

7/30/80

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - July 30, 1980

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

10:00 Mr. Jack Watson and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

✓ 11:35 Greet Shawn Weatherly, Miss Universe,
(5 min.) and Jineane Ford, Miss U.S.A. (Mr. Frank
Moore) - The Oval Office.

11:45 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade En Route
East Front of the Capitol.

12:00 Summer Olympic Medals Ceremony.

12:25 Return to the White House.

✓ 2:00 Budget Review Session. (Mr. James McIntyre).
(2 hrs.) The Cabinet Room.

✓ 4:55 Reception for Summer Olympic Team Members.
The South Grounds.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/31/80

Mr. President:

Landon feels this would
be a good hit.

approve disapprove

Phil

For
Noon - 4:30

J

6:30 - 7:30 Thu
12:30 - 2:30 Fri

AUG 3 8
RECEIVED FILE

250
Bernie

Preferred times for the Steelworkers call:

6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m. EDT Thursday (Preferred)

12:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. EDT Friday (next choice)

July 30, 1980

files
done
8/7/80

Theresa
Aug 7
6:30 pm

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL WISE

FROM: LANDON BUTLER *LB*

SUBJECT: Request For Presidential Phone Call To
United Steelworkers Convention L.A. Aug.6 or 7

The International Executive Board of the United Steelworkers today unanimously endorsed the President for re-election. President Lloyd McBride moved for the endorsement after a phone call from the Vice President requesting that he do so.

The 2,000-member United Steelworkers Convention will vote on the Board's recommendation , probably on Tuesday, Aug. 5th. Their concurrence is assured, barring some totally unforeseen development.

We would like to follow up the Convention endorsement with a phone call from the President to the delegates either August 6th or 7th. The President's phone call to the CWA convention last month was extremely well-received and this would be an important opportunity to reach the key leadership of the Steelworkers Union, 1/3 of which is located in Pennsylvania.

If you concur with this idea, we will come back to you with proposed times for a call after talking with the Steelworkers.

For your information: Secretary Marshall will speak to the convention Aug. 5th; Secretary Muskie will speak Aug. 6th.

*after there may be
better.*
J

EXECUTIVE

PP 14

PR 5-2

201
August 4, 1980

Dear Mr. Bannon:

We apologize for the delay in responding to your letter in June asking about the President's pet peeve.

President Carter was asked about this and said that his pet peeve is: "People being late."

Staff members also know from experience that he does not like to see misspellings in the memorandums and letters that reach his desk. But tardiness is obviously the No. 1 peeve. I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Jim Purks
Assistant Press Secretary
Office of Media Liaison

X
Mr. Jim Bannon
X Editor
Anderson Daily Bulletin
P. O. Box 1090
Anderson, Indiana 46015

JP/ew

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/30/80

Inquiry via Media Liaison from
press (Anderson, Indiana) --
"trivia question": what is your
pet peeve.

Jim Purks notes that unless he hears
differently, he will send letter over
his signature saying that one of your
pet peeves is to receive a memo with
misspellings in it.

Comment/agree/different pet peeve/
no comment?

--SSC

Susan: Unless you
say different, I'll say
Under my signature, that
one of the President's
pet peeves is to receive
a memo with misspelling
in it. Advise + Thanks

PLS return
all this to
MO. TNX

Jim PURKS
7/11/80
OE0B 166
EXT. 2947



June 19, 1980

Jody Powell
Presidential Press Secretary
White House
Washington, D. C. 20000

*Jody -
People being late -
Jimmy C*

Dear Mr. Powell:

This request will probably seem unusual, maybe even silly or trivial, but hope you will pass it on to the President in a casual moment.

I would like to know what his pet peeve is. See what I mean about being trivial? Everyone has a pet peeve or two or three, and I am writing a column on them. I am asking congressmen and senators and other prominent people the same question. I hope Johnny Carson will answer me, too.

I think including the pet peeves of some of America's famous people will add to the column and show that they too are vexed or irritated by some of the same small things that bug the rest of us.

As examples, here are two pet peeves I have received: People who empty car ashtrays on shopping center parking lots, and, trying to open those caps on child-proof medicine bottles.

I hope you can be of help to me and, by the way, what is your pet peeve?

Sincerely,

Jim Bannon
Editor
ANDERSON DAILY BULLETIN

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for Preservation Purposes**

EXECUTIVE ORDER

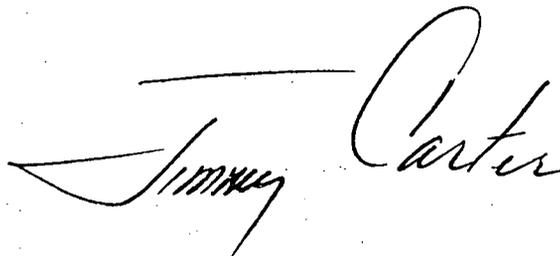
#12230

COMPETITIVE STATUS FOR SPECIAL AGENTS OF
THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by Sections 3301 and 3302 of Title 5 and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-101. Criminal investigators of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, who have Schedule A or B appointments and who have completed three years of fully satisfactory service may be converted noncompetitively to career or career-conditional appointments, if they meet qualifications and other requirements established by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

1-102. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement this Order.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 30, 1980.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

LLOYD CUTLER

Lnc

RE:

Proposed Executive Order Entitled:
"Competitive Status for Special Agents
of the Drug Enforcement Administration"

The attached order, prepared by the Management Division at Justice, would permit certain criminal investigators of the Drug Enforcement Administration who have completed three years of Federal service to be converted noncompetitively to career or career-conditional appointments. Agents converted would have to meet qualifications set by the Office of Personnel Management. The proposed order is similar to a 1965 order affecting Secret Service agents.

Justice and OMB have approved the order.

*Be sure
Scotty Campbell
agrees*

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for Preservation Purposes**

J

*State King advised 7/30/80 (11:50a)
E.O. announced and dated 7/30/80
E.O. to Archive 7/30/80*

*Copies referred to
Justice
OPM*

AD



ERNIE CUNLIFFE

Major, USAF

Women's Cross Country Coach

1980 Olympic Track Team Manager

United States

Air Force Academy

Colorado 80840

Department of Athletics (AHPAR)

Office: 303/472-2837 472-2895

Home: 303/598-1867 598-2029

Key Notes

By Jack Key

There wouldn't be any more wars if men would deal as patiently with each other as they do with fish.

Isn't it a shame that so many people who know how to run the country are driving cabs, running bars, and cutting hair?

Gossip: Most of it is invented, indecent, or inverted.

Have you noticed that the less a man knows the longer it takes him to explain it?

①

Gold Rust inc. 244 Perimeter Center Parkway, N.E./P.O. Box 2210 Atlanta, Ga. 30301
Phone (404) 393-5154

D.W. Brooks—Chairman of the Board Emeritus

July 28, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT CARTER

As you probably know the agricultural situation at present in this country is not good. The net income for farmers, for example in the second quarter, went down 38 percent as compared to a year ago. And until recently all the predictions are that the net income of farmers will be down substantially as compared to last year. Possibly as low as 20 to 22 billion dollars.

The drought that we have had recently has at least temporarily turned markets back up and given some hope for a higher net income for farmers. However, we do not yet know the actual damage that has already been inflicted on farmers and how much will actually show up when crops are harvested. For this reason we cannot yet fully judge as to just what our net situation will be this year. Hopefully it will be better than we have anticipated up until this time.

