EXTENSION AFTER THE FIRST 30 TO 60  
DAYS. OTHERS OF YOU HAVE MADE A COMMITMENT FOR A LONGER PERIOD.

LET ME JUST SAY THAT CONTINUING THESE PROGRAMS WILL PROVE TO SKEPTICS THAT YOUR EFFORTS ARE NOT MERELY COSMETIC. IF INCREASES IN YOUR SUPPLIERS' PRICES PREVENT YOU FROM HOLDING YOUR PRICES DOWN, I HOPE EACH OF YOU LETS THEM AND YOUR CUSTOMERS KNOW.

5. I REALIZE THAT YOUR SUPPLIERS' PRICES GREATLY DETERMINE YOUR RETAIL PRICES, AND WE HAVE TRIED TO HELP. WE ASKED A HOST OF MANUFACTURERS TO HELP BY INDIVIDUALLY SETTING THEIR OWN PRICE CEILINGS ON BASIC ITEMS OF THEIR CHOICE. WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO HEAR FROM THESE SUPPLIERS AND MANUFACTURERS. WE ARE ENCOURAGED THAT THEY ARE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING THE IDEA. I AM ESPECIALLY PLEASED THAT SOME OF YOU HAVE WRITTEN TO YOUR INDIVIDUAL SUPPLIERS TO NEGOTIATE PRICE CEILINGS ON SOME OF THE MOST ESSENTIAL ITEMS.

6. WHILE YOU CARRY OUT THESE VOLUNTARY EFFORTS, LET ME REAFFIRM MY COMMITMENT TO FIGHT INFLATION. I SENT TO CONGRESS THE FIRST BALANCED BUDGET IN 12 YEARS. I AUTHORIZED CREDIT RESTRAINTS TO DISCOURAGE INFLATIONARY BORROWING, AND TO INCREASE CREDIT AVAILABLE FOR PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT. I HAVE STEPPED UP EFFORTS TO REDUCE OIL IMPORTS. I AM EXPANDING THE COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY STAFF TO MONITOR PRICE INCREASES. I AM CONTINUING MY DRIVE TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. BUT THE HEART OF MY PROGRAM REMAINS VOLUNTARY WAGE AND PRICE RESTRAINT, AND YOU HAVE DONE A GREAT SERVICE BY AIDING THAT RESTRAINT. AGAIN, I THANK YOU.

# # #

Thursday  
12:00 PM

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Quadriad Meeting, Thursday, April 3

This memo provides background for the Quadriad meeting with Chairman Volcker. It is in two parts: first, an update on the economy, and second, an annotated agenda for discussion with Volcker.

I. Where do we stand 2-1/2 weeks after the March 14 announcement?

A. The Credit Markets

1. The earlier chaos in the bond market has been relieved. But the market is marking time. Financial markets in the United States are not yet convinced that inflation will be reduced. Interest rates on long-term bonds have been stable or up slightly since your announcements.
2. Most short-term market rates have climbed somewhat further in the past 2-1/2 weeks as the Fed has kept the pressure on. The prime rate, at 19-3/4 percent, is now more than 1 percent above its March 14 level (which itself was 3 percent higher than a month earlier); the Federal funds rate, which is a good barometer of the Fed's pressure on the money market, climbed sharply last week, reaching just under 20 percent. Other short-term rates have been more stable.
3. The money supply, which increased sharply in February, apparently will not grow at all in March. As noted above, the Federal Reserve continues to press hard to keep money tight. There may soon -- if not now -- be some room for adjustment. (This is discussed below.)

4. Treasury borrowing in the U.S. market was larger than expected in March (partly because foreign central banks, needing dollars to support their own currencies, let some of their holdings of Treasury securities run off at maturity). During the remainder of the fiscal year Treasury borrowing needs will abate, and pressure on the markets should ease somewhat.
5. Business loans rose sharply in January and February. According to the Fed some very partial data for the first three weeks of March indicate continued growth in loans, but at a somewhat slower pace.
6. The Federal Reserve is meeting some problems in working out the full details of its consumer credit controls, but they are moving to deal with them. The difficulties are to be expected, in view of the incredible variety and complexity of financing practices throughout a country as diverse as ours. These problems, in dealing with just one segment of our economy -- consumer revolving credit -- illustrate the massive difficulties that would be faced by a full-blown wage and price control program.

