12/13/79

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

NOT ISSUED

Thursday - December 13, 1979

8:00	Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
# 8:30 (20 min.)	Meeting with Senator Lawton Chiles. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.
# 9:45 (10 min.)	Meeting with Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. The Oval Office.
10:00	Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore. The Oval Office.
11:45 (5 min.)	Greet Members of the Price Advisory Committee. (Dr. Alfred Kahn) - The Oval Office.
# 12:00 (5 min.)	Mr. Vince Rigolosi - (Mr. Tim Kraft). The Oval Office. Frank Moore
# 1:30 (30 min.)	Former President Gerald R. Ford - The Oval Office.
2:30 (15 min.)	Remarks before Group of Gannett Newspaper Executives. (Mr. Jody Powell) - Room 450, EOB.
3:00 (15 min.)	Drop-By Meeting of Women's Organizations. (Ms. Sarah Weddington) - The Cabinet Room.
3:45 (15 min.)	Drop-By Christmas Party for Residence Staff.
5:25	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade for the Ellipse.
5:30	Light the National Christmas Tree - The Ellipse.
7:30	Christmas Party for White House Correspondents. The State Floor.

Meeting with Gannett Executive Board
12/13/79

Gannett 12-13-79

Al Neuharth

Am 450 - grilled by your Rep.

Like it? Hedley Donovan FORTUNE

"Enjoy having written"

"Very reliable source"

G is largest news chain in US

Walt Wurfel

"Better working relationship"

IRAN - STRENGTH - JUSTICE - WILL

BLACKMAIL

FOREIGN OIL

RESTRAINT - UNITY - PATIENCE

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/13/79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

p.s. Please notify affected agencies.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
LYNN DAFT

SUBJECT: 1980 Cotton Program

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Secretary Bergland must announce terms of the 1980 upland cotton program by December 14, 1979. The most important issue is whether or not to have a set-aside. As you know, we have had no set-aside for cotton the past two years and have already announced that we will have no set-aside for either wheat or feedgrains in 1980.

Your advisors have considered this issue and unanimously recommend that there be no cotton set-aside for 1980. They recommend this for the following reasons:

* Without a set-aside, ending stocks in 1980 will be about the same as in 1979, 5.2 million bales. This is not considered a burdensome level. It reflects a lower domestic production in 1980, exports remaining strong although somewhat lower than in 1979, and increased domestic use due to cotton's more favorable competitive position vis-a-vis synthetics.

* Season average prices will be slightly higher in 1980, even without a set-aside.

* While there could be a savings of $40 to $225 million in government outlays (depending on yields) with a 10 percent set-aside, much of this would be for loans that would eventually be repaid.

* If we were to experience poor weather in combination with a set-aside, ending stocks could fall to 3.7 million bales and season average prices rise to 70 cents per pound. This would adversely affect consumers as well as cotton's competitive position with regard to synthetics.

DECISION

✓ Approve (USDA, OMB, CEA, CWPS, OCA, NSC, DPS)

_____ Disapprove

12/13/

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

C

DEC 12 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE SECRETARY CWSJ

SUBJECT: GASOLINE TARGETS FOR THE STATES

Our primary objective in publishing the voluntary targets was to establish a methodology by which lower and, if necessary, mandatory targets can be set in the future. Setting targets is a complex process, raising both policy and data issues of great concern to the States. These initial targets provided an opportunity to resolve these issues more quickly in a less contentious environment than would have existed with more stringent targets.

Given this objective, the State targets were based on a total U.S. target of 7 million barrels per day (MMB/D) in 1980, which we set for the following reasons:

- It is a restraint on anticipated demand. The 1980 target is at least 2.5 percent (200,000 bbls/day) below estimates of gasoline demand developed by our Energy Information Administration.

- It is below the 1979 level. It would limit gasoline use to about 1 percent below 1979, a year in which consumption was unusually low -- 7.1 MMB/D compared to 7.43 MMB/D in 1978 -- due to supply shortages.

- It corresponds to what is achievable. Savings of about 200,000 bbl/day is all that is likely from such actions as enforcing speed limits, dedicating high occupancy vehicle lanes, assisting carpool and vanpool formation, and reducing direct State and local government use. Lower targets would force the States into a different level of restrictive activity, which would be difficult in the absence of more stringent Federal measures. Such State actions would include high excise taxes, limiting gasoline sales to once per car per week, or requiring a "no use" day.

- It corresponds to our present import objectives. If we hold gasoline use to 7 MMB/D, we should be able to limit net oil imports to less than 7.9 MMB/D in 1980.

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The next steps are as follows:

- During the next two weeks, we will consult with each of the States to reach agreement on target methodology and each State's resulting target. As a result of this exercise, in early January, we will be able to set lower targets for certain States and a new national reduction level.

- Thereafter, we will present you with the following decisions:

  - Whether to make the targets mandatory.
    If you decide to set mandatory targets, you will need to sign a proclamation declaring an energy shortage and establishing mandatory targets.

  - Whether to set a substantially more stringent national target level.
    By January, you will have the demand-restraining proposals which are now under review by the Economic Policy Group and which will be necessary to meet more restrictive targets.

- If the targets are made mandatory, the States would have 45 days to submit plans to achieve these targets. A standby Federal plan could be imposed if a State failed to implement an approved plan, or if its plan were found ineffective after 90 day's testing and an 8 percent supply shortfall existed. We solicited comments on a standby Federal plan on December 7 and expect that a plan will be published as an interim rule in February 1980.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12-11-75

To Charles Duncan

We are getting almost universal criticism about the weak demand for gasoline conservation -

Let me know what we can do - maximum -

J. C.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1979

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze CLS

Subject: Industrial Production in November

Figures on industrial production in November will be released by the Federal Reserve Board tomorrow (Friday, December 14) at 9:30 a. m.

Industrial output declined 0.5 percent last month; in September it was unchanged. About 0.3 of the 0.5 decline stems from decreased output of autos and parts. Steel production also fell -- that industry quickly feels the effect of reduced auto output. Outside of autos and steel, most categories of industrial output changed little, but there were more declines than increases.

This relatively weak performance of industrial production may seem surprising in view of the continued growth of retail sales (except for autos). One reason is that strikes are holding down output in the machinery industry. Probably a larger factor, however, is the strenuous effort of businesses to hold down inventories because of high financing costs. Preventing an undesired inventory buildup by curtailing production now will help to avoid a larger decline later on.

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12:00 PM

MEETING WITH VINCENT RIGOLOSI, BERGEN COUNTY (N.J.) DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN

Thursday, December 13, 1979
The Oval Office
(5 Minutes)

From: Frank Phifer FCP
Vice President's Office

I. PURPOSE

To meet with Vincent Rigolosi of New Jersey to discuss his support for you in the re-election campaign. This meeting resulted from your call of December 8, during which he indicated he would endorse you after a White House meeting.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPATION AND PRESS

A. Background: Vince Rigolosi is the Bergen County Democratic Chairman. This is the largest county in Jersey, and consists of both affluent New York suburbs and urban blue collar areas. Traditionally, a Republican county, the Democrats have made tremendous gains in recent years. The county usually has a high voter turnout and large bloc of independent voters.

Since there is a large commuter population, Rigolosi is very interested in mass transportation issues. Generally, you should stress the importance of his county in the New Jersey primary on June 3, and ask him to publicly endorse you by Christmas.

B. Participants: The President
Vincent Rigolosi
Tim Kraft

C. Press Plan: White House Photographer

III. ADDITIONAL CONCERNS

We have had good relations with Rigolosi thus far; however, he is under a lot of pressure to support Kennedy by the Executive Board of his Committee and by the Freeholder Director, who is the other leading Democratic official in the county. Also, Rigolosi has cool relations with Governor Byrne and is afraid he will get squeezed out in the Carter/Mondale New Jersey campaign.

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56
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83
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/13/79

Landon Butler

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

May I put this on your schedule?

___ yes ___ no

Phil

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ok
J

MEMORANDUM TO: PHIL WISE

FROM: LANDON BUTLER

DATE: DECEMBER 12, 1979

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING REQUEST

I would like to request a meeting with the President on December 18 for Bill Sidell, outgoing President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to introduce the newly-elected President, William Konyha. This would only take 5 minutes for a handshake and White House photo. Konyha assumes office in January.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/13/79

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

Jack
ok
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 13, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON Jack

SUBJECT: Status of the Long Island Railroad Negotiations

Last week the National Mediation Board (NMB) called the parties to the Long Island negotiations (17 separate unions and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)) to Washington for negotiations under the auspices of the Board. The discussions continued until shortly after the strike deadline of 12:01 a.m., Saturday, December 8, and broke up without any agreement. Promptly thereafter, the United Transportation Union and several others announced strike action, and, for all intents and purposes, the work stoppage began Saturday morning.

