

3/17/80

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att	Zbigniew Brzezinski to the President. Re: Letters from Prime Minister Trudeau. (7 pp.)	3/17/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-
 Pres. Handwriting File, "3/17/80." Box 175

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Revised:
3/17/80
7:45 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Monday - March 17, 1980

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

9:55
(3 min.)

Photograph with Mr. Erby Simpkins, President,
Nashville Banner Newspaper. (Mr. Frank Moore).
The Oval Office.

10:00

Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

11:45

Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale.
The Oval Office.

1:30

Depart South Grounds via motorcade en route
Washington Hilton Hotel

1:45

Annual Congressional-City Conference of the
National League of Cities.

:10

Return to the White House.

7:50

St. Patrick's Day Celebration - The State Floor.
(Business Suit)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/17/80

The First Lady

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

Rick Hutcheson

MAR 17 1980

MAR 27 1980



GATLIN ENTERPRISES INC.
50 MUSIC SQUARE WEST - SUITE 603
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203
(615) 327-1505

Los
C
R

March 6, 1980

President Jimmy Carter
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President:

I will never be able to express to you how much I personally appreciate your kindness to me and my guys at The White House on Wednesday morning.

I can only guess what tremendous pressure you are under and how extremely tight your schedule must be. For you to stop and talk to a bunch of country musicians just reinforces my belief that you are the right man at the right time to do the most difficult job in the world! You are a real person and not a robot and I thank God for that!!

Please give our love to your wife and family. If we can help in any way with the task at hand, please don't hesitate to call.

Your friend,

Larry Gatlin

LG:pb

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

MAR 27 1980

To Los
J

CHARLES A. TRENTAM

March 1, 1980

Dear Mr. President, Rosalyn and Amy,

How can I ever thank you enough for your kind, reassuring letter?

No higher honor has ever been mine save the honor of preaching the manifold grace and love of God, than being your Pastor. It was better for me to have been Pastor of First Baptist Church with you in it for a few years than to have served her as she was before you came for a lifetime.

When first you came I promised you and each member of your family a place in my evening prayers. I have kept that promise and will continue to do so not as a duty but as a pleasant remembrance.

MAR 17 1980

I watch the soaring of the esteem in which history will surely record you with profound gratitude to God. With much love for each of you I am
Ever,
Brother Charles

Charles A. Trentham



NONPROFIT ORG



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

20500

attention
Susan Clough

JESSIE

1. { THANK YOU PRESIDENT, RATTLEY FOR THE KIND INTRODUCTION
2. { AND FOR YOUR EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES.

3. ~~LET ME ALSO MENTION BILL HUDNUT, MAYOR OF INDIANAPOLIS
AND 1ST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF CITIES
JIM CONWAY, MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS, WHO WAS PRESENT
AT MY INFLATION ANNOUNCEMENT ON FRIDAY;
AND MY VERY GOOD FRIEND & ONE OF THE NATION'S
FINEST SPOKESMEN FOR CITIES--TOM BRADLEY OF L.A.~~

4. (~~THANK YOU.~~) IT IS GOOD TO SEE SO MANY OLD FRIENDS.
5. WHO, I TRUST, AFTER MY ANTI-INFLATION STATEMENT WILL STILL BE MY FRIENDS.
LAST FRIDAY

6. { TWO YEARS AGO YOU & I BEGAN TO IMPLEMENT ↗
7. { THIS-NATION'S-FIRST-COMPREHENSIVE-URBAN-POLICY. /

8. WE HAVE MADE TREMENDOUS PROGRESS UNDER THIS NEW PARTNERSHIP.

9. { TOGETHER, WE HAVE INCREASED FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
10. { BUT EQUALLY IMPORTANT, WE HAVE PROVIDED NEW INCENTIVES ↗
11. { FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN YOUR CITIES.