B. The Economy

1. The evidence is mixed about the onset of an economic downturn. Retail sales and new orders for durable goods were weak in February; but in both cases, this followed a strong rise in January. One month's weakness doesn't make a recession.
2. Several signs of weakness are evident: (i) From every report we can get, it is clear that housing construction -- already low -- is still falling sharply! (ii) The weekly statistics on insured unemployment have started to rise, gradually but steadily, in the past month. It has not yet gone on long enough, nor is the rise yet great enough to be conclusive; but it does suggest some slackening of labor demand. (iii) Although consumer after-tax income early

this year is being bolstered by larger than usual tax refunds (due to \$10 billion of overwithholding in 1979), the sharp rise in prices has begun to reduce real purchasing power.

3. Whatever the uncertainty about timing, there is little question that the current interest rates and credit controls will ultimately have a powerful restraining effect: (i) The growth in ~~housing~~ prices appears to have slowed sharply, but a builder now starting a house must pay, typically, over 20 percent for a construction loan, and at the end find a buyer willing both to pay the extra price and to assume a 15 to 16 percent mortgage. (ii) The typical business firm, outside of the energy field, faces a current inflation rate of perhaps 10 to 12 percent, but must pay 19 to 20 percent interest to carry inventories or to meet other working capital needs. (iii) Reg Jones told me that just in the past week, those GE dealers who must finance themselves (as opposed to getting GE financing) have virtually stopped ordering. Even though inventories are already low the high interest rates will force still further paring.

C. Inflation and Inflationary Psychology

1. You know the inflation data. The overall inflation rate in January and February was 18-20 percent as measured both by the PPI and the CPI. Disturbingly, the rate of consumer price inflation outside of energy, food, and housing -- which had been running about 7-1/2 percent in the first 11 months of 1979 -- rose to 11-12 percent in December, January and February. Some of this acceleration is attributable to the indirect effects of oil price rises (in synthetic fibers, plastics, chemicals, etc.). But some of it reflects a more general widening of inflation.

2. The CPI will probably continue to rise at rates over 15 percent in March and April because of the delayed effect of mortgage interest increases, and prior cost increases still in the pipeline. Moreover, April is the first month of the quarter, and under CWPS price standards, firms tend to concentrate more of their price increases in that month. A high rate will continue in May and June due to the impact of the import fee on gasoline prices. Thereafter the growth in the CPI should slow as -- we trust -- the demand/supply situation keeps OPEC price increases moderate, and mortgage interest rates level off and decline.
3. The recent collapse in silver prices, and the much smaller but widespread decline in commodity prices generally should help cool inflationary expectations, and ultimately -- as raw material costs are lowered -- contribute directly to a lower rate of price increases in finished goods.
4. Inflationary expectations in the bond market are still high although probably not getting any worse. Improvement in long-term interest rates will not occur until it is clear that (a) the economy is declining and/or (b) that inflation rates have actually gotten lower.
5. The evidence on wage behavior is mixed. The very detailed quarterly survey by BLS of wages showed a disturbing 10 percent annual rate of increase in the final quarter of 1979, compared to an average of 8 percent in the prior three quarters. The less elaborate monthly data for October through February also suggest some acceleration of wage increases, but these data are volatile and not yet conclusive. On balance, I am worried that the rate of wage gain may be rising significantly, but cannot yet confirm it.

D. Foreign Reaction

1. The recent strength of the dollar is principally due to the very high U.S. interest rates, which are attracting funds from all over the world.

2. In addition, however, it is also clear that foreign governments and financial markets are far more impressed with the toughness and restraint of your anti-inflation program than are domestic financial markets. To some extent this reflects the fact that domestic financial people, being closer to the scene, gave great weight to the fate of the 1980 budget, and have a "show me" attitude about the 1981 budget. And, despite their supposed hard-nosed realism, U.S. financial circles (a) vote Republican, (b) have recently lost a lot of money, and (c) let these facts color their evaluation of anything you do.
3. The recent sharp rise in the dollar could, later on, pose some problems for us. I will discuss that in a later memo.