The NMB reconvened the parties yesterday to resume bargaining in New York. All 17 unions and the MTA participated in the discussions. The meeting continued until 2:30 a.m. this morning, but no agreement was reached. The Board has scheduled a new session in New York beginning at 2:00 p.m. this afternoon.

The collective bargaining aspects of this dispute have several facets. First, the MTA is attempting to reach a settlement which is consistent with our existing (first year) pay standards. The situation is complicated primarily because Mayor Koch feels that even a guidelines settlement is fiscally irresponsible. Governor Carey is willing to go up to a guidelines settlement but no further. The matter is further complicated by the fact that, while these 17 unions are ostensibly negotiating as a "coalition," in actuality they are split into two groups.

The first group, essentially under the leadership of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC), includes approximately 10 unions, but represents only one-third of the affected employees. The second group, under the leadershp of the United Transportation Union and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, consists of six or seven unions which represent the remaining two-thirds of the employees.

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The first group (under BRAC leadership) would be prepared to settle for a package already on the table that is also acceptable to the MTA. The second group, however, finds this approach unacceptable and is seeking additional commitments from the Authority. At this moment it appears that the differences cannot be reconciled, and the NMB is not optimistic about the prospects for a quick settlement.

On the political side the pressures continue to mount. As you know, the Governor has criticized the Administration for not invoking the Emergency Board procedures of the Railway Labor Act. The Congressional delegation (both Senate and House) from the New York area are taking the same stance. Jack Gentry met yesterday with the New York Congressional delegation and got a lot of heat (particularly from Congressman Ambro) because you had not "intervened."

The matter is further complicated by the fact that although the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks has been very helpful in these negotiations (through the personal participation of Fred Kroll), if the Emergency Board procedures are invoked it is quite likely that Kroll (as a matter of principle) will legally challenge this action. Although Labor Department attorneys believe that the exercise of your authority under the Railway Labor Act can be sustained, any proceeding on the legal front will obviously further cloud the collective bargaining environment.

The Department of Labor's recommendation, in which I concur, is to wait and see what happens at the mediation session today, and then convene a meeting of appropriate White House staff, DoL, Treasury, DoT, and Fred Kahn tomorrow morning to review the situation and recommend to you a course of action.

cc: Landon Butler
Stu Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
12/13/79

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Bob Strauss
Sarah Weddington
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Jack would like for you to do this. May I schedule?

___ yes ___ no

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1979

ok
J

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL WISE

FROM: JACK WATSON Jack

SUBJECT: Brief Greeting and Photo with Dick Young of Denver, Colorado

Dick Young is the former Democratic party chairman for Denver County who has agreed to be the CMPC coordinator for Denver. He is an attorney who also is heading up a voter registration drive in the state at the request of the State Party. of the non-elected officials in Denver, his name recognition is second only to Mark Hogan, the State Party Chair.

Dick is going to be in town on Friday, December 14, and I would like for him to be able to have his picture taken with the President if it is at all possible. The purpose of the greeting would be to say thanks for his help to the President.

Let Fritz & Strauss call him

Mark Hogan is most likely going to endorse Kennedy in the next few days; it would be good to have Dick here at this time.

Phil — This is important. JW

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3:00 pm

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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December 13, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SARAH WEDDINGTON SW

SUBJECT: Additional information for the Meeting with Presidents of Women's Organizations, at 3:00 p.m. today

Please remember that those who attend were willing to do so even faced with the prospect of NOW pickets. They are either your friends or are separating themselves from NOW. They represent 17 million women in their organizations.

FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING

You may wish to announce the signing of the bill yesterday to name the new DOL building after Frances Perkins. This is the first Federal building in Washington to be named for a woman.

KENNEDY RECORD ON ERA

Senator Kennedy was not a co-sponsor of the original ERA measure in 1972 and only publicly supported it 10 days before passage.

While he was a co-sponsor of extension Kennedy was not particularly active in support.

QUESTIONS WHICH YOU MIGHT BE ASKED TODAY

1. Q. Passage of the ERA in the 1980 legislative session will be irreparabably harmed by a negative decision of Judge Marion Callister. If you care about the ERA, why won't you direct the Attorney General to appeal his refusal to remove himself from the case? (This question may also be raised in terms of Callister's high office in the Mormon Church)

   A. In the recent history of our country, we have learned the folly of political interference in the Justice Department.

   My Counsel, Lloyd Cutler, the Solicitor General and the Attorney General agree that legally, for the long-term protection of the ERA, appeal to the Ninth Circuit would be counter-productive.

This decision by the Justice Department does not lessen in any way the commitment of this Administration to the ERA. We shall continue to pursue a positive decision in this case.

2. Q. Why wasn't Ellie Smeal, President of NOW invited today?

   A. My assistant, Sarah Weddington, made the invitations to women's organizations for this meeting. I understand that invitations were made to the largest women's organizations who wished to consult with me on ERA and other issues of concern to women. Based on earlier news reports, Sarah must have felt that her participation in the meeting today would not be productive.

3. Q. Why wasn't Betty Southard Murphy reappointed to her position on the National Labor Relations Board?

   A. Ms. Murphy was offered an interim appointment while we took time to continue a search. She decided not to accept this appointment.

Report for SW from Ann Hoffman via Carol Burris

the meeting ran until 12:35. In Ann Hoffman's opinion it went well and was not the least bit acromonious. The A.G. indicated that they had given him much food for thought and that there was no time pressure for intervention.

He said that they were reviewing others paths and he also indicated his support for the Solicitor General and referred to the history of over-ruling and to the bad precedent of the WH disqualifying someone for religious beliefs.

He was very moved by Sonja Johnson's presentation.

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PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women	Mary Grefe President
B'Nai B'rith Women	Evelyn Wasserstrom
Business and Professional Women's Clubs	Julie Arri President
Church Women United	Martha Edens General Director
Coalition of Labor Union Women	Addie Wyatt Vice-President
ERAmerica	Suonne Cotner Executive Director
General Federation of Women's Clubs	Mary Elizabeth Quint President
Girl Scouts of America	Jane Freeman President
Girl's Clubs of America	Jane Pratt
League of Women Voters	Ruth Hinerfeld President
Mexican-American Women's National Association	Wilma Espinosa President
National Association of Commissions on the Status of Women	Patricia Hill Burnett
National Association of Cuban-American Women	Ana Maria Perera President
National Association of Junior Leagues	Ann R. Lineweaver Secretary of the Board
National Black Hook-up	Shirley Small-Rougeau Executive Driector
National Conference of Puerto Rican Women	Angie Cabrera President
National Federation of Democratic Women	C. Delores Tucker

Fundraiser
Monthly mtg
Pull strands together

ERA - Juanita Kreps/Bus Linda Lobb - Sarah Weddington
Admin. Ros. Judy. I = 3 states - fight rescission
Need Unity - Cooperation

National Women's Political Caucus	Iris Mitgang
President's Advisory Committee for Women	Marjorie B. Chambers Vice Chair
WEAL	Cris Candela President
YWCA	Jewel F. Graham President

Observers:

Congressional Women's Caucus	Betty Dooley Staff Director
Democratic National Committee	Gretta Dewald Director of Women's Division
	Ester Kee Coordinator for Asian Affairs
Native American Rights Fund	Ada Deer Legislative Liaison
Task Force on the International Women's Decade	Diane Herrmann
U. S. Secretariat for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, 1980	Vivian Derryck Director

3:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

December 13, 1979

MEETING WITH PRESIDENTS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Thursday, December 13, 1979
3:00 p.m.
Cabinet Room

From: Sarah Weddington S.W.

I. PURPOSE

To assure them of your firm support for women's issues and to inform them of some of the specific actions that have been taken.

To give them an opportunity to present some of their specific concerns, especially for the future of ERA.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. At 11:00 O'clock the Attorney General is meeting with Ellie Smeal, President of NOW (who is not invited to the White House meetings) and her attorney; Suone Cotner, Executive Director of ERAmerica and her attorney; Iris Mitgang, President of National Women's Political Caucus, and her attorney, and a few others.

That meeting will be to discuss the Idaho ERA case, with which you are familiar.

From 1 to 3 p.m. a meeting is being held in the Roosevelt Room to discuss the wide range of women's concerns.