12. { TOGETHER WE ARE USING LIMITED & SCARCE FEDERAL FUNDS ↗
13. { TO LEVERAGE MORE EXTENSIVE PRIVATE RESOURCES ↗
14. { FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICA'S CITIES. //

1. I AM PROUD OF WHAT WE HAVE DONE,
2. AND AT A DIFFERENT TIME I WOULD DISCUSS IN DETAIL ↗
THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF OUR PARTNERSHIP.
3. BUT TODAY IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TIME IN AMERICA.
4. ALL OF OUR PROGRESS, ALL THIS EFFORT BY YOU & ME,
5. AND ALL OF OUR RENEWED HOPES
6. ARE IMPERILED BECAUSE OF DOMESTIC & WORLDWIDE INFLATION. /
7. { OIL PRICES & INTEREST RATES HAVE IGNITED A FIRESTORM THIS YEAR
8. { THAT COULD PERMANENTLY CHANGE THE WORLD ECONOMY & OUR WAY OF LIFE.
9. INFLATION HAS BURST THROUGH ITS PREVIOUS LIMITS,
10. AND THREATENS TO RAGE OUT OF CONTROL.
11. { IN THE LAST 2 REPORTING MONTHS,
12. { THE ANNUALIZED WHOLESALE INFLATION RATES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY & JAPAN
13. { HAVE ALL EXCEEDED 25% .
14. IN ^{SOME} OTHER MAJOR NATIONS IT IS MUCH HIGHER.
15. { HERE IN OUR COUNTRY ↗
16. { THE PRODUCER PRICE INDEX HAS INCREASED RECENTLY ↗
17. { AT AN ANNUAL RATE OF ^{ALMOST} ABOUT 20 PERCENT.
18. WE MUST ACT -- TOGETHER -- TO TURN THIS TIDE.

1. NOBODY KNOWS THIS BETTER THAN CITY OFFICIALS.
2. { YOU ARE CAUGHT BETWEEN SKYROCKETING COSTS & LOCAL REVENUES ↘
3. { THAT FALL INCREASINGLY BEHIND WHAT YOU NEED.
4. { EACH NEW ROUND OF COST INCREASES ↘
5. { DRIVES DOWN THE PURCHASING POWER OF STATE & FEDERAL AID.
6. { WAGE DEMANDS, CUTBACKS IN SERVICES,
 { TAX PROTESTS, BUSINESS UNCERTAINTY,
 { AND BUDGET DEFICITS ARE GROWING MORE INTENSE.
7. { THE VIRTUAL COLLAPSE OF THE BOND MARKET
8. { HAS SHUT OFF LONG-TERM CREDIT TO CITIES.
9. { ONCE MORE, NEEDED URBAN PROJECTS MUST WAIT
10. { WHILE YOUR CAPITAL PLANTS TEND TO DETERIORATE.
11. WHEREVER WE LOOK WE SEE INFLATION CLOUDING OUR FUTURE. /
12. { DECENT HEALTH CARE, HOME OWNERSHIP,
 { BUSINESS PROSPERITY, A BETTER LIFE FOR WORKING FAMILIES,
 { HELP FOR THE ELDERLY & POOR, JUSTICE FOR AMERICANS BURDENED BY DISCRIMINATION --
13. { THESE & OTHER DREAMS CAN, AND WILL, SLIP AWAY IF INFLATION CONTINUES. /
14. EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, INFLATION IS A GRAVE PERIL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.
15. { UNLESS CONTROLLED, IT WILL SAP OUR STRENGTH, OUR WORLD LEADERSHIP, ↘
16. { OUR NATIONAL UNITY, AND WITH IT, OUR IDEALS. //

1. THAT IS WHY LAST WEEK I ANNOUNCED AN-INTENSIFIED-ANTI-INFLATION-EFFORT. /
2. FIRST, I ANNOUNCED THAT THE 1981 FEDERAL BUDGET WILL BE A BALANCED BUDGET.
3. CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS HAVE PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THIS COMMITMENT.
4. { IT WILL BE OUR FIRST BALANCED BUDGET IN 12 YEARS,
5. { AND THE SECOND IN 20 YEARS. /
6. I ALSO INTEND TO CUT SPENDING IMMEDIATELY TO REDUCE THIS YEAR'S DEFICIT.
7. { I WILL VETO ANY BILL THAT THREATENS A BALANCED BUDGET,
8. { AND WILL USE MY FULL PRESIDENTIAL POWERS
9. { TO MAINTAIN BUDGET DISCIPLINE & FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY
10. { ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. //
11. { SECOND, UNDER THE CREDIT CONTROL ACT OF 1969,
12. { I HAVE EMPOWERED THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ↗
13. { TO CURB THE INFLATIONARY EXPANSION OF PRIVATE CREDIT.
14. { AS A RESULT, THE FEDERAL RESERVE ↗
15. { WILL RESTRAIN CONSUMER REVOLVING CREDIT & OTHER UNSECURED CONSUMER LOANS ↗
16. { AND IMPOSE NEW RESTRICTIONS ON MONEY-MARKET-FUNDS & CERTAIN COMMERCIAL BANKS.
17. { ALSO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IS UNDERTAKING A VOLUNTARY PROGRAM WITH BANKS ↗
18. { TO RESTRAIN NON-PRODUCTIVE LOANS.
19. { THESE RESTRAINTS WILL NOT RESTRICT HOME MORTGAGES, AUTO LOANS, ↗
20. { OR CREDIT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES & FARMERS.
21. { IN FACT THEY WILL ENCOURAGE THE FLOW OF CREDIT ↗
22. { FOR THESE KINDS OF PRODUCTIVE NEEDS. //