## II. Agenda for discussion with Chairman Volcker.

I suggest we discuss three issues:

- > A. An update on the "silver" problem and its impact on financial markets. Secretary Miller has kept you briefed on this.
- > B. A report from the Chairman on how the new credit controls are progressing, any difficulties he is encountering, and what he proposes to do about them.
- C. A discussion of where we are headed with conventional monetary policy:
  1. Under the new procedures adopted last October, the Fed (i) sets a target range for growth in the monetary aggregates, (ii) provides bank reserves at a rate calculated to keep growth in the aggregates within the target range, and (iii) lets short-term interest rates, specifically the Federal funds rate, adjust to whatever level is necessary to achieve that objective. (Because of the complexities of the U.S. financial system, Fed control over the volume of bank reserves doesn't guarantee accurate control over the monetary aggregates from week to week, or even month to month.)

MI-A VERSUS TARGET RANGE  
-Weekly Averages - Seasonally Adjusted-

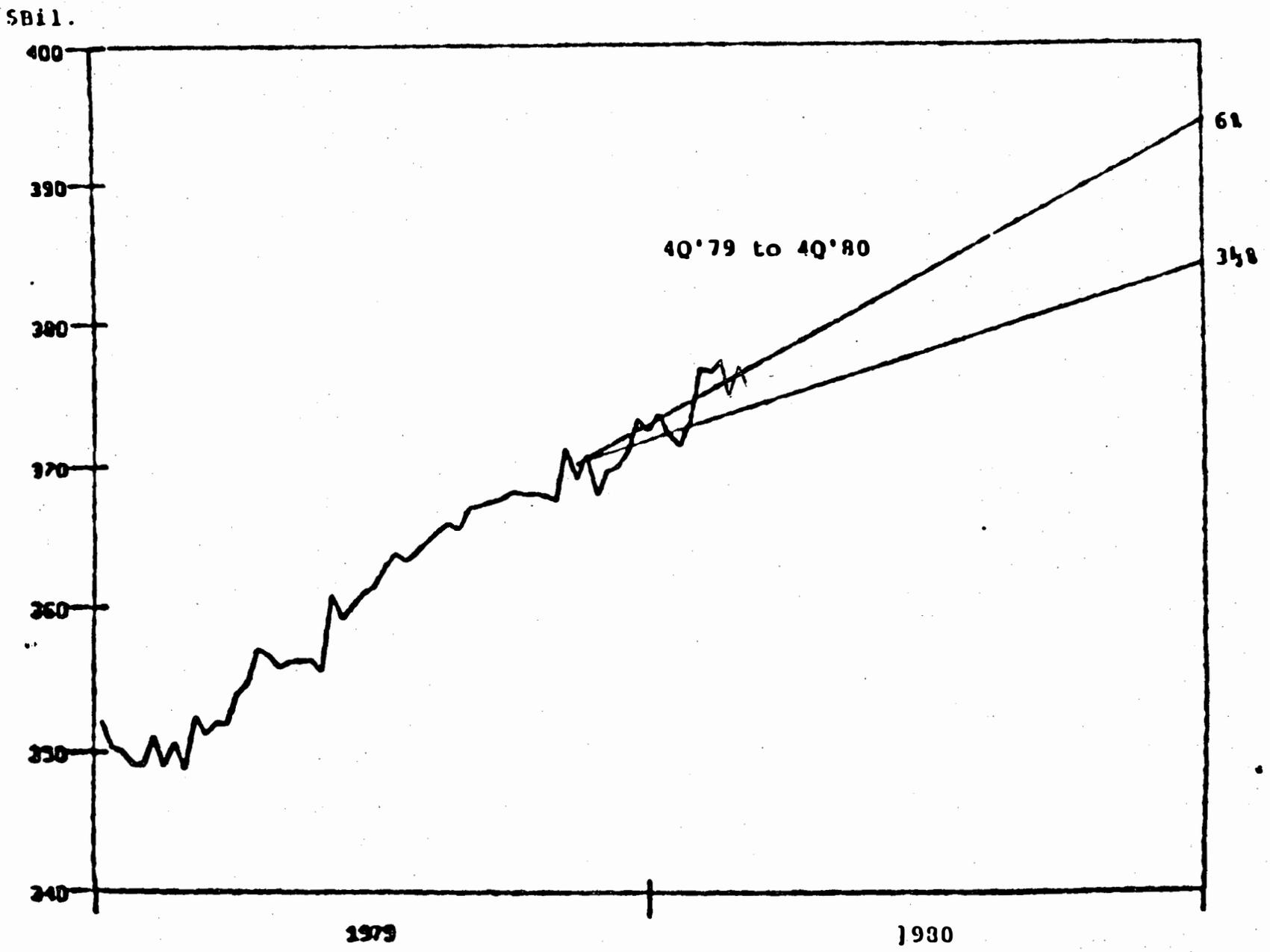


CHART 3

# All Revolving Credit

	Outstanding	Percent increase
Dec 77	\$ 39.3 billion	
Dec 78	\$ 47.1	19.8%
Dec 79	\$ <del>54</del> 55.3	17.4%

# Bank Revolving Credit (credit cards and overdrafts)

Dec 74	\$ 11.1 billion	
Dec 75	12.3	10.8%
Dec 76	14.4	17.1
Dec 77	18.4	27.8
Dec 78	24.4	32.6
Dec 79	29.0	18.9

2. The Fed, however, sets a range within which it will let the funds rate fluctuate. (The range is not published.) For example, when money is so tight that the funds rate is pressing against the top of the range, the Fed will supply additional bank reserves to prevent the rate from rising further, even at the cost of increasing the growth in the monetary aggregates.
3. Recently the Fed has apparently raised the top end of the permissible range for the funds rate to about 20 percent. Last week the funds rate rose sharply, and on Friday bumped up against the top. Other short-term rates have not, so far, followed. Given the slow growth of the monetary aggregates so far in March, this action may imply either (i) that some technical adjustments are occurring which do not reflect basic policy changes, or (ii) that the Fed is determined to maintain a very slow growth in the monetary aggregates at the present time. In turn, this may require further increases in short-term rates during the period immediately ahead.