AGENDA

1:00 - 1:30	ERA - Sarah Weddington
1:30 - 1:45	Budget - John White
1:45 - 2:00	Civil Rights - Eleanor Holmes Norton
2:00 - 2:15	Employment - Alexis Herman
2:15 - 2:30	Title IX - Jody Bernstein
2:30 - 2:45	General Issues Administration Resource Persons
2:45 - 3:00	Stuart Eizenstat

B. Participants:

Presidents of National Women's Organizations (see attached list)

Administration Appointees Assisting in the Pre-Briefing (see attached list)

The President of NOW was not invited and is not attending. NOW is threatening to picket the White House and the President of NOW, Ellie Smeal, is threatening to chain herself to the fence.

C. Press Plan: The White House Press Corps will come in at the beginning of the meeting for a photo opportunity.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. You should make introductory comments. (see attached list)

2. The group should be given an opportunity to respond and to raise other items.

3. Papers on the background of issues that might be raised are attached.

TALKING POINTS

TALKING POINTS

I. Many challenges face us today.

A. We must pass the ERA.

(1) Work done in the past on ERA by President, First Lady, First Family. (Reminder list furnished by 10 a.m.)

(2) No one person can pass the ERA, even if it's "the President". Rather passage requires the unified effort of all of us. I have noticed the excellent work being done by the League of Women Voters in developing a strong business-for-ERA program. The labor community has become increasingly involved; the AFL-CIO recently moved its convention to Washington, D.C. from an unratified state. Vernon Jordon and other civil rights leaders have been speaking out for women's rights. The Business and Professional Womens' Organization continues an assessment of all members to raise dollars for ERA. The AAUW has made passage of ERA their primary goal. The list continues — the strength of feeling and purpose is there. The President's Advisory Committee on Women has held hearings to identify the areas where I can help -- either personally or through members of my staff and Cabinet. ERAmerica has been critical to the success of this effort, and has provided leadership to the whole ERA struggle. The final report of this group is due to be presented to me next week.

(3) We will continue to work in the future.

a. I will emphasize the importance of the ERA in various of my speeches to a wide variety of audiences. I will use my influence as the President to encourage public support for the ERA.

b. Former Commerce Secretary Juanita Krepps has agreed to serve as my special representative in favor of ERA to the business community.

c. I am designating Sarah Weddington as the White House Coordinator for the ERA to work with any organization interested in the ERA. Linda Tarr-Whelan, her deputy, will be spending a major part of her time on the ERA.

d. I will be sponsoring briefings for various groups such as business leaders, labor leaders, civil rights leaders and others here in the White House to brief them on the ERA and to ask for their help.

e. I will ask my Special Assistants to make efforts to assist us in reaching out to their constituents to seek support for ratification.

f. I will ask my Cabinet officers at the next Cabinet meeting to mention ERA as a priority in their speaking engagements. I will ask the same of other top members of my administration.

Rosalynn, Judy and other members of my family will continue to work, and I will put the weight of the office of President behind the passage of the ERA.

Together we will achieve success — passage of the equal rights amendment in the three states necessary for ratification.

B. We must see that women are considered when any governmental decision is made.

(1) I have done that by appointing women to high levels in every department, by including women in the highest ranks of the White House, and in selecting persons for my Administration who are committed (as I am) to full equality for women.

C. We must right some of the traditional wrongs for women. You have heard this afternoon about some of those efforts and the material you have received emphasizes other areas.

II. Another challenge is presented to our country by the situation in Iran. Comments.

III. I want to work as President in close partnership with you as Presidents and leaders of your own organizations. I would therefore be interested in your comments about our progress of the past and our joint tasks of the future.

ATTENDEES

ADMINISTRATION APPOINTEES
Assisting in the Pre-Briefing

Bette B. Anderson
Under Secretary
Department of the Treasury

Joan Bernstein
General Counsel
Department of Health and Human Services

Barbara Blum
Deputy Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Patricia M. Derian
Assistant Secretary for Human Rights
and Humanitarian Affairs
Department of State

Carol T. Foreman
Assistant Secretary for
Food and Consumer Services
Department of Agriculture

Alexis Herman
Director of Women's Bureau
Department of Labor

Mary King
Deputy Director
ACTION

Ann F. Hoffman
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice

Janice Mendenhall
Controller-Director of Administration
General Services Administration

Azie Taylor Morton
Treasurer
Department of the Treasury

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Chair
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Graciela Olivarez
Director
Community Services Administration

IDAHO ERA CASE

Idaho ERA Case (Idaho vs. Freeman)

Idaho v. Freeman is a case originally filed by Idaho State Legislators against the U.S. Department of Justice questioning the legality of the ERA extension and seeking to establish that a state may validly rescind its prior ratification of the amendment. Suits in Washington State and Arizona have since been incorporated into this suit. It is pending in the Federal court in Idaho.

The judge in the case is Judge Marion J. Callister, a Mormon regional director. Judge Callister is three levels above the Mormon Church official who recently "tried" Sonia Johnson (President of Mormons for ERA) and who has decreed her excommunication.

The Justice Department asked that the Judge remove himself from the case, questioning whether he could be unbiased because of his position in the Mormon Church. The Mormon Church has teachings against the ERA, against extension and in favor of recission.

The Judge ruled that he would abide by the Constitution and said that he could and would decide the case not on the basis of Church principle but rather on the basis of law.

The leading advocates of the ERA want the Justice Department to ask the 9th Circuit to consider whether the Judge should hear this case. The Solicitor General, the Attorney General and Lloyd Cutler oppose that action.

ERA supporters are deeply concerned that an unfavorable ruling in this case timed at the beginning of the State legislative sessions would make ratification impossible in 1980. Judge Callister expects to rule in February and has been unresponsive so far to requests for delay.

The Solicitor General's decision not to seek reconsideration of the Judge's refusal to withdraw from the case was based on three grounds:

a. That it would "needlessly delay resolution of important questions"

b. That the Judge had said he was able to decide the case solely according to law

c. That the statutory standards for an appeal on the issue of the judge's ability to hear the case were not met.

The Attorney General is meeting with the key people involved in the case (NOW, ERAmerica, and others) at 11 O'clock on December 13, 1979. He is expected to tell them that the Justice Department will request that the merits of the case not be tried until NOW appeals Judge Callister's decision not to let them intervene in the case and while Judge Callister considers a new request by Congressman Edwards and others in Congress to intervene in the case.

It is anticipated that persons attending the women's meeting will ask you to order the Attorney General to appeal the Judge's ruling. You will not do so based on the advice of your chief attorneys and a reluctance to "politicize" the Justice Department. See the talking points.

WOMEN APPOINTEES OF
THE CARTER ADMINISTRA-
TION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Women Appointed to Top Government Posts

by President Jimmy Carter*

"I will appoint qualified women early in my Administration and in substantial numbers. They will not be a few token positions at the top of my Administration, but in jobs of importance throughout the government."

Jimmy Carter, June 13, 1976
Sea Island, Georgia

Throughout his Administration, President Carter has appointed women to key policy making positions. In addition, before decisions are made in the Carter Administration, the impact on women is assessed.

Twenty-two percent of all Presidential appointments are currently held by women. President Carter is the first president in our history to have a senior advisor on women's issues at the White House.

Sarah Weddington and Anne Wexler serve on the President's senior staff. Esther Peterson is his special assistant for consumer affairs and Kit Dobelle directs the First Lady's Office. In addition, women hold policy advisory positions in each office of the White House.

Cabinet

Before President Carter took office, only three women had ever served as Secretaries of major Federal departments.

In the Carter Administration, women have headed four departments:

Patricia Harris, HEW and HUD
Shirley Hufstedler, Education
Juanita Kreps, Commerce

Under Secretaries

In our entire history, only five women have served as Under Secretaries. Three were appointed by President Carter:

Bette B. Anderson, Treasury
Lucy Wilson Benson, State
Antonia Handler Chayes, Air Force

* This list was prepared in December 1979.

Deputy Under Secretaries

Two women currently serving as deputy under secretaries are Barbara Heller, Interior and Mitzi Wertheim, at Navy. Anne Wexler did hold the deputy under secretary post at Commerce but resigned to become a Senior Advisor to the President.