1. { THIRD, I AM STRENGTHENING OUR VOLUNTARY PROGRAM OF WAGE- &-PRICE-STANDARDS } ✓
2. { THAT HAS INVOLVED BUSINESS & LABOR IN A NATIONAL ACCORD.
3. { LAST YEAR VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT HELPED KEEP WAGE INCREASES } ✓
4. { WELL BELOW THE RISE IN CONSUMER PRICES.
5. IN FACT OVERALL WAGE INCREASES WERE LOWER LAST YEAR THAN IN 1978.
6. STRENGTHENING THIS ACCORD CAN SUSTAIN THE SAME ^{KIND OF} MODERATION THROUGH 1980 --
7. WITHOUT THE DISTORTIONS & INEQUITIES OF MANDATORY CONTROLS. //
8. { FOURTH, I HAVE IMPOSED A CONSERVATION FEE ON IMPORTED OIL } ✓
9. { THAT WILL RAISE GASOLINE PRICES -- ~~AND ONLY GASOLINE PRICES~~ --
- 10 CENTS A GALLON.
10. { I WILL PROPOSE TO CONGRESS A DIRECT TAX ON GASOLINE } ✓
11. { TO REPLACE THIS EMERGENCY MEASURE.
12. THIS FEE TARGETS ONLY GASOLINE,
13. WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR SOME 40 PERCENT OF THE OIL WE USE.
14. { IT WILL SAVE 100,000 BARRELS A DAY OF IMPORTED OIL IN ONE YEAR } ✓
15. { AND LATER UP TO 250,000 BARRELS A DAY. //

1. { FINALLY, I AM CALLING FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN OUR ECONOMY.
2. { TO ENCOURAGE SAVINGS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND INNOVATION.
3. I HAVE CALLED ON CONGRESS TO PASS PROMPTLY THE REGULATORY REFORM ACT,
TRUCKING DEREGULATION,
AND THE PHASING OUT OF CEILINGS ON SAVINGS ACCOUNT INTEREST. /
4. { WHEN I AM CERTAIN THE 1981 BUDGET IS BALANCED,
5. { I WILL THEN CONSIDER TAX REDUCTIONS ~~FURTHER~~ FURTHER
6. { TO ENCOURAGE SAVINGS, STIMULATE PRODUCTIVITY,
AND LEAD TO INCREASED BUSINESS INVESTMENT.
7. NOW IS A TIME FOR DISCIPLINE -- FOR ALL OF US --
8. AND NOT A TIME FOR PROMISES OR POLITICS-AS-USUAL. /
9. { IN CHOOSING THESE ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES,
10. { I EXAMINED A WIDE RANGE OF OPTIONS.
11. I UNDERTOOK EXTRAORDINARY CONSULTATIONS WITH CONGRESS.
12. { I SOUGHT A PROPER BALANCE THAT WILL NOT JEOPARDIZE OUR NATIONAL GOALS
13. { OR ELIMINATE PROGRAMS THAT BENEFIT THOSE MOST VULNERABLE TO INFLATION.
14. BUT IN THE END THERE IS NO-SUGAR-COATING-THIS-PILL. /
15. THIS IS STRONG MEDICINE. /
16. IT IS BITTER MEDICINE. /
17. IT WILL MEAN OUR-FIRST-REAL-BELT-TIGHTENING-SINCE-WORLD-WAR-"II", /
18. WHEN WE FOUGHT AGAINST FASCISM. //