4. There is no question that short-term interest rates will have to stay relatively high until the economy starts to soften and inflation begins to recede from its current 15 to 20 percent level. It would be very unwise for the Fed to take any action that signalled it was relaxing its anti-inflation stand.

{ On the other hand, it would be useful to know whether the very sharp rise in the Federal funds rate over the last week signals a further tightening of Fed policy rather than reflecting a set of temporary technical adjustments.

(Chairman Volcker may respond with the following explanation: In the past several years, the month of April has witnessed a sharp surge in money supply growth. Although

- the money supply in March has stopped growing, we may not yet have the growth in the money supply under control. Hence any attempt to hold down the upper end of the range for the Federal funds rate (by pumping in additional reserves) could still lead this month to an excessive growth in the money supply.)
5. It would also be useful to sound out Volcker on the following points:
- (i) What are his views on the current and prospective financial condition of savings and loan institutions? Are we likely to see a sharp increase in the number of such institutions in severe financial trouble over the next six months? What steps, if any, should we be taking to deal with problem situations?
  - (ii) What is his assessment of the likelihood, timing, and size of a recession? (His staff forecasts a much steeper and longer-lasting recession than we do.)

Execs SUPERMKT & 4/3/80

DRUG CHAINS

Food 28/6796 STORES 225 →  
1600 1700

4/3/80  
DRUG 21/2837

Grocery and Drug Retailers  
INFL SERIOUS  
VOLUN VS MANDATORY  
THANKS - PRICE - STABILITY  
COMMITMENT TO OWN CUSTOMERS  
EXTEND COMMITMENT PERIOD  
SUPPLIERS - SQUAWK  
ASKED MFGRS TO HELP  
BUDGET - CREDIT - W/P  
OIL IMP - VOLUNTARY

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

lunch with Vice President  
Monday, March 3, 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

VP lunch 3-3-80

Utility oil back-out

Mtg tonight - inflation

Iran UN Vote re Israel

Registration 60 Min re SAVAK

Donovan. 80's re For Pol

Msg  $\Rightarrow$  Bush

NRC reorg

Olympics

Budget cuts

WPT - Wilman/Long

ESC first, then EMP