Assistant Secretaries

There are currently 11 women serving in Assistant Secretary positions:

Mary Berry, HEW
Eula Bingham, Labor
Ruth Clusen, Energy
Alice Daniel, Justice
Joan Davenport, Interior
Patricia Derian, State
Kathleen Mathea Falco, State
Carol Tucker Foreman, Agriculture
Elsa Porter, Commerce
Donna Shalala, HUD
Susan Williams, Transportation

In addition, nine other women have served as Assistant Secretaries in the Carter Administration. Some have left government; others have gone on to higher ranking jobs in the Carter Administration. Those who have held Assistant Secretary posts are:

Barbara Babcock, Justice
Antonia Chayes, Air Force
Ruth Davis, Energy
Arabella Martinez, HEW
Patsy Mink, State
Eileen Shanahan, HEW
Pat Wald, Justice
Omi Walden, Energy
Barbara Watson, State

General Counsels

In all prior administrations, no women had served as general counsels to major Federal departments. During the Carter Administration, seven women have held such jobs. Four are currently serving:

Joan Bernstein, HEW
Carin Clauss, Labor
Linda Kamm, Transportation
Jane McGrew, HUD

Three others who have held such jobs are:

Ruth Prokop, HUD
Deanne Siemer, DOD
Sarah Weddington, Agriculture

Inspectors General

President Carter selected the only five women ever to serve as inspectors general. They are:

Mary Bass, Commerce
June Gibbs Brown, Interior
Frankie Freeman, Community Services Administration
Marjorie Fine Knowles, Labor
Inez Smith Reid, EPA

Ambassadors

In all previous administrations, 25 women had held posts as ambassadors. President Carter has appointed 13 women as ambassadors.

Patricia M. Byrne, Burma
Anne Cox Chambers, Belgium
Joan Margaret Clarke, Malta
Anne Forrester Holloway, Mali
Mari-Luci Jaramillo, Honduras
Marilyn Priscilla Johnson, Togo
Geri M. Joseph, Netherlands
Anne Clarke Martindell, New Zealand & Western Samoa
Nancy Ostrander, Surinam
Nancy Rawls, Ivory Coast
Rozanne Ridgeway, Finland
Sally Sheldon, Barbados and State of Grenada
Mabel Smythe, Cameroon

With the selection of 468 women currently holding key jobs in his Administration, President Carter acted on his belief that women should be full partners in all phases of American life. These women appointees represent 22 percent of all people chosen by the President for service in the Federal government. The previous best record was in the Ford Administration which included women as 12.9 percent of all appointments.

During the Carter Administration, the number of women serving in high ranking career civil service jobs has also increased. When President Carter assumed office, there were only 177 women with GS 16 to 18 ratings. Today that number has doubled to 336 even though the total number of positions at that level has increased by less than 20 percent.

WOMEN JUDGES

Circuit	Date Appointed	President
Hufstedler, Shirley M., 9th	9-12-68	Johnson
Kravitch, Phyllis, 5th	3-23-79	Carter
Kearse, Amalya, 2nd	6-19-79	Carter
Sloviter, Dolores, 3rd	6-19-79	Carter
Randall, Carolyn, 5th	7-12-79	Carter
Wald, Patricia M., D.C.	7-26-79	Carter
Kennedy, Cornelia, 6th	9/26-79	Carter
Schroeder, Mary, 9th	9-26-79	Carter
Fletcher, Betty, 9th (con't below)	9-27-79	Carter
District		
Motley, Constance B. (NY-S)	8-30-66	Johnson
Green, June L. (D.C.)	6-7-68	Johnson
Kennedy, Cornelia G. (Mich-E)	10-7-70	Nixon
Richey, Mary Anne (Arizona)	6-16-76	Ford
Roy, Elsijane Trimble (Ark-E&W)	11-2-77	Carter
Burns, Ellen B. (Conn.)	5-18-78	Carter
Shapiro, Norma (Pa-E)	8-11-78	Carter
Pfaelzer, Mariana (Calif-C)	9-23-78	Carter
Boyle, Patricia J. (Mich-E)	9-23-78	Carter
Lowe, Mary Johnson (NY-S)	6-27-78	Carter
Zobel, Rya W. (Mass)	3-21-79	Carter
Robinson, Mary Lou (Tex-N)	4-24-79	Carter
McDonald, Gabrielle (Tex-S)	5-10-79	Carter
Green, Joyce H. (D.C.)	5-10-79	Carter
Evans, Orinda (Ga.-N)	7-23-79	Carter
Black, Susan (Fla-M)	7-24-79	Carter
Rambo, Sylvia H. (Pa-M)	7-23-79	Carter
Jones, Shirley (Md.)	10-5-79	Carter
Weinshienk, Zita (Colo)	9-26-79	Carter
Wicker, Veronica (La, E.)	9-26-79	Carter
Taylor, Anna (Mich, E.)	11-2-79	Carter
Crabb, Barbara (Wisc, W)	11-2-79	Carter
Thompson, Ann (New Jersey)	11-2-79	Carter

Circuit		
Seymour, Stephanie, 10th	11-2-79	Carter

ADDITIONAL
BACKGROUND

BACK-UP BRIEFING MATERIAL

The past decade has seen enormous changes in the American way of life. One of the most far-reaching of these has been the spiraling increase in the number of women who work for pay outside the home (over half the adult female population of the United States.)

Unfortunately, our society has not changed at the same rate. We are not supplying the support systems necessary to help women and their families deal with the issues and stresses generated by rapid change. Old ways of coping with life are no longer effective, and existing programs have not been able to fill in these new areas.

Following is information on:

- Employment
- Poverty
- Taxation and Social Security
- Education
- Health
- Business and Credit
- Domestic Violence
- Women in the Military
- Other issues: Conferences and Women's History Week

EMPLOYMENT

Administration initiatives encouraging economic growth have created more than 8.7 million new jobs. 57% of these have been filled by women. During this Administration, adult female employment has continued its startling increase; 59% of all adult women are now in the paid labor force. Unemployment for women has declined from 7% in January 1977 to 5.5% in July 1979. Administration support helped enact the Pregnancy Disability Act so pregnant workers are protected.

CETA has expanded training funds for displaced homemakers who reenter the work force. Enforcement funding was increased by 40% while consolidating and reorganizing enforcement in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Administration strongly supported eliminating Veterans Preference in Civil Service Reform, but was rejected by Congress.

Jobs in Welfare Reform:

The Administration proposal creates 600,000 jobs and most of them will go to female heads of households because they are, with their children, 97% of all welfare recipients. 200,000 of these jobs would be part-time to accommodate single parents of young children.

CETA:

New CETA guidelines target welfare and poverty populations, which are predominately women. We have increased funding in the program, especially in the categories for displaced homemakers and apprenticeship training for women.

Women's Bureau:

In the 1980 budget, we have increased the number of positions in the Bureau for the first time since 1963. We have added money for programs that benefit women offenders, minority women, teen mothers and women in non-traditional jobs.

Equal Pay for Work of Comparable Value:

Eleanor Holmes Norton is planning to hold hearings on this issue soon. At issue is the segregation of women into employment categories, primarily sales, service and clerical jobs. Classifying jobs skills by difficulty and education and training would raise many women's salaries in the jobs they now hold. There are disparities, for example, between teachers and truck drivers, or painters and nurses, in which the traditionally male job pays better, although the "female" job requires more education. The wage gap shows most strongly when it is noted that women on the average earn 57% what men earn.

Job Sterotyping:

We have issued and are enforcing strong affirmative action regulations for contractors and unions to move more women into high-paying non-traditional jobs.

Child Care:

The child care credit in the tax code is the largest source of indirect funding for child care with $800 million estimated for 1978. Another $800 million in combined Federal and state funding is used for child care in Title XX. This is 25% of Title XX programs. We have been accused of insensitivity about this issue since we have not supported the Brademus Child Care legislation. However, we are spending, in direct and indirect dollars, more than the original bill.

There is broader eligibility criteria in the food stamp cap legislation to allow larger deductions for child care in determining eligibility. This bill is in mark-up in the House committee. 43% of married women with children under 6 are in the labor force and almost 60% of married women with children from 6 to 18. These women must work to support their families.

The Administration has negotiated Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements which will go into effect this year. This simplifies child care regulations into one standard.

POVERTY ISSUES

Overwhelmingly, poor people are female. Sex is a better indicator of poverty than race, education or geographical area. Administration policies in welfare reform, employment and energy assistance help many more women than men since women are overrepresented on welfare, at minimum wage, and on SSI and food stamps. 97% of all current welfare recipients are women and their children. 67% of all food stamp families are headed by women. Single parent families are the poorest and the number of such families is increasing.

