

**8/26/80 [1]**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1980

To Bonnie Graves

Thank you for your message following recent demonstrations by Iranian students and others in Washington, D.C.

Ever since the tragic events of last November 4, I have been urging that our citizens not take out their understandable feelings of frustration and hostility against those Iranian nationals who are legally present in our country and who obey our laws.

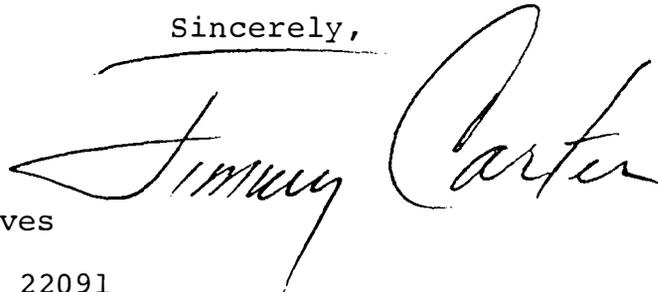
On the whole, the American people have exhibited remarkable patience and restraint, for which I am grateful. I hope they will continue to do so while we persist in our efforts to bring home safely your husband and the other American captives.

I will minimize demonstrations in the vicinity of the White House which might lead to violence, and will, of course, respect the laws and ideals of our country.

As you suggested, the cause of human rights demands eternal vigilance. I am determined to uphold such rights as the cornerstone of both my domestic and foreign policies.

You and your family remain in my prayers, and I send my best wishes to each of 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 typed name "Jimmy Carter".

Mrs. John E. Graves  
12122 Quorn Lane  
Reston, Virginia 22091

Letter from wife of hostage.

Joyce Cook note to SSC & draft letter  
also attached.

Wife of hostage has written before.  
File attached f.y.i. (it was a nice  
thought on her part; you did not see).

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

*oh-  
type  
LMS  
J*

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^

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S/JC

Mrs. John E. Graves  
12122 Quorn Lane  
Reston, Virginia 22091

JC:JMC:JC

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JC:JMC:JC

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DATE: 8/25

TO: Susan Chouh

As you recall, the P indicated that he would take ~~no~~ interest in letters to families of hostages. In view of nature of incoming, I submit this draft for review.

[P.S. On annual leave  
from 8/8 - 8/25]

FROM: *JMC* Joyce Mitchell Cook  
Assistant to the Director--Issues  
Presidential Correspondence  
Room 90 Ext. 6545

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/21/80

Joyce:

Extremely outspoken wife of  
Iranian hostage, against  
Carter Administration handling.

This should be answered first  
thing.

Thank you.  
Jane

---

From: Hostage Family

12 August 1980

President Carter  
The White House  
Washington D.C.

We believe that neither the American nor the Iranian people want war; that we all want our children and our children's children to grow and live in peace and brotherhood. I cannot condone the taking of hostages and speak from out of the suffering caused by such acts but two wrongs will never make a right. The constitution of these United States of America guaranties to all people the basic human rights of freedom of expression and of assembly without discrimination because of race, culture or religion. We all know the constant, never ending struggle to defend those rights, be it in 1776 with our revolutionary fathers, in Atlanta with Martin Luther King, in the working world with the women, in the suburbs with our children, attempting to instill in them belief in those fundamental human rights in this increasingly materialistic world. We can not, must not permit, or condone by our silence the kind of brutality that took place during and after the recent demonstrations by the Islamic students. There is a tragic irony, a most unkind twist of fate that this should take place now. After the error of admitting the Shah and the tragic rescue operation, a positive move had been made by some 187 members of our Congress. A letter requesting discussion of the hostage question had been sent to the Majlis and had been well received. Discussion of that letter in the Majlis has been delayed indefinitely because of the tragic events. How long? We must not as individuals give way to blind hatred, nor must we permit brutal practices to take place within those forces designated to prevent such abuses!

I close with a plea to you, Mr. President, to make known to Mayor Barry, to the IRS, to the D.C. and Park Police that they are the guardians of the peace - the assurers of the law, not of discriminatory and brutal beatings. May you all find the strength to be guided by the Judo-Christian principles on which this nation was founded and may all violators of human rights, of every stripe, be judged by the same standards.

Respectfully yours,

*Bonnie Graves for Bonnie Graves*

Bonnie Graves  
12122 Quorn Lane  
Reston, Virginia 22091

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/26/80

Bob Lipshutz --

With best regards  
from the President and  
First Lady!

-- Susan Clough

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Robert J. Lipshutz  
2300 Harris Tower  
Peachtree Center  
233 Peachtree St., N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

personal

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Strapping -  
mailing label  
is behind  
outgoing.

Received 8/25/72

Susan:

Please share  
this with The  
President.

Bob

SPEECH TO JEWISH WAR VETERANS  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1980  
ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ

cc Bob -  
Great!  
Thank you -  
(cc Al)  
Jimmy

ON BEHALF OF MY PERSONAL FRIEND OF THE PAST 14 YEARS, PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER, I THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK FOR A FEW MINUTES TO THIS ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS.

AS A THREE-YEAR VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II MYSELF, AS A CITIZEN WHO HAS BEEN NOT ONLY A PRACTICING LAWYER BUT ALSO HEAVILY INVOLVED IN THE AFFAIRS OF MY COMMUNITY, STATE, AND NATION FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS, AND AS A PERSON WHO HAS SERVED FOR THREE YEARS AS LAWYER AND ADVISER TO PRESIDENT CARTER IN THE WHITE HOUSE, I HAVE BEEN INTIMATELY INVOLVED IN MANY MATTERS WHICH ARE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO ALL OF US IN THIS HALL THIS AFTERNOON.

AND, LIKE YOU, AS AN AMERICAN, AND AS A JEW, I AM VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE OUTCOME OF THE 1980 ELECTION FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

REGARDLESS OF ALL THE BALLYHOO OF MADISON AVENUE AND THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PRESS CORPS, IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT THE CHOICE OF OUR NATIONAL LEADERSHIP FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS IS BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET OF JIMMY CARTER AND FRITZ MONDALE, AND THE REPUBLICAN TICKET OF RONALD REAGAN AND GEORGE BUSH.

IN THE FEW MINUTES WHICH I HAVE TO SPEAK WITH YOU TODAY, I WISH TO PRESENT THE CLEAR CHOICE WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE IN RELATION TO THREE INTER-RELATED ISSUES OF OVER-RIDING IMPORTANCE: FIRST, OUR NATION'S POLICY IN THE CRUCIAL AREA OF THE MIDDLE EAST; SECOND, OUR NATION'S ENERGY POLICY; AND THIRD, OUR COUNTRY'S NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY.

I REPEAT. THESE THREE AREAS OF NATIONAL POLICY ARE INTER-RELATED. THEY ARE SO INTER-TWINED THAT A FAILURE IN ONE CAN LEAD TO A FAILURE IN ALL.

LET ME COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE POSITIONS OF JIMMY CARTER AND RONALD REAGAN IN EACH OF THESE THREE VITAL AREAS WHICH HAVE SUCH A PROFOUND EFFECT ON THE FUTURE OF OUR NATION.

THE MIDDLE EAST

FIRST, LET ME TALK ABOUT THE MIDDLE EAST. LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD AS WELL AS THE STATEMENTS OF JIMMY CARTER. UNDER PRESIDENT CARTER, THE UNITED STATES HAS APPROVED ABOUT 10.4 BILLION DOLLARS IN MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL— ABOUT HALF OF ALL THE AID ISRAEL HAS EVER RECEIVED FROM AMERICA DURING ITS ENTIRE LIFE AS A NATION. FURTHER, PRESIDENT CARTER HAS APPROVED THE SALE TO ISRAEL OF SOME OF THE MOST ADVANCED MILITARY EQUIPMENT USED BY OUR OWN ARMED FORCES, MAKING ISRAEL MILITARILY SECURE AGAINST ALL FORESEEABLE AGGRESSORS. ISRAEL HAS ENJOYED A UNIQUE POSITION IN A PERIOD OF UNITED STATES BUDGET CUTBACKS AND ARMS SALE RESTRAINT. AND, UNLIKE THE PRIOR REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION NEVER HAS THREATENED ISRAEL NOR "REASSESSED" ITS AID POLICY IN ORDER TO PRESSURE ISRAEL, AND THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION NEVER WILL!

THE CARTER RECORD ALSO INCLUDES FIRM AND EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION TO THE ARAB BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL, ENACTING LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTING THAT LEGISLATION, ACTIONS WHICH THE NIXON AND FORD ADMINISTRATION REFUSED TO FACE UP TO BECAUSE OF THEIR FEAR OF ARAB ECONOMIC REPRISALS.

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AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, PRESIDENT CARTER HAS CONTRIBUTED TO ISRAEL'S WELL-BEING THROUGH HIS PERSONAL DIPLOMACY, FIRST IN THE CAMP DAVID SUMMIT AND SUBSEQUENTLY IN THE NEGOTIATIONS TO CONCLUDE THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PEACE TREATY. THE PRESIDENT STAKED HIS REPUTATION ON PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. NO MAN HAS DEVOTED AS MUCH TO HELP BRING PEACE AND SECURITY TO ISRAEL, AND NO MAN HAS SUCCEEDED AS HAS PRESIDENT CARTER.

IT IS NO WONDER, GIVEN THIS RECORD, THAT PROMINENT ISRAELI PERSONALITIES LIKE EZER WEIZMAN AND MOISHE DAYAN HAVE STATED PUBLICLY THAT THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE MORE FOR ISRAEL THAN ANY PREDECESSOR ADMINISTRATION.

FURTHERMORE, THE PRESIDENT HAS LAID THE SOLID FOUNDATION FOR A STRONG, PERMANENT, AND STABILIZING AMERICAN PRESENCE IN THIS CRUCIAL AREA OF THE WORLD. THE STRONG RELATIONSHIP WHICH WE ALREADY HAVE AMONG ISRAEL, EGYPT, AND THE UNITED STATES IS SUCH A FOUNDATION, UPON WHICH WE WILL BUILD, AND WHICH WILL INSURE OUR OWN NATIONAL INTERESTS, WILL INSURE ISRAEL'S STRENGTH AND SECURITY, AND WILL INSURE THE ULTIMATE SECURITY OF THE FREE WORLD.

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO WILL FORMULATE AND CARRY OUT OUR MIDDLE EAST POLICY IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS IS A CLEAR CHOICE. EITHER WE WILL HAVE THE VOICE OF JIMMY CARTER, FRITZ MONDALE, AND EDMUND MUSKIE SPEAKING FOR AMERICA; OR WE WILL HAVE THE VOICE OF RONALD REAGAN AND JOHN CONNALLY AND THE BECHTEL CORPORATION, AND THE MULTI-NATIONAL OIL COMPANIES AND THEIR PARTNERS IN OPEC, SPEAKING FOR AMERICA.

ENERGY

NEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO CONTRAST THE ENERGY PROGRAMS OF THE TWO CANDIDATES AND THE TWO PARTIES.

MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER TOLD THE CONGRESS AND THE NATION THAT THE ENERGY CRISIS WAS THE MORAL EQUIVALENT OF WAR. NOW, AFTER THREE YEARS OF STRUGGLE, WE FINALLY HAVE AN ENERGY PROGRAM, AND THE BATTLE TO SECURE AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE HAS BEEN FULLY AND FINALLY JOINED.

