

10/7/77 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - October 7, 1977

8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:20 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
en route Washington Hilton Hotel.

9:30 Democratic National Committee Meeting.

10:03 Return to the South Grounds.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:00 Vice President Walter F. Mondale,
Admiral Stansfield Turner and
Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - Oval Office.

11:30 Meeting with the Honorable Lee Kuan
(30 min.) Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic
of Singapore. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski).

12:15 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - Oval Office.

1:30 Mr. Charles Schultze - The Oval Office.

2:30 Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials.
(40 min.) (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.

3:30 Interview/Mr. Saul Pett, Associated Press.
(Mr. Jody Powell) - The Oval Office.

5:00 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter
en route Camp David.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ---- NOT FOR CIRCULATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT:

Tax Reform Papers Leak

I indicated in a memorandum last week that I would work with Larry Woodworth to determine who leaked the September 2 draft of the tax reform option papers. I believe the source has been located.

Larry was able to obtain, from one of the many law firms in town which possessed them, a copy of the papers in the form in which they were circulating and in the form which the New York Times had for its story. One of the pages in those papers had handwriting in the margin. We were able to trace that handwriting as the handwriting of a member of the Vice President's staff. That staff member admitted the handwriting was his, but indicated that he had not given the papers to anyone. Through further investigation it was determined that a secretary who works with this person, for no good reason, had copied the papers and "taken them home to read." The secretary admitted this and returned the papers when asked about them. She said the copies were made so that she could learn about the tax reform issue; she said she did not leak the papers. We are convinced, as is the Vice President and his staff, that this secretary was the source of the leak.

The Vice President announced at the EPG meeting yesterday that he does not believe the secretary's story is credible and that he feels she was the source of the leak. He indicated that he would deal with the matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-14-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/SK

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim Gammill

RE: OPIC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
/	EIZENSTAT TAB A
/	JORDAN TAB B
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
/	KING <i>Gravell</i> TAB B

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
 THE SECRETARY OF STATE
 WASHINGTON

September 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Cyrus Vance *ew*
 John J. Gilligan *John J. Gilligan*

Subject: Pending Decisions on the Overseas
 Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)

TAB A

TAB B

Stu-
 a) What are top 5
 US companies served by
 OPIC & % OPIC guarantees
 going to each?
 b) I'm not convinced,
 but will not oppose OPIC
 J.C.

The Congressional Committees have received favorably the Administration's proposals to renew OPIC's operating authorities, to sharpen its focus on private enterprise development in lower income countries, and to stimulate mineral and energy production in a larger group of less-developed countries. Administration testimony has followed the policy lines adopted by the EPG and reported to you in May. Legislative markups are scheduled by the House International Relations Committee next week and by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the end of this month.

Successful floor action depends largely on averting two potential problems. The uncertain health of Senator Humphrey, an enthusiastic supporter, may preclude his managing the Bill on the Senate floor, putting it in the hands of Senator Church, a long-time critic of multinational corporations and U.S. Government association with them. The AFL/CIO which submitted a statement of opposition in response to the invitation of the House Committee but declined to testify, may decide to mount a lobbying effort.

We believe that your early nomination of the new slate of OPIC executives and private members of its Board of Directors, including William Winpisinger of the Machinists Union, would be decisive in forestalling AFL/CIO and other potential opposition.

The very limited opposition that has been expressed rests on three propositions:

1. that private investment by U.S. companies and banks in less-developed countries is not beneficial to the economic and social interests of these countries

OPIC selectively supports only those U.S. private projects that are individually welcomed by host governments and confirmed by OPIC analysis to be developmentally positive and viable. OPIC's participation is conditioned on and encourages long-term commitments by U.S. companies to mutually beneficial relations with the host community. In no sense can it be said that OPIC encourages predatory activities of multinational corporations. OPIC works with the host governments to assure that the U.S. private companies it insures conform to their hosts' development policies. It helps developing countries to attract constructive U.S. private investments which they desperately need, a job that simply cannot be done through concessional aid or wholly public sector assistance.

2. that OPIC has violated Congressional mandates to concentrate its insurance support on projects sponsored by U.S. small business and projects in very low income developing countries

In fact, the Congress considered and rejected such restrictions in the past. OPIC is mandated to give "preferential consideration" to projects sponsored by small business and projects in low income countries. OPIC has complied with these directives by (a) providing to small businessmen special counseling, feasibility study assistance, and relief from certain insurance surcharges imposed on big companies; (b) by concentrating its investment promotion initiatives on low-income countries. The major private foreign investments sought by developing countries can only be undertaken by big companies, which have the capital and manpower to venture into the less predictable environments of developing countries and make large investments. A program limited to small business would have only marginal impact on development.

About 20 - 25 percent of projects insured by OPIC are sponsored by companies smaller than "Fortune 1000" enterprises; two-thirds of OPIC loans have gone to these smaller companies. In the past three years, OPIC-associated projects in very low income countries (below \$500 per capita GNP) have increased from 40% in 1974 to 60% in 1976 of the total number of projects and to close to 50% of the total in dollar terms. The largest concentrations of OPIC-insured investment are (in rank order) in Jamaica, Korea, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Taiwan, Guinea, and Argentina. We have decided to restrict operations in Brazil, Argentina, and other countries above \$1,000 per capita GNP, with certain exceptions.

*Conflict?
I doubt
the accuracy
of this*

3. that OPIC-supported investment in low-wage countries is encouraging the creation of unfair competition for U.S.-based producers

The AFL/CIO critique finds it necessary to say that OPIC encourages investment "in industries experiencing declines in U.S. employment" because it cannot demonstrate that OPIC supports particular projects likely to have significant adverse effects on U.S. employment. OPIC rigorously screens out runaway plant proposals and other projects which would have a significant negative effect on U.S. employment. This policy is being tightened by your Administration and undoubtedly will be vigilantly monitored by Bill Winpisinger as a Board member. OPIC is seeking to shift its program to emphasis on minerals and energy development and food production, sectors which have little or no likelihood of hurting the U.S. economy but yield high developmental benefits for the poor countries.

We believe that you can proceed with nominations of the Presidential appointees to OPIC and support of the OPIC legislation with full confidence that this program serves the best interests of the United States. It benefits developing countries, benefits U.S. businesses, large and small, and operates at no cost to the Treasury. It is an essential and prudently managed part of our development assistance program.

TAB A.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
BOB GINSBURG
SUBJECT: Overseas Private Investment Corporation
(Prepared at your request)

OPIC Investment Insurance Program

As of June 30, 1977, OPIC had approximately \$5.7 billion of investment insurance outstanding. The top five U.S. companies covered by this insurance, the dollar amount, and the percentage of the total allocable to each are as follows:

<u>Investor</u>	<u>Dollar Amount of Insurance (millions)</u>	<u>Percent of Total OPIC Insurance Portfolio</u>
Dow Chemical Company	\$203	3.6
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Company	173	3.0
Reynolds Metals Company	142	2.5
Loma Corporation	126	2.2
W. R. Grace and Company	101	1.8

ok

Note: 453 other U.S. investors are insured on projects in 80 developing countries.

The investors pay annual premium fees ranging from 1.4% to 3.0% of the amount of investment insured.

OPIC Loan Guaranty Program

As of August 31, 1977, OPIC had approximately \$165 million of guaranteed loans outstanding. Set forth below for the five largest projects are the country for the project, the U.S. sponsor (equity participant), the dollar amount of the guaranteed loans, and the percentage of the total OPIC guaranty portfolio allocable to the project. (In four of the projects,

the guaranteed lenders are U.S. insurance companies and in the fifth the lenders are U.S. insurance companies and U.S. banks.)

<u>Country of Project</u>	<u>U.S. Sponsor</u>	<u>Dollar Amount of Guaranteed Loans (millions)</u>	<u>Percent of Total OPIC Guaranty Portfolio</u>
Korea	Union Oil Co. of California	\$37	22.4
Indonesia	Freeport Minerals Company	27	16.2
Indonesia	Kaiser Cement Company Bamerical International Finance (Bank of America affiliate)	17.5	10.6
Brazil	Phillips Petroleum	15	8.9
Philippines	Public Offering	14	8.5

Note: This specialized adjunct of OPIC's program currently involves only 18 projects in 12 countries. >?

The lenders pay annual premium fees for these guaranties ranging from 2 1/4% to 3% of the outstanding amount of the loan. It should be noted that U.S. insurance companies are forbidden by their state regulatory bodies to lend funds overseas except with the full faith and credit guaranties provided by OPIC.

TAB B

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN 
SUBJECT: OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT
CORPORATION (OPIC)

On the memorandum submitted to you by
Cy Vance and John Gilligan with further
explanation of OPIC and its functions, you
wrote "I'm not convinced, but will not
oppose OPIC."

Assuming from your note that you are
ready to take nominations now, please see
the attached memorandum previously submitted.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *H.J.*

SUBJECT: OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

OPIC was originally created to encourage small businesses from this country to invest in the developing nations abroad, and to insure those investments against loss by expropriation, inconvertibility of currency, and by war, revolution, and insurrection. *not done*

Despite Congressional directives passed in 1974 to return the primary emphasis of OPIC to smaller businesses, the GAO documented in a report last Friday, July 29, that OPIC still serves a few, very large, corporations. Twenty-nine percent of all OPIC insurance written last year went to three companies -- Dow Chemical, W.R. Grace and J.P. Morgan. Almost two-thirds of all OPIC insurance has been concentrated in seven countries -- Brazil, the Philippines, South Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan, the Dominican Republic, and Yugoslavia.

not done
Candidates for the five Presidential appointments were reviewed under the assumption that the administration's policy will be for OPIC to once again focus its efforts on the developing nations, and that smaller businesses should be actively encouraged to take advantage of the OPIC services. The original intent of OPIC was to encourage investments that would advance social conditions in the less developed countries. The GAO report points out, however, that recently OPIC money has been used for projects that only further foreign investment of the United States, such as the construction of luxury hotels and game lodges. The new appointees must monitor new investments closely and prevent similar abuses.

* Governor Gilligan and his staff at AID have been reviewing all aspects of OPIC. As well as working with the Senate Foreign Assistance Subcommittee on revising the enabling legislation, they have also worked with us in screening candidates for the top positions.

Governor Gilligan concurs with all of our recommendations.