Right or wrong, farmers have a great aversion to embargoes. They were violently opposed to President Nixon when he started the embargo and they feel that they have been greatly damaged because of that. For example, it scared our best customers away and in the case of Japan, they even went to Brazil and helped finance the expansion of soybeans in Brazil. Farmers feel that any embargo, not only is a temporary problem, but can very easily turn into a permanent problem for them. For that reason they are always violently opposed to embargoes.

Although I realize you took steps that you felt would be helpful to ameliorate this problem, and in most cases no doubt it has been very helpful. But in some instances no steps were taken and the effect has been disastrous. The embargo has had some psychological effect in Russia and also to some extent has created some real economic problems for them. However, as we all know it has not been fully effective and there's been lots of leakage from different areas. It's very difficult to get everyone to cooperate in a world when Russians have gold with which to pay much higher prices than the market generally would justify. This, of course, has happened in this case and countries like Argentina have sold large quantities of farm products. Even in the case of the common market there has been considerable transshipment of farm products into Russia. So it has not been fully effective, but at least it got the story over that we were not going to sit idly by and let them take over the world by force.

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Sometimes you can be more effective by threatening someone than you can actually carrying through. For that reason I do not think we should turn the Russians loose and let them feel that they have a free hand now to do just as they please in taking over the world. I think we need to remind them that sooner or later they will be back in the same shape they were in in '73 and '74. If we had put an embargo on them at that time it would have been disastrous because they could not have gone to the other countries of the world and gotten their grain and other farm products because they were not there.

However, right or wrong, people in the end have a tendency to vote their economics. They become emotional about many things but in the end they vote economic. Two dramatic illustrations of this is in the case of Germany and our depression in 1932. As a young economist I went to Germany to look at their situation. It was desperate and I could not walk ten feet on the streets of Berlin without having capable people beg me for a German mark. Hitler used this to get into power. Then in 1932 Roosevelt was elected when we had hunger in this country.

One of the most disastrous things I think that could happen to agriculture would be for agriculture now to go into the hands of Ronald Reagan. A person who does not even know what farm parity is all about, in my opinion, would be a very dangerous president to have as far as agriculture is concerned. So, for that reason I think it's urgent that we do everything possible to keep the Democratic party in power at this time, and out of his hands.

Consequently, I feel that if there is any chance whatsoever that the Russian embargo can be eliminated between now and election time that it would be highly desirable. Whether there will come such an opportunity or not I do not know, but I think it's one we should constantly search for and if we can find a good reason for lifting the embargo I definitely feel that it's urgent to do so. Right or wrong, a large percent of the farmers of this country now feel that their troubles are largely from the Russian embargo and if we can find some way to lift it I think it will be of tremendous benefit, not only to the Democratic party, but for agriculture itself. Because if we let farmers in this country vote Republican at this time because they feel that the Democratic party has slapped an embargo on them, which is disastrous, then I think we can have troubles from now on with a president who does not understand farm parity.

I discussed this matter with Bob Strauss at length sometime ago when I was in Washington and we both agreed that it's a matter that Republicans are going to exploit and we both felt at that time that the Republicans would make some kind of announcement that they would pull the embargo immediately when they came in. And, of course, this has

happened. But that does not mean that all is lost with those of us in the Democratic party. It just gives us an opportunity sometime between now and the November election to possibly make a move that would lift the embargo and do it in such a way that it will be a plus instead of a minus for the Democratic party.

I think we ought to search for that opportunity vigorously from now until that time. This is both my economic and political opinion.

D. W. Brooks

DWB/bwm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

30 Jul 80

Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson



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

001 0205 1110180
Sajelo Island, Ga

JUL 10 1980

C

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. 

SUBJECT: Proposed Requests for Appropriations

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Attached for your approval is a package containing proposals which reduce pending requests for 1980 supplemental appropriations by a total of \$103.1 million and amendments to your 1981 appropriations requests providing increases of \$116.6 million.

This package includes requests for:

- ° A shift of a request for \$103 million for the Department of Energy from 1980 to 1981. These funds would be used to implement your stand-by gas rationing plan. The Senate Appropriations Committee has indicated that the original 1980 request was not received in time to be considered but that they would consider it as a 1981 request if it was formally proposed by the Administration.
- ° \$13.6 million in 1980 for the Department of the Interior. These funds would be used to cover the increased fuel costs of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, provide grants for staff, housing, and communications, and resume construction projects to support the new government of the Federated States of Micronesia.
- ° Appropriation language in 1980 for the General Services Administration (GSA) to allow the purchase (within existing appropriations) of the Thomas Jefferson Inn in Charlottesville, Virginia, which houses the Federal Executive Institute. Failure to make this purchase would, in our opinion, threaten the future of the Institute because of the problem of selecting a new site.
- 7 → ° A reduction of \$66 thousand in 1980 for GSA. This reduction reflects former President Nixon's decision to occupy Federally owned office space rather than commercial office space.
- ° Language in 1981 to permit reprogramming of funds by GSA to meet unanticipated increases in utility costs.

A more detailed explanation of each item is included in the fact sheets attached to this memorandum.

Recommendation

That you sign the letter transmitting these requests to the Congress.

A



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

JUL 28 1980

AJ

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JAMES T. MCINTYRE, JR. *Jim*
SUBJECT: Purchase of the Thomas Jefferson Inn

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In reviewing the recently transmitted request for 1980 supplemental appropriations, you indicated a desire for further information on one item: the purchase of the Thomas Jefferson Inn in Charlottesville, Virginia.

The Inn was built in 1951 and operated as a small motel until 1968. The Inn has been leased to the Federal Government since 1968, and has been used as the only training center for the Federal Executive Institute (FEI).

The FEI, which is part of the Office of Personnel Management, is a training center for high-level Federal managers in the Senior Executive Service. The purpose of the training is twofold: a three-week course provides executive leadership and management training for persons promoted into the Senior Executive Service, and a seven-week course provides a more in-depth study of management as well as an identification and correction of the most pressing problems of each manager that are inhibiting his job performance.

The current lease on the Inn expires October 1, 1980. The owner wishes to sell the Inn, and has refused to renew the lease. The FEI, therefore, must either purchase the facility or relocate. Purchase is the least expensive option.

The Inn is in fairly good shape. It is in an urban environment, but surrounded by enough land and trees (12 acres) to be a quiet training facility. My staff has visited the facility and has assured me that the facility is not plush. The rooms are typical of a small, old motel and the furnishings are modest. The Inn does have a few amenities (small pool, volleyball court, horseshoe pit, and exercise room). These are not elaborate, but would be excluded from any new facility. The location in Charlottesville is perfect--far enough away to provide a change in environment conducive to learning but close enough to keep travel costs low. It also has the advantage of access to the University of Virginia for visiting lecturers, libraries and other facilities.

In summary, the purchase is in the best interest of the Federal Government and is the least expensive option to continue the training of high-level Federal managers by the Federal Executive Institute. The purchase price is estimated to be about \$2.0 million. GSA must pay "fair market value" under law; therefore, the actual price will depend upon outside appraisals of the Inn. My staff has pruned GSA repair proposals to eliminate unnecessary costs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
30 Jul 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

3950

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

To Stu
info
J



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STATEMENT BY
EDWARD ANDERSEN
MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE
TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

July 25, 1980

Family Farm Organization Serving Rural America

Mr. President:

I wish to express to you my personal gratitude and also the National Grange's appreciation for this opportunity to share with you some of the concerns of Rural America as we see them.