AMERICANS HAVE COOPERATED WITH DRAMATIC RESULTS, AND WE HAVE REVERSED DECADES OF DANGEROUS AND GROWING DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL BY THE CONSERVATION POLICIES OF THIS ADMINISTRATION. WE ARE NOW IMPORTING TWENTY PERCENT LESS OIL IN 1980 THAN WE IMPORTED WHEN JIMMY CARTER FIRST TOOK OFFICE AS PRESIDENT.

WE NOW HAVE A WINDFALL PROFITS TAX WHICH WILL FURNISH US WITH THE RESOURCES TO MAKE OUR NATION TRULY INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN OIL IMPORTS; BY THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC FUELS, A SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAM, THE PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL FROM OUR OWN FARM PRODUCTS, AID TO MASS TRANSIT, AND AID TO THE ELDERLY TO HELP THEM PAY FUEL BILLS, AND BY MAXIMIZING OUR CONSERVATION EFFORTS.

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BUT, IN CONTRAST, WHAT DO RONALD REAGAN AND THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OFFER? BASICALLY, THEIR ENERGY PROGRAM HAS TWO PARTS.

THE FIRST PART IS TO GET RID OF ALMOST EVERYTHING WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE AMERICAN PUBLIC OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS. THEY WANT TO REDUCE OR ABOLISH THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX AND THE SYNTHETIC FUELS PROGRAM, AND THE SOLAR ENERGY INCENTIVES, AND THE CONSERVATION PROGRAMS, AND ALL OTHER ASPECTS OF THIS ADMINISTRATION'S COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PROGRAM. THEY EVEN WANT TO ELIMINATE THE 55-MILE SPEED LIMIT, WHICH HAS SAVED NOT ONLY ENERGY BUT MANY LIVES.

THE OTHER PART OF THE REAGAN PROGRAM IS TO REPLACE WHAT THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS BUILT, AND HERE IS WHAT THEY PROPOSE: TO DESTROY THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX, AND TO "UNLEASH" THE MULTI-NATIONAL OIL COMPANIES AND LET THEM AND THEIR OPEC PARTNERS SOLVE THE ENERGY PROBLEM FOR US.

THAT IS THEIR TOTAL ENERGY PROGRAM!

— —

NOT ONLY WOULD THIS REPUBLICAN PROGRAM FAIL TO SOLVE OUR ENERGY CRISIS, BUT ALSO IT ULTIMATELY WOULD MAKE OUR NATION AND OUR MIDDLE EAST POLICY HOSTAGE TO THE ARAB OIL PRODUCERS, AND IT WOULD UNDERMINE THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY

AND FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO COMPARE THE POLICIES OF THESE TWO CANDIDATES AND THESE TWO PARTIES IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION IS WILLING TO STAKE THIS CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY ON THE ISSUE OF NATIONAL STRENGTH.

THE FIRST RESPONSIBILITY OF A PRESIDENT IS TO DEFEND OUR NATION. JIMMY CARTER HAS RECOGNIZED THIS FULLY AND ACTED ACCORDINGLY.

FOR THE EIGHT YEARS BEFORE THE CARTER-MONDALE ADMINISTRATION, WHILE THE SOVIETS RELENTLESSLY EXPANDED THEIR MILITARY POWER, THE REAL AMERICAN DEFENSE SPENDING UNDER NIXON AND FORD FELL BY 35%. THAT IS THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

BUT UNDER THIS ADMINISTRATION, OUR NATION NOT ONLY HAS INCREASED REAL DEFENSE SUPPORT BY MORE THAN 10%, BUT ALSO WE ARE NOW INVESTING IN THE MOST SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS IN THE WORLD. TODAY, NO AMERICAN GENERAL OR ADMIRAL RESPONSIBLE FOR AMERICA'S SECURITY WOULD DREAM OF TRADING OUR DEFENSES FOR THE FORCES OF ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH. AND NO REPUBLICAN RHETORIC CAN CONTRADICT THAT.

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MR. REAGAN TRIES TO CRITICIZE SPECIFIC ACTIONS OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION, SUCH AS THE CANCELLATION OF THE OUTMODED B-1 BOMBER THAT WOULD BE OBSOLETE AND VULNERABLE THE DAY IT WAS LAUNCHED. INSTEAD OF THIS BOMBER, PRESIDENT CARTER CHOSE THE MODERN CRUISE MISSILE, WHICH RENDERS THE WHOLE EXPENSIVE SOVIET AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM INEFFECTIVE AND WHICH WILL BE IN LARGE PRODUCTION WITHIN A MATTER OF MONTHS, NOT YEARS.

UP AND DOWN THE DEFENSE AGENDA, THE REPUBLICANS REPEAT THIS SAME MISTAKE. THEY WANT TO RESURRECT DECOMMISSIONED SHIPS, SPENDING MILLIONS ON ~~ONE~~ <sup>a single</sup> BATTLESHIP WHEN SUCH MONEY IS BETTER SPENT ON TRIDENT SUBMARINES. RONALD REAGAN WANTS TO REVIVE THE ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM, WHICH EVEN RICHARD NIXON SCRAPPED. THUS, THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION WOULD WASTE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS ON DEFENSE RELICS, ON VULNERABLE BOMBERS, ON MOTHBALL SHIPS, ON OBSOLETE MISSILES, AND ON PETRIFIED IDEAS. SUCH A POLICY WOULD DRAIN AND WEAKEN OUR NATION.

PRESIDENT CARTER HAS CHOSEN TO OFFSET THE BULK OF SOVIET ARMAMENT WITH OUR GREATEST RESOURCE, THE GENIUS OF AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY. AS A RESULT, THIS NATION TODAY IS BUILDING SECURITY NOT FOR YESTERDAY, BUT FOR THE REST OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

AND FINALLY, IN THIS VITAL AREA OF NATIONAL SECURITY, THE CONTRASTING POLICIES ARE CLEAR. PRESIDENT CARTER IS COMMITTED TO MUTUAL, SUPERVISED ARMS CONTROL, INCLUDING THE SALT II TREATY. RONALD REAGAN IS OPPOSED. IT TOOK SEVEN YEARS TO NEGOTIATE THE CURRENT SALT II TREATY, AND EVEN THOUGH OUR PRESIDENT AND OUR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND EVERY ONE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND EVERYONE OF OUR NATO ALLIES, WANTS THIS SALT II ARMS CONTROL TREATY RATIFIED, AND EVEN THOUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT ARMS CONTROL, MR. REAGAN HAS ADOPTED A POLICY WHICH WILL LAUNCH THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION INTO A NUCLEAR ARMS RACE IN WHICH EVERYONE WOULD LOSE.

THE CHOICE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IS QUITE CLEAR. THE TWO CANDIDATES THINK DIFFERENTLY. THEY SPEAK DIFFERENTLY. AND THEY ACT DIFFERENTLY.

JIMMY CARTER IS SOFTER VOICED BUT STRONG AND DELIBERATE IN HIS ACTIONS. HE IS MODERATE IN HIS IDEAS. HE IS RICH IN PRESIDENTIAL EXPERIENCE BECAUSE HE IS TRAINED FOR THIS BIG JOB BY DOING IT FOR THE PAST THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, RONALD REAGAN THOUGH FREQUENTLY PLAUSIBLE AS A SPEAKER, THINKS AND EXPLAINS THE MOST COMPLEX THINGS IN SIMPLE TERMS. THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ILL-PLANNED, ILL-TIMED, AND SUPERFICIALLY EXPLAINED PLANS, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE TYPE OF ADVICE WHICH HE WILL RECEIVE FROM THOSE WHO SURROUND HIM, COULD BE A DISASTER FOR THE UNITED STATES.

AND NOWHERE IS THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THESE TWO CANDIDATES AND THESE TWO PARTIES GREATER THAN IN THE VITAL AND INTER-RELATED FIELDS OF OUR MIDDLE EAST POLICY, OUR ENERGY POLICY, AND OUR NATION'S PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SURVIVAL.

THANK YOU.

## TIM BOXER'S TRAVELING WITH THE STARS



By TIM BOXER

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION gave off a few sparks of controversy three blocks east of Madison Square Garden. It was at the Workmen's Circle where President Jimmy Carter's spokesmen came up against tough questioning from a group of concerned Jews.



LIPSHUTZ and CHARNEY

*The Jewish audience, made up of individuals who worked their way up as civil servants strictly through intellectual improvement and merit, objected to the Administration's promoting of affirmative action and quotas which too often leads to reverse discrimination.*

"I was born in Atlanta, Georgia," Lipshutz said. "When I became a lawyer there, the local Anti-Defamation League of Bnai Brith asked me to devote a few hours each day in their behalf. I've gladly done that, as I'm interested in fighting discrimination against Jews and others.

"When my wife got more active and my four daughters grew up, I became involved in women's rights."

In defending Carter's human rights policies, Lipshutz pointed out that there were no Jews sitting in the higher courts in the state of Georgia until Jimmy Carter became governor. "One of the first things he did was put Jews and Blacks on the bench, doing away with an all-white male bench."

Leon Charney revealed to the Jewish group how he became involved in helping Anatoly Sharansky, the Jewish activist imprisoned by the Soviet Union.

On one of his frequent trips to Israel, Charney was asked by former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to try to help Sharansky.

"Weizman's a general, I'm not even a private, so I obeyed," Leon said. "I didn't realize how complex the case was."

"I arranged to visit a world leader in Europe to enlist his aid. Before I left, I advised the President and Lipshutz of my intentions."

Lipshutz brought me a message from the President: "Like the first stanza of *Fiddler on the Roof* says, a blessing on your head and mazel tov. I hope you succeed in getting freedom for Sharansky."

# Lipshutz Attacks Reagan Defense Proposals As 'Petrified Ideas'

By David Morrison  
Constitution Staff Writer

Former White House counsel Robert J. Lipshutz charged Thursday that Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's defense proposals are based on "petrified ideas" that could drain and weaken our nation if they are implemented.

Lipshutz, who currently is in private law practice in Atlanta after three years as President Carter's top legal adviser, made his allegations on behalf of the Carter reelection campaign at a national convention of Jewish war veterans in New Orleans Thursday afternoon.

It is one of Lipshutz's tasks in the 1980 campaign to help shore up sagging support for the president among Jewish voters. To that end, Lipshutz told the group that Carter's record of supporting Israel is incomparable.

"The president has staked his reputation on peace in the Middle East," said Lipshutz, who worked with Carter in the formulation of the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel in 1979. "No man has devoted as much to bringing peace and security to Israel, and no man has succeeded as President Carter has."

Lipshutz is one of several surrogate speakers who will be stumping the South and other parts of the nation for President Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale in the remaining two months before election day.

They will be countered by Reagan's "truth squad," a group of congressmen and prominent Republicans who will travel around pointing out flaws in the Carter record.

Lee Atwater, Reagan field coordinator for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina,

said in a recent interview that the Reagan group operating in the South will have a lot easier time criticizing Carter's record than the Carter campaigners will have in defending it.

Instead of waging a personal attack on Reagan, Atwater said, Carter will have to defend his own record in areas like the economy and national defense.

"He (Carter) can't get by with sending in a bunch of thugs like Mondale and his sidekicks from the White House who will go out and try to do a hatchet job on Ronald Reagan instead of answering these questions," Atwater said.

In his speech, Lipshutz was both aggressive and defensive.

"President Carter has chosen to offset the bulk of Soviet armament with our greatest resource, the genius of American technology," Lip-

shutz said. "As a result, this nation today is building security not for yesterday, but for the rest of the 20th Century."

He said that Reagan, on the other hand, proposes "wasting billions on defense relics, on vulnerable bombers, on mothball ships and on petrified ideas."