1. WE ARE FIGHTING AN INVISIBLE ENEMY TODAY,
2. BUT IT IS VERY DANGEROUS.
3. WE ARE IN FOR A LONG FIGHT.
4. NOTHING SHORT OF STERN MEASURES WILL STOP INFLATION FROM DESTROYING US.
5. THERE ARE NO-EASY-ANSWERS OR MAGIC-SOLUTIONS.
6. ANYONE WHO TELLS YOU DIFFERENTLY IS EITHER WRONG OR DISHONEST.
7. { I WILL BE CONSULTING RAPIDLY WITH THE HEADS OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES,
8. { WITH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS,
9. { AND WITH OTHER AMERICAN LEADERS LIKE YOU.
10. THE SPECIFIC BUDGET REDUCTIONS I ANNOUNCE LATER THIS MONTH WILL AFFECT EVERYONE.
11. THEY GO BEYOND SIMPLY ELIMINATING WASTE.
12. THERE WILL BE CUTS IN GOOD, WORTHWHILE PROGRAMS --
13. WHICH I HAVE SUPPORTED,
14. AND SOME OF WHICH WE HAVE DEVELOPED TOGETHER TO HELP YOUR CITIES. /
15. THERE WILL BE LESS ^{GENERAL} FEDERAL AID FOR CITIES. ~~AND~~ ^{BUT} A SHARPER FOCUSING OF ^{IN COMMUNITIES} WHAT THERE IS WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDED.
16. EVERYONE MUST SHARE IN THIS COMMON EFFORT.
17. { THERE WILL BE LESS EVEN FOR DEFENSE PROGRAMS ↘
18. { WHICH ARE NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO COMBAT READINESS. /

1. THERE ARE TIMES WHEN ALL OF US, AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS,
2. HAVE TO FACE PAINFUL-BUDGET-DECISIONS. /
3. I ASK FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN IMPOSING & MAINTAINING THIS FISCAL DISCIPLINE.
4. A BALANCED BUDGET ALONE CANNOT STOP INFLATION RIGHT NOW.
5. BUT IT CAN HELP STABILIZE FINANCIAL MARKETS.
6. IT CAN ALLOW INTEREST RATES TO MODERATE.
7. IT CAN TAKE PRESSURE OFF MONETARY POLICY.
8. AND IT CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT WASHINGTON IS WILLING TO LEAD.
9. MY CONSERVATION FEE ON GASOLINE WILL ADD TO EVERYONE'S COST OF DRIVING.
10. BUT ALONG WITH MY ENERGY PROGRAM -- NEARING PASSAGE IN CONGRESS --
11. IT CAN HELP SLASH OIL IMPORTS.
12. THIS WILL NOT ONLY HELP OUR OWN NATION DIRECTLY,
13. BUT WILL LESSEN DEMAND FOR SCARCE OIL SUPPLIES ↗
14. AND TEND TO STABILIZE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM MARKETS. /
15. THE LOSS OF OUR NATIONAL WEALTH TO "OPEC" NATIONS
16. HAS BECOME A TORRENT THAT ONLY SIGNIFICANT CONSERVATION CAN STOP.
17. WE CAN EXPECT TO PAY \$80 BILLION THIS YEAR FOR OIL IMPORTS --
18. AN AVERAGE OF OVER \$1,500 THAT EACH AMERICAN FAMILY WILL PAY.
19. JUST THINK HOW-MANY-JOBS THAT MONEY COULD CREATE HERE INSTEAD. /

