

**President's Trip – “Delta Queen”, Camp David, Georgia and Florida 8/17/79-9/3/79
[Briefing Book] [3]**

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Cong. DeLeg.

SENATOR JOHN C. CULVER (D-IOWA)

Biography: 1st term (1980); born August 8, 1932, Rochester, Minnesota; Presbyterian; married (Ann), four children (Christina, Rebecca, Catherine, and Chester John); Harvard Scholar, Cambridge University, 1954-55; U.S. Marine Corps; LL.B., Harvard, 1962; dean of men, Harvard University Summer School, 1960; legislative assistant to Senator Edward Kennedy, 1962-63; U.S. House of Representatives, 1965-75; elected to U.S. Senate, 1974.

Committees: Armed Services (6)
Environment and Public Works (6)
Judiciary (5)
Select Committee on Small Business (3)

Administration Support: 86.4%

ENERGY ISSUES: As you recall, last year Senator Culver reluctantly voted for the natural gas conference report. He doubted that the increased cost to consumers would result in a commensurate increase in natural gas production.

For the same reason, he opposes your decision to decontrol domestic oil prices. However, he strongly supports the windfall profits tax, favors increasing the tax rate, and is against providing exemptions for newly-discovered oil and "small" producers.

According to his staff, Senator Culver has not focused on either the Energy Security Corporation or the Energy Mobilization Board. We can probably assume that he will be somewhat skeptical of our synfuels program and would be more comfortable with increased emphasis on conservation and renewable sources particularly solar and gasahol-(it is very popular in Iowa). He is a cautious supporter of nuclear and while he does not support a moratorium he shares our view that we must proceed with great care with emphasis on the safety of nuclear facilities.

TELLICO DAM: Senator Culver has led the fight against the Tellico Dam in the Senate on two occasions this year and won both times. (You wrote him a letter of thanks.) The House has insisted that Tellico remain in the Public Works Appropriations bill, which is now in conference.

Culver may ask you whether you will veto the Public Works bill if Tellico remains in it. You should not commit yourself to a veto of the bill at this time. Tellico Dam is likely to remain in the bill; however, we were very successful in eliminating other objectionable features of the bill during Senate consideration. You should keep your options open and evaluate the legislation when it reaches your desk.

SALT: Senator Culver is one of a handful of Senators who have been active advocates of SALT II. We worked closely with him during the negotiating process and he has been perhaps the single most effective Senate supporter during the hearing process. As you may also remember he debated Senator Garn, Paul Nitze and Elmo Zumwalt on a program carried live during prime time by NBC. He did a good job and would appreciate your complimenting him again.

OTHER: Senator Culver is Chairman of the Midwestern Conference of Democratic Senators. He is up for re-election in a State which has never re-elected a Democratic Senator. State-wide polls show him only a few points ahead of one likely Republican opponent, Congressman Grassley, a very discouraging sign at this point.

NOTE:

Senator Culver will be accompanying you at all of the Iowa stops with his wife Ann, and his son Chet (13) and daughter Becca (17).

ISSUES

IOWA

General Background

- o Population of Iowa in mid-1978 was 2.9 million, making it the 26th most populous state while ranking 25th in land area. Growth in population since 1970 was 2.5%, compared with 7.3% for the nation and 4.6% for the six other states in the West North Central region.
- o Unemployment rate was 3.3% in June 1979, comparing with 6.4% for the total U.S. (both not adjusted for seasonality). Iowa's rate was down 1.9 percentage point from a year earlier, while that for the nation declined by 0.5 percentage over the same time period.
- o Employment in February was 1.31 million, unadjusted up 1.7% from a year earlier, and comparing with a 3.9% advance for the nation.
- o Income: Per capita income in 1977 was \$6,878, ranking 23rd among the states. (Per capita income for the nation averaged \$7,019.) Growth from 1976 was 11.4% for Iowa, faster than the 9.6% increase for the total U.S.
- o Industry: Iowa has a greater proportion of land devoted to farming than any other state. Three-quarters of the farm land is used for livestock. Other important farm products are corn and soybeans.

Major manufacturers include processed food, farm equipment and supplies, construction equipment, household appliances, radios and televisions, drugs and agricultural chemicals.

John Deere is the largest single employer in the state.

Energy

Background

A. Nuclear

o The state's only nuclear reactor, the Duane Arnold plant near Cedar Rapids, has been shut down since mid-1978 because of leaks in the cooling system. Repairs are in progress, but no startup date has been set.

o The Iowa Commerce Commission has developed policies that have placed a virtual moratorium on new nuclear construction until problems with nuclear waste management have been resolved.

B. Gas

o The State depends heavily on natural gas for rural space heating and agricultural crop drying. A cold winter and extended natural gas curtailments would have a major impact on the State. The Natural Gas Policy Act should increase supplies of natural gas to the State. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is now working to implement the new law.

C. Natural Resource Development

o Iowa has 25 percent of the "Grade A" farmland in the Nation and one of the strictest strip mining laws in the country. A conflict is developing between agricultural interests and coal producers over land use. Recent Federal legislation establishing the Office of Surface Mining is now being implemented. The Office will work with the States to expand coal use, but not at the expense of the environment.

D. Renewable Resources

o As part of the National Energy Act tax package, Congress has removed the four cent per gallon Federal excise tax on gasoline which contains at least 10 percent alcohol made from agricultural products or waste.

This tax incentive is expected to give impetus to greater production and use of "gasohol," and should be popular in Iowa, where gasohol use is rapidly growing. For example, during the month of March 1979, over 5 million gallons of gasohol were sold from 300 retail outlets in the State. This is more gasohol sold in the State than during all of 1978. The President has proposed extension of the exemption permanently.

E. Conservation

o In order to qualify for DOE State Energy Conservation grants, every State must implement a conservation plan which includes five mandatory measures. Iowa's plan does not include one of these mandatory measures -- Mandatory Lighting Efficiency Standards for Public Buildings. The State has until December 31, 1979, to revise the plan. The authorizing legislation gives DOE the authority to withhold conservation grant funds until the mandatory requirements are met.

F. Diesel Fuel

o Diesel fuel is still in tight supply, but the situation has eased with the assistance of Special Rule 9, which helped during the agricultural season.

Government Actions

A. Department of Energy Initiatives

o The DOE Weatherization Assistance Program funding to weatherize over 4,000 homes for low-income families and the elderly through FY 1978 totaled \$2.3 million.

o The State Energy Conservation Grants for the State through FY 1978 total \$1.6 million. This program will result in a reduction of five percent or more in the total amount of energy consumed in the State by 1980.

o For 25 years, the DOE and its predecessor agencies have supported a multiprogram national laboratory at the Iowa State University in Ames. The laboratory programs include physical research in rare elements and the Ames Research Reactor. Total funding is over \$200 million.

o DOE contracts and grants to the State during FY 1978 total \$16.8 million.

B. State and Local Initiatives

o The Iowa Legislature is finalizing a "bottle bill" which would require at least a five cent deposit on all beverage containers. As in most States, it has generated tremendous controversy, with proponents terming it an energy conservation as well as an environmental measure, while the industry claims it will lose jobs for Iowa. Because the manufacture of beverage containers is very energy intensive, the bill has major conservation implications.

o A radiation safety bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature after considerable debate. The bill authorizes State monitoring for all sources of radiation.

o Iowa has a high animal population which could be a significant source of energy in the future. A plant already exists in the State which uses chicken manure to produce methane which in turn is used to produce electricity. According to State estimates, bioconversion in Iowa has the potential to make the State energy independent by the year 2000.

o The Iowa Energy Policy Council is developing a program providing public recognition for innovative methods of energy conservation.

o The Iowa Legislature has appropriated \$200,000 for a demonstration solar unit to be installed in the Capitol complex.

o Because of the large rural population, the Energy Policy Council is working with local officials to establish a rural ride-sharing program.

Agricultural Profile

Iowa is the second agricultural state based on cash receipts to farmers. The leading commodities in order of cash receipt importance are: (a) hogs, ranking first nationally; (b) cattle and calves, ranking second; (c) corn, ranking second; (d) soybeans, ranking second. Iowa ranks eighth in the Nation in dairy products receipts.

The corn crop is late and getting later due to the cool weather -- estimates now are a week to ten days. If the cooler weather continues to delay maturity they could be running into frost problems if the usual October harvest is delayed.

Iowa has been the experiment site for a rail-to-barge shuttle system -- small rail units (15 cars or so) from interior to river. Turn around time has been shortened and it appears to be a success. Alter Barge Company and Milwaukee Railroad have been involved.

Miscellaneous item -- the Iowa State Fair runs through August 25. The Fair was the scene in 1975 of President Carter's kickoff speech in Iowa, we understand.

Soviet Purchases Embargo: Are we going to let the Soviets purchase all the corn they desire? Crop supply here would indicate we will be able to do so. Recently there has been a rumor that we have embargoed corn sales to Russia. Nothing could be further from the truth, despite the fact that Farmers Union, AAM, and Senator Jepsen have tried to keep the idea alive in Iowa. The rumor came about because we expanded the Russian agreement by increasing it by 10 million metric tons of wheat, but did not announce a similar increase of corn. In truth, the Russians showed no interest in corn purchases at this time. We offered to talk with them about corn anytime; the regularly scheduled talks in October were suggested as a good time.

Prices: Are generally pleased with prices but have the usual concerns about prices declining. Hog prices have dropped, due to large supply.

Property Taxes: Iowa statute limits homeowner and farm tax assessments to 6 percent, but this doesn't reach to commercial property. There is a move to increase commercial to possibly 18 percent. Small businesses are very concerned.

AAM: Activity is off a good deal.

Iowa Agriculture

Census Data

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number of farms	129,404	140,354
Number of farms with value of sales \$40,000 and over	50,020	23,833
Average value of sales per farm	\$48,501	\$26,045
Average farm size	255 acres	239 acres
Average age of operator	49.7 years	48.5 years

Crops and weather conditions in the Corn Belt

Iowa's weather condition has been typical of the Corn Belt Region. The week ending April 29 was cold with considerable cloudiness and frequent showers. The topsoil and subsoil moisture are adequate to surplus. The cold-wet climatic conditions have delayed field operations and planting. Plowing is about 15 percent behind normal. As of April 29 very few fields of corn are planted (less than 1 percent), normally 11 percent of the acreage is seeded. This has probably helped sign-up for the feed grain program in Iowa, which ASCS now thinks could exceed last year's level. Oat acreage is 58 percent seeded as compared to the normal of 79 percent.

These weather conditions make the diesel fuel problem all the more critical. Once farmers get into the field, they will want to plant day and night. Any holdup because of fuel shortages will create a major bottleneck, and front page news.