* GILLIGAN SERVES AS CHAIRMAN OF OPIC'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT (PAS, Level IV)

For the number two position, Governor Gilligan wants someone with a strong background in OPIC. Rutherford Poats, the acting President, has the knowledge of the past and present workings of OPIC which would be valuable to whomever is appointed President. In addition, Poats met with Llewellyn and not only do the two complement each other quite well, but all indications are that they will work together very smoothly.

Poats was involved in a controversy in the late 60's which could well surface again in a new Senate hearing, and which was a major reason why he has not been seriously considered as a candidate for President of OPIC. Nevertheless, Governor Gilligan thinks quite highly of his abilities and strongly endorses him for the position of Executive Vice-President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (PAS, \$153.44 per diem)

There are currently three vacancies on the Board of Directors. One must be filled with a representative from labor, the other two are private sector seats.

For the labor seat, the only candidate who has been proposed is William Winpisinger. Winpisinger has just been installed as President of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM).

The two private sector seats have been the focus of considerable attention from many sides. There will be quite a few people who will be disappointed with any combination of appointments, and you should be aware of this in the event it is brought to your attention later.

Richard Swann from Orlando, Florida, has expressed a keen interest in one of the public sector seats. His skills and abilities will be key in making the Board of Directors responsive to the new changes that you want to see in OPIC.

James Friedman, from Cleveland, Ohio, is Governor Gilligan's highest priority. Gilligan depended heavily on Friedman's advice and counsel while he was Governor, and he has made it clear that he would like to have Friedman working with him on OPIC.

Personal History:

RUTHERFORD M. POATS

Born August 8, 1922, Spartanburg, S. C.

~~Current Position:~~ Vice President for Development
1972-75 Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Employment History:

1970-71 Federal Executive Fellow, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.
1967-70 Deputy Administrator, Agency for International Development,
Department of State, Washington, D. C. (Acting Administrator,
January-March, 1969)
1964-67 Assistant Administrator for Far East, A. I. D., Washington, D. C.
1963-64 Deputy Assistant Administrator for Far East, A. I. D.,
Washington, D. C.
1961-63 Program Director and Special Assistant, Far East Bureau, A. I. D.,
Washington, D. C.
1957-61 United Press International Diplomatic Correspondent,
Washington, D. C.
1951-57 United Press Tokyo Bureau Chief and Asia News Editor, Tokyo
1947-51 United Press Foreign Correspondent, Japan, China, Korea,
Southeast Asia
1946-47 Chief, Information Division, TI&E, Far East Command,
Department of Defense, Tokyo
1943-46 U. S. Army officer, U. S. and Far East, including magazine
editor, radio station manager, infantry school instructor,
infantry commander
1941-42 Reporter, editor, International News Service, Atlanta, Ga.

Books: Decision in Korea, 1954
Technology for Developing Nations, 1972 (pending Brookings publication)

Education: AB (honors) Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., 1943
Center for Advanced Studies, Brookings Institution (research), 1970-71

Academic Honors: Phi Beta Kappa (president Tokyo chapter 1955);
Omnicon Delta Kappa, Sigma Delta Chi

Special Interests/Experience: Research management in technical assistance,
population programs, government administration,
national economic policy institutions

Family: Wife, four children, aged 22, 19, 17, 14

Residence: 6352 Crosswoods Drive, Falls Church, Virginia 22044

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AFL-CIO
LOCAL 1534

May 27, 1977

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, and especially Local #1534, which represents many of the employees of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), I would like to commend to your careful consideration the nomination of Mr. Rutherford M. Poats as President of OPIC. Mr. Poats currently is serving as Acting President of OPIC, on the recommendation of Governor Gilligan, and we understand that his name has been submitted to you for nomination and transmittal to the Senate for confirmation as permanent President.

Mr. Poats is a highly qualified, dynamic, career civil servant who has previously served as Vice President, Development of OPIC and in other senior positions in the Department of State and the Agency for International Development. He is thoroughly familiar with the Agency, its programs, and the measures that must be taken in concert with your Administration to fulfill its public purposes. As Acting President, he already has taken welcome and positive action in liaison with the Economic Policy Group and others, to refocus the Agency and move it forward. However, without his installation as permanent President within the near future, he -- and OPIC -- will be restricted in their ability to implement and effectuate these new efforts and initiatives.

We agree with Governor Gilligan and others in your Administration that Rutherford Poats is the best person to lead OPIC. We enthusiastically recommend him to you for nomination as President of OPIC.

Sincerely,

Margaret R. Michaelson
Margaret R. Michaelson
Vice President for OPIC
AFGE #1534

CC: John Sparkman
Hamilton Jordan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

August 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HAMILTON JORDAN
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

I wanted to supply you with some background information on the candidacy of Mr. William Winpisinger for board membership at the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Under the by-laws of OPIC one of the board slots is for a "labor person". Traditionally, the AFL-CIO has nominated someone to fill this position. Following a meeting with George Meany in Governor Gilligan's office, Mr. Donohue of the AFL-CIO forwarded the nomination of Winpisinger for this position. He is the President-Elect of International Association of Machinist.

Shortly after, Steve Schlossberg of the UAW called me and gave the UAW's ringing endorsement to Winpisinger.

In addition, Governor Gilligan has known and worked with Winpisinger over the years and thinks he is an excellent candidate for board membership. The Governor would enthusiastically recommend him to the President for a position on the Board of OPIC.



Verne Newton
Special Assistant
to the Administrator

William W. Winpisinger
General Vice President
International Association of Machinists
and Aerospace Workers
1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. - 20036

Residence: 605 Bromley Street
Silver Spring, Maryland
2090
Office Phone: ~~785-2525~~ 857-5182
Res. Phone : (301) 593-7116

Experience:

Obtained employment in auto repair and worked in various dealer shops in the Cleveland area, eventually specializing in transmission repair. Automotive trade school instructor in 1950-51.

Became active in the IAM and appointed IAM Representative in 1951. Assigned to organizing automotive mechanics in Lorain County, Ohio. In succeeding years, handled organizing arbitration and negotiating assignments in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Assigned to Washington, D. C. in 1955. Participated in various automotive and airline activities of the IAM. Became IAM's Assistant Airline Coordinator 1959 -1962. In 1963 became Assistant Automotive Coordinator. Named Automotive Coordinator in 1965.

Appointed IAM General Vice President in 1967. Was elected to a four-year term as General Vice President in 1969, directing the IAM's railroad, airline and automotive activities.

Represented the IAM before the NLRB, the National Mediation Board, the ICC, FAA, CAB and other governmental agencies.

Served as Chairman of the four-union railroad shopcrafts negotiating team in the 1969-70 round of negotiations with the railroads.

Chairman of the Labor Division of the National Transportation Apprenticeship Conference sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Appointed Resident Vice President August 1, 1972.

Education:

Attended Cleveland West Technical High School. Left in 1942 before graduation to enlist in U.S. Navy during World War II. Honorably discharged in 1945.

Date of Birth:

December 10, 1924, Cleveland, Ohio.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH ON WILLIAM W. WINPISINGER

Bill Winpisinger, known simply as "Wimp" to thousands of Machinists Union members throughout the United States and Canada, is a high school dropout who worked his way up from the ranks to one of the top offices in America's fourth largest union.

During the Second World War Mr. Winpisinger decided that he would rather switch and fight. He dropped out of Cleveland's West Tech High School shortly before completing the twelfth grade to join the Navy. Upon returning to Cleveland in 1945 with an honorable discharge he went to work as an auto mechanic. The leadership of IAM District 54 soon recognized his talents as an articulate and militant spokesman for the aspirations of union members. In 1951, at the age of 26, he became one of the youngest representatives ever appointed to the IAM's full-time national staff.

Over the next 16 years he handled scores of special assignments within the union and became known as one of the IAM's top trouble shooters and negotiators. He has been a General Vice President since 1967 and is currently serving as Resident Vice President or Chief of Staff to International President Floyd Smith at IAM headquarters in Washington, D. C. Recently he was nominated without opposition to succeed President Smith as the IAM's top officer. On July 1, 1977 he will become the IAM's 11th International President.

RICHARD SWANN

Comments of William Gunter, Florida State
Insurance Commissioner

Over the sixteen years that I have known Richard Swann, I have come to know him as an excellent lawyer. Although we have not been business partners, Swann has advised me on various matters. I have found his business expertise and judgment to be exceptional.

I do not think that Swann is involved in anything that will conflict with the demands that the OPIC seat would place on him.

In summary, Swann is articulate and sensitive and will do an excellent job.

Comments of William Clark, Partner, Cornelias,
Johnson, & Clark, Palm Beach, Florida

Swann is a very astute and bright person. In the Orlando area, he has organized two national banks and serves as legal counsel for both. He has always struck me as a very altruistic person. He is the type who speaks only when he has something to contribute -- which is often.

I was impressed with the sound decision that Swann made during the Florida primary. I have found his integrity to be beyond reproach.

RICHARD R. SWANN

Personal

Born: May 5, 1940, Orlando, Florida (Age 36)
Married: Doris Orr Swann
Children: Dorothy Orr Swann (12)
Christian Mears Swann (11)
Campbell Thornal Swann (6)
Doris Orr Swann (5)

Church Affiliation

Member: First Methodist Church, Orlando, Florida

Education

Public schools of Orange County, Florida
Duke University,
AB degree, 1961
J.D. 1963

Professional and Business

Partner, Swann, Swann and Haddock
Attorneys-at-Law
Member: Orange County Bar Association
American Bar Association
Public service
Real estate and land development
Bank ownership and director

Public Service

Member: Orange County Budget Commission 1971
Member: Orlando-Orange County Expressway
Authority 1973-1975

Special counselor to Florida Treasurer and Insurance
Commissioner Bill Gunter 1977-

Home: 147 Virginia Drive
Winter Park, Florida 32789

Office: 17 South Magnolia Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32801
423-2531

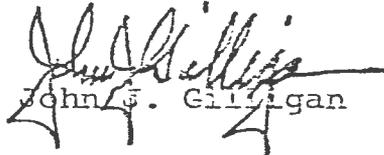
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HAMILTON JORDAN
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

I understand President Carter is considering nominating Jim Friedman for a position on the board of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). I have known Jim and worked with him over the years and find him an able, dedicated, and highly qualified individual.