He cited as examples Reagan's advocacy of construction of the manned B-1 bomber, which Carter scrapped in favor of the cruise missile system, and resurrection of decommissioned naval vessels, which Lipshutz said would drain millions of dollars from the president's plan to use limited defense resources for development of the Trident submarine.

"The consequences of his (Reagan's) ill-planned, ill-timed, and superficially explained plans, and from the type of advice that he will receive from those who sur-



CRITICIZES GOP PLANS

Robert J. Lipshutz

round him, could be a disaster for the United States," Lipshutz warned.

He also attacked Reagan's energy proposals, which include scrapping Carter's recently created Department of Energy, abolishing the recently approved windfall-profits tax on oil companies, and "unleashing the multinational oil companies and their OPEC partners (to) let them solve our energy problems for us."

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*RICK HUTCHESON*

The attached was returned in Mrs. Carter's outbox. It is being forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Madeline MacBean

9-2-80

*Rick, Mrs. Carter told Mrs. Mondale she would come "if she was in town."*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

26 Aug 80

The First Lady:

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

Rick Hutcheson

R

F.Y.I. - We have already  
sent Joan's ltr to you  
to Scheduling (Joan)  
with your comments.  
mfm

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes



THE VICE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20501

Ros  
J

August 26<sup>th</sup>

Dear Mr. President —

Finally, at long, long last,  
your portrait by Ansel Adams —  
and Fritz's too — will be un-  
veiled at the National Portrait  
Gallery. These portraits will be  
the stars in the exhibit of  
photographic portraits of the  
members of your Cabinet.

If you and Rosalynn can  
possibly squeeze one more  
event into your life, please  
come to the exhibit open-

SEP 1 1974



THE VICE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20501

ing. It is <sup>2.</sup> scheduled for  
Wednesday, September 24<sup>th</sup>  
at 6 p.m. in the evening.

If you cannot be with  
us for the opening, Marvin  
Sadak, the gallery director,  
would be pleased to take  
you through another time.  
You would make this  
very special event a  
fabulous one! Sincerely,  
Joan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1980  
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MR. PRESIDENT:

SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON  
CALLED AT 1:35 P.M. FRANK  
SAYS HE PROBABLY WANTS TO  
TALK ABOUT THE YOUTH BILL  
AND RECOMMENDS YOU RETURN  
THE SENATOR'S CALL.

*Wants SBus  
Tax reductions  
in Econ  
PKG*

PHIL

- a) Lucey - Net  
Poss - Not on  
Wis. ballot -  
b) ASC top people -  
move to c/m  
c) SBA tax  
measures*

JEWISH LDRS 8/26/80

DIFF DEM/REP

FWD, NOT BKWD

CITIES - TAX - MIN WAGE -

STATES' RT - ENERGY/OPEC

MID E - 1/2/32 YRS - FULL PARTNER

ARAB BOYCOTT - LEGIS <sup>SIMON</sup> MK

SU. 50,000 '89 → 2100 (50,000)

~~7/10~~ Electrostatic Copy Made  
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Blum R/S  
Pressure re cell DE  
Oil imports  
to expire  
UN vote keep Jadaf in

Breakfast - Democratic Congressional  
Leaders 8/26/80

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Comp Ldrs - 8-26-80

Politics - Lucey - Debates - Ken - Surrogates

Youth bill

EMB - Utility oil backout

Rail dereg

Reconciliation

MM

Alaska

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For Aid

VA Physicians

Poland - Bloc - SU - Interservice/Acquisere

SU Afghan - Sobeli - Grain

79/80 - 9 MMT (10%) Meat (-) 5/80 - 6% - 9/11/15

Econ program - FEC - 417/900 - Infl -  
Ind Revit - Assistance - Tax - RSD - Sup Dem  
" " Board -

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8-26-80

Zbig.

Re O.I. for Israel. I  
think we could change our pro-  
posal to substitute: top 10%  
to apply to the kind of oil  
Israel actually uses rather than  
to top 10% of most expensive  
imports. Also, if strict con-  
formance to formula is assured,  
we might let the triggering  
be automatic. Comment

J

cc VP

J. Paul Molloy            Age 42  
Lawyer - Member D.C. Bar (1966)  
Home State - Vermont

1 CE

Voting Residence - Maryland (Registered Republican)

1975 to Present - Associate Minority Counsel.  
Interstate & Foreign Commerce Comte

1972 - 1975            Self Employed

1968 - 1972            Minority Staff Counsel,  
Senate Commerce Committee

1966 - 1967            Legislative Assistant,  
Senator Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.)

1961 - 1965            Management Analyst,  
U.S. Civil Service Commission

1975 - Principal co-author with Herbert Alexander,  
(Citizens Research Foundation, Princeton, N.J.)  
"Model State Law - Elections, Politics and  
Conduct of Public Office"

1961 - B.A., University of Vermont

1965 - J.D., Catholic University Law School

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IT

of ICC

denigration group  
for subgroup members

Recommended by  
Jim & Rep. Rail

Jack

8-26-80

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/26/80

Mr. President:

Sarah wanted you to be aware that Ellie Smeal was attending the 1:30 event today.

Phil

NAME Rev. J. H. Jackson

11p48

TITLE President, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

CITY/STATE Chicago, Illinois

Requested by Louis Martin

Phone Number--Home ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Request 8/25/80

Work ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Other (312) 842-1081 or 82

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INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

The National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. is the largest Black religious denomination. For a quarter of a century it has been headed by Dr. J. H. Jackson of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago. He must not be confused with the Rev. Jesse Jackson whom he dislikes with a passion.

Last Friday, I talked at length with Dr. J. H. Jackson about support in the campaign. He is very conservative although he supported JFK and LBJ.

NOTES: (Date of Call 8-26)

(over)

*Louis - Waagve.  
Wants you to call him after his  
Convention. Andy, DADDY KING, etc  
may be able to help*

He seems to be under heavy pressure from the GOP. He would not commit himself.

Dr. J. H. Jackson boasts that his organization has six million members. Be that as it may, we do know that his group is very influential in the states of the deep South. I believe that a call to him would be very helpful. His annual convention is September 2-6, 1980 in Birmingham, Ala.

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WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY

(THE ROSE GARDEN) (8/26/80)

1:30

1. { WE ARE HERE TO CELEBRATE THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY
2. { OF THE 19TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT -- GIVING WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE....
3. AND TO REDEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE ATTAINMENT OF FULL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN,  
IN EVERY ASPECT OF AMERICAN LIFE. //
4. WOMEN DID NOT WIN THE RIGHT TO VOTE QUICKLY OR EASILY.
5. { MORE THAN 72 YEARS ELAPSED
6. { BETWEEN THE 1ST WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK,
7. { AND THE ADOPTION OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT --
8. { YEARS IN WHICH GENERATIONS OF COURAGEOUS WOMEN
9. { CONTINUED THEIR CRUSADE IN THE FACE OF POWERFUL OPPOSITION  
& REPEATED DISAPPOINTMENTS. //

CARDISS COLLINS = PAT  
GERALDINE FERRARO = SCHROEDER

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(=OVER=) (THEY FOUGHT.....)

1. THEY FOUGHT NOT ONLY FOR THEIR OWN RIGHTS,
2. BUT FOR THE RIGHTS OF ALL WHO WERE EXCLUDED OR MISTREATED IN OUR SOCIETY.
3. THEY SET AN EXAMPLE OF DEDICATION TO JUSTICE, LIBERTY & OPPORTUNITY
4. THAT INSPIRES & STRENGTHENS US AS WE SEEK TO COMPLETE THEIR VICTORY. //
5. I SHARE THAT COMMITMENT
6. AND I AM NOT WAITING UNTIL WOMEN ENJOY FULL EQUALITY  
IN ALL AREAS OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE
7. BEFORE DOING ALL I CAN TO HELP WOMEN SHARE FULLY  
IN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT. //

(=NEW CARD=) (IN MY ....)

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1. TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT & PROMOTION
2. AND TO IMPROVE OUR GOVERNMENT,
3. I PROPOSED & FOUGHT FOR THE 1st CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN 100 YEARS.
4. SINCE THOSE REFORMS TOOK EFFECT,
5. THE # OF WOMEN IN THE HIGHEST RANKS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE INCREASED BY 45%.
6. THE # IS STILL FAR TOO SMALL,
7. BUT THE REFORMS WE PUT IN PLACE ARE WORKING.
8. IN MID-LEVEL GRADES, WOMEN NOW HOLD 3 OUT OF 10 JOBS.
9. THE TOTAL # OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
10. HAS DECLINED SLIGHTLY SINCE I TOOK OFFICE,
11. BUT THE # OF WOMEN WORKERS HAS INCREASED BY 66,000.

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(=NEW CARD=) (WE HAVE SET....)

1. { IN MY 1st 3 YEARS AS PRESIDENT,
2. { I HAVE APPOINTED AS MANY WOMEN TO CABINET POSITIONS
3. { AS WERE APPOINTED IN THE PREVIOUS 200 YEARS. /
4. { WOMEN HAVE HEADED THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION...
5. { HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES...COMMERCE... & HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT --
6. { AND SERVE IN HIGH-LEVEL POSTS IN AGRICULTURE & DEFENSE...
7. { IN TRANSPORTATION & MINE SAFETY...IN MANAGEMENT & BUDGET --

IN EVERY AREA OF GOVERNMENT. // <sup>NOT</sup> ENOUGH

8. THERE ARE 43 WOMEN NOW SERVING AS FEDERAL JUDGES.

9. I APPOINTED 38 OF THEM. / NOT ENOUGH

10. { THOSE JUDGES WILL BE INTERPRETING YOUR RIGHTS

11. { AND THOSE OF OUR CHILDREN & GRANDCHILDREN

12. { FOR THE REST OF THIS CENTURY. /

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(=OVER=) (TO ELIMINATE.....)

1. WOMEN HAVE NOT BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE BURDEN OF LABOR, -- OF *HARD WORK*.
2. WOMEN COMPRISE 43% OF OUR WORKFORCE.
3. WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF IS EQUAL PAY & OPPORTUNITY --
4. THE AVERAGE WORKING WOMAN EARNS ONLY 59% AS MUCH AS THE AVERAGE MAN.
5. { THE RESULTS ARE COSTLY TO OUR NATION,
6. { AND CRUEL TO THE FAMILIES THAT DEPEND ON INCOME EARNED BY WOMEN.
7. ONE-FOURTH OF ALL AMERICAN FAMILIES ARE HEADED BY A WOMAN;
8. BUT ONE-HALF THE FAMILIES LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL  
ARE HEADED BY A WOMAN. //

(=NEW CARD=) (SOME SOCIOLOGISTS.....)

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1. { WE HAVE SET HIGH GOALS FOR EVERY FEDERAL AGENCY & DEPARTMENT
2. { TO INCREASE THE PRIME CONTRACTS
3. { FOR GOODS & SERVICES HELD BY BUSINESSES OWNED BY WOMEN --
4. AND WE HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE GOALS. /
5. { WE HAVE CONSOLIDATED 19 GOVT UNITS INVOLVED IN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT ENFORCEMENT
6. { UNDER ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON AT THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION.
7. { CASES THAT ONCE LANGUISHED FOR YEARS
8. { ARE NOW RESOLVED IN A FEW MONTHS. //
9. IN ALL THESE AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY, WE MUST DO MORE.
10. { EQUALITY FOR WOMEN IS NOT LIMITED TO JOBS --
11. { IT INVOLVES EDUCATION... ADVANCEMENT & FULL PARTICIPATION
12. { IN EVERY ASPECT OF OUR SOCIETY. //

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(=OVER=) (WOMEN HAVE NOT.....)