Welfare Reform:

The Administration proposal has passed the House and is awaiting action in the Senate. Estimated costs are around $12 billion. Combined welfare and food stamp benefits would equal 65% of poverty in all states. There are additional earnings per parent per child allowed without loss of benefits to offset child care expenses. In 13 States, the plan markedly raises benefits and it extends unemployed parents benefits in 24 states. It would prohibit removal of two-parent families from welfare.

Food Stamps:

The Administration proposal to raise the cap on food stamps is in the House committee. This would add $2 billion to the program. The bill also includes $2 million in additional benefits to permit easy eligibility for battered women's shelters. A $54 million proposal is included to increase child care deduction offsets when eligibility is determined. In 1977 the Administration removed the purchase requirement for food stamps.

Low-Income Energy Assistance:

$400 million of the $1.6 billion is immediately directed to SSI recipients, who are more than 2/3rds female. The $400 million in emergency assistance will go to these older people and to those whose income is 125% of the poverty level, another group dominated by women. Many state plans for the remaining $800 million have focused on welfare recipients, who are primarily women and children.

Inflation:

The greatest hardship falls on those with fixed incomes and on those already poor who have unmet needs. This group is overwhelmingly female:

... Two-thirds of those over 65

... 3 million on welfare

... Two-thirds of all minimum wage earners.

TAXATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Administration has not endorsed particular solutions to the problems raised by women's organizations on taxation and social security. This information is provided for background. The largest issue is marriage tax penalty, followed by earnings sharing under Social Security.

Marriage Tax Penalty:

Married people pay more taxes when they both work than two single people living together. When the second earner makes more than 20% of the total family income, the family pays more taxes than if they divorced and lived together. The discrimination is greatest when the partners earn equal salaries. Since a majority of married women are in the paid labor force and the number is increasing, this is a serious problem for 38 million Americans. Curent estimates for correcting the problem range from $3 billion to $20 million.

Social Security:

The system was developed around a family with one earner and a full time homemaker. Today those families are only 16% of all American families. The increased divorce rate means that many older women have been left with no benefits from their marriage and no potential for earning sufficient benefits of their own.

The Administration supported a decrease in the duration of marriage requirement from 20 years to 10 years to qualify for a dependents benefit based on a spouse's earnings. We supported and executed the first major study of Social Security and its effect on women through HEW. The department concluded that either shared earnings in the total family income or a two-tier system with a basic benefit for everyone and an additional benefit based on earnings would end this discrimination.

The Social Security Advisory Committee has recommended including general revenue funds as half of the contributions in lieu of increased payroll deductions. This would benefit women because their low income makes them pay all year. The Advisory Committee also recommended an earnings sharing approach.

EDUCATION

Women are earning more degrees than at any other time in history. There are more women than men currently in college, also for the first time.

Title IX Enforcement:

The Administration has substantially expanded staff at HEW to handle the backlog of complaints. Secretary Harris has just issued the most far reaching regulations to enforce equal treatment in athletics for women. Responsibility for Title IX is expected to transfer to the Department of Education in April.

Women's Educational Equity Act:

The Administration has supported expansion of the Act in the 1978 amendments. The 1979 budget gave $9 million more to the Act and the 1981 budget (figures which have not been released) will contain funding for local grants for the first time.

Department of Education Transition:

In appointing a distinguished jurist to be the first Secretary of this new Cabinet post, the Administration has given a strong commitment to the enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and sensitivity to the concerns of women and minorities in enforcement of Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964 as well as Title IX.

HEALTH

Women visit doctors more often than men, they use more prescriptions and they need two primary care physicians. There is often discrimination in insurance premiums, when women can afford insurance. Most coverage discriminates against employed women by providing better benefit packages for the spouses of employed men.

Although 80% of all Americans are covered by health insurance in their work, the women in traditional sales, service and clerical jobs - 80% of working women - often have minimal coverage that requires hospital care to collect benefits. Those who work part-time or part-year - 25% of all women - often have no coverage. Lack of health benefits for poor women has an overwhelming effect on welfare policy. A recent study of New York City's welfare rolls concluded that half of all women on welfare had quit jobs without health benefits to become Medicaid eligible.

Family Planning:

The Administration has increased Title X, Family planning Services by $36 million over the last two years. FY 81 will also have an sizeable increase (figures not yet released.) We have also added funding for the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Services Act in FY 80 and will fund substantial increases in FY 81 (figures not yet released.)

Teenage Pregnancy:

This is becoming an epidemic problem. These are the mothers most at risk -- for themselves and for their babies. Although the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Services Act passed after the FY appropriations, we added start-up money from other programs in HEW. We have submitted substantial increases in the FY 81 budget though the figures have not yet been released. This is a crucial area for attention to women's groups because one-third of all medicaid abortions were done for girls under fifteen. The group will probably raise the abortion issue with you.

HealthCare:

The Administration plan would provide prenatal, delivery and first year infant care without cost sharing to all women and infants. It would provide overall health care, including family planning services to low income families.

Women's groups are concerned about direct payments for nurse midwives and nurse practioners. The Administration supported direct payments in Appalachia in The Rural Health Care Assistance Act that passed in 1978.

Women's groups have raised the issue of tranquilizer abuse, unnecessary surgery and medicaid funding for abortions.

Minority women's groups are also concerned about sterilization. HEW has issued new stronger regulations to curb sterilization abuses.

BUSINESS AND CREDIT

Lack of access to commercial capitol and technical assistance are significant obstacles to women in business. In May of this year, you signed an Executive Order establishing a National Women's Business Enterprise Policy. It is the first time Federal Government has recognized the major role of women entrepreneurs. The Order also commits the Federal government to recognizing and aiding women business owners.

The Small Business Administration has increased its goal from $400 million to $500 million in 1979 for guaranteed loans to women business owners. The SBA has also increased their direct loan goal to $50 million for women owned firms. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is also doubling its goal for contracts to women owned firms to a target of $300 million for 1981. A women's business program as recorded by Interdepartmental Task Force on Small Business is included in the 1981 budget.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Every year three to six million Americans are injured in acts of family violence. This is a pervasive national problem that accounts for 23 percent of all police deaths each year and 40 percent of all police injuries. 1.8 million women are severely assaulted each year. This Administration has endorsed the legislation pending in the House and Senate and included the $20 million in start up funding in the FY 81 budget request. The bill passed the House December 12.

The Administration has established an Office of Domestic Violence in HHS. HUD has a demonstration program for shelters for battered women and they have made shelter programs eligible for Community Development Block Grants. The food stamp bill contains broader eligibility criteria for shelters.

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

The Administration has changed the role of women in the services with regulations. There is legislation pending and representatives of the three major branches of the services testified in favor of changing the law that bars women from combat branches of the military.

CONFERENCES

There is a great deal of interest in participation in upcoming conferences among all women's groups.

Women's History Week:

There is an organized campaign to name a national week in March as women's history week. Although most of these weeks have been named by Congress and signed by the President, there is some precedent for naming them by the President. If this issue is raised please indicate you will ask Sarah Weddington to look into it.

U.N. Mid-Decade Conference in Copenhagen:

Women's groups are concerned about their representation at this conference and involvement in the development of policy papers. We have set up the secretariat in the Department of State six months in advance of the schedule used for 1975. There is direct liaison with the White House on this conference and we are committed to seeing good conference results.

I am handling this on your behalf and any questions which arise should be referred to me.

White House Conference on Families:

Most women's groups are very concerned that a multiplcity of families be represented. Based on the Houston experience, most groups are concerned about the far right making a show of force at the state and regional meetings and setting the agenda.

In Illinois, Virginia and other states, the right wing has taken over state meetings and is pursuing an anti-ERA agenda. If asked about this you might note that Fran Eizenstat is on the staff of the White House Conference and that you will see that information to women's organizations on conference participation is accelerated.

White House Conference on Small Business:

You are familiar with our efforts on behalf of women small business owners. At the conference there will be a session on women business owners, slots have been reserved for women and minority participants, and the state conferences have selected one women for one-quarter of the delegate seats. The 8A controversy will probably resurface.

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

December 12, 1979

Civil Rights Division Activity To Eliminate
Unlawful Sex Discrimination

A. LITIGATION

Since 1977 the Civil Rights Division has filed as plaintiff in 31 cases involving sex discrimination, 17 of which involved employment and 14 of which involved housing and/or credit. The Division additionally has participated in other sex discrimination cases as amicus, litigating amicus, plaintiff intervenor and defendant intervenor. The Department has defended HEW in 17 district court cases in its attempt to apply Title IX of the Education Act Amendments of 1972 to employment practices. The Division has successfully defended a challenge by Uniroyal attacking affirmative action obligations created by Executive Order 11264. The following is a highlight of some of our more significant sex discrimination cases:

1. Duren v. Missouri. The Division initiated United States participation as amicus curiae in the Supreme Court in support of petitioner's claim that Missouri's jury selection act, which exempted women from jury duty, was unconstitutional. Our position prevailed. We then wrote to the Judicial Conference suggesting that it recommend changes in jury selection procedures which some federal district courts follow, which granted exemption from jury duty to some mothers, and the Judicial Conference adopted our suggestion.