Farm Program Facts for Iowa -- 1978 Crop

- o Disaster payments - \$2.6 million
- o Feed grain diversion payments - \$123.4 million
- o Agricultural Conservation Program - \$7.0 million
- o CCC corn loans: 1977 crop - 127.9 million bushels
(8.0 million bushels delivered to CCC)
1978 crop - 122.5 million bushels
- o Farm storage facility loans (FY78) - \$79.4 million
for 81.6 million bushel capacity
- o Corn in farmer-owned grain reserve:
 - 1977 crop - 129.5 million bushels
 - 1978 crop - 43.0 million bushels

Livestock Situation

Hogs. Increased pork production and lower pork prices are expected for the rest of 1979. Production should increase gradually through the third quarter, with larger increases starting in the fourth quarter. A recent USDA survey indicates that the ~~inventory of hogs and pigs is up 13 percent from a year earlier.~~ This is the largest March 1 inventory since 1971.

The number of market hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds was up about 11 percent and the number weighing less than 60 pounds was up 14 percent. The heavier hogs will mainly be marketed in the second quarter, so April-June pork production may be up 10-12 percent. The lighter hogs will mainly move to market during the third quarter; thus, July-September pork production may be up 14 percent or more.

Farmers indicated that the number of sows farrowing during the spring may be up 24 percent from a year ago. These pigs are expected to be marketed during the last quarter of this year and at lighter weights than they were last year, so production may be up 18-22 percent in the last quarter.

The increase in production will tend to lower pork prices during the remainder of the year. Retail pork prices may fall about 5 percent below year-earlier levels by the fourth quarter. Market hog prices are expected to fall faster than retail prices and may fall to the low \$40's by the fourth quarter of 1979.

Cattle. The outlook for cow-calf producers continues to improve after 4 years of losses. The January 1 inventory of beef cows was down 5 percent from last year as producers continued to cull beef cows. However, substantial increases in yearling and calf prices, the result of more calves and yearlings being retained on grass and smaller numbers, is encouraging herd rebuilding. The 1980 cow inventory is expected to be up about 3 percent. Though at a more modest rate, the total cattle inventory is expected to increase during 1979.

Placements on feed during the winter quarter were 10 percent under last year. Last year placements increased in May and June as cattle came off the wheat graze out program, however, due to high feeder cattle prices fewer cattle will be available off wheat. Any sustained increase in feedlot placements is unlikely before late summer when forage supplies diminish. The number of cattle going on feed in the fourth quarter may increase 8 to 10 percent over last fall.

Fed and feeder cattle prices are expected to remain high through the quarter. Increased beef production and more importantly increased competition from pork and broilers will decrease prices in the fourth quarter. Fed cattle prices are expected to average \$76 in the third quarter before declining to about \$73 in the fourth quarter.

Retail beef prices are expected to decline slightly in the fourth quarter. Overall retail beef prices are expected to increase about 25 percent in 1979 compared to 1978.

o Reestimates of USDA Price Support Levels: On March 12, 1979, the USDA announced that Iowa farmers could expect to receive from \$23 to \$35 million in corn deficiency payments. This would have been based on a per bushel rate of from 4 to 6 cents.

On April 3, 1979 the USDA changed the earlier figure to about 3 cents per bushel for a total of only \$18 million. This change created a credibility problem in the minds of many Iowans because of the substantial reduction of rate and total funds. They also questioned whether or not the USDA original high estimate was made in order to cause a greater signup for the coming program year.

o Publicity on SBA and FmHA Farm Disaster Loans: Following the 1977 drought, both SBA and FmHA made disaster loans to farmers in Iowa as well as other states. The SBA loans carried a low 3% rate. The Des Moines Register carried lists of SBA loans in excess of \$100,000 each. SBA made 14,244 loans in the state of Iowa for a total of about \$339,800,000. So many of the loans went to wealthy farmers that Representative Berkley Bedell, Iowa, refers to the SBA loans as "welfare for the wealthy". One of the loans in excess of \$100,000 went to the FmHA State Director of Iowa. He resigned effective April 20, 1979.

o Deficiency Payments of Farm Commodities: There is much discontent about the size of deficiency payments farmers received on their 1978 corn production. The purpose of the payments is to make up the difference between target prices and actual prices received.

Targets announced last fall were five to ten cents per bushel below what had been generally expected. Cost of production is to be a consideration in the determination of target prices, and farmers felt that this element did not receive adequate consideration. The discontent has resurfaced now as the payments are being distributed.

It has been mentioned that even the small amount of one cent per bushel would have added six million dollars in Iowa.

o Federal Purchases of Beef: There is unhappiness among Iowa cattlemen over the Administration's announcement that the Federal government will cut back its beef purchases. Iowa is one of the largest beef producing States in the nation. Obviously if the Federal actions result in increased pork purchases the large pork industry in Iowa would have a much more favorable reaction.

Rail Transportation

There is a serious problem in Iowa concerning rail transport for corn and soybean products. This is due to a boxcar and fuel shortage, and the deterioration of the tracks. Because the market prices for these products fluctuates so much, there are often times when there are periods of high prices and no transportation available for the products.

This situation is exacerbated in Iowa due to the following conditions:

- o Three of the main lines serving Iowa (the Chicago Northwestern, Rock Island, and Milwaukee Railroads) are experiencing serious financial trouble. The Rock Island and Milwaukee Railroads are in bankruptcy. There are substantial quantities of grain in the areas served by these lines which may not be moved.

- o The employees of the Rock Island line are in mediation over their contract and may go on strike this Saturday (8-18-79). If that occurs, the Administration will be asked to invoke the 60 day cooling off provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

- o The wheat states experienced a near record crop this year and many rail cars are still in the area transporting grain. Iowa expects a record corn crop and would like those cars in Iowa to help empty their elevators.

The Administration can point to the following actions it has taken to assist with this problem:

- o We have put about \$120 million into improving the Chicago Northwestern trackwork, much of which is in Iowa.

- o We have also assisted in the repair and acquisition of rail cars. Much of this repair work is taking place in the Clinton, Iowa shops.

- o We are working with other railroad companies to assist them in acquiring the tracks of the Milwaukee Railroads.

- o We have offered financial assistance to the Rock Island and are hopeful that this money can be accepted under the terms of their bankruptcy.

ALCOHOL FUEL (GASOHOL)

There is a very high degree of interest in the gasohol issue throughout the midwest. This interest is motivated by a couple factors: (1) a desire on the part of the farm community for increased prices for those farm products that might be used as feedstock and (2) a general concern over the need to assure rural energy users greater independence from outside energy sources, sources that are becoming increasingly unreliable. Beyond these appeals, gasohol is much less of an abstraction than many other alternative sources of energy. Over 800 retail outlets in 28 States now market gasohol. In March of this year, gasohol sales represented about 2.5 percent of all gasoline sold in the State of Iowa.

The Administration has taken a number of steps to further the development and production of alcohol fuels:

- o Recommendation that the current 4¢ per gallon excise tax exemption for gasoline/alcohol blends be extended permanently.
- o Loan guarantees of \$30 million by the USDA for two pilot projects.
- o A 10 percent additional investment tax credit for facilities that convert alternative substances or feedstocks into synthetic liquid fuels.

- o An \$11 million loan and grant program to help in the construction of 100 small scale plants to produce alcohol fuels.

- o Use of alcohol fuels by Federal vehicles wherever feasible.

- o Presidential directive, to simplify and reduce Federal reporting requirements for alcohol fuel producers.

- o Allocation of CETA positions to help build energy production facilities.

- o DOE research and development funding on alcohol fuels increased from \$2.9 million in FY 1977 to \$24.9 million in FY 1980. USDA is programming nearly \$6 million in FY 1980 for this purpose.

We have been working with Congressman Bedell and Senator Stewart among others on the development of new legislative authority. We have agreed to support enactment of a 2-year authority for the USDA to make direct loans for the construction of small and intermediate scale (up to \$3 million) alcohol plants. We have proposed that this authority be funded at \$100 million for each of the 2 years. In addition, Bedell and Stewart are pressing for increased loans for large scale plants and for

increased research activity. We will be trying to work out a mutually satisfactory position over the next 2 to 4 weeks. Given the very high degree of political interest in this topic, we believe it would be a mistake to have a confrontation with the Congress over this issue.

Dubuque

Population: 61,754

Congressman: Thomas Tauke (R)

Major Issues

U.S. v. Dubuque

On January 15, 1979 the Justice Department filed suit against the city of Dubuque for violation of water pollution permit requirements. EPA has asked for penalties of \$10,000 per day against the city. In July the parties met and discussed the issue and it may soon be resolved. This can be avoided for discussion as the matter is under litigation.

Snow Removal

Many residents are still upset that the Federal government denied the city emergency aid for snow removal last winter.

General Information

Historical Preservation and Restoration

The city has been actively involved in restoring and preserving older buildings. The city recently opened the Five Flags Civic Center.

Catholic Population

The city is heavily Catholic, with several convents, a seminary, and a Catholic college. They are very interested in the tuition tax credit, which the Administration has not supported.