1. { BOTH DEMOCRATIC & REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORMS
2. { SUPPORTED IT IN EVERY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR 40 YEARS --
3. { UNTIL THIS YEAR, WHEN THE REPUBLICANS REPUDIATED IT.//
4. THE ISSUE HAS NOT CHANGED...THE INJUSTICE HAS NOT CHANGED...
5. THE POSITION OF THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS HAS NOT CHANGED.
6. { ALL THAT HAS CHANGED IS THE STRENGTH & ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPOSITION --
7. { AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S REJECTION
8. { OF THEIR HISTORIC SUPPORT OF EQUAL RIGHTS.//

(=NEW CARD=) (NOW THEY SAY.....)

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1. { SOME SOCIOLOGISTS SAY THE DRAMATIC MOVEMENT OF WOMEN
2. { INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF OUR SOCIETY -- ESPECIALLY INTO THE LABOR MARKET --
3. { IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN OUR HISTORY. *CIVIL RIGHTS*
4. YET WOMEN STILL DO NOT HAVE FULL LEGAL EQUALITY --
5. WOMEN'S RIGHTS STILL VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.
6. THE "U.S. CONGRESS" HAS VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY TO END THIS INJUSTICE.
7. THE MAJORITY OF STATE LEGISLATURES HAVE VOTED TO END THIS INJUSTICE.
8. { THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN POLL AFTER POLL,
9. { HAVE DECLARED THEIR DESIRE TO END ~~IT~~ THIS INJUSTICE.
10. EVERY PRESIDENT SINCE "FDR" HAS SUPPORTED THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

(=OVER=) (BOTH DEMOCRATIC.....)

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1. { NOW THEY SAY
2. { EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN ARE ACCEPTABLE IN PRINCIPLE,
3. { BUT NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
4. { IF THEY KNOW IN THEIR HEARTS IT'S RIGHT,
5. { WHY DON'T THEY WANT IT IN OUR LAWS? /
  
6. { IT IS NOT ENOUGH FOR THE NEW REPUBLICAN LEADERS
7. { TO GIVE WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS IN THEIR HEARTS.
8. { WOMEN NEED EQUALITY IN THEIR PAYCHECKS
9. { AND THEIR OPPORTUNITIES TO GET AN EDUCATION OR A JOB...
10. { A LOAN OR A PROMOTION...OR START A BUSINESS OF THEIR OWN. /

(=OVER=) (THAT IS WHY.....)

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1. { THAT IS WHY WE ARE GOING TO SEE = ~~BEFORE JUNE OF 1982~~
2. { THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN
3. { IS NOT LEFT TO THE FAINT HEARTS OF THOSE <sup>A PARTY</sup>  
WHO TOOK IT OUT OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM --
4. { WE ARE GOING TO MAKE SURE BEFORE JUNE OF 1982
5. { THAT EQUAL RIGHTS ARE GUARANTEED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. //

# # #

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8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, August 26, 1980

8:00 a.m.

State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore FM

I. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

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II. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

III. INTRODUCTION

This Leadership Breakfast provides you with an opportunity to discuss in more detail your economic renewal program, as well as a chance to impress once again upon the Leadership the need to complete action on our priority legislation before the October 4th recess. Because this is the first time since the Convention that you have met with the Leadership as a group, you should thank them for their efforts in New York.

IV. AGENDA

A. ECONOMIC RENEWAL PROGRAM

Many of the Members present were consulted by your Cabinet over the last few weeks to obtain their viewpoints on the development of the economic renewal program. In addition to your meetings this afternoon with Speaker O'Neill, Jim Wright, Al Ullman, Robert Giaimo, and Senator Byrd, other key Members of Congress have been contacted or will be contacted by Bill Miller, Charlie Schultze, Jim McIntyre, and Stu prior to your announcement on Thursday. The Leadership will be expecting you to unveil some of the details of your program at the breakfast. You should provide this information, but ask them not to release it until after your public announcement.

Revised talking points on the economic renewal program are attached.

will be ready at 8 AM.

B. PRIORITY LEGISLATION

Rather than include in the text of this briefing paper a list of our priority legislation, I am attaching a separate sheet which lists in order of importance those bills on which action before the October 4 recess is critical. I will discuss this list with you tomorrow morning prior to the breakfast. Since we have been working quietly behind the scenes to ensure a favorable outcome on the Alaska Lands bill and the Higher Education conference, your comments on these two bills should be limited to thanking the Leadership for moving these bills along and to expressing your hope that progress will continue. Detailed talking points on three of your priority bills -- the Youth bill, Foreign Aid Appropriations, and Superfund -- follow the more generalized talking points on priority legislation.

TALKING POINTS

- o I recognize the heavy schedule under which the House and Senate are laboring but remain hopeful that final action on those bills that are at the center of my legislative program can be taken before the October 4 recess.
- o Many of these bills, if enacted, will prove useful to Democratic candidates campaigning for reelection. If final action does not occur before the election recess, the political mileage that could be gained will be greatly diminished.
- o Many of these measures are central to the themes of the Democratic Platform adopted in New York and help to define the policy differences between the Democratic and Republican Parties.
- o I stand ready to help in whatever way I can to see these measures enacted.

C. YOUTH BILL

House consideration of our Youth bill began on June 23 but was never completed. Our inability to get the bill back on the House floor places us in real danger of losing the legislation altogether. The bill has been scheduled for floor action tomorrow, and we are hopeful that the House will adhere to this schedule. The Senate subcommittees will act, we believe, if the House passes the bill before Labor Day. In fact, one Senate subcommittee (Senator Pell's Subcommittee on Education, Arts and the Humanities) has tentatively scheduled a markup for September 9.

D. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS

If we are to get a Foreign Aid Appropriations bill through this year, it is very important that the bill be given a rule and be scheduled for floor consideration as soon as possible. Chairman Clarence Long is very concerned about the schedule and has written to you asking for your help with the Leadership in getting the bill to the floor. Long has managed to get some Members to write to Speaker O'Neill and Jim Wright to urge them to move the bill, but Long needs your support as well. We think your best approach is to ask the House Leadership's advice on what to do.

TALKING POINTS

- o We cannot afford to let another year go by without a Foreign Aid bill. I have stressed a strong defense program, but my foreign policy also depends on the role we play in the Third World. If we cannot participate effectively in assisting developing countries, we cannot compete effectively with the Soviets. I need a Foreign Aid bill this year.
- o I know that there is a reluctance to face the Foreign Aid vote, but we must have it -- what is your advice about timing?

If the response to your question is that the Leadership plans to take up the bill in the post-election session, then you should indicate that that approach is worrisome because then there might be a tendency not to act on the bill at all. Can they give you an absolute commitment that the bill would come up then?

D. SUPERFUND

The Finance Committee has asserted jurisdiction over the revenue aspects of the bill. It is possible that the Commerce Committee will assume jurisdiction over some other provisions. Finance will hold a hearing in early September. We need very much for the Committee to complete its action by mid-September so that the bill can be taken up on the Senate floor and conference can be achieved. The conference could be very cumbersome with as many as five House committees and three Senate committees involved. Delay is tantamount to killing the bill. You should ask the Leadership to devote special attention to this bill.

E. VA PHYSICIANS' PAY BILL

The House has scheduled for noon tomorrow a vote to override your veto of the VA Physicians' Pay bill, H.R. 7102. While the outlook for sustaining your veto does not look promising, you should nevertheless urge the support of the Leadership in sustaining the veto, the first following your renomination.

TALKING POINTS

- o The bill does not benefit veterans, but only a select group of federal employees. It would authorize bonus increases of between 27% and 38% for VA physicians, making them the highest paid medical personnel in the entire government. Under the bill, VA physicians in mid-career could earn 30% more (\$76,200 vs. \$58,700) than the maximum authorized annual salary for Armed Forces physicians.
- o Current salaries and benefits are sufficient to attract and retain excellent VA physicians. The \$80 million cost of the unneeded bonuses could be used much more advantageously in treating and improving the health care of the veterans.

F. POLAND

Members are deeply concerned about events in Poland. You may want to use the Leadership Breakfast to bring Members up to date on events and to thank them for their cooperation thus far in steering away from Congressional initiatives and statements that could aggravate the situation.

In closing, you should encourage the Leadership to articulate forcefully the positions of your Administration and the Democratic Party in refuting the statements from Governor Reagan and the Republican Party.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, August 26, 1980

PARTICIPANTS

The President  
The Vice President

Senator Robert Byrd  
Senator Alan Cranston  
Senator Ernest Hollings  
Senator Lloyd Bentsen

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
Congressman Jim Wright  
Congressman John Brademas  
Congressman Tom Foley  
Congressman Dan Rostenkowski  
Congressman Richard Bolling  
Congressman Jamie Whitten  
Congressman Al Ullman  
Congressman Robert Giaimo  
Congressman Jack Brooks

Bill Miller  
Charles Schultze  
Zbig Brzezinski  
Jim McIntyre  
John White  
Al McDonald  
Bill Smith  
Frank Moore  
Dan Tate  
Bill Cable  
Bob Schule  
Valerie Pinson

## PRIORITY LEGISLATION

1. APPROPRIATIONS BILLS
2. FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION
3. ALASKA LANDS
4. FAIR HOUSING
5. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT
6. RAIL DEREGULATION
7. HIGHER EDUCATION
8. SUPERFUND
9. MENTAL HEALTH
10. CHAPS
11. TARGETED FISCAL ASSISTANCE (revenue sharing, countercyclical, etc.)

C  
/

ECONOMIC PROGRAM  
SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR  
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

- o I am in the process of making final decisions on the economic program and wanted to speak to you privately about the major elements and get your guidance. I hope you will keep the details confidential. We are planning for an announcement of the program this Thursday, August 28, at 2:00 p.m. in the East Room. I hope you will be able to join me for the announcement.
- o I should emphasize that in the announcement of the broad outlines of the program, I will not be seeking legislative action or providing legislative details until January 1981. This is particularly important to stress with respect to the tax elements of the program in light of the action by the Senate Finance Committee last week.
- o I consider the action of the Senate Finance Committee hasty and irresponsible, and in my announcement of the program I will make it clear that I do not want legislative consideration during this session. The tax elements are complicated and will have major long-run impacts on the economy. They should be considered outside the heat of election year politics. I need your help in formulating a strategy to stave off passage of a tax bill this year.
- o My advisers and I have already talked with many of you. Let me now brief you on some of the elements of the program I expect to announce. There are three major categories in which the specific initiatives fit. The first involves industrial revitalization, the second assistance to individuals and communities, the third is reduction of tax burdens.
- o I believe we have developed a very good program, one that will provide jobs in part the next year or two, while strengthening our industrial base and ensuring continued economic growth. My economic advisors estimate that this program will produce over 400 thousand new jobs the first year, and almost a million by the end of 1982. But it will do so in ways that will help reduce inflation and increase productivity, by increasing both public and private investment in our industrial base.

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- o Industrial revitalization will be accomplished both through incentives for private action and by programs for public sector industrial development.

(1) Encouraging private capital investment. This will be accomplished through a liberalized depreciation system which will be simpler and fairer to those being considered at the present. There will be 25-30 depreciation classes with a single depreciation rate for each. Most businesses will use no more than 2-3 classes and the system will thus provide substantial simplification.

(2) Reducing employer payroll taxes. A new liberalized depreciation system will help capital investment, but the labor side of the equation cannot be ignored. I will propose an 8% tax credit for Social Security taxes paid (similar to the Gephardt-Bradley credit). This will help ease the burden of the scheduled Social Security tax increase in January 1981 and will help reduce labor costs and thus contribute to our anti-inflation effort.