2. Novotny v. Great American Federal Savings and Loan. The Division initiated United States participation as amicus curiae in the Supreme Court in support of a suit by an executive who was fired for protesting sex discrimination.

3. Reichardt v. Kinder. The Division has filed a brief and presented oral argument in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit supporting a claim that 42 U.S.C. §1985(c) prohibits invidious sex-based conspiracies, and the court agreed with our analysis. We have since then participated as amicus curiae in the district court.

4. Manhart v. City of Los Angeles. The Division initiated United States participation as amicus curiae in the Supreme Court in support of plaintiffs' contention that Los Angeles' pension system, which charged women more than men, violated Title VII. The Court adopted our position.

5. Title IX employment cases. The Department has defended HEW's efforts to apply Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to employment practices. The Courts of Appeals for the 1st, 6th and 8th Circuits have, however, ruled against us, and the Supreme Court denied our petitions for certiorari.

6. Gomes v. Rhode Island Interscholastic League. We filed an amicus brief in the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit explaining the application of HEW's Title IX regulations to a case in which a male student sought to play on a girl's volleyball team. The Court dismissed the case as moot, because the student graduated.

7. Blake v. Los Angeles & United States v. Los Angeles. In Blake v. City of Los Angeles, we filed an amicus brief in the Ninth Circuit addressing the legality, under Title VII, of the Los Angeles Police Department's use of a minimum height requirement (5'6") and pre-employment physical agility test. We argued that use of both operated to exclude the great majority of women from employment as police officers, and that the City had not shown that either employment criterion was related to effective job performance. We also argued that the City's pre-1973 practice of separating police jobs into sexual lines - whereby "policemen" were full fledged duty officers and "police women" were limited in duty assignments and promotional opportunities - violated the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court of Appeals agreed with our arguments, and reversed a lower court decision upholding the height requirement and physical test, and remanded the case for full trial.

We also convinced the same Court of Appeals to reinstate our own suit against Los Angeles alleging, among other things, discrimination against women who want to be police officers.

The City has sought further review of both decisions in Supreme Court. In September, 1979, we filed a brief recommending that review be denied; the Court has not yet acted.

8. International Union of Electrial, Radio & Machine Workers v. Westinghouse Electric Corp. In September, 1979 we filed a joint amicus brief with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. We argued that an employer's practice of paying women at a lower level than would obtain if the jobs were held by men violated the non-discrimination requirements of the federal equal employment opportunity law

(Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964); the employer's defense, which we argued should be rejected, was that its practice was not prohibited by the Equal Pay Act and was thereby explicitly immune from attack under Title VII. The case has not yet been decided.

9. Title IX interventions. The Division has intervened in two higher education cases alleging sex discrimination in violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

B. LEGISLATION

The Department of Justice supported a legislative proposal to Congress which would bring employment distinctions based on pregnancy within the definition of sex discrimination under Title VII. That legislation was designed to reverse by legislation the Supreme Court's decision in General Electric Co. v. Gilbert, 429 U.S. 125 (1976) in which the Court held that certain distinctions on the basis of pregnancy did not violate the prohibition against sex discrimination in the federal equal employment opportunity statute. The legislation was approved October 31, 1978.

C. OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. On August 26, 1977, President Carter directed the Task Force on Sex Discrimination of the Civil Rights Division to coordinate a review of all federal policies, programs and procedures in order to identify and eliminate any which discriminate or have a disparate impact on the basis of sex. Pursuant to this directive, the Task Force established a network of contacts throughout the federal government and has made substantial progress towards completing its mission.

2. In May, 1979, the Department assisted in the drafting of Executive Order 12138, which requires affirmative action, in programs, on behalf of women-owned businesses. The Division later drafted guidelines on implementation of Executive Order 12138. These guidelines were distributed to federal agencies by the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 13, 1979

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Sarah Weddington S.W.

John White recommends that the following be added to your remarks at 3:00:

> I know of your concern about funding for the Women's Bureau. Because of its importance, I want you to know that I intend to recommend an increase in funding.

12/13/79

FOR THE RECORD:

JODY POWELL RECEIVED A COPY
OF THE ATTACHED.

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

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

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

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

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Tody advise
J

Tody - ok to do so
J

TOM SNYDER.....

Doesn't think he can support Kennedy -- leaning toward the President, but doesn't feel that he knows him well enough....

** Mark's feeling is that he would probably vote for the President, if the election were held today; but, if we can convince him to actively support the President, he would be a definite asset.

He does have a large following and is very outspoken -- privately as well as on the air.

In conversation with Mark, Synder said he would really like to meet with the President....that the only time he had been with him before was in the campaign when he was a candidate and appeared on the TOMORROW show, I think.

12-10-79

(NOTE: Snyder in LA on 13th and 14th -- then back to NY)

** Mark Nathanson is a friend of mfm; is also working closely with Mike Roos in the campaign in California -- even making speeches for the campaign.

Mr. President,

I am very suspicious of such go-betweens. We can contact Tom directly, feel him out and decide whether we want to have him in to some social occasion here. JP

DEC 10 1979

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
12/13/79

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 7, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL WISE

FROM: JODY POWELL

SUBJECT: Des Moines Register and Tribune Interview

I request that we schedule a 45-minutes/one hour interview with the President for The Des Moines Register and Tribune as soon as possible this month.

While a part of the interview would include strictly political questions, it would be primarily on agricultural issues and other policy issues of concern to the people of the Midwest. We would, of course, have ample briefing material on these matters for the President from the Domestic Policy staff and the Agriculture Department.

This could be a good lick for us with these papers. Tentatively, personnel from the papers would include Executive Editor James Gannon, Editor Michael Gartner, Editorial Page Editor Gilbert Cranberg, Washington Bureau Chief James Risser and political writer James Flansburg.

They would all fly in for the interview, so I would need to give them several days' advance notice.

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12/13/79

FOR THE RECORD:

HAMILTON JORDAN RECEIVED A COPY OF THE ATTACHED.

MEMORANDUM

Hamm
advise me
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 11, 1979

RSC...

Margaret Hobelman called you today re a federal judgeship in Kansas.

Candidates are: Pat Kelly - a Democrat Margaret says he is their choice.

Bud Fanning - says he is a Democrat, but no one knows him.

a Mr. Crowe - Republican

Margaret says Pat was one of the first Carter supporters in Wichita and gave a luncheon for you at the country club.

Margaret is looking for your support of Kelly for the judgeship.

CB

I'd remember Pat Kelly. He was on a call list several months ago & I called him. He is long-time original Carter supporter -

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for Preservation Purposes

DEC 11 1979

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12/13/79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

8:30 Am

Frank J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR LAWTON CHILES

Thursday, December 13, 1979
8:30 a.m. (30 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore F.M. /BR

I. PURPOSE

To discuss SALT.

II. PERSONAL INFORMATION, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

A. Personal Information

Wife's Name: Rhea

Children: Tandy
Lawton III
Edward
Rhea Gay

Home Town: Holmes Beach, Florida

Committee Assignments:

Committee on Appropriations (9)
Committee on Budget (4)
Governmental Affairs (4)
Special Committee on Aging (Chairman)

B. Participants: Senator Lawton Chiles (D-Florida)

C. Press Arrangements: Off the record

III. BACKGROUND

A. SALT Concerns: Senator Chiles has not taken an active interest in SALT. He has not been interested in briefings, and on advice of his staff we have not tried to press him. Recently, he began reading the SFRC report, and we will be giving him a briefing on verification when he is ready.

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for Preservation Purposes

We have been told that he is more concerned about the overall U.S./USSR strategic balance than about SALT. Our contacts in Florida tell us that he has expressed concern about verification and counter-force. He was pleased with the MX decision and voted for the 3 percent and 5 percent defense increase.

In the summer we believed that Chiles would be watching Stone and Nunn closely and would follow their lead. Recently, however, we have been told that he is fed up with Stone's behavior and is not necessarily tied to Nunn. Primarily, he wants to be helpful to you in Florida.