I would recommend to the President without hesitation that Jim Friedman be nominated for membership on the Board of OPIC.


John S. Giligan

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

Member Ohio Democratic Executive Committee -
1969 to Present.

Member Cuyahoga County Democratic Executive
Committee -
1972 to Present.

National Finance Council (DNC)- 1975 to Present

Democratic National Committee - Consultant
for Campaign Training Institute - 1975 and 1976.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -
Consultant for Campaign Training Institute -
1975 and 1976

National Campaign Manager - Bayh for President
Campaign - 1976

Consultant on Campaigns in Indiana, Michigan,
Kentucky, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey,
Tennessee and other states - 1972 to Present

✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

Ken Curtis
Joel McCleary

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

Rick Hutcheson

SOUTHEAST FUNDRAISER - JANUARY, 1978

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

Tim Kraft

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell

RE: SOUTHEAST FUNDRAISER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

cc Ken Curtis - DNC
~~_____~~
~~_____~~ of Joel McLeary

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
	/	JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
	/	POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

/	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/6/'77

Mr. President:

The 20th is open. Congress convenes on Jan. 17th, and the State of the Union is tentatively scheduled for the 17th or 18th.

TK TK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Joel W. McCleary
Treasurer

MEMORANDUM

September 23, 1977

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FR: KENNETH M. CURTIS
JOEL McCLEARY

K.M.C.
J.W.M.

CONCUR:

H.J.
Hamilton Jordan

J.P.
Jody Powell

RE: SOUTHEAST FUNDRAISER - JANUARY, 1978

It is imperative for the satisfaction of the Democratic Committee's overdue debts, that we go ahead and schedule the first of five anticipated Presidential events for the coming year. The event would follow the standard format we have found to be so successful.

date: January 20, 1978

place: Atlanta, Georgia
World Congress Center

price: \$1,000 per couple

anticipated revenues: \$750,000 gross

* * * * *

noon: luncheon

2-5 p.m.: seminars featuring Cabinet members, White House staff, Congressional leaders
topic: 1978 Congressional races in the Sunbelt

7-8 p.m.: cocktail reception

8-11 p.m.: dinner

Presidential time: 8:20 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

*At Ken's next mtg I
me let me learn
what else is being
done (successfully) to
raise money. The
Republicans, I see
have several
million \$.*
J

Approved ✓

Disapproved _____

More Information _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

Bob Lipshutz
Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling and delivery.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER TRANSFERRING
CERTAIN STATISTICAL POLICY
FUNCTIONS FROM OMB TO COMMERCE

cc: Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
/		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
/		LANCE JM
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
/	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *RL*

RE: Proposed Executive Order Transferring
Certain Statistical Policy Functions
from OMB to Commerce

The attached proposed order implements your decision to transfer certain statistical policy functions, now housed at OMB, to Commerce, including --

- 1) authority to develop programs and issue regulations for the gathering of statistics by agencies,
- 2) authority to determine, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, what statistical information to provide in response to requests from international organizations, and
- 3) functions relating to study of international investment statistics and access to information collected under the International Investment Survey Act of 1976.

The order also establishes the Statistical Policy Coordination Committee, chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, to advise the President concerning development and coordination of statistical services.

Through its responsibilities for reviewing collection and use of statistical information under the Federal Reports Act, OMB retains a general oversight role in the area of statistical collection. In short, the proposed order gives to Commerce primary responsibility for interagency coordination of statistical policy programs but leaves OMB with sufficient authority to resolve any differences between line agencies which cannot be handled by Commerce.

Justice and OMB have approved the attached order. We recommend that you sign it. It should be signed ~~by October 9~~ *ASAP*.

Approve

Disapprove

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - -

RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN STATISTICAL
POLICY FUNCTIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App. II), Section 202 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 581c), and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States of America, in order to transfer certain functions from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to the Secretary of Commerce and for other purposes, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Executive Order No. 11541 of July 1, 1970, is amended by adding thereto the following new subsection:

"(c) The delegation to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section, of the functions vested in the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by Section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 18b) and subsequently transferred to the President by Part I of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App. II), is terminated on October 9, 1977."

Sec. 2. Executive Order No. 10253 of June 11, 1951, is amended as follows:

(a) "Director of the Bureau of the Budget" is deleted in Section 1 and "Secretary of Commerce" is substituted.

(b) "Director" is deleted wherever it appears in Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 and "Secretary" is substituted therefor.

(c) "Bureau of the Budget" is deleted in Section 6 and "Department of Commerce" is substituted.

(d) A new Section 8 is added as follows:

"Sec. 8. The performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by this Order shall be subject to any authority or responsibility vested in the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, including Chapter 35 of Title 44 of the United States Code (the Federal Reports Act).".

Sec. 3. Executive Order No. 10033, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) "Director of the Bureau of the Budget" is deleted in Section 1 and "Secretary of Commerce" is substituted.

(b) "Director" is deleted wherever it appears in Sections 1, 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 3, 4, and 5 and "Secretary" is substituted therefor.

(c) A new Section 7 is added as follows:

"Sec. 7. The performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by this Order shall be subject to any authority or responsibility vested in the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, including Chapter 35 of Title 44 of the United States Code (the Federal Reports Act).".

Sec. 4. Section 4 of Executive Order No. 11961 of January 19, 1977, is amended by deleting -

"the Council on International Economic Policy shall perform the function of making periodic reports to the Committees of the Congress as set forth in Section 4(a)(3) of the Act"

and substituting therefor -

"the Secretary of Commerce shall perform the functions set forth in Sections 4(a)(3) and (5)(c) of the Act".

Sec. 5. The records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriations, available or to be made available, which relate to the functions transferred or reassigned from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to the Secretary of Commerce by the delegations made in this Order, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Commerce.

Sec. 6. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make such determinations, issue such orders, and take all steps necessary or appropriate to ensure or effectuate the transfers or reassignments provided by this Order, including the transfer of funds, records, property, and personnel.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of Commerce shall provide advice to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget with respect to the review and preparation of that portion of the annual Budget of the U.S. Government dealing with the gathering, interpreting, and disseminating of statistics and statistical information.

Sec. 8. (a) There is hereby established the Statistical Policy Coordination Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, which shall be composed of the following members, and such other heads of Executive agencies as the President may designate:

- (1) The Secretary of Commerce, who shall be the Chairman.
- (2) The Secretary of State.
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (4) The Secretary of Defense.
- (5) The Attorney General.
- (6) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (7) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (8) The Secretary of Labor.
- (9) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

- (10) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (11) The Secretary of Transportation.
- (12) The Secretary of Energy.
- (13) The Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers.
- (14) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (15) The Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is invited to be a member.

(b) The Chairman may designate any other member to act as Chairman during the absence of the Chairman. Each member of the Committee may designate an alternate to serve whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting. The Chairman may invite the heads of other Executive agencies or their alternates to participate in Committee deliberations whenever matters which affect the interests of such agencies are to be considered.

(c) The Committee shall advise and assist the President with respect to the improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services, and shall perform such other related duties as the President may prescribe.

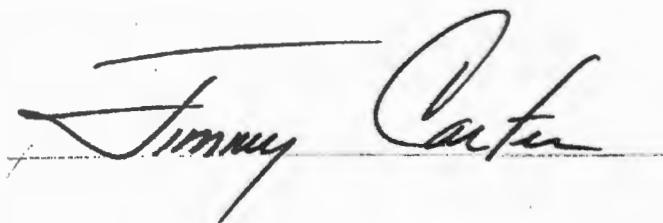
(d) The Secretary of Commerce, to the extent permitted by law, shall provide such administrative support and such funds as may be necessary to support the functions of the Committee.

(e) Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide such information and assistance as the Committee or the Chairman may request to assist in carrying out the functions of the Committee.

Sec. 9. Any rules, regulations, orders, directives, circulars, or other actions taken pursuant to the functions transferred or reassigned from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to the Secretary of Commerce by the

delegations made in this Order, shall remain in effect until amended, modified, or revoked pursuant to the delegations made in this Order.

Sec. 10. This Order shall be effective October 9, 1977.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter", written over a horizontal line.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

Charles Warren

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

Rick Hutcheson

MORATORIUM ON ALL NUCLEAR
POWER PLANTS

cc: The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Bob Lipshutz

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

October 6, 1977

*Charles & Gus -
No one acted im-
properly - The speech
is ok.
J.C.*

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

This week you wrote asking me: "Where did the decision come from to call for a moratorium on all nuclear power plants until after waste disposal question is solved?"

You may have received misleading reports of a speech Gus Speth gave last Thursday to a conference on Atomic Energy Licensing and Regulation sponsored by the American Law Institute. A copy of the full text of the speech is enclosed. Gus's speech included an expression of our views, offered for public discussion, on how the radioactive waste issue should be addressed. It called for firm measures, but not for a moratorium on all nuclear power plants.

In brief, the speech opened by describing some of the current economic problems of the nuclear industry and identifying several "unresolved nuclear power issues," the principal one being "the problem of plutonium and nuclear weapons proliferation." (p. 4) After detailing your program for dealing with this problem, Gus commented:

"The President's non-proliferation program, I am convinced, will come to be viewed as one of the most historically significant contributions to world peace and stability in this half-century." (p. 6)

As a "more modest but more hopeful" alternative to reprocessing and the plutonium breeder, Gus suggested "light-water reactors using a simple, once-through fuel cycle, without reprocessing". The speech noted the need to improve the situation with regard to LWR's and that "(o)ne step in this direction is to improve the process by which LWR's are licensed. (p. 7) Gus then identified what seemed to him the nuclear industry's principal challenge: demonstrating "to a skeptical public that nuclear power...is safe enough." "The keystone of this demonstration," the speech continued "will be successfully resolving the radioactive waste issue." (p. 11)

The President
October 6, 1977
Page Two

Three recent studies, cited in the speech, (p. 13) have found present efforts to solve the waste disposal problem to be seriously deficient. One of these, a GAO report, concluded that unless an acceptable solution is found, "nuclear power cannot continue to be a practical source of energy." It was seriously critical of progress to date. Concerning CEQ views on this issue, the speech provided:

"We thus favor a national decision which would make the expanded use of nuclear power contingent on a clear and convincing showing, after consideration of both technical and institutional factors, that nuclear power's deadly by-products can be safely contained for geologic periods."
(p. 14)

We suggested that a "near-term date" be set for completing this review of the waste issue. No change of licensing would occur during this review, but if the showing of safety could not be made by that future date, further licensing of new plants would then be deferred until safe waste management could be assured.