As you may know, Mr. President, the Grange membership is made up of a cross-section of producers and residents of rural and urban America; therefore our policies and concerns are not dictated by agricultural interests alone. We have a deep commitment to the total well-being of the U. S. and its citizens.

1980 Loan Rates

The National Grange has been calling for an increase in the loan rate for some time. -- in fact, long before the Russian grain embargo and its depressing effect on farm prices. We welcomed the small increase in the loan rates for wheat and feed grains following the January 4 embargo announcement, but even before that farm income for 1980 had been estimated at 20 - 25% below 1979, due to rapid escalation of the cost of production.

We believe that the price effect of the Russian embargo is past. We commend the Administration for taking the actions they did to offset the price effect of losing the Russian market. However, we also believe that many of the programs should have been initiated much earlier, thereby saving farmers millions of dollars.

We still support the suspension of grain sales to the Soviets above the 8MM tons agreed to for the fifth year of the 5-year agreement. We do so because we believe that we should oppose Soviet aggression in every way possible short of military intervention. If we fail to take, and we cannot convince our allies to take, economic sanctions against the Soviets for their acts of aggression, the only alternative we have left is direct or indirect military intervention, a step that could lead to World War III -- something none of us wants.

However, because of the income loss to U. S. producers of wheat, feed grains and soybeans and the rapid escalation in production costs, farmers need an immediate increase in the level of loan rates on wheat, feed grains and soybeans.

The National Grange recommends the following:

Corn: With production costs at between \$2.75 and \$3.50 per bu., depending upon the value assigned land cost, the loan should be increased to \$2.50 per bu. with corresponding rates for other feed grains.

Wheat: With production cost from \$2.78 to \$4.42 per bu., again considering land cost, the loan rate should be \$4.00 per bu.

Soybeans: With production cost from \$4.29 to \$6.59, depending on the cost of land, the loan rate should be \$6.00 per bu.

The loan rate increase should be applied across the board for all farmers who have planted within the normal crop acreage. Legislation should be supported that would give a further increase in the loan rate for grain placed in the farmer-held reserve, again applicable only to farmers who have planted within their normal crop acres.

Reserve Program

The National Grange is a strong supporter of the farmer-owned and farmer-held reserve program for wheat and feed grains. We further believe that consideration should be given to the establishment of a reserve program for soybeans.

The administrators of the reserve program within USDA have stated that the reserve program is and will be the keystone of your Administration's farm programs. They have stated that the release price is more important as a floor under farm prices than the loan rate. We would agree that grain will move in and out of the reserve at the release price and does become the floor under price, but it also becomes the ceiling. Unless there is a serious shortage of grain that forces the price up to the "call" level and then the "call" price becomes both the floor and the ceiling. That being the case, the "release" and "call" price that triggers reserve action should be increased relative to the cost of production.

At the present time, we are in the middle of harvesting a record wheat crop. World demand, coupled with the isolation of wheat in the reserve, have caused the market price of wheat to reach \$3.75, the release level for wheat in the reserve, thus causing some wheat to leave the reserve and enter the cash market. The reserve program was not designed to bring wheat onto a harvest market. The problem lies in the "release" price being tied to a loan rate that was set prior to the rapid escalation in production costs. Therefore, wheat from the reserve is entering the market at below the cost of production and at a time of a record wheat harvest. The same could be true for any commodity in the reserve because the loan rate, which is an integral part of the triggering system, is outdated in relation to present-day production costs.

There are several ways this can be rectified:

(1) Increase the loan rate for wheat and feed grains as the Grange recommends. In the case of wheat the release price is 150% of the loan. The release price for feed grains is 125 % of the loan.

(2) The Secretary has authority to set the release price for wheat at from 140 to 160 percent of the loan. Presently that percentage is 150%. He therefore could raise the percentage to 160 percent, thereby raising the release price by 40 cents or from \$3.75 to \$4.15 per bu.

The Secretary has the authority to set the release price for feed grains at an appropriate level as he may determine. Therefore, if the need arises later this fall the release level for feed grains could be moved upward.

(3) Legislation could be enacted to tie the release price to a certain percentage of the cost of production; therefore, the release price would escalate upwards as the cost of production increased, eliminating the possibility of releasing grain onto the market at a price lower than the cost of production.

If the integrity of the farmer-owned grain reserve is to be maintained and if it is to remain the keystone of this Administration's farm programs, it needs to be fine-tuned along the lines recommended by the Grange.

Wheat Program for 1981

We recommend the following for the 1981 Wheat Program:

(1) That wheat acreage for 1981 be reduced by 20 percent, based on current planted acreage and not last year's harvested acreage.

(a) Such acreage reduction be accomplished by requiring a 10 percent set-aside of the normal crop acreage (NCA) as a requirement to be eligible for program benefits.

(b) A voluntary diversion program of an additional 10 percent of NCA with a payment of \$3.00 per bu. times proven yield for the farm.

(2) Authorize producers to graze or harvest for hay an acreage equal to the larger of 50 acres or 40 percent of acreage on a farm intended to be planted to wheat, feed grains or upland cotton for harvest; the participating farmer to receive a payment of \$1.00 per bu. times proven yield for the farm.

(3) To be eligible for program benefits, producer must plant within the NCA established for the farm.

(4) Target price should be no less than \$3.63 per bu. and adjusted upward to reflect changes in the costs of producing wheat that are determined necessary and appropriate for establishing and maintaining a fair and equitable relationship between loan rates, established prices, and production costs for

wheat and competing commodities. The target price should also be adjusted to compensate producers for participation in the 10 percent set-aside.

(5) Loan and purchase should be made available to eligible producers at not less than \$4.00 per bu.

In our judgement, the above program will be the best program for producers, with minimal public treasury exposure for the benefits received.

Dairy Program

The National Grange is concerned with the continued discussion within USDA and other agencies of the federal government regarding changes in the dairy price support program. The discussions were prompted by the heavy removal from the market of dairy products by the CCC under the dairy price support program. This has caused higher expenditures from the U. S. treasury at a time of unusually high interest in reduced federal spending, thereby forcing USDA budget officials to take a look at ways of reducing USDA expenses.

It was quite natural that they would look at the 80% of parity price support program for dairy products because dairy production was in the flush season of production and consumption was down, due to the general economic slowdown, resulting in heavy purchases by the CCC. They also realized that as of October 1, 1980, under the Agriculture Act of 1977 as amended, the Department of Agriculture would have to readjust the dairy price support program to 80% of parity. This would result in increasing the prices paid farmers and result in a further increase in the price to consumers and most likely result in greater expenditures from the U. S. treasury.

The National Grange cannot support any change in the dairy price support program at this time because we believe that the increase in CCC purchases have been caused by factors other than the 80% of parity price support program. These factors are as follows:

(1) The relatively low price of feed grains has encouraged extra heavy supplemental feeding of dairy herds thereby leading to increased production per cow.

(2) The lower price for beef cattle in relation to a year ago has caused dairy farmers to keep the old cows and feed them cheap feed rather than sell them for beef.

(3) With a lower rate of culling and the normal addition of dairy heifers raised for replacement, there has been an overall increase in dairy cow numbers this year.