(3) Dealing with economic dislocations. To help speed the transition to a more productive economy, we will have to deal with economic dislocations. This part of the program has the following elements:

(a) 30% refundable investment tax credit. Much of the benefit of the investment tax credit is now not available to firms in industries such as autos and steel that are hurt most heavily by the recession. These industries must make investments in new plant and equipment if we are to stay competitive. Making 30% of the investment tax credit refundable will help.

(b) Targeted investment tax credit. I will propose allowing businesses an additional investment tax credit of 10% for investments in "distressed areas". This will further enhance the partnership between the Government and business in the problems of industrial revitalization.

(c) Expanded funding economic development. Reduction is not a panacea for all problems. This is one of the things we must emphasize in contrasting our approach with the Republicans. The Economic Development Administration has done a good job with its program, and I have already proposed expansion of the level of funding for EDA to \$1.5 billion in 1981. I will be calling for quick enactment of the Administration's proposed EDA development financing initiative. In addition I will be proposing further expansion of the program level of economic development activity -- \$1 billion in 1981 and \$2 billion in 1982, possibly by creation of a new independent corporation.

(d) Industrial Revitalization Board. I will be establishing an Industrial Revitalization Board which will consist of 15 prominent individuals to provide me with continuing advice on the problems of industrial policy. I will ask the Board to develop a specific proposal for an Industrial Revitalization Authority which will more effectively marshal public and private resources (including pension funds) to help restore industrial development in areas affected by industrial dislocation. The projects funded by the corporation will have to meet a private market test and stringent standards of economic viability. The corporation will be subject to annual budget control.

(e) Job Training. The economic program will include \$300 million for job training under CETA, as well as funding for a demonstration project to retrain and help relocate workers making the transition to growing industrial sectors. Furthermore, we will commit to a major job training program building on these demonstrations if they work as we expect. In my Administration more than 8 million new jobs have been created, and I intend to continue building upon that record.

(4) Energy Security. A fourth component of industrial revitalization is a further investment in energy security. I have said repeatedly that securing our energy security is one of the highest priorities of my domestic policy. The program here will stress conservation, the safest, surest, and fastest way

toward reduction of our dependence on foreign oil. I will propose funding of over a billion dollars in Federal energy conservation programs such as Federal building weatherization and coal conversion, weatherization of schools, hospitals, public and low income housing, and the new Solar Energy and Conservation Bank.

(5) Research and Technological Development. The program will emphasize the fundamental long run policies for the next decade. R&D helps provide the breakthroughs needed for continued growth and productivity in the 1980s. Expanded funding will assure at least 3% real growth in basic research spending, with assistance also to support high technology firms and upgrade university research facilities and related programs.

- o The second major category of the program involves assistance to individuals and communities. I committed myself enthusiastically to support the thrust and ideals expressed in the Democratic Party platform adopted in New York. The platform adopted by the Party was in the great progressive tradition of the Party in its compassion for working Americans, in its bold recommendation for tackling the challenges that face our country, in its vision for the future. Various elements of the industrial revitalization part of the program already will provide assistance to individuals and communities (for example, the reduction of the burden of Social Security taxes through the income tax credit, the credit for investments in distressed areas, the expanded funding for EDA, and the positive adjustment assistance project.) In addition, the second major category of the program will re-inforce my commitment to provide assistance to individuals and communities. These elements include:

(1) Supplementary unemployment benefits. I will propose an emergency program extension of the unemployment insurance program similar to the Federal Supplemental Benefits Program in effect in 1974-75. It will be targeted, however, to states with high unemployment and will have a weeks of work requirement that will help cut down the cost and limit abuse. After savings which would be realized from the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, it should cost \$526 million in 1981 and \$435 million in 1982. This is the only program that will require legislative action during this session.

(2) Countercyclical revenue sharing. Some modifications may have to be made to the bill reported out by the House Government Operations Committee, but I will be prepared to support a counter-cyclical title at the \$1 billion level to help ease the burdens faced by the cities.

- o This package tries to deal with the problems of the recession in a balanced responsible way which will not re-ignite inflation. I'd like your comments.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1980

MR. PRESIDENT--

The Vice President will also attend your meeting today with the UAW Board; Secretary Miller will arrive around 4:15 p.m. to brief on the economic recovery program at the conclusion of your remarks.



Landon

3:30 PM

August 25, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER 

SUBJECT: UNITED AUTO WORKERS EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Date: August 26, 1980  
Time: 3:30 p.m. (45 minutes)  
Location: Cabinet Room

BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

I. Background. In order to mobilize the UAW for the Fall campaign, Doug Fraser has scheduled a post-Convention meeting of his International Executive Board in Washington, so that the Board would have an opportunity to meet with all the candidates, or their representatives, and then make their recommendations to the membership. Following the Washington meeting, the UAW will hold regional meetings of their convention delegates to formally endorse their candidate for President. These regional meetings will take place during the week following Labor Day.

The UAW Board will meet with John Anderson and Barry Commoner on Tuesday morning; Reagan and Bush declined to speak. Anderson and Commoner are not likely to receive serious consideration by the Board.

II. Participants (Attached)

III. Press Plan. White House photographer only.

TALKING POINTS

The attached talking points review those aspects of the Carter Administration record which are of particular interest to the UAW.

At your option, you may want to have individual photographs taken with each Board Member.

## TALKING POINTS (Continued)

1. President Doug Fraser, Secretary-Treasurer Ray Majerus, members of the Executive Board of the UAW. It is a pleasure to appear before a union that, throughout its history, has been major force for progressive change in America.

2. With the traditional opening of the Presidential campaign next week, this is good opportunity for a sober assessment of how far we have come in 3-1/2 years. We have accomplished much, and where we have failed temporarily, that is just a reminder of how much more we have to do together over the next four years. Alexander Pope said, "A man's reach should exceed his grasp." That is your guiding principle, and that is mine.

We live in difficult times but together we have laid the foundation for a more secure future. Let me outline some of those accomplishments.

3. No administration can be better than the people in it, and I began by selecting men and women who share our commitment to compassionate, effective government. My first selection was my running-mate, the best Vice President anyone could ever want, Fritz Mondale. I am very proud of Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labor, and OSHA Administrator Eula Bingham. I had the pleasure to appoint to the NLRB Bill Lubbers and Don Zimmerman, with your help, people committed to protecting the rights of labor. I am also proud of Neil Goldschmidt, Moon Landrieu, Pat Harris, to name just a few. I have appointed more minorities and women to judicial and policy-making posts than all other Presidents combined, and I am not through yet. The people enforcing civil rights in my administration are the people who worked with your union in the leadership of the civil rights movement.

4. Our country has gone through a national process of education on energy during the past 3-1/2 years. We now know that we must cut our dependence on OPEC oil. I persisted, with your help, in hammering out the first national energy policy in our history. We have cut oil imports by 20%. And we are now building a new energy base for the future. When the history books are written about this Administration, I believe it will be said that on energy that we fundamentally altered our nation's future for the better.

5. We have paid particular attention to the auto industry. When the Chrysler Corporation was threatened, we joined together to pass the largest aid package in history to protect those jobs. Two months ago, I announced in Detroit a program to begin to rebuild the auto industry as a whole. We all agreed it was a good first step, but we have much more to do.

TALKING POINTS (Continued)

6. On Thursday, I will be announcing our new Economic Recovery Program, to rebuild the industrial base of our country. We must restore our competitive edge in world markets by encouraging new industries and revitalizing our basic industries. I am proposing tax credits, faster depreciation, research and development, improved transportation, and job and training assistance for workers hit hard by economic change. Bill Miller will cover the details with you after I leave this afternoon.

7. Together, we have pioneered the formation of genuine tripartite partnerships among government, business, and labor to solve our long term economic problems. The National Accord, the Steel Committee and the Auto Committee have genuinely changed the way government, business, and labor relate to each other.

8. A strong, competitive auto industry is crucial to this recovery plan. The recovery plan will strengthen the program of aid I announced last month. The refundability of investment tax credits and worker retraining programs, for example, will help this vital industry. Also, I am very committed to free and fair trade in the auto industry, and still hope that the ITC, after my request, will render a decision as soon as possible.

9. I am proud of our labor accomplishments:

We saved OSHA from mismanagement, and now it is doing its job for a safe, healthy workplace.

We passed the largest minimum wage law in history, with automatic yearly increases.

We stood together against the relentless attacks on Davis-Bacon.

We were together on Labor Law Reform, and came within one vote in the Senate. I believe that Labor Law Reform is essential to any progressive industrial policy, and I will stand with you until we pass it.

10. I am proud that we now have an urban policy that is beginning to reverse the decline of distressed cities. We expanded aid greatly, we eliminated government policies that harmed central cities, and brought in private investment. Since taking office, I have increased aid to state and local governments by \$35 billion.

11. I am proud that we have increased aid to education by 73% over President Ford's 1978 budget request. We have greatly expanded education programs for the disadvantaged,

TALKING POINTS (Continued)

for the handicapped, and for middle- and low-income college students.

12. I stand ready to help enact a National Health Insurance program in the next four years. One of my biggest disappointments has been our inability to agree among ourselves on how to proceed. But I pledge my best efforts to work with you to pass a universal, comprehensive National Health Insurance program.

13. Finally, I am proud that our nation has pursued peace throughout the world. We brought peace between Egypt and Israel. We ratified the Panama Canal Treaties. We normalized relations with the People's Republic of China, and you can be proud, as I am, that the individual who handled those sensitive negotiations successfully, and whom I appointed our first Ambassador, was your former President, Leonard Woodcock.

14. So we meet today not just as candidate and voters, but as partners in a common struggle for a better, more humane, more decent future.

I don't think I have to remind Doug Fraser and the UAW board what Ronald Reagan stands for today and what he has stood for all his public life. Seldom has the choice been so clear. Seldom have the views and commitments of the candidates been so profoundly different. The American people will be choosing not just between two men, not just between two parties, but between two paths that lead to two very different futures.

15. I need your help in this election. Doug and members of the Board, I ask for your support. I hope we can once again join together to preserve the values we share and lend our country towards a future of hope and opportunity for all our citizens.

## PARTICIPANTS

### UAW

Douglas A. Fraser, President

Ray Majerus, Secretary Treasurer

Owen Bieber, Vice President

Don Ephlin, Vice President

Martin Gerber, Vice President

Odessa Komer, Vice President

Marc Stepp, Vice President

Stephen Yokich, Vice President

Robert Battle III, Director, Region 1A  
(Michigan)

E. W. Barrett, Director, Region 9A  
(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut,  
Rhode Island, New York)

Charles Bowling, Director, Region 2A  
(West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio)

Don Ellis, Director, Region 1C  
(Michigan)

Robert Fliearman, Director, Region 1D  
(Michigan)

Perry Johnson, Director, Region 1  
(Michigan)

Ralph Koenig, Director, Region 10  
(Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota,  
Wisconsin)

E. T. Michael, Director, Region 8  
(Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina,  
South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida)

Ken Morris, Director, Region 1B  
(Michigan)

Joseph Tomasi, Director, Region 2B  
(Ohio)

Jerry Whipple, Director, Region 6  
(Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California)

Ken Worley, Director, Region 5  
(Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma,  
Arkansas, Louisiana)

James Wright, Director, Region 4  
(Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois)

PARTICIPANTS (continued)

Warren Davis, Assistant Director, Region 2  
(Pennsylvania, Ohio)

Tom Natchuras, Assistant Director, Region 9  
(New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey)

Elmer Blankenship, Assistant Director, Region 3  
(Indiana, Kentucky)

Administration

Secretary Miller  
Landon Butler

Central Intelligence Agency

(8126150)

To Situation  
Room

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Let these kinds  
of messages come  
directly to me

Susan Clough  
The White House

J.C.