Right to Life

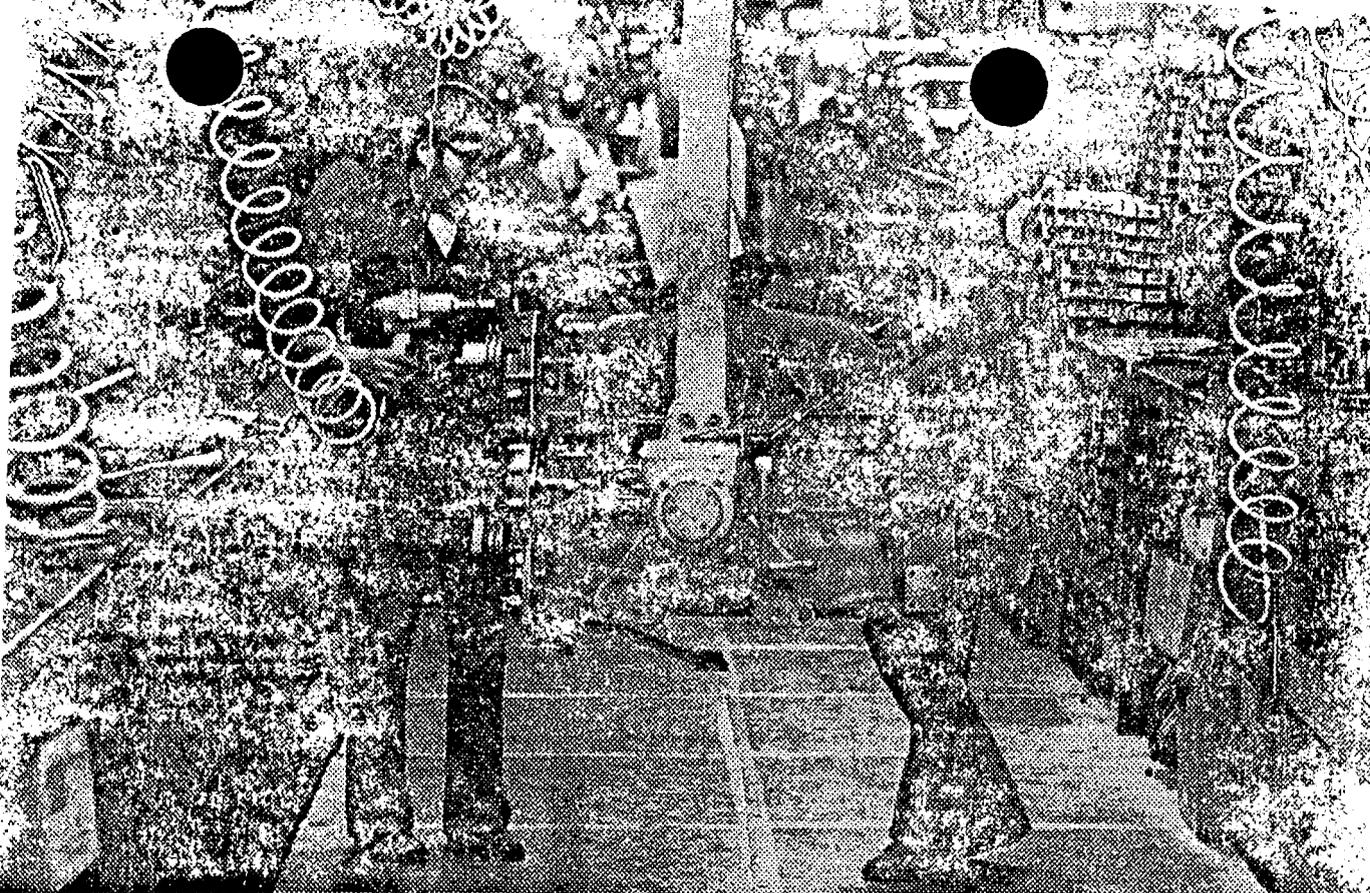
There is a very strong right to life organization in Dubuque and they may appear at the dock for a demonstration.

Chip Carter Visit

Chip Carter was in Dubuque last Sunday (8-12-79) for a campaign reception. It went quite well. The locally-brewed Pickett's Beer was served (see below). He spent the night at the home of Ed and Marian Rolle (pronounced "Rawlee").

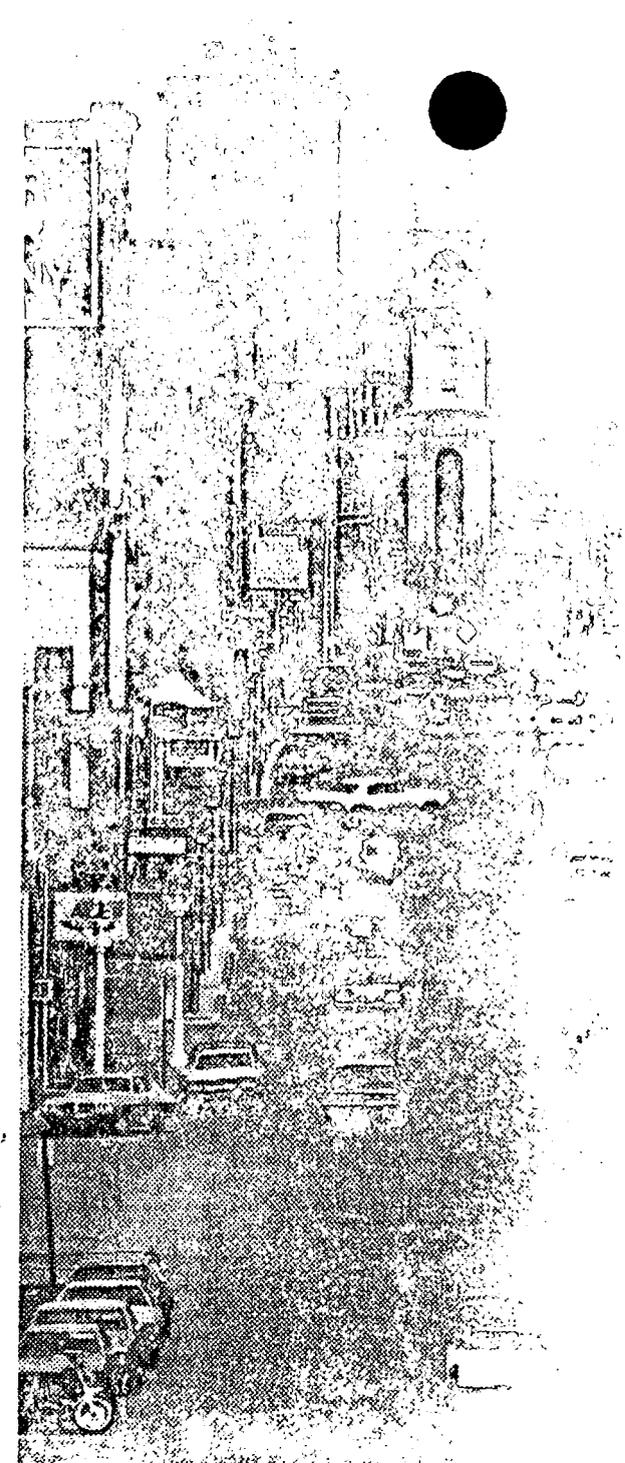
F.I.S.T. Movie

The movie F.I.S.T. was filmed in Dubuque at the Pickett's brewery and Ziggy's Bar. Residents are still pleased about the attention this brought the city.



Photos by Jon Jacobson for The Washington Post

Working at John Deere, largest employer in Dubuque: A union leader calls it "monotony, boredom and regimentation."



In Tidy Dubuque, Money and Malaise

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Staff Writer

DUBUQUE, Iowa—The trim lawns, neat brick and clapboard houses, the basketball hoops in every other backyard here all attest to a tidy, contented community, a cliché of the American heartland.

The huge parking lot at Hempstead High School, crowded with the cars of youngsters, is awesome evidence of prosperity. "Money's good here," people say. It is.

At John Deere, the farm machine maker and largest employer in the county, the average blue-collar pay is \$9.67

an hour, more than \$20,000 a year. The Dubuque Packing Co., a large family-owned meat packer and second-largest employer, is forced to follow suit. Pay on the killing lines and elsewhere last year averaged \$20,239.

"We have more millionaires for our size"—population is 62,000 in the city, 96,000 in the county—"than any other place in the U.S.," boasts Mayor Richard Wertzberger. He doubles as sales manager in the canned foods division of Dubuque Packing.

On the lawn in front of Hempstead High a billboard proclaims: "Good Co-

ing Superstates — Boys State Bowling Champs."

This is precisely the tone of booster-optimism that a reporter away from the United States for most of the 1970s would expect to find in an Iowa town.

It is a quality seldom glimpsed in Northern Europe, the reporter's beat for nearly eight years. There, a sense of irony, even tragedy, is far more common. The style is much more likely to be understatement and self-mockery. The Europeans, moreover, seem to have a surer sense of identity, even of class, of who they are and where they came

See DUBUQUE, A4, Col. 1

Main Street in Dubuque, where inflation is eating at

Dubuque—A Norman Rockwell

DUBUQUE, From A1

from. They seem to feel less need to proclaim themselves and their virtues.

But just below Dubuque's surface, an appearance that Norman Rockwell might have painted, lies something else, an uneasiness, a cluster of concerns, a malaise that is startling.

People here are worried about youngsters who come to school with beer, wine and even vodka in their thermos bottles. They are disturbed by the growing number of working wives and the growing number of juvenile delinquents. They are shocked at rising divorce in a city where two of three residents are Catholic. They have trouble understanding their young who live openly together, unmarried. They sense a loss of community whose visible sign now is the concrete-been-plastic jumble in what was once a graceful, elm-shaded town center.

Dorothea Green is 55, office manager for Dubuque's county attorney and vice chairman of the county's Democratic Party. She says:

"People are less caring about their neighbors. It used to be when there was a death in the family, people sat up all night, brought so much food you didn't know where to put it. Not anymore. People have too much going for themselves.

"He's on the night shift. She's on the day shift. Kids come home from school to empty houses. The parents—they think they're providing if they give the kids material goods."

Esther Tauke is 62, a community service adviser for the Agency on the Aging. Her son is the new Republican congressman from the 2nd District, embracing Dubuque. She says:

"Religion doesn't cut as deep, especially in the Catholic Church. When I was younger, we lived by the rules of the church. The world has become so much more secularized. TV has a lot to do with it. You see such permissiveness. I have friends who openly say their children are living with a boy or girl. It's the college crowd."

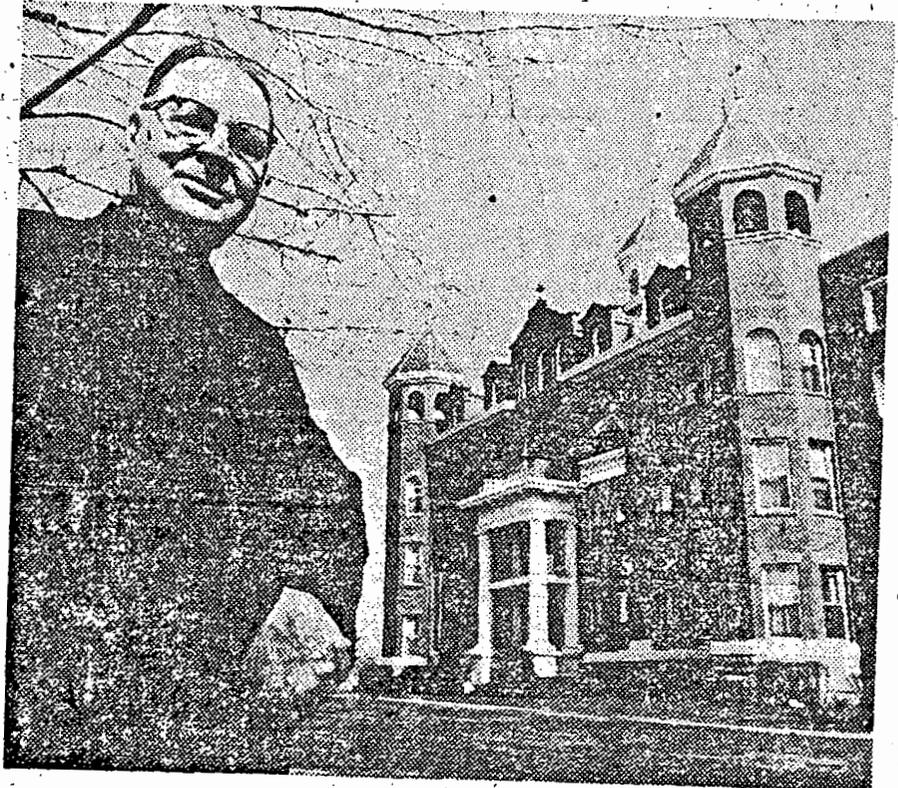
Pat Dillon is 39, and for eight years has been the president of the strong United Auto Workers Local 94 at John Deere, with 5,900 members today.