All these factors have resulted in increased production at a time of reduced consumption, resulting in a build-up in CCC stocks. We believe that these factors are short-term and are presently being rectified. Herefore the present conditions do not warrant a basic change in the dairy price support program as is being suggested.

The 80% dairy price support program is not the basic cause of the build-up. Dairy farmers need price support at the 80% level if they are to remain on the profit side. In addition, dairy farmers have unusually high fixed overhead costs -- buildings, equipment, energy, etc. Reducing the support price would result in dairy farmers increasing their production in order to meet these high overhead costs with lower-priced milk.

With the price of grain and dairy supplement increasing, dairy farmers will be inclined to feed less and cull out the low-producing cows. This is especially true when coupled with higher prices for beef cattle. The situation in the dairy industry will right itself if given time, without a drastic change in the dairy price support program.

Farmer and Rancher Participation in Rural Policies

There is a great deal of concern in the farm community that its lifestyle, income and future prospects are being determined by forces outside of agriculture.

The Administration has funded a number of programs designed to gain public participation on key issues affecting agriculture. However, we have encountered the following problems.

(1) The organizations which are recipients of these funds are known antagonists of and hostile to the farm community. Their membership base is small in size, narrow in outlook and have taken public positions which are contrary to the best interests of farmers and ranchers.

(2) Invitations to attend meetings to gain public participation limit or exclude agricultural representation.

(3) When issues are raised which effect local residents and farmers, their views are not solicited or are shouted down as self-serving and against the public interest.

(4) Many political appointees come directly from environmental organizations and are openly hostile to farmer concerns, farm organizations and issues which are vital to the future of farming.

(5) Conservation Foundation - government funds to gain participation in Resources Planning Act - limited agricultural participation - no notice to farm community.

(6) League of Women Voters - \$300,000 to gain public participation on developing EIS's on grazing on public lands.

(7) 208 Water Quality Planning - Federal money provided to hold "Environmental Pep Rallies".

(8) Conservation Foundation - "Agriculture as a Strategic Resource" - Federal money for one day meeting - one agricultural organization represented - mostly environmentalists - July 14, 1980.

Mr. President, the National Grange and I look forward to a continued cordial working relationship with you and your representatives.

Respectfully,



Edward Andersen, Master
The National Grange

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
30 Jul 80

Rick Hertzberg

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Al McDonald

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald *AM*
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews

SUBJECT: Presidential Speech:
Urban League

Scheduled delivery:
Wed, Aug '6, 9:15 a.m.
New York Hilton

Attached for your modification and approval is a suggested strategy for this speech.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH STRATEGY

Rick J

URBAN LEAGUE

(Group or Event)

Wednesday, Aug 6, 1980
(Date)

9:15 A.M.
(Time)

New York Hilton
(Place)

Chris Matthews
(Speechwriter)

- ¶ Audience description: National Convention; Attendance: 3500
- ¶ Purpose: Issue "Call to Arms" on social and economic justice.
- ¶ Theme: America can become a truly just society. We have made progress. 1980 will decide if we go forward -- or backward.
- ¶ Main topics:

Opening point: Vernon Jordan's condition is a testament to the evil of violence in our society. US must confront both violence itself and the racial antagonism that has led to recent violence [Miami; Chatanooga]. All should know that the President of the US is determined that the civil rights and the safety of all Americans will be protected.

A just society. This Administration and the Urban league have together shared a deep commitment to building a just society (cite goals). We have built a partnership between government and the people aimed at increasing economic opportunities and social justice.

This great partnership is being threatened by the re-emergence of the old philosophy [set forth in Kemp-Roth] that we do not need to work for social progress in our country. According to this new candy-coated conservatism, all we have to do to achieve our goals is cut back on taxes, cut back on government, cut back on our commitments.

This is a dangerous philosophy. We need to counter it. We need to become more aggressive in pursuing our vital agenda. Youth employment bill, housing bill, procurement set-asides, affirmative action, minority appointments. We need to extend our ambitions from the protection of civil rights to the assurance of economic justice and economic hope.

It is time to stand up for what we believe!

- ¶ Tone: Rousing.
- ¶ Length: 12 minutes.
- ¶ Notes: Kennedy and Anderson will speak on Monday. Reagan will speak on Tuesday morning.

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*Tough con-
demnation of
R-K-R*

*Judge's
Review NAACP
remarks esp
extrajudicial
ones*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
30 Jul 80

Jack Watson
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON
ARNIE MILLER

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SUBJECT:

Representatives of the United States to the
Thirty-Fifth United Nations General Assembly

We join with Bob Strauss, Hamilton and Don McHenry in recommending that you nominate Nathan Landow, Barbara Pelosi and Hannah Atkins as Public Member Representatives of the United States to the Thirty-Fifth U. N. General Assembly.

Nathan Landow, of Maryland, was selected by you in 1979 as the U.S. Representative on Special Trade Mission to the People's Republic of China.

Barbara N. Pelosi, of California, founded and serves as president of an organization which designs educational programs for women on international affairs. She serves as a trustee of the Leakey Foundation, and she is fluent in French and Italian.

Hannah D. Atkins, of Oklahoma, has been a member of the state legislature since 1968, where she heads the Committee on Mental Health and Retardation. Atkins, who is black, has a varied background as a teacher, librarian and law instructor. She is active in the Urban League and other civic groups.

Zbig and Secretary Muskie also concur.

RECOMMENDATION:

Nominate Hannah D. Atkins as Representative and Nathan Landow and Barbara N. Pelosi as Alternative Representatives of the United States to the Thirty-Fifth United Nations General Assembly.

✓

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

NATHAN LANDOW
Maryland

EXPERIENCE:

Present Builder/Developer, Washington Metropolitan Area.

PAST EXPERIENCE:

1979

U. S. Presidential Representative on Special Trade Mission to People's Republic of China.

U. S. Presidential Representative to Republic of Panama at Dedication Ceremony of Pan American Highway.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Member, Board of Directors, National Bank of Washington.

Member, Board of Directors, National Real Estate Advisory Commission.

Member, Board of Directors, National Association of Home Builders.

Member, Board of Directors, Associated Builders & Contractors.

Chairman, State of Maryland Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee.

EDUCATION:

Attended Benjamin Franklin University School of Business and Accountancy.

PERSONAL:

White Male
Age 47
Democrat

BARBARA N. PELOSI
California

EXPERIENCE:

Present President-Founder, Perspective, Inc.
1974 - Present Symposium Coordinator, Leakey Foundation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

1979 - Present Member, Board of Directors, Carina, Inc.
1978 - Present Secretary, Board of Trustees, Leakey Foundation.
1972 - Present Member, Board of Trustees, Leakey Foundation.
1976 Co-Chairperson, California Women for Carter.
Northern California Coordinator, 51.3% Committee.

LANGUAGES:

Fluent in French and Italian

EDUCATION:

1956 B.A., San Francisco College for Women.

PERSONAL:

White Female
Age
Democrat

HANNAH D. ATKINS
Oklahoma

EXPERIENCE:

1968 - Present State Representative, Oklahoma Legislature.

PAST EXPERIENCE:

Reporter, Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel.

Research Assistant, Biochemistry, Meharry Medical College.

Reference Librarian, Fisk University.

Reference Librarian, Oklahoma State Library.

Chief, General Reference Division and Acting Law Librarian, Oklahoma State University.