B. Additional Issues: Senator Chiles may urge you to reconsider the Administration's position on the consolidation of helicopter training facilities at Ft. Rucker, Alabama. Training functions at Pensacola, Florida, would be moved to Ft. Rucker under the plan. The Florida delegation has repeatedly urged us to change that position. We have consistently refused. It is a money saver for DoD.

Interested in Tampa judge appt.
Re SALT - open mind - meeting with 12 Senators & Kiss & Schles. Seeks SALT as opportunity to strengthen defense, intel & impose moderate "linkage" c̄ Soviets.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUESTED

12/12/79

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT TK

RE: DELEGATE SELECTION

Attached are several letters that I recommend you sign that are required by the election laws or party rules of several early states.

i) ALABAMA

Authorize Jay Beck to be your representative. This is required by party rules.

ii) NEW HAMPSHIRE

Authorize Jeanne Shaheen to be your representative.

iii) NEW HAMPSHIRE

A letter to Hugh Gallen on the filing of your petitions. It is not required, but I feel appropriate.

FOUR SIGNATURES REQUESTED

JIMMY CARTER

December 14, 1979

To George Lewis Bailes

I hereby authorize Jay Beck to be my authorized representative in the State of Alabama for all matters relating to delegate selection for the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Honorable George Lewis Bailes
State Chairman
Alabama Democratic State Party
4 Office Park Circle
#103
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

Paid for and Authorized by The Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, S. Lee Kling, Treasurer. A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

JIMMY CARTER

December 12, 1979

To William Gardner

I hereby designate Jeanne Shaheen as my official representative on all matters concerning the selection of delegates and members of Standing Committees to the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Honorable William Gardner
Secretary of State
The State House
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Paid for and Authorized by The Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, S. Lee Kling, Treasurer. A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

JIMMY CARTER

December 12, 1979

To Romeo Dorval

I hereby designate Jeanne Shaheen as my offical representative on all matters concerning the selection of delegates and members of Standing Committees to the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Honorable Romeo Dorval
State Chairman
New Hampshire Democratic State Committee
77 North Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

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JIMMY CARTER

December 12, 1979

To Governor Hugh Gallen

I am pleased to have you file the petitions which will place my name on the New Hampshire Primary ballot on February 26, 1980. I greatly appreciate the hard work by the many good Democrats that gathered these signatures on my behalf. I am confident that -- with the leadership of prominent Democrats such as yourself, the record of this Administration and the fine volunteer organization you have put together -- 1980 will be a victorious year for the Carter/Mondale ticket and the Democratic Party.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Honorable Hugh J. Gallen
Governor of the State of New Hampshire
State House
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/13/79

Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Sarah Weddington

9:45 AM
Lloyd
no action-
Handle selection
routinely
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER MLK for LNC

RE: U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: Ruth Bader Ginsburg

There is now a vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, caused by the recent death of Judge Harold Leventhal. Ruth Bader Ginsburg is one of the candidates remaining on the list for this Circuit submitted by the nominating panel. Tomorrow the Attorney General may recommend that Ginsburg be selected to fill this vacancy. If you decide to select her, you may wish to announce your decision in your meeting tomorrow with representatives of women's groups.

I believe that Ruth Ginsburg would be an excellent choice. She is 46 years old and since 1972 has been a professor at Columbia Law School, from which she graduated in 1959. While she has specialized in women's rights and has argued many of the most important women's cases before the Supreme Court, she also has expertise in the law relating to Federal practice and procedure. Professor Ginsburg is the second woman to be named as one of the 55 members of the Council of the American Law Institute; the first was Judge Shirley Hufstedler.

While ordinarily I would be opposed to announcing a nomination before FBI and ABA checks have been completed, I see little risk in departing from this practice in this case, if you wish to do so. You have made a pre-clearance announcement of a judicial nominee at least once before, when you announced, at Louis Martin's urging, the selection of Nate Jones at the ceremony last May celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education.

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11:45 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alfred E. Kahn Fred

SUBJECT: Meeting with Price Advisory Committee

Thursday, December 13, 1979
Oval Office
11:45-11:50

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I. PURPOSE

For you to meet with the members of the newly-formed Price Advisory Committee to express your thanks and emphasize the importance of the Committee's work to your anti-inflation program.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

A. Background - On September 28 you announced the creation of a Price Advisory Committee to be made up of five members from the general public. (This Committee has been expanded to six to conform with the expansion of the Pay Advisory Committee from 15 to 18.) This is its first meeting.

B. Agenda -

10:00-11:30	Meeting in the NEOB chaired by Alfred E. Kahn and Al Sommers to discuss procedures, general objectives and to swear in members.
11:30	Proceed to the White House
11:45-11:50	Meeting with the President in the Oval Office.
12:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00	Resumption of meeting.

C. Participants - All members will be attending. They are:

Albert T. Sommers - Senior Vice President and Chief Economist, The Conference Board.

Robert Atwood - A partner in the international accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells. Mr. Atwood is currently Director of the firm's National Affairs Office in Washington.

Carol Schwartz Greenwald - Visiting Associate Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Business School, and former Commissioner of Banks, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Stanley Ruttenberg - President of the consulting firm of Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates. Mr. Ruttenberg is a former Assistant Secretary of Manpower at the Department of Labor.

Barbara Bergmann - Professor of Economics, University of Maryland.

John Sheahan - Professor of Economics, Williams College, and author of Wage-Price Guideposts.

D. Press - ~~None.~~ Media/Press photo

E. Talking Points - Attached.

PRICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TALKING POINTS

--I am pleased to be with you today for the first meeting of the new Price Advisory Committee and I want to thank you all for agreeing to serve.

--Our economy has no more persistent or difficult problem than inflation.

--The only way in which to combat it is for all of us to adhere steadfastly to a broad range of austere, and often unpopular, economic policies. Central among these are government's commitment to monetary and fiscal restraint, to strengthening the disciplinary force of competition, and to regulatory reform.

--Equally important is responsible wage and price restraint by labor and business. To assure this, I have formulated a set of voluntary wage and price standards, and enlisted the cooperation of labor, business and the public in their administration.

This Committee is a central link in that collaborative process. We are anxious to have your advice about how the price standards are working, and about any ways in which you feel they may be improved.

--I urge you to define that mission broadly. We all know that wage and price standards, no matter how perfectly fashioned, can never cure inflation alone. We obviously must address ourselves, for example, to such fundamental causes of inflation as the alarming decline in recent years of our

national rate of productivity. I hope you will be particularly alert to any ways in which either our general price standards or the ones we have developed for particular industries might possibly interfere with our efforts to reverse the disturbing trend.

--I would like to add a special word of thanks to Al Sommers, who has agreed to act as your Chairman. Every one of my economic advisors has expressed the greatest admiration for Al; and I am grateful for his willingness to take on this important assignment.

--I want to assure every one of you that Fred Kahn and my Administration will consider very carefully the advice and counsel you give us and will do everything in our power to assist you in your work.

1:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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MEETING WITH FORMER PRESIDENT FORD
Thursday, December 13, 1979
1:30 p.m.
The Oval Office

From: Hugh Carter HC

I. PURPOSE

This is a general discussion meeting. Possibly Mr. Ford will bring up (1) the Iranian situation, and (2) assistance to former Presidents.

II. BACKGROUND

-- As per your request in the fall of 1978, I provided assistance to Mr. Ford in obtaining an increase in his staff allowance under the Former President's Act from $150,000 per year for the first 30 months after the transition period to the first 36 months after the transition period.

-- At my request, OMB included the 1980 budget funds necessary to increase the funding to the $150,000 per year level through September 1980. The Appropriations Committee provided $150,000 for FY 1980 and, although Mr. Ford did not request an amendment to the Former President's Act authorizing such an appropriation, the appropriation remained intact because no member of Congress raised a point of order. Therefore, Mr. Ford will receive the increased funding requested, but the law remains unchanged as it affects future former Presidents.

-- On November 7, Senators Pryor and Chiles co-chaired oversight hearings regarding expenditures under the Former President's Act and Presidential Transition Act. The administration's views, which were in agreement with the recommendations of GAO, were presented by the Administrator of GSA. Neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Nixon testified at those hearings. Senator Chiles has indicated that he desires changes which would restrict former Presidents more than either GAO or our administration has recommended. Senator Chiles is preparing the proposed legislation. Although we have encountered some difficulty in gaining their cooperation, we are continuing to try to meet with Senator Chiles or his staff prior to the introduction of any amendments. We will keep you informed on this matter.

JIMMY CARTER

December 14, 1979

To Irving Shapiro

Anne Wexler has told me of your recent public statements in my behalf. I want to thank you for your words of strong support.