"Guys used to have pride in work," he says. "Not anymore. Sure, some older guys still worry when a younger guy scratches a hood. But there's too much repetition and too many pressures on the job."

"Monotony, boredom and regimentation," he says, lie behind an increase in alcoholism at the plant. "Regimentation by the company and maybe the union. Guys feel frustrated. They look to the bottle for a source of comfort."



A sign of prosperity in Dubuque is a high school parking lot packed with a



Sigwarth: There is "less-neighborhood and more flux. People are by themselves."

...tion by the company and may be the
...ion. Guys feel frustrated. They look
...to the bottle for a source of comfort."

* They also insist, says Dillon, on
...breaking away from their routine, on
...having more leisure. Saturday work
...Deere earns time and a half, nearly
...an hour. But the rank and file, he
...says, will no longer accept a require-
...ment that they work on Saturday at
...Deere's order. Local 94 will make as a
...major bargaining demand this fall the
...right to choose whether to work Sat-
...urday, even at the premium rate.

In Coventry, in Birmingham and
...other British industrial towns this
...sentiment is understood. British fac-
...tory workers are staging their own
...quiet rebellion against dull labor, so
...British industry is the least pro-
...ductive in the European Common Mar-
...ket. British unions slow down assem-
...bly lines, insist on five men for tasks
...that three could perform. Like the
...Deere workers, they are sacrificing in-
...come and its command over goods for
...leisure. The difference lies in the Brit-
...ish worker's demand for leisure on—
...not off—the job.

The concerns of Dubuque—the ero-
...sion of the work ethic; a decline in
...neighborliness; alcoholism and unmar-
...ried couples—would never have been
...painted by Rockwell. They surely are
...not what Harold Ross had in mind
...when he dismissed the place as the
...quintessence of provincialism. His
...New Yorker magazine, he proclaimed
...more than 50 years ago, "will not be
...edited for the little old lady from
...Dubuque."

Now, jets and television have so
...crowded the distance that Dubuque
...can tease the New Yorker. Fifteen
...years ago, the town named its civic
...greeter, Mrs. Delbert Hayford, as
..."The Little Old Lady From Dubuque."
...The magazine even has 113 subscrib-
...ers in the city.

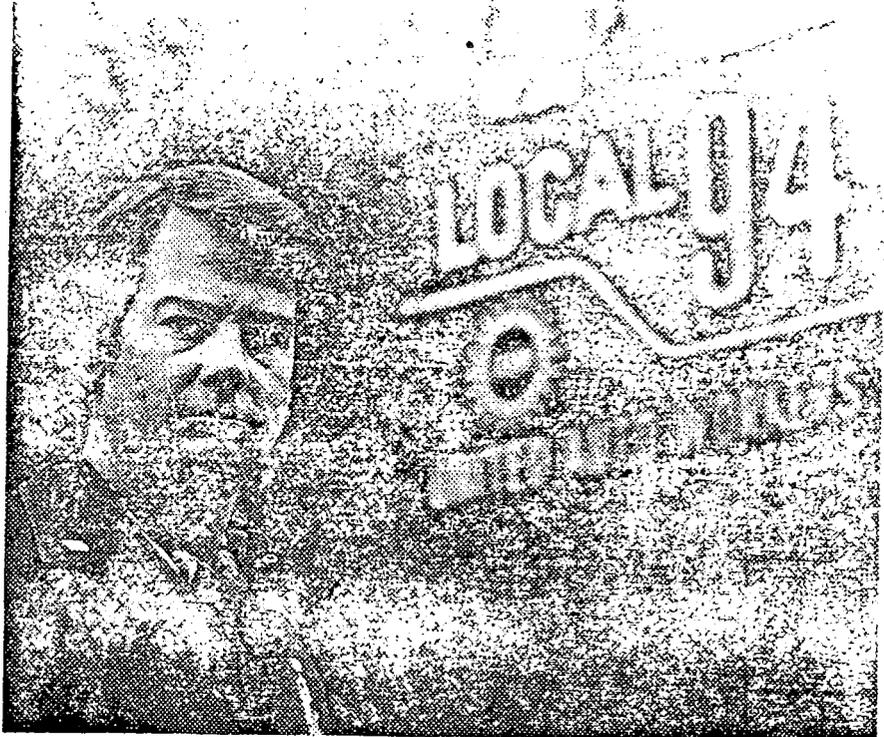
Even in 1925, this Mississippi River
...town was notable. The descendants of
...German and Irish immigrants,
...brought over to work the lead mines
...in the early 19th century, were not
...about to give up their traditional wine
...and beer for an absurd national Pro-
...hibition law. Taverns ran wide open,
...colleagues of Al Capone kept a genial
...eye on the proceedings from the
...fourth floor of the Julien hotel, and
...City Island, lying between the Illinois
...and Iowa banks, became known as
..."Ginmill Island" in honor of its chief
...industry.

When Iowa went dry in the 1960s,
...Dubuque continued to go its own way.
...At the country club, a leading mem-
...ber recalls, an annual payment of \$1-
...000 assured advance word of any raid,
...keeping the bar open.

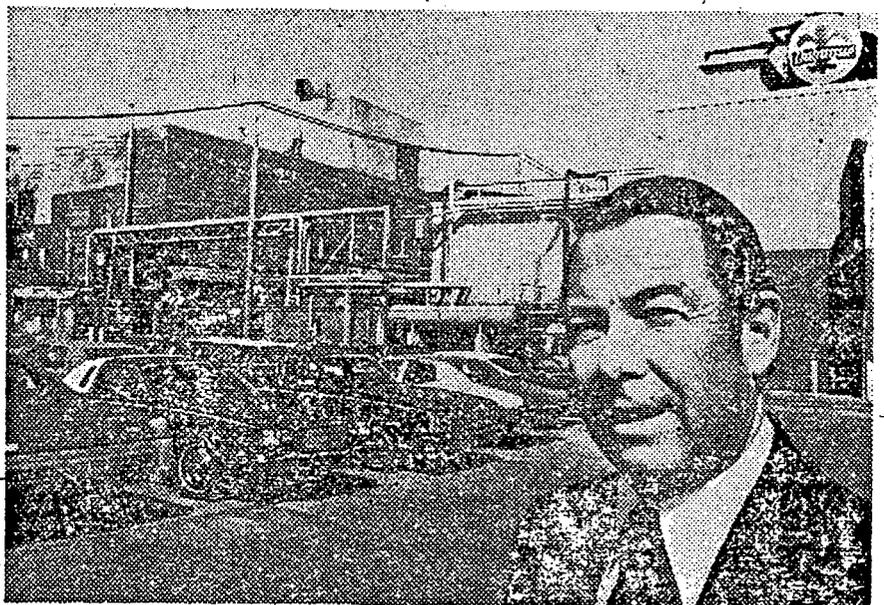
But now alcoholism has become so
...visible a menace at all age levels here,
...organizations have sprung up to com-
...bat it. At the Deere plant, manage-
...ment and the UAW run a joint com-
...mittee to spot workers with drinking
...problems.

The files are confidential, but Dil-
...lon acknowledges that more than 100
...a year on the assembly line are gently
...urged to seek help.

They might consult the Tri-County
...Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
...Board. One of its nine subunits



UAW leader Dillon: "There's too much repetition and too many pressures . . ."



Mayor Wertzberger: "Something's gone wrong here. I can't put my finger on it."

wife because he couldn't control his
...drinking. Walsh is now 39 and runs a
...successful firm counseling manage-
...ment. He will not take even a social
...glass.

Through all these conversations in
...what is still a friendly town by day
...(Mayor Wertzberger says old people
...are rightly fearful now of walking
...alone at night in the South End or on
...Central Avenue), where strangers are
...likely to be greeted with "Hi," is a sin-
...gle, insistent theme: the breakdown in
...values is somehow linked to inflation,
...the breakdown of money as a store
...and measure of value.

Robert Kehl, who began with a res-
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But Doris Hintgen, who sits on the
...board of the county's Social Services
...Department, says her agency is receiv-

TWEEK LEFT

BEST

BEST
Specials
Expire
April 30th

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...and its...
 leisure. The difference lies in the British worker's demand for leisure on—not off—the job.

The concerns of Dubuque—the erosion of the work ethic; a decline in neighborliness; alcoholism and unmarried couples—would never have been painted by Rockwell. They surely are not what Harold Ross had in mind when he dismissed the place as the quintessence of provincialism. His New Yorker magazine, he proclaimed more than 50 years ago, "will not be edited for the little old lady from Dubuque."

Now, jets and television have so narrowed the distance that Dubuque can tease the New Yorker. Fifteen years ago, the town named its civic greeter, Mrs. Delbert Hayford, as "The Little Old Lady From Dubuque." The magazine even has 113 subscribers in the city.

Even in 1925, this Mississippi River town was notable. The descendants of German and Irish immigrants, brought over to work the lead mines in the early 19th century, were not about to give up their traditional wine and beer for an absurd national Prohibition law. Taverns ran wide open, colleagues of Al Capone kept a genial eye on the proceedings from the fourth floor of the Julien hotel, and City Island, lying between the Illinois and Iowa banks, became known as "Ginmill Island" in honor of its chief industry.

When Iowa went dry in the 1960s, Dubuque continued to go its own way. At the country club, a leading member recalls, an annual payment of \$1,000 assured advance word of any raid, keeping the bar open.

But now alcoholism has become so visible a menace at all age levels here, organizations have sprung up to combat it. At the Deere plant, management and the UAW run a joint committee to spot workers with drinking problems.

The files are confidential, but Dillon acknowledges that more than 100 a year on the assembly line are gently urged to seek help.

They might consult the Tri-County Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Board. One of its nine volunteer members is John Walsh, who speaks with the passion of a convert. Youngsters, he says, have turned from drugs to drink because "it's easier to get hold of and cheaper."

"It's a macho thing here," he says. "You sit and talk about how stoned you get."

For the county as a whole, Walsh estimates 8,000 persons—one in 12—need alcohol to get through the day.

"It's been here for years and years," Walsh says. "It's become more intense with the young."