Eyes Only for the President

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1980

Mr. President:

Attached is a follow-up memorandum Senator Kennedy has sent on the economic program. I will circulate this to Bill Miller, Charlie and Jim.

Stu Eizenstat

Edward M. Kennedy  
Massachusetts



United States Senate

August 25, 1980

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed are some suggested additions  
to the economic program you will announce on  
Thursday.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. M. Kennedy".

cc: Mr. Stuart Eizenstat

C  
/

Suggested Additions to Economic Program:

1. Weatherization: The President plans to increase weatherization and solar development by \$700 million. This commitment could be usefully doubled. Weatherization saves energy, can be well-targeted, starts quickly and provides skills which are valuable in private industry. The program need not be run through CETA.
2. Youth: The President has asked for outlays of about \$700 million in FY-81. This may lead to a rough outlay increase of \$200 million over FY-80. BA for youth employment programs would be at \$1.1 billion, up about \$300 million. This outlay increase might provide 30,000 more youth jobs. At a time when youth unemployment is at its highest ever, we could add 100,000 youth jobs, or 70,000 above the projected increase. These jobs would cost about \$500 million.
3. Community Development Block Grants: These funds are used for housing rehabilitation, economic development and infrastructure development. They are well-targeted and people can be hired quickly under the CDBG program. An additional \$350 million could be added for FY-81, simply to have the program keep pace with inflation since FY-80.
4. Rail Rehabilitation: Vast rail systems in the Midwest are either going bankrupt or are retaining solvency only by cutting out maintenance. A rail rehab program of several hundred million dollars would be popular in the Midwest and would allow expansion of agricultural exports.
5. General Public Service Employment: Beyond whatever weatherization funding goes to CETA, and beyond the \$300 million planned for Title II-B,C, CETA could be usefully expanded. An addition of another 50,000-100,000 jobs might be enacted if those jobs are concentrated in Title II. Such jobs can be put in place very quickly and they reach an economic population which is not sufficiently reached by most of the non-CETA economic development programs.

2:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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August 25, 1980

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN JIM FLORIO AND ED MADIGAN  
Tuesday, August 26, 1980

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore



I. PURPOSE

To encourage Congressmen Florio and Madigan to reach a compromise on the rail deregulation bill with the railroads and shippers, and move the bill through the House.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Representative Florio (D-NJ) is Chairman of the Transportation and Commerce Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Representative Madigan (R-IL) is the ranking Republican on the Committee. Florio, with Madigan's help, has been floor managing the rail deregulation bill. The bill has passed the Senate, but was withdrawn by Florio and Madigan from further floor consideration when an unacceptable Eckhardt Amendment restricting railroad rate flexibility was adopted. Florio told the press that the bill was dead, although this was probably a tactic to generate additional support. The railroads and major shippers agreed on a compromise which was rejected by Florio and Madigan. A counter offer from Florio was rejected by the railroads and shippers. Last Thursday, we met with Florio to urge on your behalf that he move the rail deregulation bill, and suggested compromise terms that we believe the railroads and shippers can accept. Florio pledged to cooperate, and told the press he would renew his efforts to pass the bill. However, Madigan has insisted that before he engages in further discussions on behalf of the Republicans, he needs to meet with you to receive your assurance that this is a non-partisan effort in an election year.

- B. Participants: Representatives Jim Florio and Ed Madigan, Harley Staggers, Nick Joe Rahall, Frank Moore and Steve Simmons of Stu Eizenstat's staff.
- C. Press Plan: White House photographer only.

### III. TALKING POINTS

1. I want to congratulate you for the outstanding leadership you have shown on the rail deregulation bill. You have done great work.
2. I wanted to meet today to assure you that I consider this bill critically important for the railroad industry and the nation.
3. I especially wanted to emphasize to you that I consider this a non-partisan bill. The Republicans have worked with us and supported the trucking and airline deregulation initiatives, and that assistance has been essential and greatly appreciated. The railroad bill will complete this deregulation package which is so important to the country.
4. I urge you to move this bill forward, and to work with Stu, and Frank and their staffs to find an acceptable compromise that will offer significant deregulation but which will also pass the House.

2:00 PM

FLORIO-MADIGAN MEETING - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

From: Frank Moore

Yesterday evening Chairman Harley Staggers (D-W.VA) and Rep. Nick Joe Rahall (D-W.VA) were added to the Florio-Madigan meeting on the rail deregulation bill. Although Staggers has not been a key player on the floor, the bill was renamed by amendment the "Harley Staggers Rail Act of 1980" in tribute to Staggers who is retiring next year. Staggers did chair the markup of the bill in the Full House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and supported our positions. Rahall has worked with Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-TX) in opposing the bill's provisions, and was Eckhardt's key ally on the rate flexibility amendment which passed and caused Florio and Madigan to withdraw the bill from further floor consideration. Rahall was added to the meeting at the specific suggestion of Jim Florio who says that he and Madigan are about to cut a deal with Rahall on the bill. This is obviously an important and extremely useful development, and would split the Eckhardt coalition. Especially important, Rahall is speaking for the National Coal Association which has been a key opponent.

However, in the proposed compromise, there are some provisions that the railroads and some major shipper groups may find unacceptable, and which will have to be discussed and possibly compromised further with these parties. I suggest that you let Florio and Rahall bring up the compromise themselves, and then react enthusiastically and complement them for the important breakthrough. If they ask for your support, I recommend you say you will have your staff and DOT review the specifics, and that it is important to get the railroads and as many shippers as possible on board the compromise and to remain flexible.

As of yesterday evening, Eckhardt had not signed on to this agreement, and his opposition could hurt us in Texas. Florio believes Eckhardt wants to gut the bill, although Eckhardt has told us he would like a compromise. Rahall will try to sell the compromise to Eckhardt.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Aug. 26, 1980

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

August 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Ambassadorial Appointments

Secretary Muskie has made the following recommendations for Ambassadorial assignments:

Francis J. Meehan	Poland
Jack F. Matlock, Jr.	Czechoslovakia

Both candidates are Foreign Service Officers.

Mr. Meehan is fifty-six years old and presently Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Matlock is fifty-one years old and presently Deputy Director of the Foreign Service Institute.

Zbig Brzezinski concurs.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you nominate Francis Meehan for Poland and Jack F. Matlock for Czechoslovakia.

approve  disapprove

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CANDIDATE FOR POLAND

NAME: Francis J. Meehan

AGE: 56

AREAS OF EXPERIENCE: - Eastern and Western Europe

COUNTRIES OF EXPERIENCE: Germany, France, Soviet Union, Hungary,  
Austria, Czechoslovakia

RANK: Foreign Service Officer of Class 1

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: German, near native; Russian; French;  
Hungarian, conversational

EDUCATION: MA, Glasgow University, 1945  
MA, Harvard University, 1957

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1979-present	Prague, Chief of Mission
1977 to 1979	Bonn, Deputy Chief of Mission
1975 to 1977	Vienna, Deputy Chief of Mission
1972 to 1975	Bonn, Political Officer
1968 to 1972	Budapest, Deputy Chief of Mission
1967 to 1968	Deputy Executive Secretary of Department of State
1961 to 1966	Berlin, Chief of East Affairs Division
1959 to 1961	Moscow, Political Officer

With thirty years of experience in East-West matters, Mr. Meehan knows at first hand all the elements of U.S. relations with the European satellites. His policy sense is regarded as superb and his consistently outstanding record portrays him as dependable, cooperative and hard working, a leader by virtue of his own competence and demonstrated ability to get the best from subordinates. He writes perceptively and speaks persuasively, and the four embassies he has managed as Deputy Chief of Mission or Ambassador have operated efficiently and happily. He has the appreciation of the anomalies and paradoxes inherent in Central European Affairs needed to guide our relations with the Polish authorities and people. His flexible mind and stable and very attractive personality give him an individual style which has proven highly effective in Eastern Europe.

NAME: Jack F. Matlock, Jr.

AGE:— 51

AREAS OF EXPERIENCE: Africa, Europe

COUNTRIES OF EXPERIENCE: Austria, USSR, Ghana, Tanzania

RANK: Foreign Service Officer of Class I

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Russian, near native; German, near native;  
French, conversational; Swahili, basic  
conversational; Swedish, basic conversational;  
Tamil, basic conversational; Italian, basic  
conversational; Czech, basic conversational

EDUCATION: AB, Duke University, 1950, History  
MA, Columbia University, 1952, Russian  
Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, 1970-71

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1979-Present Deputy Director, Foreign Service Institute  
1978 to 1979 Diplomat-in-Residence, Vanderbilt University  
1974 to 1978 Moscow, Deputy Chief of Mission  
1971 to 1974 EUR/SOV, Country Director  
1968 to 1970 Dar es Salaam, Deputy Chief of Mission  
1967 to 1968 Zanzibar, Principal Officer  
1963 to 1966 Accra, Political Officer  
1961 to 1963 Moscow, Consular/Political Officer  
1958 to 1960 Vienna, Visa Officer  
1956 to 1958 INR, Directorate of Soviet Research

Mr. Matlock has established himself as one of the Department's senior specialists on the Soviet Union. His service in three African posts add an important Third-World dimension to his Soviet expertise. His low-key approach tends to mask a formidable mind and abundant energy. An officer of sound judgment, clear thinking and common sense, he has proven a skilled negotiator in extended contact with the Soviets and has demonstrated the toughness and patience to guide U.S. interests in remarkably difficult circumstances. His performance as Deputy in Moscow was superlative. Rated at the top of his job in substantive and management skills, senior EUR officers have strongly endorsed him for a mission of his own.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/26/80

Lloyd Cutler  
Stu Eizenstat  
Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Landon Butler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 25, 1980

C

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

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FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
JIM McINTYRE *Jim*  
LLOYD CUTLER *LNC*

SUBJECT:

Unemployment Compensation Litigation  
(AFL-CIO v. Marshall)

BACKGROUND

Under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, thirteen weeks of additional unemployment insurance payments are provided to workers who have exhausted their twenty-six weeks of regular benefits. Extended benefits are paid in states with sufficiently high unemployment rates as determined by a "trigger" formula based upon the insured unemployment rate (IUR). In addition, the extended benefits are provided in all states when the national insured unemployment rate reaches specified levels. The IUR is determined by comparing "the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment" to the number for whom unemployment taxes were paid.

At the time the statute was enacted, the Secretary of Labor issued regulations defining the phrase "the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment" to include not only (a) the number of claims filed under regular and special state unemployment compensation laws, but also (b) the number of claims filed for extended benefits for which the IUR was used to determine eligibility.

As a result of the FY 1981 budget process, pursuant to Presidential decision, the Department of Labor changed its regulation to exclude in measuring the IUR those persons filing claims for the 13 weeks of extended benefits. This change produced budgetary savings and a more targeted program which "triggers out" more quickly as unemployment begins to fall. The fiscal year savings are estimated as follows:

<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982-83</u>
\$250 million	\$ 0	\$2.5 billion (total)

### THE DISTRICT COURT RULING

The Labor Department regulation was challenged by the AFL-CIO in the D.C. District Court. Two weeks ago Judge Oberdorfer ruled that regulation invalid on two grounds: (1) that the words of the statute ("individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment") could not be read to exclude individuals filing extended benefit claims; and (2) that Congress had relied on the 10-year-old interpretation in several revisions of the statute.