Law Instructor, Oklahoma City University

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Member, Executive Board, Oklahoma City Chapter, NAACP.
Former National Committeewoman, Democratic National Committee.

Former Chairwoman, National Association of Black Women Legislators.

Member, Governor's Commission on Status of Women.
Former Chairwoman, Oklahoma Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Former Chairwoman, Oklahoma Black Political Caucus.

EDUCATION:

B.S., St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

PERSONAL:

Black Female
Age
Democrat

11:45

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE AT THE
U.S. OLYMPIC MEDAL CEREMONY
UNITED STATES CAPITOL

July 30, 1980

11:45 am The President proceeds to motorcade for
boarding.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en
route U.S. Capitol.

(Driving time: 5 minutes)

11:50 am MOTORCADE ARRIVES U.S. Capitol - Law
Library Entrance.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be greeted by:

Mr. Benjamin Guthrie, Sergeant at
Arms, U.S. House of Representatives
Mr. Frank Nordhoff Hoffman, Sergeant at
Arms, U.S. Senate

The President, escorted by Mr. Guthrie
and Mr. Hoffman, proceeds to holding room.

11:53 am The President arrives holding room where
he will be greeted by:

Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-West Virginia)
Senator Gary Hart (D-Colorado)
House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Massachusetts)

11:56 am The President, escorted by Senators Byrd and Hart, and Speaker O'Neill, departs holding room en route West Front, U.S. Capitol.

11:58 am The President arrives West Capitol steps and pauses.

"Ruffles & Flourishes"
Announcement
"Hail to the Chief"

The President proceeds down Capitol steps en route podium and remains standing.

NOTE: Senators Byrd and Hart will proceed to their seats at the podium area. Also seated beside the podium will be:

The Reverend Dr. Edward L. Elson, Chaplain, U.S. Senate

The Reverend Dr. James D. Ford, Chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives

12:00 pm Introduction of the President by Speaker O'Neill.

12:02 pm Presidential remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

12:10 pm Remarks conclude.

The President departs podium en route motorcade for boarding.

12:12 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS U.S. Capitol en route South Grounds.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE
(Driving time: 5 minutes)

12:17 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.

Chris Matthews
Draft A-1; 7/25/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Wed, July 30, Noon
The Capitol

11:45 departure

Susan
cards
J

United States Olympic Team

Mr. Speaker; Senator Byrd; members of the United States Olympic Committee and the United States Olympic Team:

The members of the Olympic Team and I will be seeing each other ^{more informally at the White House later today.} ~~at dinner tonight.~~ I came up here ~~today~~ to express my ^{an official and} appreciation and respect in ^A more formal way.

As President, I have had the opportunity to honor ^{other} men and women of outstanding ^{athletic} ~~athletic~~ ability. I have been privileged to ^{recognize} ~~honor~~ other Americans ^{of proven} ~~of proven~~ ^{excellence} who have demonstrated their love of country through acts of nobility, determination and ^{Courage} ~~guts~~.

Today, I have the unique opportunity to honor Americans who qualify in all of these categories.

The medal you receive today recognizes a ^{notable} ~~remarkable~~

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achievement -- your selection to the United States Olympic Team. This achievement would be commendable under any circumstances.

But the Congressional medal ^{will have} ~~you receive today~~ has a special meaning. It is a sign for all time not just of your athletic excellence but also of the dignity and resilience you have demonstrated -- under extraordinary and difficult circumstances. It is a sign of your courage in the face of adversity.

Ernest Hemingway once defined courage as "grace under pressure." You, the members of the United States Olympic Team, have displayed this kind of courage. ~~You have faced~~ difficult circumstances. You have endured the pressure of national controversy and world-wide debate. Through all this, you have endured. You have carried on. You have ~~shown courage.~~

Some people live their whole lives without ever devoting themselves to one major attempt, one ~~big~~ ^{outstanding} chance for achievement.

It is hard for them to appreciate what it means,

~~to get up before dawn, morning after morning, when~~

~~others are still asleep;~~

~~to be in training when others are enjoying themselves;~~

~~to endure pain and exhaustion and disappointment,~~ ^{personal sacrifice for through}
~~years of intense training, and~~

~~to give not just your time and your energy but~~

your entire self to achieving a great goal.

To go through all that and then to suffer defeat in competition is one thing. But to have your chances dashed ^{act of} by a brutal Soviet aggression and a threat to world peace -- by something that really has nothing to do with your own

efforts, can be an even harder blow. ^{P The overwhelming call by the Congress for a strong response, and the decision by the U.S. Olympic Committee and by fifty other nations not to participate in}

~~The boycott of the Moscow Olympics~~ was a vital and indispensable ^{reaction} response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It was the only correct course for our country.

If our Olympic Team had been in Moscow these past days,
with all the pageantry, ~~with all the excitement,~~ ^{and} with all
~~the~~ spectacle, it would have been impossible for us credibly to
maintain our ~~protest against the Soviet invasion of~~ ^{continuing effort to seek freedom in} Afghanistan.

No matter what else we had done, no matter what other step
we had taken, our participation would have sent an unmistakable
message -- to the Soviet government, the Soviet people, and
people all over the world. That message would have been
this: the United States may not like the idea of aggression,
but when it really comes down to it, we are willing to ^{join the} parade
~~right along~~ as if nothing had really happened.

For the sake of world peace, we cannot allow such a
message to be conveyed.

~~Revision:~~

I know that some Olympic athletes disagree with
the decision not to compete. You have done so with grace
and dignity.

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I would like to congratulate you and all Olympic athletes today,

not just for what you have ^{accomplished} ~~done already~~, but for the course you have set for yourselves. Many of you have already sought new challenges and achieved new goals -- both in sports and elsewhere. All of you have maintained your arduous training. You have ^{won your place on} ~~made~~ the United States Olympic Team -- against high caliber competition.

~~You have continued to perform to the best of your abilities because you have pride in yourself and in your country. You have come here today to accept not simply the applause but the gratitude of a nation -- for what you have done, for the course you have set for your lives.~~

¶ Mary Decker, Renaldo Nehemiah [NEE-a-MY-a] and others who would have won medals at the Olympics, put on outstanding performances recently in Philadelphia -- when routine performances would have been good enough to win.

¶ Brenda Morehead, Willie Banks, Nikki Frank and many

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others have joined former Olympians like Bill Toomey and Wilma Rudolph in working with and motivating inner-city youths this summer.

All of you, in your own way, have been willing to ~~accept~~ ~~the current disappointing situation, to~~ look to the future, to new challenges.

Today I want to join you in looking to the future.

The Soviet invasion and its embarrassing consequences have

~~This year's boycott has~~ had an unexpected by-product.

has been focused
~~It has focused~~ Major national attention, on the importance of the Olympics, on amateur athletics, and on the challenges confronting the amateur athlete.

are taking
We ~~need to take~~ advantage of this increased public concern.

Congress has appropriated, as you all know, a substantial matching grant for the Olympic Committee to support the amateur sports movement in this country and to prepare for

the 1984 Olympic Games. Today, I urge Americans from all walks of life and from all parts of our nation to demonstrate their appreciation ~~and support~~ for what you represent by *supporting and* contributing to the United States Olympic Committee.