Walsh comes by his... naturally. At 26, he was the youngest senator in the state legislature. Six years later, he had lost his political career and his

UAW leader Dillon: "There's too much repetition and too many pressures . . ."



Mayor Wertzberger: "Something's gone wrong here. I can't put my finger on it."

wife because he couldn't control his drinking. Walsh is now 39 and runs a successful firm counseling management. He will not take even a social glass.

Through all these conversations in what is still a friendly town by day (Mayor Wertzberger says old people are rightly fearful now of walking alone at night in the South End or on Central Avenue), where strangers are likely to be greeted with "Hi," is a single, insistent theme: the breakdown in values is somehow linked to inflation, the breakdown of money as a store and measure of value.

Robert Kehl, who began with a restaurant—"Roberts Smorgastable" and a Mississippi cruise boat—"Roberts River Rides"—to become one of Dubuque's most successful real estate operators, talks of the corrosive effects of ever-rising prices.

"You can't retire. And what are your savings worth. If you're in the rat race, you're OK. But you can't afford to get out. You've got to get into something that's with it. Like real estate. The dollars in the bank are no good. People, they're living better than they ever lived in their lives. But there's no good solid base anywhere. They're just waiting for it to blow. There's no control. Everything's going wild."

His wife Ruth, counts the change in her neighborhood. Thirteen years ago on Oeth Court, she remembers, four wives worked. Today, there are 22, partly to live up to their \$100,000 homes, partly out of boredom.

Almost alone, Dillon, the union leader, defends the rising number of women in offices and even factories. "It means opportunities for their kids like college, they couldn't have in the past."

But Doris Hintgen, who sits on the board of the county's Social Services Department, says her agency is receiv-

TWO WEEK LEFT

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Specials
Expire
April 28th

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 10-6 Sat., 12-5 Sun.



Pendant: 14 karat yellow
gold points, alternating
brushed and polished

All Town Tinged With Malaise



Photos by Jon Jacobson for The Washington Post

Automobiles driven by students. "Money's good here," people say, and it is.

ing many more calls complaining of neglected children. She blames it in part on mothers worn out by the demands of jobs.

Statistics support the view that the social fabric Dubuque is fraying. In the past five years, the county's juvenile authorities have seen the number of cases sent to them annually rise nearly 60 percent, from 769 to 1,213. To be sure, this total includes relatively harmless matters like truancy. But a substantial share is theft, drug and alcohol misuse and, lately, armed offenses.

At the Dubuque County Courthouse, the number of divorce cases on record there has risen steadily for 10 years. In that decade, it has more than tripled, from 95 in 1968 to 304 in 1978.

In a pleasant, pillared home for retired priests, Msgr. Anthony Sigwarth chomps on a cigar and beams at the plaques given him by grateful civic groups. He recalls the successful fights he led to save neighborhood communities threatened with developers' "improvements." He remembers with glee how he stopped one architect from putting eight-story high buildings in the Washington neighborhood, where "people had their own little world."

Bernard D. Nossiter recently returned to the United States after almost eight years as The Washington Post's North European correspondent based in London.

"Something's gone wrong here. I can't put my finger on it."

Dillon of the UAW is almost alone in proposing answers for problems, in trying to curb malaise through a bargaining contract.

He wants to make the factory "more comfortable and more productive. If all you do is spin a lug, you don't have to think about the job, you don't give a s--- to hell with it."

"But give guys responsibility and they'll meet the challenge."

Dillon describes the changes he seeks. A major innovation would organize workers in teams of six or so, all laboring on a single assembly or unit of a tractor. Each could then take turns at a different task and all might gain a sense of achievement, of completing a finished whole. More modest

proposals would fill the factory with music, provide a barber shop and small post office, set up vending machines for newspapers, sandwiches and the like.

He is interested to hear that Volvo, the Swedish auto maker, has tried to humanize a factory in the provincial town of Kalmar. Volvo, like Deere and the auto companies in Detroit, has been plagued with absenteeism and quits. Even at high wages, Swedish workers will not stay put on an assembly line.

The Kalmar plant abolishes the assembly line. An entire unit, for example an engine block, rides on an electrically driven pad to a team of workers. They decide what job they will perform and rotate the tasks among themselves.

The Kalmar plant is clean and brightly painted, bound by picture windows, filled with rock music but otherwise quiet. Dillon, however, is disappointed to hear that so far it has made only a marginal difference to workers' attitudes. Absenteeism is slightly better than Volvo's average elsewhere; productivity is about the same. Swedish workers say that a factory is still a factory, that a choice of 12 dull jobs is not all that much better than doing one. The UAW leader, however, is not easily deterred and will push his ideas in union gatherings.

Dubuque's biggest booster should be its most powerful man, Robert C. Wahlert. His family owns the billion-dollar-plus meat packing concern. At 66, he is erect, a white-haired, white-goateed patriarch, ordering—not soliciting—a customer over the telephone to New York.

In one breath, Wahlert says, "This is the best goddamn city in the U.S." But in the next, he remembers that it was "a pretty town," with the elms softening the romantic, Grant-era mansions on Locust Street and elsewhere. Now, he complains, cars have taken the place of elms and it is not as pretty anymore.

"I still think it's the best damn town in the U.S. I raised four kids here."

Then Wahlert recalls that two of his sons are getting divorced.

"I raised 'em as Catholics, sent 'em to Catholic schools. It's unbelievable. I can't understand it. I don't know. I don't know."

"My sense of values are confused—to say the least."

ers "improvements." He remembers with glee how he stopped one architect from putting eight-story high rises into the Washington neighborhood, a place where "people had their feet on the ground."

Somehow, Sigwarth was looking the other way when urban renewal planners put down a concrete pedestrian mall in the heart of Main Street. There are still two gaping, block-square lots, cheerless and unwanted.

In Social Democratic Scandinavia and Britain, the same plaint is heard. Handsome, state-subsidized high-rise apartments in the suburbs of Stockholm and Copenhagen are much cleaner and roomier than the old brownstones of the workers' quarters. But they are also antiseptic, boring and somehow less satisfying. This is why Denmark's premier, Anker Jorgensen, almost a politician by accident, refuses to move from the worker's home where he grew up.

In Britain, the tower blocks of urban renewal have cut off family from family, encouraging a spiteful, Clockwork Orange hostility that breeds vandalism and crime. The National Front, a British equivalent of the Ku Klux Klan, flourishes in these soulless structures. In contrast, the grim rowhouse ghettos of Belfast, Protestant and Catholic alike, keep their people despite the violence of the town. Each street is a neighborhood where mothers can keep an eye on each other's children, where there is comfort from neighbors when the man of the house is "lifted" or arrested.

Sigwarth's biggest regret is the Kennedy Mall, a huge concrete parking lot bounded by concrete boxes that sell things. Three miles west of the town center, the mall is grim but convenient, another lure pulling people from a center, an agora, that cements community.

"It all militates against neighborhood," says Sigwarth. "It means less neighborhood and more flux. People are by themselves. They don't socialize."

Sigwarth, however, is not simply a man of 77 who sees all change as perverse. He also remembers when German youngsters in his parish fought pitched battles with their Irish neighbors, when Lutheran preachers regularly denounced Catholics in "stem-winders" from their pulpits.

But all this has changed. "Religious prejudice in this city is dying down," he says, and it is hard to find disagreement.

Priests and ministers now preach in each other's churches and hold combined prayer services. Catholic, Lutheran and Presbyterian seminarians share a common library and take some courses together. Dubuque's Lutheran, Episcopalian and Catholic clergy are discussing a common form of communion.

Even so, a Dubuque booster such as Mayor Wertzberger acknowledges,

ganize workers in teams of six or so, all laboring on a single assembly or unit of a tractor. Each could then take turns at a different task and all might gain a sense of achievement, of completing a finished whole. More modest

"I raised 'em as Catholics, sent 'em to Catholic schools. It's unbelieveable I can't understand it. I don't know."
"My sense of values are confused to say the least."

CORRECTION

In our supplement in today's paper, on page 1 the Embers charcoal should have been Imperial charcoal. On page 2 the Spic & Span 54 oz. should have been \$1.49 and the 16 oz. amber glasses are not available. On page 3 the National cellulose sponges should be pack of 12. On page 4 the YSL cosmetic bag is not available, the Revlon Flex shampoo should be 16 oz. and the Miss Breck hair spray 9 oz. should be 99c. On page 6 the G.E. Pro-6 hardyer is not available due to asbestos content. On page 7 the Rolly upholstery cleaner should be 14 oz. and the Keller webbed aluminum chair should be \$7.99. On page 8 the Franzus voltage converter should have been \$8.99. Due to the recent truckers strike, some merchandise will be late in arriving. We regret any inconvenience it may cause our customers.

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Burlington

Population: 29,806

Congressman: Jim Leach (R-1st)

General Background

Burlington is known as one of Iowa's oldest cities and was the first capital of the Iowa Territory. John MacCormally, Editor of the Burlington Hawk-Eye was the first person to support the Carter campaign editorially in 1976. Mr. MacCormally was one of the visitors at the recent Camp David Summit. Harry Baxter, Des Moines County Democratic Chairman, is a Carter Appointee to the West Point Board of Visitors.

Burlington was recently profiled on the CBS Evening News as a city that supported the President strongly (55%) in 1976. Mayor Tom Diewood appeared and indicated continued support for President Carter.

Employment

In June, 1979 Burlington's employment reached an estimated 13,550, a slight gain from a year ago. From June, 1978 to June, 1979 nonagriculture employment advanced 2.1 percent in Burlington, 2.6 percent statewide, and 3.2 percent annually.

Unemployment

In June, 1979, an estimated 600 persons were unemployed in Burlington, or about 4.2 percent of the labor force.

Major Issues

Steamboat Walk

Steamboat Walk is a downtown mall in Burlington. Since 1972 a total of \$9 million in HUD funds have been spent for the mall and rehabilitation of the Maple Hills area. The mall project was, and still is, a divisive issue in the city. A regional shopping center west of the city has drained retail dollars from downtown. The mall is an effort to make downtown competitive with the shopping center.

Neighborhood Strategy Area

Burlington is the only city in Iowa to be conditionally approved for a neighborhood Strategy Area Program. Section 8 (HUD) funding will be used to upgrade World War II (low-income and elderly) temporary housing in the Flint Hills Manor neighborhood.

Title IX Review

The Kansas City Office for Civil Rights recently completed a Title IX (Sex discrimination prohibition) review of the Burlington public school system. No letter of findings has been drafted.

Wastewater Treatment Facility

The city is preparing plans for a \$13.5 million wastewater treatment plant. The city wants to dump it's sludge on the grounds of the nearby Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. The State and EPA approved this but the Army denied permission on the basis of their policy of not accepting wastes they do not generate, and their concern about the city's ability to maintain treatment. The best response to this issue is to promise to press for better EPA-DOD cooperation concerning the use of Army lands for sludge disposal.