### ISSUE FOR DECISION

The Justice Department must decide early this week whether to appeal the case. These are the following factors:

- o Lane Kirkland has expressed his personal interest in our accepting the District Court ruling.
- o DOL has requested OMB to permit a withdrawal of the regulation change, and acceptance of the Court's ruling. If DOL so notifies Justice, Justice will not appeal.
- o The Justice Department lawyers trying the case have told us they believe they have "less than a 50-50 chance" of winning the appeal.
- o Lloyd Cutler believes the District Court ruling was correct and that there is about 1 chance in 3 of winning the appeal. A brief memorandum to you from Lloyd is attached at TAB A.
- o OMB believes that important legal and programmatic issues are involved and that the case is sufficiently strong that it should be appealed. A draft OMB letter to Justice stating their views is attached at TAB B.

There are essentially four options:

1. Approve DOL's request to accede in the District Court ruling. In view of the likelihood that the ruling will be sustained, and the political importance of the issue, Lloyd Cutler and Stu recommend this approach.
2. Allow the OMB Letter to go forward, recommending appeal, unless the Solicitor General does not believe the case should be appealed, and deny DOL's request. In this case an appeal is virtually certain. In view of the important policy, budgetary and legal issues involved, OMB recommends this approach.
3. Delay a Presidential decision and request advice from the Justice Department Office of the Solicitor General. Lloyd Cutler believes the Solicitor General would probably agree that the chances of success are below 50% but would probably be willing to approve an appeal if DOL and the White House wanted to because of the money or the principle involved.
4. Provide no White House, DOL or OMB guidance. In this case the Justice Department's Civil Division will make the decision with the Solicitor General's approval. Without "client" guidance, an appeal is likely.

DECISION:

- Option 1  (DOL, Stu, Lloyd Cutler recommend)
- Option 2  (OMB recommends)
- Option 3
- Option 4

*Lloyd's arguments persuasive*  


Note that if we do drop the appeal, legislation on this matter can be introduced in the next Congress to avoid the out-year (FY 1982 and 1983) costs.

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER

*LNC*

SUBJECT: Unemployment Compensation Act Appeal

It is my opinion that AFL-CIO v. Marshall, Civ. Act. No. 80 1360, is rightly decided and that withdrawal of the regulation there struck down, and not an appeal, is the legal course most compatible with the governing statute.

The statutory language to be construed is "the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment with respect to (a) specified period," 26 U.S.C. 3304 note. As Judge Oberdorfer observes in his opinion for the district court, this language is "clear, unambiguous and does not provide for, nor does it require interpretation." An individual who files a claim for benefits is one "filing claims for weeks of unemployment" regardless of the particular provision which makes benefits available.

Even assuming that there might have been some leeway for interpreting this phrase by DOL regulations, the initial adoption of the common language meaning by the DOL in 1971 has created a situation that creates a strong presumption against any latter day revisionism. Subsequent legislative actions by the Congress have been based on the original definition with sufficient particularity as to put it beyond the reach of an administrative agency to change it now.

It is true that mere re-enactment of a statute by Congress does not necessarily mean that Congress has adopted every regulation promulgated since the original enactment of the law. But a review of the legislative history since the original passage of the Federal-State Extended Employment Compensation Act is persuasive that -- whatever other provisions Congress may or may not have had in mind -- Congress almost necessarily relied on the DOL interpretation on eight specific occasions since 1970.

The Act provides for various thresholds before benefits are extended. These thresholds incorporate the Insured Unemployment Rate (the "average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment with respect to the specified period" divided by the average number for whom

unemployment taxes were paid for the same period). Thus, the national threshold is met when the national IUR hits 4.5% for a period of 13 weeks. In any particular state, the benefits program commences when the IUR exceeds 120% of the average for a corresponding period in the preceding two years and when that state's IUR reaches 4% for thirteen weeks.

On several occasions since the adoption of the Act, Congress has lifted the 120% threshold, thereby making it easier for a state to qualify. It is almost inconceivable that Congress could have acted in this manner while assuming that the fundamental figure being employed -- the IUR -- was subject to significant revision by DOL on its own. In these circumstances, the case is much stronger for the adoption of a particular regulation by Congress than when a mere generalized re-enactment takes place.

The fact that the revision occurred during a period of intense and highly publicized budget cutting cannot help but cast doubt on the DOL's asserted justification for the rule change. It must appear disingenuous to argue that a fortuitous accumulation of data is really responsible for a re-interpretation of what are, after all, fairly plain words. This fact will not escape the attention of any appeals panel.

From a government management point of view, it is significant that when the change was made, apparently no legal memorandum was ever written examining the Department's authority to make the change. Counsel at DOL, DOJ, OMB and elsewhere were never asked for an opinion as to the legal basis for such action -- nor was my office. We have been unable to locate any contemporaneous legal opinion or memorandum before the promulgation of the revised regulation and the litigation it immediately precipitated.

B



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

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

Re: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, et al., v. F. Ray Marshall, Secretary of the Department of Labor, Civil Action No. 80-1360

Dear Ms. Daniel:

This letter responds to your request for the comments of the Office of Management and Budget as to whether the District Court decision in the above styled case should be appealed.

We believe that the case should be appealed and that action should be taken to stay the opinion of the District Court until completion of the appellate process.

Extended benefits under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, Public Law 91-373; 84 Stat. 695, 708; 26 U.S.C.A. 3304a, provides thirteen weeks of additional unemployment insurance payments to workers who have exhausted their twenty-six weeks of regular benefits. Extended benefits are paid in states with sufficiently high unemployment rates as determined by a "trigger" formula based upon the insured unemployment rate (IUR). In addition, the extended benefits are provided in all states when the national insured unemployment rate reaches specified levels. The IUR is determined by comparing "the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment" to the number for whom unemployment taxes were paid.

At the time the statute was enacted, the Secretary of Labor issued regulations defining the phrase "the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment" to include not only the number of claims filed under regular and special state unemployment compensation laws, but also the number of claims filed for extended benefits for which the IUR was used to determine eligibility. With the 1974-78 period of high unemployment, the consequences and inequities of including claims for extended benefits in the numerator of the IUR became clear. A review of 1974-78 experience and extended discussions and extensive analyses continued until the President approved the conclusions reached, including a change to eliminate the claims for extended benefits from the numerator of the IUR. Again by rulemaking,

the Secretary of Labor published a proposal to amend the regulation to revise the method of computing the IUR on June 15, 1979 at 44 F.R. 34512. This regulation was made final on January 3, 1980, effective February 3, 1980 (45 F.R. 797). As the Secretary explained at the time of promulgation of the final rule:

"At the time (of promulgation of the initial rule) there was no precedent to look to for guidance and no data which would indicate how much impact the inclusion of Extended Benefit claims would have on the triggering of an Extended Benefit Period or in prolonging an Extended Benefit Period once it had started. Over the years enough data was gathered to facilitate a reconsideration of the existing methodology. The Department, after appropriate recommendation, published a proposal for amending the regulation to revise the method of computing insured unemployment rates ..." (45 F.R. 797).

The analysis of the public comments concerning the proposed rule also set forth examples of the inequities and the inconsistencies between the states which the old formula caused. One example is that under the old formula, a different test was used to trigger the program "on" than was used to trigger it "off". The difference was that extended benefit claims were included in the "off" trigger but not in determining whether the program was "on". Although complicated, the result is that in similarly situated states, extended benefits could be paid in one state for many months and not paid at all in the other. Furthermore, since 50% of the funds for extended benefits come from tax receipts, the taxpayers in the second state would be paying for the extended benefits in the first state. This is only an example of the problems which experience with the old formula has made clear.

The point is that there are several programmatic reasons for the change in the IUR and that it was changed, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, on the basis of the years of experience of the Department of Labor with the program. The District Court decision is that no other interpretation is possible of the phrase "average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment" than the interpretation in the rulemaking in 1970 despite the valuable experience gained by the Department of Labor in the subsequent years.

The District Court decision would also require additional Federal expenditures of \$250 million this fiscal year and an additional \$2.5 billion through fiscal year 1983.

The District Court opinion invalidates the Department of Labor rulemaking on essentially two grounds. First, the Court held that the phrase "the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for weeks of unemployment" was "clear and unambiguous and does not provide for, nor does it require interpretation." The complexity of the formula and the Department of Labor initial rulemaking demonstrate the need for interpretation.

Second, the District Court held that because other parts of the 1970 Act had been amended since the initial IUR rulemaking, the initial rulemaking could not be changed. If Congress in re-enacting a provision of law actually considered a long-standing judicially endorsed administrative interpretation of that provision of law and then re-enacts that provision, the executive rule-making authority to change that interpretation would be circumscribed.

But that is not the case here. Congress suspended the 120% limitation in the program seven times and the 5% limitation once. It never changed the IUR formula and there is no indication that it considered or endorsed the interpretation of the IUR by the Secretary of Labor. Indeed, subsequent to the 1979-1980 change to the IUR, the Congress passed the fiscal year 1981 Budget Resolution which used the new formula for the program. Congress never re-enacted the statute. Congress only suspended certain limitations of the program from time to time.

Indeed, if Congress had considered the regulation and wanted to make it law, it could have done so at the time of the amendments. The fact that Congress did not adopt the regulation indicates that Congress preferred to allow the Secretary the discretion to amend the regulation as he gained experience in administering the program.

The District Court's reliance upon the tax case—ESTATE OF NOEL—is incorrect.

- In NOEL, the IRS Code section in question had been conclusively interpreted by the Tax Court and had been administratively followed for over 30 years. Here, there has been no prior judicial interpretation and no long-standing administrative reliance upon it.
- In NOEL, the IRS section was re-enacted by Congress five times subsequent to the Tax Court ruling and the administrative interpretation. Here, the statute has not been re-enacted. In fact, a statute enacted in 1971 referring to the IUR clearly implies that extended benefit claims were not to be included in the IUR numerator and also set forth in the 1971 Act the formula to be used, rather than leaving the formula determination to the Secretary of Labor as in the 1970 Act.
- In NOEL, the change in interpretation by IRS appears to have been merely an administrative decision. Here, the change was by rulemaking pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

There are also important legal issues involved. The District Court's decision introduces a potentially significant limitation upon Executive rulemaking. It is unclear from the decision what subsequent congressional action implicitly overrides rulemaking authority of the Executive. For example, is a rule change precluded simply because Congress has appropriated funds for the program? Does a legislative change to one part of a program preclude a rule change to other parts of the related program? How does the principle in this case alter the standard judicial review of a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act and what now are the limits of "ratification" by Congress?

Judge Learned Hand has said, "To suppose that Congress must particularly correct each mistaken construction under penalty of incorporating it into the fabric of the statute appears to us unwarranted;" F. W. Woolworth Co. v. United States, 91 F.2d 973, 976 (2d Cir. 1937), cert denied, 302 U.S. 768 (1938). And further, in Girouard v. United States, 328 U.S. 61, 69 (1946), the Supreme Court cautioned that "it is at best treacherous to find in congressional silence alone the adoption of a controlling rule of law."

The decision may also have ramifications upon the President's consideration of bills presented to him for signing. The decision in the District Court makes it unclear what administrative decisions the courts may hold that Congress has silently enacted along with the bill actually presented to the President. Knowing this is clearly as important in the President's decision as to whether to sign a bill as the text actually presented for his consideration.

For the reasons stated above and in the papers presented by the Department of Justice to the District Court, we recommend appeal. The Counsel to the President and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy has also expressed an interest in this case, and agree with this recommendation unless the Department concludes that we do not have a position on the merits which warrant an appeal. If you conclude that our position on the merits does not warrant appeal, we wish to be notified of that view before it is presented to the court.