Sensing the concern of your enquiry, I want to emphasize that:

1. The expressed views were never identified as Administration policy. They were and are identified as our own.
2. None of the expressed views are contrary to known Administration policy.
3. The speech did not suggest establishing a moratorium on nuclear power plants now or in the future in the sense of closing operating plants, and no halt in licensing would occur if a showing of safety were made.
4. These views are not unique and are supported by a number of expert studies which demonstrate that the radioactive waste problem is serious and that proposed solutions have been deficient.
5. Deferring nuclear expansion until resolution of the waste issue is public policy in California and Sweden, and similar measures are under consideration in other states and countries. Our proposal is much less far-reaching than the California law and the initiative that was on the ballot in Oregon last year.

The President
October 6, 1977
Page Three

6. Our views are premised upon the belief that nuclear development is more likely to expand with public receptivity engendered by assurances that a safe waste disposal means exists.
7. Finally, our views are based upon the perceived need to solve the waste disposal problem soon; the action forcing element of our proposal should, if adopted, galvanize the nation's best efforts towards producing a solution.

I hope this answers your question satisfactorily, but if you believe we have acted in any way improperly, please let me know.

Respectfully,



CHARLES WARREN
Chairman

Enclosure

LAST JULY, JUST TWO MONTHS AGO, NUCLEONICS WEEK HAILED AN ORDER FOR TWO NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS. SUCH AN ORDER, THE NEWSLETTER COMMENTED, NOW HAS BECOME AN EVENT ALMOST AS RARE AS "THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET."

THE STATEMENT WAS, OF COURSE, A BIT HYPERBOLIC -- BUT NOT BY MUCH. IN 1973, AMERICAN UTILITIES PLACED ORDERS FOR 35 REACTORS; IN 1974, FOR 29; BUT FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS LESS THAN A HANDFUL HAVE BEEN ORDERED ANNUALLY. MORE REVEALING, PERHAPS, THAN THIS DECLINE IN NEW ORDERS IS THE EVIDENCE OF SECOND THOUGHTS ABOUT OLD ORDERS: SINCE MID-1974, CONTRACTS FOR 32 UNITS HAVE BEEN RESCINDED, AND MORE THAN 150 DEFERRED.

THIS GROWING DOUBT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR ABOUT NUCLEAR PROSPECTS IS PARALLELED BY GOVERNMENT FORECASTS. AS RECENTLY AS THE EARLY 1970'S THE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATED THAT U.S. NUCLEAR POWER CAPACITY WOULD REACH THE EQUIVALENT OF FROM 1200 TO 1500 THOUSAND MEGAWATT PLANTS BY THE YEAR 2000. ONLY A FEW YEARS LATER ERDA HAD REVISED THAT ESTIMATE DOWNWARD TO BETWEEN 300 AND 400 PLANTS, AND UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES CIRCULATING IN THE GOVERNMENT NOW PLACE THE LIKELY NUMBER OF PLANTS IN THE YEAR 2000 AT LESS THAN 300.

IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT ANY MAJOR INDUSTRY HAS EVER UNDERGONE SUCH REDUCED EXPECTATIONS IN SO SHORT A TIME. THE QUESTION

FACING THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY, I SUPPOSE, IS WHETHER THE NUMBER OF PLANTS NOW OPERATING OR AUTHORIZED -- ABOUT 140 -- WILL ROUGHLY DOUBLE BY THE YEAR 2000 AS SOME PROJECT, OR WHETHER NUCLEAR CAPACITY WILL FALL SUBSTANTIALLY SHORT OF THAT MARK.

WHAT ARE THE ROOTS OF THIS NUCLEAR RECESSION? NUCLEONICS WEEK ASCRIBED IT NOT TO THE "INTRINSIC ECONOMICS" OF NUCLEAR POWER, BUT TO "INTERVENOR AND CITIZEN GROUP OPPOSITION, REGULATORY RACHETING, VAGUE GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON NUCLEAR POWER, PLUS ONLY-TOO-CLEAR GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON SPENT FUEL REPROCESSING AND PLUTONIUM RECYCLE." IN THE SAME ARTICLE, IT QUOTED THE EXPLANATION OFFERED BY EDWARD E. HOOD, A VICE PRESIDENT FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC. MR. HOOD ALSO ARGUED THAT COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS, FUEL AVAILABILITY, OR UTILITY VIEWS ON APPROPRIATE NATIONAL POLICY HAVE LITTLE TO DO WITH THE GLOOMY SALES PROSPECTS FOR REACTORS. "THE INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE," HE TOLD A NUMBER OF UTILITIES EXECUTIVES, "IS THE PRESENT LEGAL, POLITICAL, AND REGULATORY CLIMATE. WE FULLY UNDERSTAND THAT RESPONSIBLE UTILITY EXECUTIVES ARE RELUCTANT TO ORDER A NUCLEAR PLANT WHEN THE COSTS CAN ESCALATE BY SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS . . . AND THE SCHEDULE FOR COMMERCIAL OPERATION CAN BE DELAYED FOR MANY YEARS BECAUSE OF FACTORS OVER WHICH THE UTILITY HAS NO CONTROL."

THERE IS AT LEAST THIS MUCH MERIT IN WHAT THIS ARTICLE HAS TO SAY: UTILITIES DO NOT HAVE MUCH CONTROL OVER THE FACTORS THAT HAVE DARKENED THE ONCE-BRIGHT SALES FORECASTS

FOR NUCLEAR REACTORS. IN OTHER RESPECTS, HOWEVER, ITS VIEWS SEEM TO ME WIDE OF THE MARK; THEY LAY THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY AT THE FEET OF THE REGULATORS AND THE INTERVENORS AND THEREBY PERPETUATE CERTAIN MYTHS ABOUT THE CAUSES OF THE PROBLEM -- AND TO THE DEGREE THAT THEY DO SO, THEY DELAY EFFORTS TO ADDRESS MANY OF THE REAL ISSUES.

FIRST, ECONOMICS -- INTRINSIC OR OTHERWISE -- OBVIOUSLY HAS PLAYED A ROLE, PROBABLY THE BIGGEST ONE, IN BRINGING ON THE CURRENT MALAISE. NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION AND FUEL COSTS HAVE RISEN STEEPLY: THE EXPECTED DECISIVE ADVANTAGE OVER COAL HAS NOT MATERIALIZED. ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF THE COST OF ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY A LIGHT-WATER REACTOR STEMS FROM CAPITAL CHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF THE PLANT; THE COMPARABLE FIGURE FOR COAL-GENERATED ELECTRICITY IS LOWER, FROM 35 TO 65 PERCENT. THE RECENT HIGH COSTS OF CAPITAL HAVE THEREFORE FAVORED COAL. IN ADDITION, GENERATING COSTS FOR LIGHT-WATER REACTOR PLANTS ARE COMMONLY BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE PLANT WILL OPERATE AT ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF CAPACITY; HISTORICALLY, HOWEVER, U.S. NUCLEAR PLANTS HAVE OPERATED AT ONLY 60 PERCENT OF CAPACITY, WITH A CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN COST. FINALLY, AFTER THE ARAB OIL EMBARGO, WE SAW A SHARP DROP IN THE GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND: AFTER MANY YEARS OF INCREASING AT AN ANNUAL RATE OF 7 PERCENT GROWTH IN DEMAND DECLINED TO ONLY 1 PERCENT IN 1974 AND 2 PERCENT IN 1975. INDICATIONS NOW ARE THAT THE GROWTH RATE IS CLIMBING BACK UP TO ITS PRE-EMBARGO LEVELS -- BUT THAT

TWO-YEAR SLACKENING CERTAINLY HELPS EXPLAIN THE SITUATION. AND BECAUSE THE FUTURE COURSE OF DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY REMAINS SOMEWHAT UNCERTAIN, THE LONGER LEADTIMES ASSOCIATED WITH GETTING NUCLEAR PLANTS ON LINE PUT NUCLEAR AT A COMPARATIVE DISADVANTAGE.

IT IS CERTAINLY CORRECT THAT THESE WOES HAVE BEEN COMPOUNDED BY REGULATORY RESTRICTIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES, BY CERTAIN GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND BY PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR POWER. BUT WHAT SO MANY WHO MAKE THESE POINTS FAIL TO ACKNOWLEDGE IS THAT BEHIND THESE ACTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC LIE REAL PROBLEMS WITH NUCLEAR POWER ITSELF: UNRESOLVED SAFETY AND SECURITY ISSUES WHICH ARE TOO SERIOUS TO BE IGNORED, EVEN IN THE FACE OF OUR ENERGY CRISIS. THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF INSTANCES, FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE GENERIC SAFETY DEFICIENCIES HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AT REACTORS THAT HAVE LED THE NRC TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON PLANT OPERATIONS, REQUIRED BACKFITTING OF NEW EQUIPMENT AND TEMPORARILY SHUT DOWN PLANTS. THESE HAVE BEEN COSTLY, BUT NECESSARY.

PERHAPS THE CLEAREST EXAMPLE OF A MAJOR UNRESOLVED NUCLEAR POWER ISSUE WHICH HAS DEMANDED DECISIVE GOVERNMENT ACTION IS THE PROBLEM OF PLUTONIUM AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION.