William M. Black Dredge

Burlington has made one of four requests for the excess historic Army Corps of Engineers Dredge, the "William M. Black". Missouri and Iowa have both expressed interest in this dredge, which is eligible for the National Historic Register. A favorable decision is likely to be made.

Municipal Swimming Pool

The new municipal swimming pool is solar heated.

Soil Conservation Project

Federal, State, and local agencies are engaged in an important energy and soil conservation demonstration project in Burlington. Some 7,500 acres on the U.S. Army's Burlington Ordnance Plant Grounds are being cultivated by the no-tillage method, which prevents soil erosion and saves energy by eliminating much of the need for heavy farm machinery. Farmers who lease the land from the Ordnance Plant must agree to use no-till cropping.

Davenport

Population: 99,941

Congressman: Jim Leach (R-1st)

General Background

Davenport, the fourth largest city in Iowa, is the metropolis of the Quad-cities. The Quad-cities is a three-county metropolitan area in Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois. In addition to Davenport, the major cities are Bettendorf, Iowa; Moline and Rock Island, Illinois. The Quad-cities SMSA (pop. 375,000) is the largest metropolitan area on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Davenport is the only city in Iowa which has partisan city elections. The mayor is Charles Wright, a democrat; the city council is predominately republican. Davenport is more industrialized than most Iowa cities and is less dependent on agriculture. Davenport has within its environs terminals of several major grain companies, i.e., Pillsbury, Ralston Purina, Agri-Associates, Alter Company, and Tabor Grain Company, all members of National Grain and Feed.

Employment

In June 1979 Davenport's nonagriculture employment advanced 3.7 percent, higher than the statewide (2.6) or national (3.2) rates.

Unemployment (All rates not seasonally adjusted)

In June, 1979 an estimated 7,891 persons were unemployed, or about 4.3% of the labor force.

Major Issues

Community Development Grants

Davenport has received over \$6 million in CDBG (Block Grants) money since 1975. This money has been used for housing rehabilitation and neighborhood preservation. Activists from the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) have challenged Davenport's proposal to spend \$182,000 in CDBG funds in the village of East Davenport. ACORN would rather spend the money on low-income families in the inner city. The city has resubmitted the proposal to HUD documenting how low and moderate income persons will benefit from the East Davenport project. ACORN may demonstrate at the visit.

Urban Development Action Grant

A \$2.7 million UDAG has been held over for Davenport until the next funding round (September 1979). It will be used for a downtown revitalization program which involves construction of a community activities and performing arts center. Private investment is projected to total \$27.5 million for revitalization of two major downtown hotels and retail and commercial space. Included in the project is the U.S. Federal Building which is being modernized.

Federal Employees Parking Requirement

A group of Federal employees may demonstrate at the Davenport stop. About 7500 civilian employees work at the Rock Island Arsenal which is located on an island and is not served by public transportation. They will protest the 5.5% pay cap for Federal employees. They feel the requirement for Federal employees to start paying for parking is unfair in their case. They would probably qualify for an exemption from the requirement.

Flood Plain Control

There is serious concern in Davenport over flood plain control. The city council passed a resolution for a flood wall to be constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers. The flood wall projects barely meets the cost/benefit requirements of the Corps. Funding for the project is currently being considered in Congress.

STATISTICAL DATA - IOWA

	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Davenport</u>	<u>Dubuque</u>	<u>McGregor</u>
<u>Population:</u>					
TOTAL	2,860,686	29,806	99,941	61,754	2,500
%Female	51.4	53.6	51.7	52.6	N/A
%Male	48.6	46.4	48.3	47.4	N/A
%Urban	57.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
%Black	1.2	2.4	4.2	.2	N/A
%Spanish	.6	*	2.0	*	N/A
%Foreign Stock ^{1.}	10.5	9.1	11.5	8.9	N/A
Population Change 70-75	1.3	-7.9	1.5	-.9	N/A
%65 years or older	12.4	14.3	10.6	11.2	N/A
%18 years or older	65.3	66.8	64.5	62.9	N/A
<u>Personal Income:</u>					
Per Capita Income	4,628	4,611	4,831	4,479	N/A
Median Family Income	9,016	9,532	10,418	10,454	N/A
%25,000 and over	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.7	N/A
%15,000-24,999	12.8	13.2	17.7	16.3	N/A
%below poverty line	8.9	6.2	7.4	6.0	N/A
<u>Civilian Labor Force:</u>					
TOTAL	1,483,000	19,079	60,404	46,000	N/A
%in manufacturing	20.0	36.7	28.1	34.3	N/A
%in retail and whole- sale trade	21.5	23.2	24.6	20.6	N/A
Farm Population	500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTES:

*-Data not available where population is less than 400.

N/A-Indicates not applicable or not available.

1.- Germans compose at least 33% or more of the foreign stock population in Iowa and the cities listed.

STATISTICAL DATA - IOWA (con't)

	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Davenport</u>	<u>Dubuque</u>	<u>McGregor</u>
<u>Unemployment Rates:</u>					
01/77	5.3	6.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
03/79	4.4	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
04/79	3.8	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
05/79	2.9	3.6	N/A	4.4	N/A
06/79	3.3	N/A	N/A	4.4	N/A
%Change 01/77 - Present	-38.0	-45.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Popular Vote for President 1976, % for majority party					
	R49.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
%of Voting Age Population Casting Votes					
	63.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Dubuque, Iowa
Monday, August 20

Davenport, Iowa
Tuesday, August 21

RADIO SHOW - DAVENPORT

Local radio station WSTT has offered its facilities for a radio show being described as a "talk with the President," with the emphasis on energy. People in the area interested in asking the President a question have been asked through local newspapers and radio to send a post-card to WSTT with their name, address and phone number. One hundred cards will be drawn at random on Monday, August 20, and those names and numbers verified. The day of the show Mrs. Nancy Ross, with the Davenport League of Women Voters, will draw from a barrel those cards which will be phoned.

The moderator of the show is Mr. H. L. Jackson, WSTT's news director, and formerly with radio station WGST in Atlanta.

The station is a member of the Guy-Gannett Broadcasting System and will broadcast the program throughout that system, including states in New England, parts of Florida, Iowa, and western Illinois.

The show is scheduled to last 45 minutes.

Moline, Illinois
Tuesday, August 21

JOHN DEERE RESEARCH GASIFIER
(A Briefing Document)

In 1977, Deere initiated research on a biomass converter. Crop residues, if burned in a controlled atmosphere (oxygen-poor), will produce a flammable, low Btu gas. We have used this gas to fuel the burner of a grain dryer and to provide a high percentage of the energy necessary to run a John Deere engine connected to a 100kW electrical generator. The electricity generated is used to run the blower fan and stirring auger of a grain dryer, as well as an irrigation pump, a heat bank, and a bank of lights.

The gas produced by the unit is 40% flammable. The flammable portion is mostly carbon monoxide and hydrogen and a small amount of methane. The non-flammable portion is mostly nitrogen and carbon dioxide. The energy content of the gas is about 14 to 15% of that of natural gas.

During the demonstration, the unit will be consuming corn cobs at the rate of up to 350 lbs. per hour and diesel fuel at the rate of at least 1 gallon per hour. The gas contains approximately 70% of the energy originally contained in the corn cobs. By using the gas in the diesel engine to operate the electrical generator, the electrical output energy is about 17% of that originally contained in the corn cobs.

The engine is a John Deere 6-531A turbo-charged, inter-cooled, diesel engine operated at 1800 rpm for this purpose. On pure diesel fuel, the engine produces 212 flywheel horsepower; when operating on producer gas with diesel fuel for pilot injection, the engine produces approximately 170 flywheel horsepower.

One acre of corn will yield approximately 1400 lbs. of cobs. At full capacity the gasifier will consume 350 lbs. of cobs per hour. In other words, one acre of cobs will operate the unit for 4 hours and produce 400 kW-HR of electrical power.

It must be emphasized that this unit is a research tool. Our major problem is the formation of tars which are deposited throughout the system.

The Deere & Company Technical Center is continuing to study the tar problem and ways to eliminate its formation.

JOHN DEERE GASIFIER
SPECIFICATIONS

Output: Electrical - 100 Kw
Producer Gas - 140 Btu/cu. ft. (1245 Kcal/cu. m)

Composition of Producer Gas

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Percent by volume</u>
CO (carbon monoxide)	20%
H ₂ (hydrogen)	16%
CH ₄ (methane)	4%
CO ₂ (carbon dioxide)	10%
N ₂ (nitrogen)	50%

Fuel: Corn cobs 350 lb. /hr (159 Kg/hr)
Diesel fuel 1 gal/hr (3.8 l/hr)

Engine: JD 6-531A, turbocharged, intercooled diesel engine
531 cu. in. displacement
212 hp @ 1800 rpm with pure diesel fuel
172 hp @ 1800 rpm with gas plus diesel for pilot ignition

Converter: Fixed bed
Down draft design
Automated feed control
Combustion zone temperature, 1800°F
Output capacity, 2 million Btu/hr

Overall System Energy Efficiency:
Corn cobs to electricity; 17%
Corn cobs to gas; 70%

ISSUES

ILLINOIS

Moline and Rock Island

Moline and Rock Island are located on a portion of the Mississippi River which runs East/West. These two small cities (the population of each is approximately 50,000) form the Illinois portion of the Quad Cities area, the other two being Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa.

Moline and Rock Island are the two largest cities in the 19th Congressional District. The district has been represented since 1966 by Tom Railsback. He received national attention as a member of the House Judiciary Committee during the Nixon impeachment proceedings. Railsback is very popular and can expect to be easily re-elected. The United Auto Workers, the most significant labor union in the area, has endorsed him in the last two elections.

John Deere and Company

The largest employer in the Quad Cities is John Deere and Company. Several of the major agricultural machinery plants of Deere and Company are located in the Moline-Rock Island area, as well as its corporate headquarters. The leadership of the company has an impressive and innovative record in energy conservation. One of the plants in Moline is conducting a demonstration project burning corn cobs to produce power. The Chairman of Deere and Company, William Hewitt, and president, William Hanson, have strong backgrounds in international trade. Hewitt is very close to David Rockefeller.

Deere and Company is attempting to establish Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's) for its employees. The HMO's will reduce the cost of health care and encourage preventive medicine.

The UAW has been a strong source of support for these HMO's. The local doctors initially opposed the formation of a group practice association, but the company is now developing a plan for an individual practice association which would allow members to use private physicians.

Rock Island Arsenal

Another significant employer in the Moline-Rock Island area is the federal government. The Rock Island Arsenal employs about 7,000 persons and the Army Weapons Command employs about 3,500. Your policy of charging fees for government parking spaces is opposed by many of these federal workers. They argue that Quad Cities offers little or no public transportation, so they are forced to drive to work.