This year's events have also underscored the importance of sports in international relations, *and*

~~For this reason, I have directed~~ the Federal government *will* ~~to~~ expand its activities in promoting greater international goodwill through sports. I hope that many of you will be able to lend your talents to make these programs successful. No other nation has so many gifted and dedicated athletes and coaches, able to give so much to the growth of physical fitness and sports programs throughout the world.

For your excellence in competition, for your courage, and for your demonstrated love of country, and for your ~~entertainment~~ ^{enhancement} of freedom, I commend you.

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It is no exaggeration to say that you have done more to uphold the Olympic ideal than any other group of athletes in our history. Yet the meaning of your action goes beyond even that.

Future generations will know what you did -- not ^{just} from the record books but from the history books. They will know that in the year 1980, you did more than any other group of people, large or small, anywhere on earth, to hold high the banner of liberty and peace. That is a great achievement. I salute you for it. The American people salute you for it.

#

1. MR. SPEAKER,...SENATOR BYRD...

MEMBERS OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE...& THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM:

2. THE MEMBERS OF THE OLYMPIC TEAM & I

3. WILL BE SEEING EACH OTHER MORE INFORMALLY AT THE WHITE HOUSE LATER TODAY.

4. I CAME UP HERE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION & RESPECT

IN AN OFFICIAL & MORE FORMAL WAY. /

5. AS PRESIDENT, I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO HONOR

6. OTHER MEN & WOMEN OF OUTSTANDING ATHLETIC ABILITY.

7. I HAVE BEEN PRIVILEGED TO RECOGNIZE OTHER AMERICANS

8. WHO HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR LOVE OF COUNTRY

9. THROUGH ACTS OF NOBILITY...DETERMINATION...& COURAGE. /

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(=OVER=) (TODAY,...)

1. TODAY, I HAVE THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
2. TO HONOR AMERICANS WHO QUALIFY IN ALL OF THESE CATEGORIES.
3. THE MEDAL YOU RECEIVE TODAY RECOGNIZES A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT --
4. YOUR SELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM.
5. THIS ACHIEVEMENT WOULD BE COMMENDABLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. /
6. BUT THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL WILL HAVE SPECIAL MEANING.
7. IT IS A SIGN FOR ALL TIME
8. NOT JUST OF YOUR ATHLETIC EXCELLENCE. ↗
9. BUT ALSO OF THE DIGNITY & RESILIENCE YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED --
10. UNDER EXTRAORDINARY & DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES.
11. IT IS A SIGN OF YOUR COURAGE IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY. /

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(=NEW PAGE=) (ERNEST HEMINGWAY.....)

1. ERNEST HEMINGWAY ONCE DEFINED COURAGE AS "GRACE UNDER PRESSURE".
2. YOU -- THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM --
3. HAVE DISPLAYED THIS KIND OF COURAGE. /
4. SOME PEOPLE LIVE THEIR WHOLE LIVES ✓
5. WITHOUT EVER DEVOTING THEMSELVES TO ONE MAJOR ATTEMPT,
ONE CHANCE FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT.
6. IT IS HARD FOR THEM TO APPRECIATE WHAT IT MEANS. --
7. --TO ENDURE PAIN & EXHAUSTION & PERSONAL SACRIFICE
8. THROUGH YEARS OF INTENSE TRAINING, AND
9. --TO GIVE NOT JUST YOUR TIME & YOUR ENERGY
10. BUT YOUR ENTIRE SELF TO ACHIEVING A GREAT GOAL. /

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(=OVER=) (TO GO THROUGH.....)

1. TO GO THROUGH ALL THAT
2. AND THEN TO SUFFER DEFEAT IN COMPETITION IS ONE THING.
3. BUT TO HAVE YOUR CHANCES DASHED
4. BY A BRUTAL ACT OF AGGRESSION & A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE --
5. SOMETHING THAT REALLY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH YOUR OWN EFFORTS --
6. CAN BE AN EVEN HARDER BLOW. /
7. THE OVERWHELMING CALL BY THE CONGRESS FOR A STRONG RESPONSE,
8. AND THE DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
9. AND BY 50 OTHER NATIONS NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS
10. WAS A VITAL & INDISPENSABLE REACTION
11. TO THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN.
12. IT WAS THE ONLY CORRECT COURSE FOR OUR COUNTRY. /

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1. IF OUR OLYMPIC TEAM HAD BEEN IN MOSCOW THESE PAST DAYS,
2. WITH ALL THE PAGEANTRY & SPECTACLE,
3. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR US CREDIBLY TO MAINTAIN
4. OUR CONTINUING EFFORT TO SEEK FREEDOM IN AFGHANISTAN. /
5. NO MATTER WHAT ELSE WE HAD DONE,
6. NO MATTER WHAT OTHER STEP WE HAD TAKEN,
7. OUR PARTICIPATION WOULD HAVE SENT AN UNMISTAKABLE MESSAGE --
8. TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT...THE SOVIET PEOPLE...& PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.
9. THAT MESSAGE WOULD HAVE BEEN THIS:
10. THE UNITED STATES MAY NOT LIKE THE IDEA OF AGGRESSION,
11. BUT WHEN IT REALLY COMES DOWN TO IT,
12. WE ARE WILLING TO JOIN THE PARADE AS IF NOTHING HAD REALLY HAPPENED. /

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(=OVER=) (FOR THE SAKE.....)

1. FOR THE SAKE OF WORLD PEACE, WE CANNOT ALLOW SUCH A MESSAGE TO BE CONVEYED.
2. I KNOW THAT SOME OLYMPIC ATHLETES DISAGREE WITH THE DECISION NOT TO COMPETE.
3. YOU HAVE DONE SO WITH GRACE & DIGNITY.
4. ~~I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE YOU & ALL OLYMPIC ATHLETES TODAY --~~
5. ~~NOT JUST FOR WHAT YOU HAVE ACCOMPLISHED,~~
6. ~~BUT FOR THE COURSE YOU HAVE SET FOR YOURSELVES.~~
7. ~~MANY OF YOU HAVE ALREADY SOUGHT NEW CHALLENGES & ACHIEVED NEW GOALS --~~
8. ~~BOTH IN SPORTS & ELSEWHERE.~~
9. ALL OF YOU HAVE MAINTAINED YOUR ARDUOUS TRAINING.
10. YOU HAVE WON YOUR PLACE ON THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM --
11. AGAINST HIGH CALIBER COMPETITION.

(=NEW CARD=) (YOU HAVE COME.....)

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1. YOU HAVE COME HERE
2. TO ACCEPT NOT SIMPLY THE APPLAUSE
3. BUT THE GRATITUDE OF A NATION --
4. FOR WHAT YOU HAVE DONE,
5. FOR THE COURSE YOU HAVE SET FOR YOUR LIVES. /
6. ALL OF YOU, IN YOUR OWN WAY,
7. HAVE BEEN WILLING TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE...TO NEW CHALLENGES. /
8. TODAY I WANT TO JOIN YOU IN LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.
9. THE SOVIET INVASION & ITS EMBARRASSING CONSEQUENCES
10. HAVE HAD AN UNEXPECTED BY-PRODUCT.
11. MAJOR NATIONAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED
12. ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OLYMPICS...ON AMATEUR ATHLETICS...
13. AND ON THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE AMATEUR ATHLETE. /

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(=over=) (WE ARE TAKING.....)