Both the Vice President and I look forward to a working partnership with you in what promises to be a tough campaign.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Mr. Irving S. Shapiro
Chairman
E.I. DuPont deNemours and Company
Wilmington, Delaware 19898

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5688

MB

NAME ~~Irving Shapiro~~

104

TITLE Chairman and Chief Executive Officer DuPont

CITY/STATE Wilmington, Delaware

Phone Number--Home (302) 774-9664

Work (302) 774-4918

Other (___)

Requested by Anne Wexler

Date of Request

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

On November 28, Irv Shapiro did interviews with both the Los Angeles Times (Jack Nelson) and the St. Louis Dispatch. In both interviews, he formally came out for the President's reelection and against Kennedy ...with no qualifications. I have already talked to him. You might want to give him a call.

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

Not called

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525/14

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT & MRS. CARTER'S ATTENDANCE AT THE PAGEANT OF PEACE CEREMONY

December 13, 1979

5:25 pm	The President and Mrs. Carter proceed to motorcade for boarding.
	MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds enroute the Ellipse.
	(Driving time: 2 minutes)
5:27 pm	MOTORCADE ARRIVES the Ellipse.
	PRESS POOL COVERAGE CLOSED ARRIVAL
	The President and Mrs. Carter will be met by:
	Mr. Joseph H. Riley, President, Christmas Pageant of Peace, Inc.
5:28 pm	The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Mr. Riley, proceed to offstage announcement area.
5:29 pm	The President and Mrs. Carter arrive offstage announcement area and pause.
	"Ruffles & Flourishes" Announcement "Hail to the Chief"

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5:30 pm The President and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Mr. Riley, proceed on stage and take their seats.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 3000

5:31 pm The Neshaminy Maple Point Concert Choir sing "Joy to the World".

5:35 pm Introduction of The Reverend John T. Tavlarides by Mr. Riley.

5:36 pm Christmas Prayer by Reverend Tavlarides.

5:37 pm Introduction of Ms. Marylee Kerester, Camp Fire Girls of America; and Eagle Scout Gerald Williams, Boy Scouts of America by Mr. Riley.

5:38 pm Remarks by Eagle Scout Williams.

Remarks by Marylee Kerester.

NOTE: At the conclusion of remarks, Gerald Williams and Marylee Kerester will present a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Carter.

5:40 pm Introduction of the President by Mr. Riley.

5:41 pm Presidential remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
LIVE NATIONWIDE TELEVISION

5:46 pm Remarks conclude.

The President and Mrs. Carter proceed to tree lighting podium.

5:48 pm The President and Mrs. Carter arrive tree lighting podium and remain standing.

	The President lights the tree.
5:50 pm	The President and Mrs. Carter depart tree lighting podium and proceed to motorcade for boarding, greeting the crowd along the way.
5:52 pm	MOTORCADE DEPARTS the Ellipse enroute South Grounds.
	(Driving time: 2 minutes)
5:54	MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.

Nesmith
Draft A-1
12/10/79

Christmas Tree Lighting -- 12/13/79

For millions of Americans, the Christmas season awakens memories of love and warmth and happy family times. The holidays are particularly difficult for the families of the Americans who have been held hostage in Iran for forty days.

I ask all of you to join me now in a moment of silent prayer for our fellow Americans in Iran and for their families here at home. (pause)

The theme chosen months ago for this occasion is "joy and light." At first it might seem a mockery to speak of joy and light to Americans tonight.

This year has had moments of great hope -- the opening of normal relations between the most powerful nation on earth

and the most populous; the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt; the signing of the SALT II treaty.

Yet even as old dreams came true, new tragedies shocked the world in brutal denial of the spirit of brotherhood we associate with this season.

This has been the International Year of the Child, yet it may well go down in history as the year when more children starved to death than any in memory. We will remember the summer of 1979 as the time when we had to send American ships to rescue Vietnamese refugees from the sea.

Our memory of harvest time, 1979, will be of the pitifully ravaged bodies of starving Cambodian children, too close to death even to cry.

Just as an awakened world was at last beginning to respond to that terrible need, American diplomats were taken hostage

in Iran, abused and threatened in an act that violated every international and moral law.

All around us is evidence that peace has not yet been established through all the earth, that goodwill is not in the hearts of all.

Tragically, religion -- which should be the great force binding people together in the service of God -- has been used as an instrument to divide people. It has been an excuse to destroy, to inspire senseless hatred, when it should help people to love one another and be kind to one another.

I am a Christian, but I come here tonight as President of a land of many faiths. That reflects one of the great truths of this Nation. We believe that every man and woman should worship -- or choose not to worship -- according to the dictates of conscience, not the dictates of the state. We respect each person's beliefs, however they may find expression, and that respect carries

over into our relations with other nations.

One of the high points of this past year was that on the White House lawn, just a few hundred yards from this spot, leaders of two ancient enemies -- Egypt and Israel -- could meet and agree to be at peace. Here in this land founded on the principle of religious freedom, Moslem and Jew could embrace and begin to turn their people's energies and resources to building instead of destroying. Our springtime was full of hope.

In the fall Pope John Paul II came to the White House and we were moved by his presence and the passion of his convictions.

He appealed to us to be true to our own traditions of simplicity and compassion, justice and generosity. That message would have touched deep responsive chords in our hearts at any season.

But the message that Pope John Paul left with us that I hope we take most to heart is one that perhaps is more meaningful

tonight than when he spoke it here in this country in the bright beauty of autumn:

"Do not be afraid."

It was the message of Franklin Roosevelt in the depth of the Depression. It was the message the angels brought the shepherds on the first Christmas night. It is the message we need on this night, when half a world away voices of fear and hatred drown out the message of peace and brotherhood.

Fear paralyzes. It makes people mean and small and petty. It makes them violent and cruel. Fear makes people hate. We have seen the harvest of fear and hatred in the Holocaust of Hitler, in the emaciated bodies of dying babies in Cambodia, in the faces of angry mobs on the streets of Tehran. Out of fear, the nuclear arsenals that nations have built could destroy the world as we know it.

If we are afraid, our worst fears may come true.

History is filled with sobering evidence of selfishness, cruelty and greed, yet it also bears witness to the transcience of tyrants and terrorists. One evil person can destroy far faster than a host of caring, dedicated, decent people can build up. Yet we have built up far more than the careless and the cruel have destroyed. And today we have the capacity to build, to help, to heal, as never before.

This year, we have used our power and wealth to help people all over the world. We have used our ships and our vast resources to save Vietnamese boat people, to send food and medicine to the starving people of Cambodia.

Not all the world is at peace tonight, but we have served as peacemakers and we have been able to help bring Zimbabwe-Rhodesia toward majority rule. We have been able to help bring about peace between Egypt and Israel.

We have lived up to our principles of justice and orderly process while the forces of injustice and disorder issue loud threats and brandish their weapons.

We have shown a skeptical world that a great and powerful nation need not be corrupted by its wealth and power. We have not been too busy or too tired to help the weak, to feed the hungry, to care for the dying. We have not been too wrapped up in our own affairs to defend human dignity and freedom of conscience and the sacredness of human life.

There is much in the world to sadden and disturb us tonight, but there is also much to reassure and encourage us.

The prophets of old remind us that God has always done His work in a world of darkness and fear. Isaiah tells us that "A bruised reed He will not break, a dimly burning wick He will not quench," but will turn it into "A light for the nations." [Isaiah 42:3 RSV]

Tonight, the light of truth seems like a dimly burning wick in much of the world, our hopes for peace seem like a bruised reed. So it is especially important tonight that we embrace the ancient dreams of peace on earth, goodwill to men.

From all our diversity of backgrounds and beliefs has come a stronger bond of unity than could be forged by insistence on a single creed.

We follow many creeds, but we are a moral people, a caring people, a peace-loving people.

We are united in our insistence that the fundamental human rights of our people must be respected, and in our determination to do what is necessary to defend those rights. In that spirit, we can pierce the darkness with the light of truth.

Joy is not the same as contentment -- we can feel joy in the midst of pain. In the midst of darkness, in the face of hatred, we can celebrate the joy and light.

We can answer Pope John Paul's call to be true to our own best traditions of simplicity and compassion, justice and generosity. We can stand firm together -- Catholic and Jew, Baptist and Moslem, Unitarian and Hindu, orthodox, agnostic and evangelical, and say with him in joy as we light this tree:

America <u>is</u> beautiful, and "Hallelujah is our song."

# # #