Railroad Transportation

Quad Cities is a major railroad switching station in the Midwest. A serious problem in the area has been the bankruptcy of the Rock Island and the Milwaukee Railroads. Much of the track and many rail cars have been in need of repair. The federal government has assisted in some car repairs recently. But grain production is at an all time high in the upper Mississippi River area. The rail lines have not been able to sufficiently move the grain produced along their lines. An additional problem is the possibility of a strike on Saturday, August 17. (We will provide an update as soon as more information is available.)

STATISTICAL DATA - ILLINOIS

	<u>Illinois</u>	<u>Moline</u>	<u>Rock Island</u>
<u>Population:</u>			
TOTAL	11,206,393	44,568	49,031
%Female	51.5	52.2	52.4
%Male	48.5	47.8	47.6
%Urban	66.4	N/A	N/A
%Black	12.8	1.0	10.2
%Spanish	3.3	4.3	1.4
%Foreign Stock	19.8	20.1	13.2
Population Change 70-75	.8	-3.6	-2.3
%65 years or older	9.9	11.5	11.6
%18 years or older	65.7	67.3	67.6
<u>Personal Income:</u>			
Per Capita Income	5,107	5,655	5,147
Median Family Income	11,957	11,024	10,488
%25,000 and over	5.8	5.0	4.9
%15,000-24,999	20.6	19.3	19.3
%below poverty line	7.7	5.5	7.8
<u>Civilian Labor Force:</u>			
TOTAL	5,419,000	23,301	24,623
%in manufacturing	30.3	36.3	32.0
%in retail & wholesale trade	20.2	20.5	19.0
<u>Unemployment Rates:</u>			
01/77	7.0	5.5	N/A
03/79	6.0	4.5	N/A
04/79	5.2	3.7	N/A
05/79	4.7	3.7	N/A
06/79	6.0	N/A	N/A
%Change 01/77-Present	-14.0	-33.0	N/A
Popular Vote for President,			
1976, % for majority party	R50.1	N/A	N/A
% of Voting Age Population			
Casting Votes	60.6	N/A	N/A

Additional items on Rock Island/Moline, Illinois

--The Chairman of the Board of John Deere and Company is William Hewitt. His wife "Tish" is a direct descendant of John Deere and she remains a major owner of the company.

--International Harvester, a major competitor of John Deere, manufactures its tractors in the Quad Cities and has a huge plant there. It is not, however, headquartered in the Quad Cities as is John Deere.

--The Quad Cities represent a bright economic spot in Illinois because of the farm machinery business.

--The Machinists Union is very strong in the Quad Cities because of the farm machinery business, and the Quad City Machinists are very active in the Draft Kennedy Movement. These machinists are expected to be active in the Eastern Iowa Primary Caucuses next January.

--There is a sizable Mexican-American community in the Quad Cities area (particularly near East Moline). Most of the Hispanics in the area came to this country years ago to work on the railroads. The Quad Cities is a major switching station in the Midwest.

Burlington, Iowa
Wednesday, August 22

Hannibal, MO
Thursday, August 23

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August 16, 1979

REP. HAROLD VOLKMER
(D-Missouri-9)

Committees: #14 Judiciary

Subcommittees: Civil & Constitutional Rights
Crime

#19 Science & Technology

Subcommittees: Energy Development & Applications
Transportation, Aviation &
Communications

Administration Support for the 96th Congress: 71.4%

Favorable Votes

Gasoline Rationing

Alaska Lands

Windfall Profits Tax

United States Zimbabwe Rhodesia Policy

Department of Education Final Passage

Synfuels

Unfavorable Votes

AMTRAK route restructuring

Mottl Antibusing Amendment

Panama Canal Treaties Implementation -- Final Passage

Personal Background: Rep. Volkmer of Hannibal, attended Jefferson City Junior College, St. Louis School of Commerce & Finance and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri School of Law. Before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, he served as the Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, prosecuting attorney of Marion County and in the Missouri House of Representatives, where he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Legislatively, Volkmer has been characterized as being very independent.

Volkmer and his wife, Shirley, have three children: Jerry, John and Elizabeth. He is 48 years old.

District/Political Information: The 9th district consists of the Little Dixie region, which is north of the Missouri River and across the Mississippi, as well as the northern reaches of the St. Louis metropolitan area, and St. Charles County. The Little Dixie region is the most faithfully sustained Democratic region in the state. Although the district has been consistently Democratic in elections to the U.S. House of Representatives, it only gave Jimmy Carter 50% of its vote in 1976.

Harold Volkmer
page 2

Energy Interests: Volkmer is a big proponent of coal. His major interest, however, is agriculture and he has been pursuing the idea of electrifying fences with solar energy -- something which he saw in China.

Volkmer has cosponsored the bill on nationwide standards for truck weights and lengths and sponsored a bill which urges allocations of diesel fuel. In addition he has introduced his own bill to establish an Energy Security Corporation, which is before the Interstate & Foreign Commerce and Banking Committees. However, both committees have said that they will not consider his bill until they have dealt with the Moorhead bill and the Dingell bill. In other words, it has little chance of consideration.

ISSUES

MISSOURI

o Population of Missouri in mid-1978 was 4.9 million, making it the fifteenth most populous state. Growth in population since 1970 was 3.9%, compared with 7.3% for the nation.

o Unemployment rate in June 1979 was a low 4.0%, not seasonally adjusted, down 0.8 percentage point from a year earlier. For the nation, the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point over the year to 6.0% on a nonseasonally adjusted basis in June.

o Employment in June was 2.3 million, unadjusted, having advanced 3.9% from a year earlier. Growth in employment for the nation over the same time span was 2.2%.

o Income: Per capita income in 1978 was \$7,342, ranking 31st among the states and 6% below the national average of \$7,810. Since 1977 income had risen 10.2%, slower than the 11.2% increase averaged for the nation.

o Industry: Major manufacturers include transportation equipment, motor vehicles, food and beverages, chemicals, and apparel.

The most important agricultural products are livestock, wheat, cotton, tobacco and soybeans. Large amounts of land are also devoted to hay and corn, used primarily for livestock feed. Missouri's central location makes it a major distribution center, particularly for farm machinery and automobiles.

ST. LOUIS

o Population in 1976 for the city of St. Louis was 519,345 and had declined 16-1/2% since 1970. The population of the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) was 2.4 million and had declined 1% since 1970.

o Unemployment rate in June was 5.1%, not seasonally adjusted, 0.3 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

o Employment in June was 1.1 million, unadjusted, up 1.5% from a year earlier.

HANNIBAL

o Population is 18,250 and has declined by 2% since 1970. Hannibal is located in Marion County.

o Unemployment rate in Marion County in May 1979 (latest available for small areas) was a very low 3.0%, not seasonally adjusted, down 1.5 percentage point from a year earlier. The unemployment rate nationwide in May was 5.7% on a nonseasonally adjusted basis and had declined by 0.3 percentage point from a year earlier.

o Employment in Marion County rose by 2.5% in the year ending in May, the same as employment growth nationwide. (Greater progress was achieved in the unemployment rate for the County than for the nation because the labor force in Marion County grew by only 0.9% over this period, compared with growth of 2.2% for the total U.S.)

Energy

A. Coal

o Approximately 93 percent of all electric generating capacity in the State is coal-fired. Because most of Missouri's own coal reserves (according to the State Geological Survey, 617 million tons mined annually, 5 billion tons of reserves) are high in sulphur content, it is difficult to burn it and still comply with the EPA Clean Air Standards. At present, the State's utilities rely heavily on low-sulphur coal from the Western States.

B. Nuclear

o The Union Electric Company, which supplies power for much of Missouri, is experiencing delays in bringing two 1150 megawatt plants on line. The first of these is one year off schedule (start-up now planned for 1982) and the second has been delayed four years (until 1987.) Utility officials are concerned that these delays could cause grid system power shortages by the mid-1980's.

C. Conservation

o In order to qualify for DOE State Energy Conservation grants, every State must implement a conservation plan which includes five mandatory measures. Missouri's plan, as approved by the Legislature, does not include two of these mandatory measures -- the Mandatory Lighting Efficiency Standards for Public Buildings, and the Mandatory Thermal Efficiency Standards for New and Renovated Buildings. The State has until October 1, 1979, to revise the plan. The authorizing legislation gives DOE the authority to withhold conservation grant funds until the mandatory requirements are met.

D. Fuel Supplies

o Missouri is not experiencing significant gasoline supply shortage problems at present. There is no odd/even system in effect; however, the Governor has instituted minimum purchase requirements in St. Louis and four surrounding counties. Diesel fuel supplies are available, but there is little flexibility in deliveries.

E. DOE Initiatives

o Under the Federal Buildings Program, the regional Federal Records Center (in St. Louis) is being retrofitted for solar heating and cooling.

o The only solar heated fire station in the country was recently completed in Kansas City under a DOE grant, and was dedicated on March 15, 1979.

o Kansas City has received an \$80,000 grant from DOE to study the feasibility of constructing a steam heat recovery system fueled by municipal waste.

o Kansas City has received a grant of \$330,000 under the DOE's Electric Vehicle Demonstration Program to use city employees and facilities to demonstrate and monitor the use of 15 electric vehicles.

o The DOE Weatherization Assistance Program funding to weatherize homes of low-income families and the elderly through FY 1978 totaled \$2.8 million.

o DOE State Energy Conservation Grants through FY 1978 totaled \$830,000.

o DOE contracts and grants to the State during FY 1978 totaled \$363 million.

F. State and Local Initiatives

o Kansas City has one of the only city-sponsored van pool programs in the country. Three vans are used during commuting hours to transport city employees, and are used in the off hours to provide "dial-a-ride" service.

o American Agrifuels, Incorporated, of Clinton, plans to build a \$28 million facility to convert corn, milo and wheat into high-grade ethanol for blending with gasoline as "gasohol" (generally, a blend of 10 percent alcohol and 90 percent gasoline). This fuel has found wide popularity in the Midwest, and it is now sold at commercial service stations in Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wyoming and Montana.

Agriculture

Missouri is the 10th agricultural state based on cash receipts to farmers. The leading commodities in order of cash receipt importance are: (a) hogs, ranking 4th nationally; (b) grain sorghum, ranking 4th; (c) soybeans, ranking 6th; (d) cattle and calves ranking 8th. Missouri ranks 10th in the Nation in dairy products receipts.

There are no major issues -- generally the farmers are in good shape, due in part to the area's ability to diversify. There are a few issues of interest:

Transportation: Railcar shortage, barge backup, weight and length limits on trucks, bridge restrictions.