1. WE ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS INCREASED PUBLIC CONCERN.
2. CONGRESS HAS APPROPRIATED, AS YOU ALL KNOW,
3. A SUBSTANTIAL MATCHING GRANT FOR THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
4. TO SUPPORT THE AMATEUR SPORTS MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY
5. AND TO PREPARE FOR THE 1984 OLYMPIC GAMES.
6. TODAY, I URGE AMERICANS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE
& FROM ALL PARTS OF OUR NATION
7. TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR APPRECIATION FOR WHAT YOU REPRESENT
8. BY SUPPORTING & CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

(=NEW CARD=) (THIS YEAR'S EVENTS.....)

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1. THIS YEAR'S EVENTS
2. HAVE ALSO UNDERSCORED THE IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
3. AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL EXPAND ITS ACTIVITIES
4. IN PROMOTING GREATER INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL THROUGH SPORTS.
5. I ~~HOPE~~ ^{KNOW} THAT MANY OF YOU
6. WILL ~~BE ABLE TO~~ LEND YOUR TALENTS TO MAKE THESE ~~PROGRAMS~~ ^{EFFORTS} SUCCESSFUL. //
7. NO OTHER NATION HAS SO MANY GIFTED & DEDICATED ATHLETES & COACHES --
8. ABLE TO GIVE SO MUCH
9. TO THE GROWTH OF PHYSICAL FITNESS & SPORTS PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. /
10. FOR YOUR EXCELLENCE IN COMPETITION....FOR YOUR COURAGE....
11. FOR YOUR DEMONSTRATED LOVE OF COUNTRY...
12. AND FOR YOUR ENHANCEMENT OF FREEDOM -- I COMMEND YOU. /

(=OVER=) (IT IS NO.....) **Electrostatic Copy Made
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1. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY
2. THAT YOU HAVE DONE MORE TO UPHOLD THE OLYMPIC IDEAL
3. THAN ANY OTHER GROUP OF ATHLETES IN OUR HISTORY.
4. YET THE MEANING OF YOUR ACTION GOES BEYOND EVEN THAT.
5. FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL KNOW WHAT YOU DID -- NOT JUST FROM THE RECORD BOOKS,
BUT FROM THE HISTORY BOOKS.
6. THEY WILL KNOW THAT IN THE YEAR 1980,
7. YOU DID ^{AS MUCH AS} ~~MORE THAN~~ ANY OTHER GROUP OF PEOPLE --
8. LARGE OR SMALL, ANYWHERE ON EARTH --
9. TO HOLD HIGH THE BANNER OF LIBERTY & PEACE.
10. THAT IS A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.
11. I SALUTE YOU FOR IT.
12. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SALUTE YOU FOR IT.

#

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 28, 1980

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JUL 29 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM McINTYRE *Jim*

SUBJECT: Participation in Selective Service Registration

It is not possible to give a reliable estimate of the number of draft registrants to date. Selective Service will not have an accurate estimate until September.

Several reasons why any quantitative estimate at this point could only be misleading include:

- Since 1970 census data are out of date and 1980 data are not yet available, we have only an unspecific notion of the total number and residence patterns of young men born in 1960.
- Young people are especially mobile in the summer. Since they can register wherever they choose--at home, near work, on vacation, or overseas--no goal or quota can be assigned to any of the 34,500 post offices for sampling purposes. Each post office, on the average, should get only nine registrations per day, though many are getting dozens or hundreds.
- Postal employees are instructed to receive all registrations offered, so aggregate totals at this point will include unknown numbers of women volunteers, duplicates, and young men born before or after 1960.
- We expect some registrants to appear later than their assigned week--either because of ignorance, forgetfulness, or perfectly legal excuses of institutionalization, hardship, or travel in a remote area abroad.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Chris Matthews *Ch*

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking
Points: Reception
for Olympic Athletes

Scheduled Delivery:

Wed, July 30, 5:30 PM
Residence

Your talking points for this reception
are attached.

Clearances

Anne Wexler
David Rubenstein
NSC
DPS

[No individual salutations]

5730
Hertzberg/Simons
Draft A-1; 7/25/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Wed, July 30, 5:30 PM

Reception for Olympic Athletes

1. WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE. YOU HAVE COME HERE TONIGHT AS A TEAM -- UNITED. YOU WILL SOON BE APART. AND I AM GLAD YOU HAVE HAD THIS SMALL OPPORTUNITY TO BE TOGETHER, AS A TEAM.

2. MANY OF YOU WILL BE TRAVELING ABROAD, TO DEFEND YOUR TITLES, TO SET NEW RECORDS.

3. I AM CONFIDENT THAT YOU WILL WIN. YOU HAVE WON MUCH ALREADY. YOU HAVE THE BACKING OF YOUR TEAMMATES, ALL THOSE AROUND YOU TONIGHT. YOU HAVE THE HEARTFELT THANKS OF YOUR COUNTRY. AND YOU HAVE THE RESPECT OF THE WORLD.

4. YOU ARE HERE TONIGHT NOT ONLY BECAUSE YOU MOVE WITH SPEED AND STRENGTH AND GRACE BUT BECAUSE YOU ACT WITH GRACE, TOO, AND WITH COURAGE. YOU HAVE MADE THIS YOUR HOUSE TONIGHT.

5. YOU HAVE STRENGTHENED OUR COUNTRY WITH YOUR STRENGTH. YOU HAVE WON FOR IT RENEWED RESPECT. YOU HAVE AFFIRMED EVERYTHING IT MEANS TO EVERYONE IN THE WORLD, TO ALL WHO SEEK FREEDOM, TO THOSE OF US WHO CHERISH IT. ALL OVER THE WORLD, THE WHITE HOUSE STANDS FOR THE FREEDOMS WE STAND FOR AND SYMBOLIZES THE IDEALS WE STRIVE FOR.

6. PLEASE FEEL AT HOME HERE THIS EVENING. YOU HAVE EARNED THE RIGHT.

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4:55 PM

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for Preservation Purposes THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR RECEPTION FOR SUMMER OLYMPIC TEAM MEMBERS, JULY 30, 1980, 5:00 PM.

4:30 PM Summer Olympic Team Members arrive Southeast Gate by bus.

Team Members leave buses and are grouped by teams on lawn along driveway.

4:55 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER arrive South Lawn and proceed to stage via Diplomatic Reception Room.

N.B. At this point, the members of the twenty-seven Olympic teams, which are;

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Archery-6 | Field Hockey-19 |
| Men's Track- | Men's Gymnastics-9 |
| Men's Field- | Women's Gymnastics-10 |
| Women's Track- | Judo-10 |
| Women's Field- | Modern Pentathlon-6 |
| Men's Basketball-15 | Men's Rowing-42 |
| Women's Basketball-15 | Women's Rowing-36 |
| Boxing-14 | Shooting-17 |
| Canoe/Kayak-20 | Soccer-20 |
| Cycling-19 | Volleyball-15 |
| Diving-13 | Water Polo-14 |
| Equestrian-29 | Weightlifting-15 |
| Fencing-23 | Wrestling-24 |

Yachting-17

proceed toward the stage. The first team, Archery, goes up onto the stage, and each person shakes hands with THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER then moves into position behind them for a group picture. There will be risers on the stage for the large groups. After the group picture is taken, the captain of each team proceeds off the stage at stage right and remains in back of the stage. The rest of the team members proceed off the stage at stage right to the Lawn and on toward the buffet tables to be served. Each team proceeds onto the stage in the same manner, and each team captain gathers again behind the stage. After the last group picture is taken, all team captains return to stage via steps at back, stage right, to form a semi-circle behind THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER.