Sincerely,

James T. McIntyre, Jr.  
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/25/80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1980

*Jack*  
*See me*  
*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
SUBJECT: Meeting with Donald Smiley

We finally succeeded in reaching Don Smiley on Sunday morning. He had been out all week sailing on a boat without a radio.

He talked with me on Sunday and indicated that he had some substantive problems which he wanted to come in and talk about. They had to do with conflict of interest questions, limits on pay for senior corporation staff and the ability to get anything done in an environment with such high Congressional interest.

We were prepared to address all of these questions. When he arrived today he told us that his wife had a relapse of Multiple Sclerosis last night and after discussions with the doctors this morning Smiley concluded that the emotional stress of this job would be too much of a burden for his wife.

With a great deal of regret he withdrew from consideration.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Aug. 26, 1980

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

August 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON  
ARNIE MILLER

*Jack*  
*AM*

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SUBJECT:

Nomination of Laird Harris

We join Richard Rios in recommending that you nominate Mr. Laird Harris to be Assistant Director of the Community Services Administration (CSA), a position requiring Senate confirmation.

In this position Harris would head a newly-established Office of Operations, to which all CSA regional offices will report. Rios feels that by centralizing the organizational accountability of the regional offices, their stature will be enhanced and the direction they receive from the Central Office will be clarified.

The establishment of this Office requires shifting the authority for the Presidential appointment from the Office of General Counsel. Rios feels that since the Inspector General is now responsible for audits and investigation, it is no longer necessary for the Counsel to also hold the Assistant Director designation.

Harris is uniquely qualified to head the Office of Operations, having served as Director of Regional Operations at CSA since August, 1977. Harris has had considerable experience with the Democratic National Committee and in Michigan politics. He has been highly recommended by a number of people in CSA and the community action agency network.

He has also been recommended by former CSA Director Grace Olivarez and Bob Strauss. A summary of his resume is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

We recommend that you approve the nomination of Laird Harris to be Assistant Director of CSA.

approve

disapprove

LAIRD F. HARRIS

HOME: Chevy Chase, Maryland

AGE: 37

EDUCATION:

1964 B.A., Wesleyan University  
1971 M.A., University of Michigan

EMPLOYMENT:

August 1977 -  
Present Director, Office of Regional Operations,  
Community Services Administration,  
Washington, D.C.

May 1977 -  
August 1977 Special Assistant to Director, Community  
Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

August 1976 -  
November 1976 Midwest Field Director, Democratic National  
Committee, Washington, D.C.

May 1976 -  
July 1979 Executive Director, Democratic National  
Committee, Washington, D.C.

January 1973 -  
April 1976 Administrative Officer, Washtenaw County  
Sheriff's Department, Ann Arbor, Michigan

May 1976 -  
November 1974 Campaign Manager, Levin for Governor  
Detroit, Michigan

August 1971 -  
November 1972 Political Director, Michigan Citizens for  
McGovern, Detroit, Michigan

July 1965 -  
October 1969 Officer, U.S. Navy

4:30

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

C

August 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER *LCC*  
SUBJECT: MEETING WITH SENATOR KENNEDY

I don't know whether this fits your agenda for the meeting with Senator Kennedy, but I thought I should mention it. In our effort to move the Canadian boundary and fishery treaties through the Senate, we have been trying to arrange a meeting between Secretary Muskie, Senator Kennedy and the other New England Senators who support his unacceptable amendments.

The meeting is now set for 11:00 A.M. tomorrow. If it is useful to bring up a major issue on which you and he can work together, you may want to express your personal interest in finding a way to improve his amendments so that they are respectable enough to put through the Senate on a consent basis and offer to the Canadians.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Aug. 26, 1980

Landon Butler:

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

Rick Hutcheson

August 26, 1980

Good  
J

MR. PRESIDENT--

I have just learned that, following their meeting this morning with John Anderson and Barry Commoner, the UAW Board unanimously voted to recommend a Carter/Mondale endorsement to the membership. Doug will inform you at the beginning of this meeting of the Board's action.

I think it is still appropriate for you to review the Carter Administration record as we suggested in your talking points.

Because the endorsement recommendation is now a certainty, we will schedule a one-minute photo opportunity for the press at the beginning of the 3:30 p.m. meeting (Doug will not announce the endorsement recommendation while the press is in the room). Following the meeting, Doug will announce the UAW endorsement recommendation to the press outside the West Wing--he will also take the opportunity to criticize Reagan's China statements.



Landon

cc: Vice President Mondale

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[No salutations]

Achsah Nesmith  
A-1; 8/21/80  
Scheduled for Delivery:  
Tue, Aug 26, 1:30 PM

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Women's Equality Day

*Susan  
ok  
J*

We are here to celebrate the 60th anniversary ~~of the~~  
~~adoption~~ <sup>1975</sup> of the Constitutional Amendment, giving women the right  
to vote, and to rededicate ourselves to the attainment of full  
equality for women in every aspect of American life.

Women did not win the right to vote quickly or easily.  
More than 72 years elapsed between the first women's rights  
convention in Seneca Falls, New York, and the adoption of the  
19th Amendment, years in which generations of courageous women  
continued their crusade in the face of powerful opposition  
and repeated disappointments. They fought not only for their  
own rights, but for the rights of all who were <sup>excluded</sup> ~~[left out]~~ or  
mistreated in our society. They set an example of dedication  
to justice, liberty and opportunity that inspires and strengthens  
us as we seek to complete their victory.

I share that commitment and I am not waiting <sup>until</sup> ~~for the day~~  
~~when~~ women enjoy full equality in all areas of our national life  
~~to do~~ <sup>before doing</sup> all I can to help women share fully in the responsibilities  
of government. ~~Twenty-two per cent of my appointments have been~~

~~women. In the 200 years before I became President only three~~  
~~women had ever served in the Cabinet.~~ } In my first three years

<sup>as many women</sup>  
as President, I have appointed <sup>3</sup> ~~three~~ women to Cabinet positions,  
<sup>as were appointed in the previous 200 years,</sup>  
~~one of them twice.~~ Women have headed the Departments of

Education, Health and Human Services, Commerce, and Housing and  
Urban Development, and serve in high-level posts in agriculture  
and defense, in transportation and mine safety, in management  
and budget, in every area of government. I appointed 38 of *them*.

<sup>There are</sup>  
~~the~~ 43 women now serving as federal judges. Those judges will  
be interpreting your rights and those of our children and  
grandchildren for the rest of this century.

<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup>  
~~To make the Civil Service system more responsive to the~~  
<sup>eliminate discrimination in employment and promotion and to improve our government,</sup>  
~~needs of our people and to give those who had been excluded~~

~~a greater chance to share in those responsibilities,~~ I proposed and fought for the first Civil Service reform in 100 years. Since those reforms took effect, the number of women in the highest ranks of the Civil Service (~~GS 16-18~~) increased by 45 per cent. The number is still far too small, but the reforms we put in place are working. In mid-level grades, women now hold three out of 10 jobs. The total number of federal employees has declined slightly since I took office, but the number of women workers has increased by 66,000.

48  
15  
We have set <sup>high</sup> goals for every federal agency and department to increase the prime contracts for goods and services held by businesses owned by women, and we have exceeded those goals.

We have consolidated 19 government units involved in equal employment enforcement under Eleanor Holmes Norton at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Cases that once languished for years are now resolved in a few months.

In all these areas of opportunity, we must do more.

Equality for women is not limited to jobs -- it involves ~~the opportunity for~~ education, advancement and full participation in every aspect of our society.

5 }  
6 }

Equality for women is not only fair, it is essential to the economic health of our nation. ~~[By 1995 the number of young males from 15 to 29-years old will have dropped from the present 30 million to 25 million.]~~ We must break down the remaining barriers if our nation is to meet its challenges. Women must get the skills and experience they need to prepare them for the jobs that need to be done today and tomorrow.

Women have not been deprived of the burden of labor -- women comprise 43 per cent of our workforce. What they have been deprived of is equal pay and opportunity -- the average working woman earns only 59 per cent as much as the average man. The results are costly to our nation and cruel to the families that depend on income earned by women. One-fourth of all

American families are headed by a woman, but one-half the families living below the poverty level are headed by a woman.



Some sociologists say the dramatic movement of women into the mainstream of our society -- especially into the labor market -- is the most significant social revolution in our history. Yet women still do not have full legal equality -- women's rights still vary from state to state. The U.S. Congress has voted overwhelmingly to end this injustice. The majority of state legislatures have voted to end this injustice. The majority of the American people in poll after poll have declared their desire to end it. Every President since FDR has supported the Equal Rights Amendment. Both Democratic and Republican Party platforms supported it in every Presidential election for 40 years -- until this year, when the Republicans repudiated it.

The issue has not changed, the injustice has not changed,

1-1-82

the position of the majority of Americans has not changed.

All that has changed is the strength and organization of the  
opposition -- and the Republican Party's <sup>rejection of their</sup> historic support of  
equal rights.

8 9

Now they say equal rights for women are <sup>acceptable</sup> ~~all right~~ in  
principle, but not in the Constitution of the United States.

If they know in their hearts it's right, why don't they want  
it in our laws?

The new leaders

It is not enough for <sup>The new</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>leaders</sup> ~~Republican~~ to give women equal  
rights in their hearts. Women need equality in their paychecks  
and their opportunities to get an education or a job, a loan or  
a promotion or start a business of their own. <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> That is why we  
are going to see that the principle of equal rights for women

is not left to the faint hearts of those who took it out of the  
Republican platform -- we are going to make sure <sup>that the equal rights are</sup> ~~it is secured~~  
<sup>guaranteed</sup>  
~~safely~~ in the Constitution of the United States.

SSC

President's notes from the UAW meeting

in the Cabinet Room - ~~Wed.~~ 8/27/80.

*Tues 8/26/80*

NELL

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JTC meeting

25%

Anderson for import  
restraints

Japanese act responsibly

10% Jap → UK

13 → 10% = cars → US?

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3:30 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu Eizenstat*

SUBJECT:

Government Purchase of Light Duty Pickup  
Trucks Made in Japan

The UAW objects to the purchase by government agencies of light duty pickup trucks made in Japan for U.S. auto makers (G.M., Ford, Chrysler). By purchasing some of these fuel efficient trucks for their fleets, agencies can meet the fuel economy standards established by the General Services Administration pursuant to Executive Order 12003 on energy policy and conservation (July 20, 1977).

I have met with GSA to explore ways of resolving this matter. We will continue to meet with GSA, OMB, and other affected agencies and will report back to you with recommended alternatives. You may be asked about this at UAW meeting. I recommend you indicate we are aware of the problem and are actively working on it.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Aug. 26, 1980

Att. General Civiletti

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc:

Lloyd Cutler  
Frank Moore

	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
	EIDENBERG
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
/	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
/	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	HUFSTEDLER
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	MUSKIE
	AIELLO
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	MOSES
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	RECORDS
	SANDERS
	SHEPPARD
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

*ok*  
*J*

August 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:           Judicial Selection  
                  Middle District of Florida

Your review group has agreed that Ralph W. Nimmons, Jr. of Jacksonville, Florida is an excellent choice to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida. He is highly recommended by both Senator Chiles and Senator Stone.

Judge Nimmons was born September 14, 1938 in Dallas, Texas and is currently a Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida. He received his B. A. degree in 1960 and his LL.B. degree in 1963. Both degrees were conferred by the University of Florida.

The Attorney General concurs in this recommendation and requested that in his absence I submit this for your tentative approval.

*Charles B. Renfrew*

Charles B. Renfrew  
Acting Attorney General

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