PLUTONIUM IS PRODUCED AS A BY-PRODUCT IN TODAY'S LIGHT-WATER REACTORS (OR LWR'S) AND CAN BE PRODUCED IN LARGE QUANTITIES INTENTIONALLY IN FAST BREEDER REACTORS. IT HAS LONG BEEN THE PLAN OF THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY AND THE FEDERAL

GOVERNMENT TO SEPARATE THIS PLUTONIUM FROM THE RADIOACTIVE WASTES AND OTHER MATERIALS IN THE REACTOR -- AN OPERATION WHICH TAKES PLACE IN NUCLEAR FUEL REPROCESSING PLANTS -- AND TO CYCLE THIS PLUTONIUM BACK INTO TODAY'S LWR'S AND FUTURE BREEDER REACTORS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR URANIUM FUEL. THIS PROPOSAL FACES SEVERAL PROBLEMS, BUT THE MOST SERIOUS STEM FROM ONE FACT: PLUTONIUM, UNLIKE THE URANIUM USED IN LWR'S, CAN BE FASHIONED INTO A NUCLEAR BOMB WITH EQUIPMENT AND SKILLS THAT ARE WIDELY AVAILABLE. CONTROLLING NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION WILL BECOME IMPOSSIBLE IF THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY HERE AND ABROAD LAUNCHES NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT INTO A NEW PHASE INVOLVING FUEL REPROCESSING AND PLUTONIUM USE.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION, A CONCERN OF THE PIONEERS OF CIVILIAN NUCLEAR POWER, LARGELY VANISHED FROM INDUSTRY CONSCIOUSNESS UNTIL THE INDIAN NUCLEAR EXPLOSION OF 1974. BY 1976, PROLIFERATION HAD BECOME A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC POLITICAL ISSUE. IN HIS CAMPAIGN, PRESIDENT CARTER PLEDGED THAT THE MOMENTUM BEHIND THE PLUTONIUM ECONOMY WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DOMINATE CONSIDERATION OF ITS DANGERS TO PEACE. HE IS NOW FULFILLING THIS PLEDGE THROUGH ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS TO DEFER CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION BREEDER REACTOR AT CLINCH RIVER, TENNESSEE; TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY COMMERCIAL REPROCESSING AND RECYCLING OF PLUTONIUM; AND TO REFASHION OUR NUCLEAR EXPORT POLICY TO ASSURE THAT ATOMS FOR PEACE DO NOT BECOME BOMBS FOR SALE.

HE HAS ALSO OFFERED TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER NATIONS ON SOLVING THE PROLIFERATION PROBLEM BY DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE REACTOR DESIGNS AND LESS RISKY FUEL CYCLES, AND BY GUARANTEEING U.S. URANIUM ENRICHMENT SERVICES.

THE PRESIDENT'S NON-PROLIFERATION PROGRAM, I AM CONVINCED, WILL COME TO BE VIEWED AS ONE OF THE MOST HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD PEACE AND STABILITY IN THIS HALF-CENTURY. HAVING PROMOTED NUCLEAR POWER AROUND THE GLOBE FOR TWO DECADES, U.S. ACTION AGAINST PROLIFERATION WAS IMPERATIVE. AND CLEARLY, THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT ASK OTHER COUNTRIES TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER COMMITMENT TO PLUTONIUM UNLESS WE OURSELVES SUBMITTED TO THE SAME RESTRAINTS.

UNFORTUNATELY, SOME PESSIMISTS IN THIS COUNTRY BELIEVE THAT THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY CURTAILED; SINCE IT'S INEVITABLE ANYHOW, ACCORDING TO THEIR VIEW, WE MIGHT AS WELL GET IN ON THE ACTION AND PROCEED TO A PLUTONIUM ECONOMY. THE U.S. NUCLEAR INDUSTRY HAS BEEN AMONG THE LEADERS OF THE FIGHT HERE AND ABROAD AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S NON-PROLIFERATION PROGRAM. WITH A CONCERNED PUBLIC ALREADY SKEPTICAL ABOUT THE RISKS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, AND IN A WORLD FACED WITH CRITICAL DECISIONS NECESSARY TO REDUCE THE RISKS OF NUCLEAR DEVASTATION, THIS IMPATIENCE -- THIS FAILURE TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM AN OPPORTUNITY TO WORK -- SERVES NEITHER THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOR, FOR THAT MATTER, THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY ITSELF.

TODAY, THERE MAY SEEM TO BE GREAT MOMENTUM ABROAD BEHIND THE PLUTONIUM ECONOMY. BUT THERE IS ALSO THE SWIFTER MOTION OF PUBLIC OPINION, INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THE HAZARDS OF A NUCLEARIZED WORLD. IN MY VIEW, THE WORLD NUCLEAR INDUSTRY WILL BE MAKING A DREADFUL MISTAKE IF IT CONTINUES TO PROMOTE A VISION OF TECHNOLOGY TRIUMPHANT OVER PUBLIC PRUDENCE. IF THAT IS THE FUTURE, NUCLEAR RECESSION WILL GIVE WAY TO NUCLEAR EXTINCTION -- AN EXTINCTION OF AN INDUSTRY WHICH WILL, IF IT COMES TO A CHOICE, BE PREFERRED TO THE EXTINCTION OF THE COMMON PEACE.

THERE IS ANOTHER PATH FOR THE INDUSTRY -- A MORE MODEST BUT A MORE HOPEFUL ONE. THE IMMEDIATE BUSINESS OF THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY, AND OF GOVERNMENT ENERGY OFFICIALS, SHOULD BE TO ADDRESS THE NUCLEAR POWER PROBLEMS THAT REMAIN WHEN PLUTONIUM IS DEFERRED AND THE INDUSTRY OPERATES IN ITS SIMPLEST MODE: LIGHT-WATER REACTORS USING A SIMPLE, ONCE-THROUGH FUEL CYCLE, WITHOUT REPROCESSING. ONE OF THE MERITS OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S STAND ON PLUTONIUM IS THAT IT HAS FOCUSED INCREASED ATTENTION ON IMPROVING THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO LWR'S.

ONE STEP IN THIS DIRECTION IS TO IMPROVE THE PROCESS BY WHICH LWR'S ARE LICENSED. IN HIS APRIL 20 ENERGY MESSAGE THE PRESIDENT PLEDGED TO UNDERTAKE SUCH CHANGES, NOTING THAT THE CURRENT PROCESS IS "UNSATISFACTORY TO ALL PARTICIPANTS: INDUSTRY, INTERVENORS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT." SIGNIFICANT REFORMS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN RESPONSE TO THIS DIRECTIVE, INCLUDING PROVISION FOR EARLY SITE REVIEWS, MORE MEANINGFUL

STATE INVOLVEMENT, AND FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CITIZEN INTERVENTIONS. AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST ENSURE THAT THIS EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE PROCESS NOT BE ALLOWED TO BECOME, AS SOME WOULD HAVE IT, A VEHICLE FOR UNDERCUTTING THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE LICENSING OF REACTORS AND OTHER NUCLEAR FACILITIES. THE LICENSING PROCESS MUST REMAIN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC'S CONCERNS. SHUTTING THESE CONCERNS, AND THE UNDERLYING NUCLEAR POWER PROBLEMS WHICH MOTIVATE THEM, OUT OF THE LICENSING PROCESS WILL NOT MAKE THEM GO AWAY; THEY WILL SIMPLY GO ELSEWHERE.

CITIZEN INTERVENORS IN NUCLEAR LICENSING PROCEEDINGS ARE SOMETIMES CHARACTERIZED AS "WELL-MEANING BUT MISGUIDED CITIZENS AND GROUPS WHO HAVE NOTHING TO CONTRIBUTE." SUCH AN ARGUMENT WAS MADE A SHORT WHILE BACK BY AN APPLICANT FOR A LICENSE BEFORE THE NRC'S ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING APPEAL BOARD. THE RESPONSE OF THE APPEAL BOARD SHOULD SERVE AS A WARNING TO ANYONE WHO THINKS THE PROCESS WOULD BE AS EFFECTIVE WITHOUT THE PUBLIC:

"OUR OWN EXPERIENCE - GARNERED IN THE COURSE OF THE REVIEW OF INITIAL DECISIONS AND UNDERLYING RECORDS IN AN APPRECIABLE NUMBER OF CONTESTED CASES - TEACHES THAT THE GENERALIZATION HAS NO FOUNDATION. IN FACT, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN LICENSING PROCEEDINGS NOT ONLY CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO THE ADJUDICATORY PROCESS BUT ON FREQUENT OCCASIONS DEMONSTRABLY HAS DONE SO. IT DOES NO DISSERVICE TO THE DILIGENCE OF EITHER APPLICANTS GENERALLY OR THE REGULATORY STAFF TO NOTE THAT MANY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WHICH HAVE RECEIVED THE SCRUTINY OF LICENSING BOARDS AND APPEAL BOARDS WERE RAISED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BY AN INTERVENOR."

MOREOVER, EVEN IF THE ONLY GOAL IN LICENSING REFORM WERE TO SPEED UP THE PROCESS, EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER MEANS OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE VERY EFFECTIVE. MORE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DELAY LIE ELSEWHERE.

ONE OF CEQ'S MAJOR INTERESTS HAS ALWAYS BEEN TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REQUIREMENTS PROLONG THE AGENCY DECISION PROCESS. RECENTLY THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION STAFF EXAMINED THE LICENSING PROCESS FOR THIRTEEN SELECTED NUCLEAR POWER UNITS, USING FIELD INTERVIEWS AND WRITTEN RECORDS TO DETERMINE PRECISELY WHAT KINDS OF DELAYS OCCURRED AND HOW SERIOUS THEY WERE. IT EXAMINED THE VARIOUS REQUIRED EVALUATIONS OF BOTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND UTILITIES, AND CONCLUDED, NOT SURPRISINGLY, THAT "GENERALIZATIONS ON THE SOURCES AND NATURE OF DELAY IN THE LICENSING PROCESS ARE DIFFICULT TO MAKE"; THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH SPECIFIC INCIDENT DIFFER WIDELY.

NEVERTHELESS, NRC DID REACH CERTAIN DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE EFFECT OF NEPA ON PROJECT DECISIONS. IT REPORTED THAT SINCE THE CALVERT CLIFFS DECISION, THE TIME REQUIRED FOR PREPARATION OF IMPACT STATEMENTS HAS STEADILY DECLINED. IN 1970, THE AVERAGE TIME FROM THE DOCKETING OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT TO THE COMPLETION OF A FINAL IMPACT STATEMENT WAS 22.8 MONTHS. BUT IN RECENT YEARS THAT FIGURE HAS DROPPED CONSIDERABLY, AVERAGING OUT TO A LITTLE LESS THAN A YEAR. THAT IS GOOD PROGRESS AND NRC STAFF EXPECT IT TO CONTINUE.