~~FOREIGN REACTION~~
~~VERY GOOD - GOLD~~
~~DOWN - \$ UP~~
~~DOMESTIC MKTS~~
~~CAUTIONS,~~
~~RELATIVELY STABLE~~

~~DIRECTLY & INDIRECTLY~~

ECONOMIC

1. OUR NATION IS THE LEADER, OF THE WORLD
2. AND WE MUST NOT SHIRK OUR RESPONSIBILITY.
3. THE WORLD IS WATCHING TODAY, TO SEE WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE WE HAVE BECOME. /
4. SO FAR IT SEES WHAT IS OBVIOUS:
5. WE HAVE NOT BEEN LIVING WITHIN OUR MEANS.
6. WE HAVE BEEN SPENDING OUR SAVINGS AND OUR CAPITAL,
7. AND GOING DEEPER, MORE DANGEROUSLY INTO DEBT.
8. THE WORLD IS ASKING IF WE HAVE BECOME TOO SELF-INDULGENT.
9. IT ASKS IF WE CAN ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY ↗
10. AND SHARE THE NECESSARY SACRIFICES. /
11. WE MUST ASK OURSELVES THE SAME QUESTIONS.
12. WE MUST ASK IF WE HAVE THE REALISM & DISCIPLINE TO LIVE WITHIN OUR MEANS --
13. TO RECOGNIZE THAT WE CANNOT SPEND, OR TAX, OR DECREE, OR REGULATE
14. OUR WAY OUT OF INFLATION --
15. AND TO RECOGNIZE THAT IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO OVERCOME THIS PROBLEM.
16. THE EARLY INDICATIONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS TODAY
ARE VERY ENCOURAGING.
17. GOLD PRICES HAVE DROPPED.
18. THE DOLLAR HAS STRENGTHENED. *DOMEST*
19. OUR CLEAR MESSAGE HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

DOMESTIC MKTS - CAUTIOUS - RELATIVELY STABLE //

A

1. I HAVE BROUGHT ~~THIS~~ STERN MESSAGE TO YOU TODAY.
2. I DO NOT PROMISE INSTANT OR PAINLESS RESULTS.
3. THE INFLATION RATE MAY GO UP SOME MORE,
4. AND TIME & PATIENCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO REDUCE INFLATION
AND THEN TO CONTROL IT. /
5. BUT THIS MESSAGE OF DISCIPLINE & RESTRAINT CAN GIVE HOPE ↗
6. THAT WE ARE CAPABLE OF SOLVING THIS MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM. /
7. IT CAN GIVE US HOPE THAT, IN DOING THIS,
8. WE WILL SAVE SOMETHING PRICELESS IN AMERICA --
9. OUR DEEP COMMITMENT TO HELP EACH OTHER. /
10. UNCONTROLLED INFLATION COULD SHATTER THAT COMMITMENT.
11. IT COULD ENGENDER AMONG US SELFISHNESS & CYNICISM.
12. IT COULD ROB US OF THE IDEALISM THAT MAKES US A GREAT & COMPASSIONATE PEOPLE. //
13. BEGINNING NOW, LET US RESOLVE TO FIGHT INFLATION TOGETHER,
14. TO MAKE THOSE NECESSARY SACRIFICES.
15. LET US LEAD AT EVERY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT.

1. I BELIEVE WE-CAN-DO-IT.
2. IT IS WITHIN US TO TURN BACK INFLATION,
3. TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A BRIGHT FUTURE.
4. THE PERMANENT BENEFITS TO OUR INDIVIDUAL CONSTITUENTS & TO OUR NATION
5. WILL FAR OUTWEIGH THE TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE
AND THE TRANSIENT DISAPPOINTMENTS.
6. RALPH WALDO EMERSON ONCE WROTE,
7. "THE LESSON OF LIFE IS TO BELIEVE WHAT THE YEARS AND THE CENTURIES
8. SAY AGAINST THE HOURS."
9. THE HOURS TELL US OUR FUTURE IS TROUBLED.
10. THE YEARS & THE CENTURIES TELL US AMERICA-IS-STRONG,
11. AND THAT EACH CHALLENGE MAKES US STRONGER.
12. LET US EXERCISE THE REALISM & DISCIPLINE, TO MAKE-THAT-MESSAGE-RING-TRUE.

OF A FREE PEOPLE

#

Final approved draft

National League of Cities

Thank you. It is good to see so many old friends.

(speech text only) (Who, I trust, after my anti-inflation statement will still be my friends.)

Two years ago, you and I began to implement this nation's first comprehensive urban policy. We have made tremendous progress under this new partnership.

Together, we have increased federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments, but equally important, we have provided new incentives for private investment in your cities. Together, we are using limited and scarce federal funds to leverage more extensive private resources for the benefit of America's cities.