- 5:00 PM The guests of the Team Members arrive Southwest Gate by bus. They walk up the lower drive from the gate and onto the lawn for reception.
- After the team captains return to stage, THE PRESIDENT steps to podium for remarks.
- At conclusion of remarks, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER depart South Lawn, and team captains proceed to buffet tables.
- 7:00 PM Buses arrive to be loaded for trip to the Kennedy Center.
- 7:30 PM All guests depart South Lawn.

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR MISS UNIVERSE AND MISS USA

Wednesday, July 30, 1980
11:35 am (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore



I. PURPOSE

To have your photograph taken with the newly crowned Miss Universe, Shawn Weatherly and Miss USA, Jineane Ford.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Rep. Ken Holland (D-5-S.C.) was an early supporter and requested that you see the new Miss Universe, Shawn Weatherly, who is from his district in South Carolina. Senator DeConcini had also contacted us regarding his constituent, Miss USA Jineane Ford.

Shawn is from Sumter, South Carolina and is the first American to win the Miss Universe title since 1967. She was crowned July 7th in Seoul, Korea. Miss Weatherly is an avid physical fitness enthusiast and has completed her sophomore year at Clemson University. Shawn is 21 years old and, after her visit with you, will be heading for her hometown for a huge welcome home celebration. She also is appearing on "Good Morning America" Wednesday morning.

Jineane Ford assumed the Miss USA title when Ms. Weatherly was crowned Miss Universe. She is from Gilbert, Arizona and is also 21 years old. Ms. Ford is the first representative from Arizona to ever hold the Miss USA title. She was a member of the Future Farmers of America and is majoring in business communications at Arizona State University. Her hobby is public speaking.

- B. Participants: The President; Miss Universe, Shawn Weatherly; Miss USA, Jineane Ford; Rep. Ken Holland; Senator Fritz Hollings (D-S.C.); Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-1-Ariz.); Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.); Barbara Johnson, travel companion for Miss Universe; Suzanne Grief, travel com-

page two.

Participants:

panion for Miss USA; Steve Solomon, Director, Miss Universe, Inc., Frank Moore, Dan Tate, and Jim Free.

* Congressman Morris Udall will also attend.

C. Press:

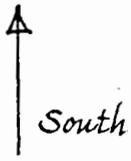
White House Photographer, AP and UPI.

III.

TALKING POINTS

1. Congratulate Miss Universe and Miss USA and their honors and wish them both a successful year.
2. Miss Universe was asked in a survey and by the press who her favorite person was and she named you. You might want to thank her.

Fountain



Southwest Gate

South Lawn

Guests of Team Members

Band Shell

Team Captains (after photo)

Team photo

Team Member (after photo)

podium

PRESS AREA

Buffet Tables

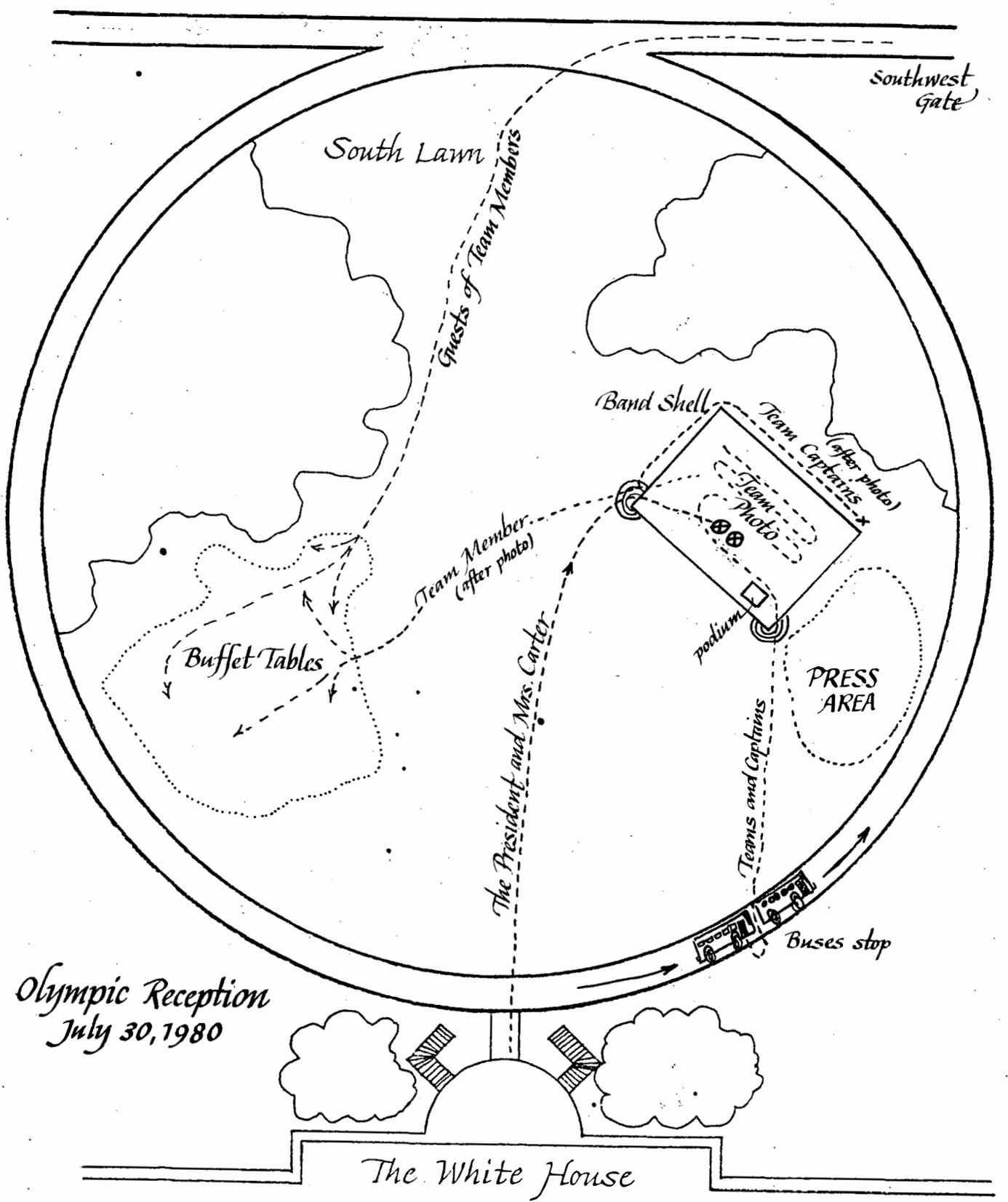
The President and Mrs. Carter

Teams and Captains

Buses stop

Olympic Reception
July 30, 1980

The White House



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/30/80

Mr. President:

I had been holding
thursday afternoon open
for the Rafshoon filming.
Now that it is postponed
Frank would like to schedule
two quick photo ops for
Inouye and Matsunaga. They
are attached.

approve disapprove

Phil


Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Reception/Summer Olympic Team Members
The White House 7/30/80

Olympic Team 7/30/80

Welcome

WH - Symbal

Team

Apart

Worldwide Competition

Strength, Grace

Freedom

Gov't - tribute to
you