FURTHER, THE SAFETY EVALUATION REVIEW PROCESS -- CONDUCTED INDEPENDENTLY OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT -- HAS BEEN AVERAGING ALMOST TWO YEARS. THE FACT IS, THEN, THAT THE NRC HAS BEEN ABLE TO REDUCE THE TIME REQUIRED FOR EIS PREPARATION TO WELL BELOW THE TOTAL TIME REQUIRED FOR OTHER SAFETY AND TECHNICAL REVIEWS WHICH ARE CARRIED OUT CONCURRENTLY WITH THE EIS REVIEW. IN THIS CONTEXT IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS CAN BE SAID TO HAVE DELAYED THE NUCLEAR LICENSING PROCESS.

IF WE FOCUS NOT ON IMPACT STATEMENTS AS SUCH BUT ON WHETHER THE INVOLVEMENT OF INTERVENOR GROUPS HAS CAUSED LONGER LICENSING REVIEWS, THE ANSWER IS YES, THEY HAVE, BUT ONLY marginally. BETWEEN 1971 AND 1975 THE AVERAGE UNCONTESTED CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION PERMIT PROCEEDING BEFORE THE NRC TOOK 24 MONTHS; THE AVERAGE CONTESTED PROCEEDING IN WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY ISSUES WERE RAISED BY OUTSIDE GROUPS, TOOK 29 MONTHS. THIS FIVE-MONTH PERIOD IS SMALL WHEN COMPARED WITH THE TIME IT TAKES TO GET A REACTOR LICENSED AND VERY SMALL IN RELATION TO OVERALL CONSTRUCTION AND LICENSING. MORE IMPORTANT, IT IS TIME WELL SPENT. CLEARLY, DELAYS CAUSED BY NECESSARY INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS ARE BENEFICIAL; ON THE OTHER HAND, DELAYS CAUSED BY SIMPLE RED TAPE ARE NOT. AGAIN, THE CRITICAL POINT WAS WELL PUT BY THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING APPEAL BOARD:

"IN SHORT, DELAY IN THE ISSUANCE OF AN OPERATING LICENSE ATTRIBUTABLE TO AN INTERVENOR'S ABILITY TO PRESENT TO A LICENSING BOARD LEGITIMATE CONTENTIONS BASED ON SERIOUS SAFETY PROBLEMS UNCOVERED BY THE STAFF WOULD ESTABLISH NOT THAT THE LICENSING SYSTEM IS BEING FRUSTRATED, BUT THAT IT IS WORKING PROPERLY. ANY DELAY IN SUCH A SITUATION WOULD BE FAIRLY ATTRIBUTABLE NOT TO THE INTERVENORS BUT TO THE NON-READINESS OF THE FACILITY FOR OPERATION. DELAY IN THE ISSUANCE OF THE LICENSE IS ENTIRELY APPROPRIATE - INDEED, MANDATED - IN THAT CIRCUMSTANCE."

ANOTHER WAY TO GAIN PERSPECTIVE ON THIS PROBLEM IS TO EXAMINE THE CAUSES OF NUCLEAR PLANT "DELAYS AND CANCELLATIONS," DEFINED HERE BY THE NRC TO MEAN ANY SIGNIFICANT LENGTHENING OF A PLANT'S ORIGINAL SCHEDULE. OF 68 NUCLEAR PLANTS TO ANNOUNCE SUCH SLIPPAGES TO DATE IN 1977, ONLY 14 WERE ATTRIBUTED TO "LICENSING AND LITIGATION" PROBLEMS OF ALL TYPES. FAR MORE IMPORTANT WERE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AND CONSTRUCTION DELAYS BROUGHT ON BY LABOR DISPUTES AND OTHER FACTORS.

IN SUM, LICENSING REFORM CAN BRING ABOUT SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS, BUT IT IS NOT A PANACEA. THE TASK OF ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF THE LWR CARRIES FAR BEYOND LICENSING PROCEDURES. IT REQUIRES THAT BOTH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT ENERGY OFFICIALS ADDRESS THE UNDERLYING AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES AFFECTING NUCLEAR SAFETY. INDEED, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE INDUSTRY'S PRINCIPAL CHALLENGE TODAY IS TO DEMONSTRATE TO A SKEPTICAL PUBLIC THAT NUCLEAR POWER, EVEN OPERATING IN ITS SIMPLEST MODE WITHOUT REPROCESSING, IS SAFE ENOUGH.

THE KEYSTONE OF THIS DEMONSTRATION WILL BE SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVING THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE ISSUE. THERE ARE OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES, SUCH AS REACTOR SAFETY, NUCLEAR TERRORISM,

AND THE MANAGEMENT OF URANIUM MILL TAILINGS. BUT I AGREE WITH HARVEY BROOKS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY WHO PREDICTED IN AN INTERESTING TALK GIVEN LAST SUMMER THAT, "SHOULD NUCLEAR ENERGY ULTIMATELY PROVE TO BE SOCIALLY UNACCEPTABLE, IT WILL BE PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION OF THE WASTE-DISPOSAL PROBLEM." THE BASIS FOR THE PUBLIC'S CONCERN IS APPARENT: THE TASK OF ACHIEVING PERPETUAL ISOLATION OF LARGE AMOUNTS OF HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIALS, AN INEVITABLE BY-PRODUCT OF REACTOR OPERATION, IS HISTORICALLY UNPRECEDENTED. BROOKS CONTINUED AS FOLLOWS:

"WASTE DISPOSAL IS ALSO THE AREA IN WHICH THERE IS THE LARGEST GAP BETWEEN THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY AND THOSE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC. MOST MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY -- EVEN THE KNOWLEDGEABLE CRITICS -- HAVE FELT THAT WASTE MANAGEMENT WAS A SOLUBLE PROBLEM, AT LEAST FROM THE TECHNICAL POINT OF VIEW."

THIS CAVEAT -- "AT LEAST FROM A TECHNICAL POINT OF VIEW" -- WAS STRESSED IN THE RECENT FORD FOUNDATION-MITRE CORPORATION REPORT ON NUCLEAR POWER ISSUES AND CHOICES. THIS REPORT AGREED WITH BROOKS THAT THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE ISSUE WAS MANAGEABLE FROM A TECHNICAL PERSPECTIVE, BUT IT CAREFULLY HIGHLIGHTED THE "INSTITUTIONAL" PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTING THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES.

PERHAPS THE WASTE PROBLEM IS MANAGEABLE IN THEORY; PERHAPS NOT. I HOPE IT IS. BUT MANY THINGS THAT ARE THEORETICALLY DOABLE NEVER GET DONE. CERTAINLY THE SORRY HISTORY OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY TO DATE PROVIDES NO BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE THAT THINGS WILL WORK OUT.

RECENT INCIDENTS -- THE ORPHANED WASTES AT WEST VALLEY, NEW YORK, THE MIGRATING PLUTONIUM AT MAXEY FLATS AND THE ABORTED ATTEMPT TO LOCATE A RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY IN KANSAS -- CONTINUE THE FLAWED, WORRISOME HISTORY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT.

MOREOVER, THREE RECENT REPORTS ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ALL CONCLUDE THAT THE PROGRAM HAS SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES OF BOTH A TECHNICAL AND AN INSTITUTIONAL NATURE. A SEPTEMBER, 1977, REPORT BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE FOUND THAT THE FEDERAL PROGRAM'S PROGRESS TOWARD PLACING RADIOACTIVE WASTES IN DEEP GEOLOGIC SITES -- THE PREFERRED METHOD OF DISPOSAL -- HAS BEEN "NEGLIGIBLE TO DATE" AND THAT THE PROGRAM "FACES MANY UNRESOLVED SOCIAL, REGULATORY AND GEOLOGICAL OBSTACLES." THE REPORT CONCLUDED THAT UNLESS AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION IS FOUND "NUCLEAR POWER CANNOT CONTINUE TO BE A PRACTICAL SOURCE OF ENERGY." SIMILAR DISTURBING CONCLUSIONS ARE REACHED IN A RECENT REPORT BY THE JET PROPULSION LABORATORY AND IN THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

WHERE DOES THIS RECORD OF PERFORMANCE ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT LEAVE US? I WOULD AGREE WITH BROOKS'S CHARACTERIZATION:

"WHAT AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF THE PUBLIC IS SAYING NOW . . . IS THAT FURTHER COMMITMENT TO NUCLEAR POWER SHOULD BE DEFERRED UNTIL AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO THE WASTE-MANAGEMENT PROBLEM HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED -- NOT JUST A SOLUTION IN PRINCIPLE THAT THE MAJORITY OF KNOWLEDGEABLE EXPERTS ARE COMFORTABLE WITH, BUT A DEFINITIVE PLAN THAT CAN BE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC IN THE FACE OF OPEN TECHNICAL

CRITICISM FROM THOSE PLAUSIBLE AND KNOWLEDGEABLE CRITICS WHO REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE TECHNICAL CONSENSUS. SUCH A SOLUTION WILL HAVE TO REASONABLY ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED IN THE PUBLIC'S MIND NOT ONLY BY THE ATTACKS OF THE CRITICS, BUT ALSO BY THE PAST, RATHER BUMBLING, PERFORMANCE OF THOSE CHARGED WITH THE WASTE-MANAGEMENT PROBLEM. THE PUBLIC ALSO SEEMS TO BE SAYING THAT A TECHNICAL SOLUTION IS NOT ENOUGH BY ITSELF. IT MUST BE A RELATIVELY FOOLPROOF SOLUTION, ONE THAT IS ROBUST WITH RESPECT TO THE STUPIDITY, MYOPIA, CARELESSNESS AND OBFUSCATION OF HUMAN BUREAUCRACIES -- NOT ONLY TODAY, BUT FOR MANY YEARS INTO THE FUTURE."