I am proud of what we have done, and at a different time I would discuss in detail the accomplishments of our partnership.

But today is an extraordinary time in America. All of our progress, all this effort by you and me, and all of our renewed hopes are imperiled because of domestic and worldwide inflation.

Oil prices and interest rates have ignited a firestorm this year that could permanently change the world economy and our way of life. Inflation has burst through its previous limits, and threatens to rage out of control.

In the last two reporting months, the annualized wholesale inflation rates in Great Britain, Italy and Japan have all exceeded 25 percent. In other major nations it is much higher. Here in our country the producer price index has increased recently at an annual rate of about 20 percent. We must act -- together -- to turn this tide.

Nobody knows this better than city officials. You are caught between skyrocketing costs and local revenues that fall increasingly behind what you need.

Each new round of cost increases drives down the purchasing power of state and federal aid. Wage demands, cutbacks in services, tax protests, business uncertainty, and budget deficits are growing more intense.

The virtual collapse of the bond market has shut off long-term credit to cities. Once more, needed urban projects must wait while your capital plants tend to deteriorate.

Wherever we look, we see inflation clouding our future. Decent health care, home ownership, business prosperity, a better life for working families, help for the elderly and poor, justice for Americans burdened by discrimination -- these and other dreams can, and will, slip away if inflation continues.

Even more important, inflation is a grave peril to our national security. Unless controlled, it will sap our strength, our world leadership, our national unity, and with it, our ideals.

That is why, last week, I announced an intensified anti-inflation effort.

First, I announced that the 1981 federal budget will be a balanced budget. Congressional leaders have pledged to support this commitment. It will be our first balanced budget in 12 years, and the second in 20 years.

I also intend to cut spending immediately to reduce this year's deficit.

I will veto any bill that threatens a balanced budget, and will use my full Presidential powers to maintain budget discipline and fiscal responsibility on the federal government.

Second, under the Credit Control Act of 1969, I have empowered the Federal Reserve Board to curb the inflationary expansion of private credit.

As a result, the Federal Reserve will restrain consumer revolving credit and other unsecured consumer loans, and impose new restrictions on money market funds and certain commercial banks.

Also, the Federal Reserve Board is undertaking a voluntary program with banks to restrain non-productive loans.

These restrains will not restrict home mortgages, auto loans, or credit for small businesses and farmers. In fact, they will encourage the flow of credit for these kinds of productive needs.



Third, I am strengthening our voluntary program of wage and price standards that has involved business and labor in a National Accord.

Last year, voluntary restraint helped keep wage increases well below the rise in consumer prices. In fact, overall wage increases were lower last year than in 1978.

Strengthening this accord can sustain the same moderation through 1980 -- without the distortions and inequities of mandatory controls.

Fourth, I have imposed a conservation fee on imported oil that will raise gasoline prices -- and only gasoline prices -- 10 cents a gallon. I will propose to Congress a direct tax on gasoline to replace this emergency measures.

This fee targets only gasoline, which accounts for some 40 percent of the oil we use. It will save 100,000 barrels a day of imported oil in one year and later up to 250,000 barrels a day.

Finally, I am calling for structural changes in our economy to encourage savings, productivity, and innovation.

I have called on Congress to pass promptly the Regulatory Reform Act, trucking deregulation, and the phasing out of ceilings on savings account interest.

When I am certain the 1981 budget is balanced, I will then consider tax reductions to encourage savings, stimulate productivity, and lead to increased business investment.

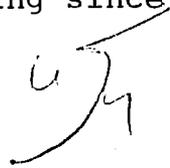
Now is a time for discipline -- for all of us -- and not a time for promises or politics as usual.

In choosing these anti-inflation measures, I examined a wide range of options. I undertook extraordinary consultations with Congress.

I sought a proper balance that will not jeopardize our national goals or eliminate programs that benefit those most vulnerable to inflation.

But in the end, there is no sugar-coating this pill. This is strong medicine. It is bitter medicine.

It will mean our first real belt-tightening since World War II, when we fought against fascism.



We are fighting an invisible enemy today, but it is very dangerous. We are in for a long fight. Nothing short of stern measures will stop inflation from destroying us. There are no easy answers or magic solutions. Anyone who tells you differently is either wrong or dishonest.