Beef: Limit on importation of foreign beef.

Hides: Proposed amendment to Export Administration Act would limit export of hides and skins to which the Administration is opposed. The shoemakers would like an amendment which would prohibit exports to countries having an export ban, i.e., Argentina.

Wheat Flour: The bakers are seeking a provision to limit wheat and wheat flour sales to countries during short supply and those having trade policies which have dramatic inflationary impact on this country.

Missouri Farmers Association: Issue probably not to be discussed -- Fred Hinkle. Approximately two weeks ago, Mr. Hinkle was ousted as President of MFA after 34 years of service. Many personnel changes occurring. Possible the AAM mounted the campaign to replace Hinkle.

Judgeship

The decision to "withdraw" designation of Joan M. Krauskopf for the new seat on the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals is the leading statewide news story today. Senator Eagleton is enraged, reportedly feeling that he was led into a political debacle by the Justice Department. But he is also blaming you for not attempting to override the ABA "unqualified" rating of Professor Krauskopf. Women's groups are reportedly very upset.

Governor's Mansion

Claiming that the State Constitution only requires that he live in the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City during the legislative session, Governor Teasdale has taken up residence, at State expense, in a home in Kansas City.

This continues to fuel controversy surrounding Governor Teasdale and his Administration.

State Treasurer Spainhower, a Democrat, just declared that he will run against Governor Teasdale in next year's Democratic gubernatorial primary.

HANNIBAL

Mark Twain's Boyhood Haunts

Hannibal, on the Mississippi River, is noted as the boyhood home of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain). It was the setting for some of his books, including his masterpieces about Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. The community retains some of the flavor of the Twain era, and the community is proud of its claim to the fame Twain has brought it.

The span linking Missouri and Illinois is named the Mark Twain Memorial Bridge. Other memorials to the author include his boyhood home and museum, Judge Clemens Law Office, Becky Thatcher House and the Pilaster House. The Tom Sawyer Cave, also a reputed hideout for Jesse James, the outlaw, and a station on the Underground Railroad, is two miles south. Jackson's Island, adventure territory for Tom and Huck, is near the Illinois shore of the Mississippi. Twain's two-room cabin birthplace is preserved in the Mark Twain State Park, 25 miles southwest.

Hannibal natives include Molly Brown, heroine of the "Titanic" sinking and subject of the musical, "The Unsinkable Molly Brown."

The Mark Twain boyhood home is on the National Register of Historic Places, as are several other places in Marion and Rawls counties. Because of the community's historic places and associations, townspeople have talked on occasion about the possibility of getting some kind of Federal status for the area, such as placement in the National Park System. No action has been taken to this end.

Borg-Warner

Just south of Hannibal in the town of Saverton, Marion County, Borg-Warner has been trying for many months to get a Corps of Engineers permit to build a dock. After many efforts to meet the licensing requirements, including the expenditure of money by the corporation and the local governments, EPA objections caused the permit to be delayed. Three weeks ago Borg-Warner announced that they would locate elsewhere. Considerable criticism is being directed at the federal government for the loss of this industrial development.

Clarence Cannon Dam

This facility is approximately 90% complete. Local citizens are upset because they will be expected to pay higher utility rates while the hydroelectric capacity of the dam is diverted to other parts of Missouri. The dam is a part of the REA system.

Hungate

Former Congressman William Hungate from Hannibal is one of the judges that Senator Eagleton nominated for a federal district court judgeship.

Chip Carter

Chip Carter attended Hannibal Days, a major partisan Democratic fete, in January or February of 1979.

ST. LOUIS

Homer G. Phillips

Mayor Conway and the city's black leadership and community are at sharp odds over the proposed consolidation of city hospital services. The mayor is closing portions of the Homer G. Phillips hospital, moving out the long-term patients and converting the remainder of the hospital to an emergency acute care facility and clinic.

The black community, now with the backing of the UAW, is trying to keep Homer G. Phillips open. This black hospital has a long history as a training ground for black physicians and is considered a bulwark of local black culture. Homer G. Phillips serves an overwhelmingly black population in North St. Louis. While a minority of the black community considers the hospital a vestige of Jim Crowism, it seems to be a rallying point for the majority of that community.

On August 16, 1979, Congressman Clay's District AA and a black state senator were arrested for interfering with the transfer of the long-term patients.

CDBG Award

o St. Louis County, outside and surrounding the City, is a predominantly middle class suburban area and it is engaged in a controversy with HUD over the construction of assisted housing for low and moderate-income families. HUD has conditioned the \$9 million FY '79 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) to require higher family new construction goals.

o The issue has become highly politicized. County Supervisor Gene McNary (R) plans to bring suit against HUD to regain the \$9 million (McNary is expected to run for the U.S. Senate against Senator Thomas Eagleton (D) in 1980). Congressman Robert Young (D-- 2nd District) has been very vocal in his support of McNary, while Congressman Richard Gephardt (D - 3rd District) has been wavering. The strongest support for HUD's position has come from Congressman Harold Volkmer (D - 9th District).

o Supported by a City Alderman, white residents of the City have complained that they are being by-passed in CDBG expenditures. HUD has responded to their concerns by having the situation examined by official staff from Washington. So far there seems no justification for these claims.

o Republican County Executive Gene McNary has been mentioned in recent days in newspaper accounts as preparing a full-scale campaign against Senator Eagleton, yet few observers think this threat poses Eagleton any difficulty. McNary has publicly chided Secretary Harris for action against his county's block grant, criticized Senator Eagleton's votes on energy issues, and made other charges designed to win headlines. There is considerable informed opinion that McNary is not really going to take on Senator Eagleton but instead run against Governor Teasdale next year who won his current term by very narrow margins.

Issue Title

Gateway Arch

St. Louis is known as the Gateway to the west; the departure point for explorers Lewis and Clark; site of a 1904 World's Fair which drew 20 million visitors in seven months.

Stagnation and decline set in sometime later but St. Louis, notably its downtown area, has been undergoing a revival and resurgence. Giving impetus to this revival was construction on the Mississippi riverfront of the towering, stainless-steel Gateway Arch, at 630 feet the nation's tallest man-made monument. Besides giving a psychological lift to downtown, the Arch is the city's biggest tourist attraction.

The Gateway Arch is controlled and administered by the National Park Service as part of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, which also includes the old Courthouse in which the famous Dred Scott decision was rendered, and the relatively new Museum of Westward Expansion, located below the Arch.

Major current projects at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial include landscaping of the grounds surrounding the Arch, and rehabilitation of the Courthouse.

Across the Mississippi River in East St. Louis, Illinois, the resurgence is less apparent. East St. Louis interests have pressed for addition of a riverfront area on their side of the river to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The area contains railroad trackage and the National Park Service position has been that until trackage is removed, addition of the area to the park cannot be considered.

Lambert Field

Your Administration reversed a decision of the Ford Administration to locate an airport for the metropolitan St. Louis area across the Mississippi River in Columbia, Illinois.

As a consequence, up to \$150 million in federal funds have been committed to improve the airport, its peripheral facilities, and access routes.

In addition to the commitment of funds, keeping the airport in Missouri has saved thousands of jobs and brightened business prospects for the area surrounding Lambert Field.

This is one of the most positive actions the Administration has taken to help the St. Louis area.

Urban Development Action Grant

On April 16, 1978, HUD announced that St. Louis, "statistically the most distressed city in the United States" would receive an Action Grant for mixed commercial and housing project that included a shopping center and hotel complex and construction of 492 housing units nearby, 100 of them for low and moderate income persons. The overall project "will increase city tax revenues by \$2.5 million." Action Grant funds: \$10.5 million for land acquisition and public improvements, Private sector commitment: \$124.9 million for land acquisition, site improvements, and commercial and residential construction. New permanent jobs created: 2,500. In addition, the Department also made available \$5 million for the redesign and renovation of the Cochran Garden Public Housing Project, at the funding level originally requested in the city's Action Grant application. This \$5 million was funded through the Department's Public Housing Modernization funds.

Nuclear

A Nuclear Power Plant is being built by Union Electric to serve St. Louis area. Located 100 miles west of St. Louis in Callaway County - \$500 million worth under construction (over half completed). Governor Teasdale is lukewarm about the plant and there are factions against its being completed.

Customhouse/Old Post Office

GSA is restoring this historic building to its original 1884 appearance; it will contain restaurants, shops and boutiques as well as offices for about 600 federal workers. GSA plans to lease the lower three floors to a developer. Plans are to make the building a downtown focal point and a superb example of historic preservation. The contract will be the largest yet awarded under the 1976 Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act. The building is scheduled for reopening in December 1981.

STATISTICAL OUTLINE - MISSOURI

Population:

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>St. Louis</u>
TOTAL	4,769,816	524,964
%Female	51.8	54.4
%Male	48.2	45.6
%Urban	70.1	N/A
%Black	10.3	40.9
%Spanish	.9	1.0
%Foreign Stock	6.7	10.4
Population Change 70-75	1.8	-15.6
%65 years or older	12.6	14.7
%18 years or older	66.7	68.1

Personal Income:

Per Capita Income	4,254	4,006
Median Family Income	8,908	8,173
%25,000 and over	3.6	2.1
%15,000-24,999	13.4	10.8
%below poverty line	11.6	14.4

Civilian Labor Force:

TOTAL	2,358,000	245,191
%in manufacturing	24.4	27.8
%in retail and wholesale trade	21.5	19.4

Unemployment Rates:

01/77	7.8	9.0
03/79	4.2	3.5
04/79	3.8	5.2
05/79	3.6	5.2
06/79	4.0	5.1
%Change 01/77 - Present	-49	-43

Popular Vote for President, 1976, % for majority party	D51.1	N/A
%of Voting Age Population casting votes	57.7	N/A

St. Louis, MO
Friday, August 24

ST. LOUIS POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Senator Eagleton will not be in Missouri, he will be on vacation in Canada. He is extremely upset over the failure of Joan Krauskopf to be appointed to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, and as a result has indicated that he and his staff are not very willing to help arrange the Missouri portion of the trip.

The St. Louis newspapers are handling the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, the failure to appoint Joan Krauskopf, and the resignation of Andrew Young as an indication of the way President Carter treats women and blacks. The federal government has no involvement in the Homer G. Phillips situation, but it is being tied by the newspapers to Andy Young and Joan Krauskopf.

Two "Draft Kennedy" committees have been announced in St. Louis, each competing with the other and claiming to be the legitimate Kennedy organization. The two movements are not significant. What is significant is the endorsement of Senator Kennedy by Ken Worley, the Region 5, UAW-CAP Director (St. Louis headquartered). Ken's wife, Wilda, is the State Director of the Missouri Commission on the Status of Women, and has been highly critical of the handling of the Joan Krauskopf case.