THIS FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE -- THAT A FURTHER COMMITMENT TO NUCLEAR POWER BE DEFERRED UNTIL THERE IS AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE PROBLEM -- IS ONE THAT THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STRONGLY SUPPORTS. IT IS ALREADY PUBLIC POLICY IN SWEDEN AND CALIFORNIA, AND WE WOULD DO WELL TO ADOPT IT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL BOTH TO GALVANIZE THE ATTENTION AND DIRECT THE ENERGIES OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR FINDING THIS SOLUTION AND ALSO PROTECT THIS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS IF THEY FAIL IN THAT SEARCH. WE THUS FAVOR A NATIONAL DECISION WHICH WOULD MAKE THE EXPANDED USE OF NUCLEAR POWER CONTINGENT ON A CLEAR AND CONVINCING SHOWING, AFTER CONSIDERATION OF BOTH TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS, THAT NUCLEAR POWER'S DEADLY BY-PRODUCTS CAN BE SAFELY CONTAINED FOR GEOLOGIC PERIODS. THE SCHEME WE PROPOSE FOR IMPLEMENTING THESE PRINCIPLES WOULD SET A "NUCLEAR DEADLINE": BY THAT NEAR-TERM DATE A DEFINITIVE, WIDELY ACCEPTED SOLUTION FOR SAFE, LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF THE WASTES MUST BE AGREED UPON AFTER INTENSIVE PUBLIC REVIEW; OTHERWISE, NO NEW NUCLEAR POWER LICENSES WOULD BE ISSUED. THIS DEADLINE WOULD BE

FOLLOWED BY A SECOND ONE REQUIRING ACTUAL FIELD DEMONSTRATION OF THE SOLUTION. IF EITHER DEADLINE WERE MISSED, THE RESTRICTION ON LICENSING WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION WERE FOUND OR DEMONSTRATION MADE.

OF COURSE, HAVING RAISED THESE PROBLEMS OF NUCLEAR POWER, ONE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THE GRAVE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED RELIANCE ON COAL. THE NEW STRIPMINING BILL, IMPORTANT AND HELPFUL AS IT IS, WILL NOT COMPLETELY ELIMINATE THE DEGRADATION OF OUR LAND; THE BEST PRACTICABLE POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT WILL NOT PROTECT US FULLY FROM STACK EMISSIONS; AND OUR USE OF COAL IS ULTIMATELY LIMITED BY THE REAL, THOUGH IMPERFECTLY UNDERSTOOD, CONSEQUENCES OF CARBON DIOXIDE BUILD-UP IN THE ATMOSPHERE. FOR THESE REASONS, FEW ARE COMFORTABLE DECIDING WHETHER THE NEXT UNIT OF GENERATING CAPACITY SHOULD BE LIGHT-WATER REACTOR OR A COAL-FIRED PLANT USING TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY.

ULTIMATELY, BOTH NUCLEAR AND COAL WILL PROBABLY PRESENT SUCH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT THE U.S. SHOULD TAKE EVERY REASONABLE STEP TO AVOID LONG-TERM RELIANCE UPON EITHER. I HAVE MENTIONED THE PROBLEM OF CO₂ BUILD-UP AND THE PROSPECT OF LONG-TERM CLIMATIC CHANGE. AS FOR NUCLEAR, EVEN IF THE WASTE ISSUE IS PUT TO REST, THE PROLIFERATION PROBLEM WILL CONTINUE TO PLAGUE US IF WIDESPREAD NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT OCCURS. THE LIGHT WATER REACTOR FUEL CYCLE IS NOT FREE FROM PROLIFERATION RISKS: INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

PROTECTING THE PLUTONIUM IN SPENT REACTOR FUEL CAN BE ABROGATED, AND NEW URANIUM ENRICHMENT TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS LASER ENRICHMENT, MAY BECOME THE PROLIFERATOR'S TECHNOLOGY OF CHOICE. MOREOVER, LONG-TERM RELIANCE ON NUCLEAR POWER WOULD FORCE OTHER COUNTRIES AS WELL AS THE U.S. INTO BREEDER REACTOR SYSTEMS WHICH COULD BE LESS PROLIFERATION RESISTANT THAN TODAY'S NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE.

BECAUSE NEITHER CHOICE IS VERY SATISFACTORY, THE NATIONAL INTEREST DICTATES THAT WE MUST BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN OF THE NECESSITY FOR THAT NEXT UNIT, NO MATTER HOW IT IS POWERED. BEFORE BUILDING IT, WE SHOULD DETERMINE THAT THERE IS NO CONSERVATION OR SOLAR ALTERNATIVE TO IT.

THIS IS A POWERFUL ARGUMENT FOR SUPPORTING ENACTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM NOW BEFORE CONGRESS. IT IS ALSO A POWERFUL ARGUMENT FOR CHANGING OUR LICENSING REQUIREMENTS (WHICH NOW ONLY APPLY TO NUCLEAR PLANTS) TO ENCOURAGE THE MOST THOROUGH APPLICATION OF CONSERVATION AND SOLAR ALTERNATIVES. FOR THIS REASON, CEQ IS ADVOCATING AN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD PLACE ON ANY UTILITY SEEKING TO BUILD A NEW PLANT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEMONSTRATING TO THE PUBLIC THAT IT HAD THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED THE NEED FOR NEW CAPACITY, AND THAT THERE WAS NO FEASIBLE CONSERVATION OR SOLAR ALTERNATIVE FOR SATISFYING THE PROJECTED INCREASE IN ELECTRICAL DEMAND.

THE U.S. MUST ALSO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT THE WIDE VARIETY OF PROMISING NEW SOLAR TECHNOLOGIES IS NOT SHORT-CHANGED, EITHER IN R&D OR IN COMMERCIAL APPLICATION. THOUGH SOLAR HAS ROUTINELY BEEN DISMISSED AS AN EXOTIC, FAR-OUT TECHNOLOGY TOO REMOTE TO MERIT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION, WORK IN THE FIELD HAS BEEN ACCELERATING. NEW DEVELOPMENTS ARE BEING REPORTED MONTHLY, AND IT APPEARS THAT SOLAR CAN MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR ENERGY NEEDS MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN HAD BEEN CONSIDERED POSSIBLE. IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR, A STUDY BY THE CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORTED THAT SOME FORMS OF SOLAR EQUIPMENT ARE ALREADY COMPETITIVE WITH ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING WATER AND, IN SOME AREAS, RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. IT ALSO CONCLUDES THAT WITHIN 10-15 YEARS IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY FROM PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICES THAT IS COMPETITIVE WITH ELECTRICITY FROM NEW CENTRAL STATION POWER PLANTS. A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN SCIENCE MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED SINCE THE OTA REPORT, IS EVEN MORE SANGUINE ABOUT THE DEVELOPING ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF SOLAR POWER.

IN 1971, IN ONE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ENERGY STATEMENTS, PRESIDENT NIXON DECLARED THE FAST BREEDER REACTOR TO BE "OUR BEST HOPE." WE CAN NOW SAY WITH FAR MORE ASSURANCE THAT SOLAR ENERGY, IN ITS MANY FORMS AND WITH ITS MANY ADVANTAGES -- ABOVE ALL, ITS PROMISE OF TRUE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN WAY -- IS IN FACT OUR BEST HOPE. THE TIME IS RIPE FOR A NATIONAL POLICY RECOGNIZING SOLAR AS OUR HIGHEST

PRIORITY ENERGY SUPPLY OPTION AND SEEKING THE TRANSFORMATION OF OUR ECONOMY TO ONE BASED INCREASINGLY ON THE SUN. THIS TRANSFORMATION WILL CERTAINLY NOT BE EASY OR CHEAP, BUT THOSE WHO WALK THIS EARTH LONG AFTER WE WILL BLESS THE DAY WE BEGAN.

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

September 30, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles Warren
Gus Speth
Marion Edey **ME**

SUBJECT: CEQ Weekly Status Report

*Charles
Received Mon P.M.
Where did the decision come
from to call for a
moratorium on all nuclear
plants until after waste
disposal? is solved?*

*J
ATTACHED*

Reprocessing/Non-proliferation. In May the NRC requested the Administration's views concerning the relationship between your non-proliferation policies and the Commission's consideration of whether to authorize wide-scale commercial reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. The Administration has not yet formally transmitted its views to the Commission. In the meantime, the NRC has requested the Solicitor General to argue in a case before the Supreme Court that licensing of individual fuel reprocessing plants should be permitted before the NRC completes its generic environmental review of reprocessing. If the Solicitor takes this position it could undermine your position against commercial reprocessing announced in your April statement on non-proliferation. We believe the Administration should promptly transmit its views to the Commission, and request the Solicitor to seek a court deferral to allow the Commission to complete its deliberations.

Conference on Water Pollution Control Act. House and Senate conferees begin meeting on the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments next Tuesday, October 4. The House and Senate bills are quite far apart on several key issues, including wetlands protection, control of toxic pollutants, and deadlines for industrial compliance. At this stage, we would suggest that you raise the matter briefly at Cabinet meeting and ask appropriate Secretaries (particularly Cecil and Bob Bergland) to help as needed. We also suggest raising the bill at your Congressional Leadership breakfast on Tuesday, and indicating the Administration's desire to get a good bill out of conference which will protect wetlands and provide adequate control over toxic and other industrial discharges.

Highway Projects. We met on September 26 with Brock Adams, Doug Costle, Cecil Andrus and Jack Watson, to discuss Adams' proposed decisions on several controversial highway projects. We agreed to establish procedures (1) for DOT to consult CEQ, EPA and Interior before making decisions on highway projects that would have serious adverse environmental impacts, and (2) for eliminating duplication and delay in reviewing highway projects. CEQ's first list of highway projects with environmental problems will be sent to Adams next week.

330 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1977

TO: The President

FROM: Walt Wurfel

RE: Your interview with Saul Pett (Associated Press)
on Friday, October 7, at 3:15 p.m.

Saul Pett is the top feature writer for the Associated Press. During the campaign, he did a long and very favorable piece off a New Jersey car interview with you.

You have approved Jody's request to do this interview, which is scheduled for 30 minutes. It is to be a relaxed interview, to see the "mood of Jimmy Carter". He has done similar interviews with the past few Presidents.

The piece would use not only your comments but ones from the staff and family to do what they hope will be a well-rounded view of you. Pett has already had an interview with Mrs. Carter, which Mary Hoyt thought went extraordinarily well.

Pett may want to talk longer than 30 minutes. If you think it's going well, you may want to go a little longer.