I will be consulting rapidly with the heads of all federal agencies, with members of the Congress, and with other American leaders like you. The specific budget reductions I announce later this month will affect everyone. They go beyond simply eliminating waste. There will be ~~cut~~^{cut} in good, worthwhile programs -- which I have supported, and some of which we have developed together to help your cities.

There will be less federal aid for cities. Everyone must share in this common effort. There will be less even for Defense programs which are not directly related to combat readiness. *38*

There are times when all of us, as public officials, have to face painful budget decisions. I ask for your support in imposing and maintaining this fiscal discipline.

A balanced budget alone cannot stop inflation right now. But it can help stabilize financial markets. It can allow interest rates to moderate. It can take pressure off monetary policy. And it can demonstrate that Washington is willing to lead.

My conservation fee on gasoline will add to everyone's cost of driving. But along with my energy program -- nearing passage in Congress -- it can help slash oil imports. This will not only help our own nation directly, but will lessen demand for scarce oil supplies and tend to stabilize international petroleum markets.

The loss of our national wealth to OPEC nations has become a torrent that only significant conservation can stop.

We can expect to pay \$80 billion this year for oil imports -- an average of over \$1,500 that each American family will pay directly and indirectly. Just think how many jobs that money could create here instead.

8 / 9
Our nation is the leader, and we must not shirk our responsibility. The world is watching today, to see what kind of people ^{we have become}. So far, it sees what is obvious: We have not been living within our means. We have been spending our savings and our capital, and going deeper, more dangerously into debt.

The world is asking if we have become too self-indulgent. It asks if we can accept responsibility and share the necessary sacrifices.

We must ask ourselves the same questions. We must ask if we have the realism and discipline to live within our means -- to recognize that we cannot spend, or tax, or decree, or regulate our way out of inflation -- and to recognize that it will take years to overcome this problem.

The early indications from the international markets today are very encouraging. Gold prices have dropped. The dollar has strengthened. Our clear message has been received.

9/10

I have brought this stern message to you today. I do not promise instant or painless results. The inflation rate may go up some more, and time and patience will be required to reduce inflation and then to control it.

But this message of discipline and restraint can give hope that we are capable of solving this most serious problem. It can give us hope that, in doing this, we will save something priceless in America -- our deep commitment to help each other.

Uncontrolled inflation could shatter that commitment. It could engender among us selfishness and cynicism. It could rob us of the idealism that makes us a great and compassionate people.

Beginning now, let us resolve to fight inflation together, to make those necessary sacrifices. Let us lead at every level of government.

I believe we can do it. It is within us to turn back inflation, to lay the foundation for a bright future.

The permanent benefits to our individual constituents and to our nation will far outweigh the temporary inconvenience and the transient disappointments.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote, "The lesson of life is to believe what the years and the centuries say against the hours."

The hours tell us our future is troubled. The years and the centuries tell us America is strong, and that each challenge makes us stronger. Let us exercise the realism and discipline to make that message ring true.

#

Bob Rackleff
3/17/80

Salutations for National League of Cities Speech - 3/17/80

Thank you, President Rattley, for the kind introduction and for your effective leadership of the National League of Cities.

[Let me also mention Bill Hudnut, mayor of Indianapolis and first vice president of the League of Cities; Jim Conway, mayor of St. Louis, who was present at my inflation announcement on Friday; and my very good friend and one of the nation's finest spokesmen for cities, Tom Bradley of Los Angeles.]*

* The entire Board of Directors Advisory Council and Officers of the League will be on stage. If you want to recognize anyone other than Ms. Rattley, Jack Watson's staff suggests the three named here in brackets.

[Salutations will be provided no later than 9:30 A.M. Monday by Cynthia Wilkes-Smith x2174]

Bob Rackleff
Draft A-1; 3/14/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Monday, March 17, 1:30 PM
Washington Hilton

President's Remarks to National League of Cities

[Salutations.]