The White House Communications Agency will be tape recording the interview, so we'll have a record of it.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7 October 1977

Q

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON *R.H.*

SUBJECT:

Status of Presidential Requests

EIZENSTAT:

1. (6/15) (and Kreps) Comment on the letter from Senators Magnuson and Hollings on the Nation's ocean program -- In Progress, (Stu is drafting a PRM on this, expected 10/14, previously expected 10/6).
2. (8/15) (and McIntyre) Follow-up on 8/12 memo from Eizenstat concerning meeting with Alan Boyd -- Done. *done*
3. (9/12) Assess three items briefly regarding Marshall memo concerning black unemployment -- In Progress, (expected 10/11, previously expected 10/7).
4. (8/17) We can issue guidelines from the President regarding new gift procedure for foreign gifts (H.R. 6689); prepare draft -- In Progress (with GSA and State, expected 10/20, previously expected 10/1).
5. (8/24) Consult with Schlesinger on spent fuel policy -- In Progress, (expected 10/14).
6. (10/6) (and Schultze) Comment and draft reply regarding memo from Sen. DeConcini regarding copper -- In Progress, (expected 10/14).

LIPSHUTZ:

1. (2/18) (and Bell) You know of President's promise to make the Attorney General independent of White House influence and control (7/7) Assess the President's campaign statements on the Attorney General. It was Bell's idea to begin with -- Done. *done*

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2. (9/14) Talk to Sen. Jackson regarding Indian claims. Perhaps Bill Gunter could lead a task force in drafting legislation -- Done. *done*

BRZEZINSKI:

1. (8/1) (and Vance) I want every U.S. Ambassador to have a concise list of specific tasks or goals to be achieved within his/her assigned country. Please give me a few examples such as Zambia, Argentina, India, South Africa, Belgium, Republic of China, Philippines -- Done. *done*
(8/17) What I want is for every embassy to have a specific and current set of goals, such as the ones here for Spain and Venezuela. I want a copy in the White House -- Done. *done*
2. (8/4) (and the Vice President) Strengthen for later release (end of August) (draft White House release for foreign intercept operations/commercial telecommunications)-- In Progress, (expected 10/10 from NSC).
3. (10/3) Check with Vance; the President is reluctant to include Mozambique. Comment on the letter from the President to the Speaker regarding Foreign Assistance Appropriations bill/amendments restricting the use of U.S. contributions to international development banks -- Done. *done*

SCHULTZE:

1. (8/24) Go ahead and prepare the economic impact statement for the President concerning the Senate Finance Committee proposal on Social Security financing and the statement to be given to Senator Long -- In Progress, (with CEA, OMB and the Domestic Council; new proposal expected 10/13, previously expected 10/3).

THE VICE PRESIDENT:

1. (10/6) Check with Stan regarding letter from Howard Bucknell concerning Dr. Aristid Grosse's comments about Persian Gulf oil -- In Progress, (expected 10/13).

BERGLAND:

1. (9/30) Please let Michael J. Carr, DECATUR HERALD AND REVIEW/President, National Farm Editors, know why we did not have a display in the Cologne, Germany, International Food Fair -- Done, (in memo from Agriculture to Carr on 10/7; explained that it's a decision based on how dollar resources can best be utilized. Experience has shown it's best to do trade only/solo exhibits, image-type exhibits and international trade shows). *done*

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

1. (8/3) Why not support this merit selection proposal? I'm for it. (re Germond & Whitcover column concerning merit selection of judges) -- In Progress, (with Justice, expected 10/14, previously expected 10/5).

ADAMS:

1. (8/22) Keep the President informed about Amtrak heavy rail repair facility -- In Progress, (expected 10/10, previously expected 10/1).

WATSON:

1. (10/6) Status regarding 8/23/77 news release from the Office of the Mayor, New York, concerning request of HEW to locate planned 3,000-job occupational safety and health research facility in the City of New York -- Done. *done*
2. (10/6) Check on letter from Nancy Abrams, Miami Beach, concerning Data Dynamics with Charles Duncan; use no influence -- In Progress, (expected 10/12).

HARRIS:

1. (8/11) Push this; work with Lehman, Pepper, Stone, Childs and condominium groups regarding condominium recreation leases -- In Progress, (expected 10/13).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		CARP
		H. CARTER
/		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
/		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		KING

		KRAFT
		LINDER
		MITCHELL
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		POSTON
		PRESS
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		STRAUSS
		VOORDE
		WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

rick--

please send me a copy of attached

thanks -- susan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 11, 1977

Susan -

Per your request, attached is a copy
of the Status of Presidential Requests.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 7, 1977

Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell
Barry Jagoda

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: PANAMA CANAL AND TELEVISION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
/		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
/		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
/	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/6/77

Mr. President:

Hamilton and Congressional
Liaison recommend the
first option (postpone
the chat).

Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1977

*What kind of interview?
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JODY POWELL *J.P.*
BARRY JAGODA *B.J.*

SUBJECT: Panama Canal and Television

An argument can be made to postpone your fireside chat until closer to full Senate consideration next year. To make this case, it is necessary to be sure that you do not seem to be dropping the issue and that you are not pulling back from your announced intention to discuss this subject with the American people. One solution would be to accept an invitation from Bill Moyers and CBS News to participate in an hour special they have scheduled for late October. We recommend that you give Moyers this interview, which would be used as the last 10 or 15 minutes of their hour program. (CBS is reluctant to do the interview if the chat also comes this fall.)

Give Moyers the interview and
postpone the chat

Give Moyers the interview and try
to hold open the chat

Forget the interview

#

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*re Treaty:
We need to build
up public support
before the Congress
members go home
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: October 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Hamilton Jordan *Opt I*
Frank Moore (Les Francis) *opt I attached*

FOR INFORMATION:
The Vice President
Tim Kraft

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Jagoda/Powell memo dated 10/3/77 re Panama Canal and Television.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:
TIME: 12:00 NOON
DAY: Thursday
DATE: October 6, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:
 Your comments
Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:
 I concur. No comment.
Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

/	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
/		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
/		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
/		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	GAMMILL

/	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

10-3-77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Rick Hutcheon:

We have not consulted
Hamilton or Frank Moore
on this memo, so it
must be ^{stuffed} out
before going to the President.
Thanks,
Barry

~~Bliss~~

Date: October 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Hamilton Jordan
~~Frank Moore~~ (Les Francis)

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Tim Kraft

~~VC: DT~~
~~BC~~
~~FENKY~~

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Jagoda/Powell memo dated 10/3/77 re Panama Canal and Television.

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TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON.

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ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

Cong. Liaison:

Recommend that the Moyers interview be done
and the ficside chat be deferred until after
the first of the year. Ed Thomson CL

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Week Ending 10/7/77

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*
SUBJECT: Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 9/30</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 10/7</u>
Presidential	36,010	47,330
First Lady	1,275	1,130
Amy	310	320
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>55</u>
TOTAL	37,660	48,835
<u>BACKLOG</u>		
Presidential	8,065	6,800
First Lady	85	70
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	8,150	6,870

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	40%	47%
WH Correspondence	26%	16%
Direct File	18%	19%
White House Staff	9%	11%
<u>Other</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>7%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters and Post Cards	17,478	16,186
Mail Addressed to WH Staff	16,866	16,203

cc: Senior Staff

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 10/7/77

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER OF LETTERS
Support for Palestine Liberation Organization Representation at Peace Talks (1)	4%	96%	0	4,155
Support for Tougher Restrictions on Steel Imports	91%	7%	2%	1,095
Support for Tuition Relief Tax Credit (2)	97%	0	3%	844
Support for Panama Canal Treaties	10%	88%	2%	713
Suggestions re: Tax Reform	0	0	100%	611
Support for Separate Cabinet Level Department of Education	100%	0	0	370
Support for Deregulation of Natural Gas	29%	53%	18%	296
Support for Neutron Bomb	1%	99%	0	246
Support for Deportation of 500 Mennonites Living in Texas	8%	92%	0	177
Support for Concorde-SST Landing Rights in U.S.	0	100%	0	136
			TOTAL	8,643

(1) SUPPORT FOR P.L.O. REPRESENTATION AT PEACE TALKS (96% Con)

The majority of writers make anti-P.L.O. statements and strongly disagree with the U.S./Soviet joint declaration released 10/1/77, contending it will lead to an imposed solution for Israel. Most of the mail is from the American Jewish community.

(2) SUPPORT FOR TUITION RELIEF TAX CREDIT (97% Pro)

Tuition-paying parents are urging President Carter to support Senate bill S.834, the "Tuition Tax Credit Act," and House bill H.R. 3403, both of which would allow a taxpayer to deduct, or to claim a credit for, amounts paid as tuition to provide an education for dependents.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1977

C
/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*

The Senate Finance Committee met for about one hour this morning.

No decisions were made. No amendments were adopted or defeated.

The Committee Members were asked by Chairman Long to submit proposed amendments dealing with tax incentives for energy research, development and production to the Committee staff. Those amendments will be considered on Tuesday when the Committee next meets.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Ken Curtis
DNC - 10/7/77

1978 Conference - Size
Importance

[No controversy - Fritz preside]

Panama treaties

Energy - Welfare -

Reorg - Tax -

M. d. E. - S Africa

SALT - Cities -

Unemp / Infla = \downarrow Sept

Econ stimulus -

ERA - D. C. vote

Human Rts - broad

Democratic President

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FM Rajaratnam Fin Goh
Amb Coomaraswamy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/7/77

P.M. Lee Kuan Yew - Singapore

Civil Air agreement

SE Asia policy

M²³⁰ 203 grenade launchers. Co-produce
OK

I-Hawk missiles - undecided

→ Staging P-3

Assess ASEAN

→ OPIC - Tax deferral
Trade \$15B → \$18 US invest

Refugees. temporary asylum

Future policies - PRC, Vietnam, USSR

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- Δ - unsettling JC → Pres
- Vance speech → improvement
- US confidence/stability crucial
- Distrust of SU - persistent
- SU thrust - US ?
- Soviet naval presence
- Sing part of Western world
- Security briefing

diplomatic confidential, 6/7/77

Nigeria - Tolaoso
Obasanjo 10/11 Akebe
US investment good
Student training

Zaire - Kasongo
Mobutu vs. Zimb?

Oman - al Hinai
Persian Gulf
Dip rel since 1833
Sultan Qaboos

Guinea - Ibrahimia Camara
PM Beavogui
SU flight - Country

India - Palkhivala