() on
speech text
only

Thank you. It's ^{is} good to see so many old friends. ^{trust,} ~~who,~~ ^{I hope,} after
anti-inflation statement will still be my friends)
you and I began to implement
Two years ago, I ~~announced~~ this Nation's first comprehensive

urban policy. We have made tremendous progress under this

new partnership ~~is a partnership between government at all levels and the private sector for the benefit of America's cities.~~

Together, we have helped increased Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments ^{but} [to ~~\$83 billion~~ this year -- a

25 percent increase in three years.] ^{equally important, we have} provided new incentives for ^{investment} the private sector ^{together, we} in your cities. ^{are using} ~~limited and scarce federal resources~~ ^{to leverage more extensive private resources} ~~at a different time,~~ I would discuss in detail the

accomplishments of our partnership. We ~~have much to be~~ proud of together.

I am proud of what we have done, and at

for the benefit of America's cities.

In the last two reporting months, the annualized ~~retail~~ wholesale inflation rates in Great Britain, Italy and Japan have all exceeded 25%. In other major ² nations it is much higher. Here in our country the producer price index has increased recently at an annual rate of about 20%. We must act -- together -- to turn this tide.

But
Yet today is an extraordinary time in America. All of our progress, all this effort by you and me, and all of our renewed hopes are imperiled because of ^{domestic and world wide} inflation.

Oil prices and interest rates have ignited a firestorm this year that could permanently change the ^{world} American economy and our way of life. Inflation has burst through its previous limits, and threatens to rage out of control.

Nobody knows this better than city officials. You are caught between skyrocketing costs and ^{local} revenues that fall increasingly behind ^{what you need.}

Each new round of cost increases drives down the purchasing power of State and Federal aid. Wage demands, cutbacks in services, tax protests, business uncertainty, and budget deficits are growing more intense.

^{virtual}
The collapse of the bond market has shut off long-term

80
61

credit to cities. Once more, needed urban projects must
wait while ^{your} the capital plants ^{tend to} of cities deteriorate.

Wherever we look, we see inflation clouding our future.
Decent health care, home ownership, business prosperity, a
better life for working families, help for the elderly and
poor, justice for Americans burdened by discrimination --
these and other dreams can, and will, slip away if inflation
continues.

Even more important, inflation is a grave peril to our
national security. ^{Unless controlled, it will} It is sapping our strength, our world
leadership, our national unity, and with it, our ideals.

That is why, last week, I announced an intensified anti-
inflation effort.

First, I announced that the 1981 Federal budget will
^{Congressional leaders have pledged to support this commitment.}
be a balanced budget. It will be our first balanced budget
in 12 years, and ^{the second in 20 years.}

I also intend to cut spending immediately to reduce this year's deficit.

I will ~~also~~ veto any bill that threatens a balanced budget, and will use my full Presidential powers to *maintain* ~~enforce~~ budget discipline and fiscal responsibility on the federal government.

Second, under the Credit Control Act of 1969, I have empowered the Federal Reserve Board to curb the inflationary expansion of private credit.

As a result, the Federal Reserve will restrain consumer revolving credit and other unsecured consumer loans, and impose new restrictions on money market funds and certain commercial banks.

Also, the Federal Reserve Board is undertaking a voluntary program with banks to restrain non-productive loans.

These restraints will not restrict home mortgages, auto loans, or credit for small businesses and farmers. In fact,

they will encourage the flow of credit for ^{these kinds of} productive needs.

Third, I am strengthening our voluntary program of wage and price standards that has involved business and labor in a National Accord.

Last year, voluntary restraint helped keep wage increases well below the rise in consumer prices. In fact, overall wage increases were lower last year than in 1978.

Strengthening this accord can sustain the same moderation through 1980 -- without the distortions and inequities of mandatory controls.

Fourth, I have imposed a conservation fee on imported oil that will raise gasoline prices -- and only gasoline prices -- 10 cents a gallon. I will propose to Congress a direct tax on gasoline to replace this emergency measure.

· This fee targets only gasoline, which accounts for

some 40 percent of the oil we use. It will save 100,000 barrels a day of imported oil in one year and later up to 250,000 barrels a day.

Finally, I am calling for structural changes in our economy to encourage savings, productivity, and innovation.

I have called on Congress to pass promptly the Regulatory Reform Act, trucking deregulation, and the phasing out of ceilings on savings account interest.

When I am sure certain is balanced, and will

~~If Congress balances the 1981 budget, and that is~~

~~necessary first we can then consider tax reforms to~~ *I will then consider tax reductions to*

stimulate productivity
encourage savings and business investment.

lead to increased

anti-inflation

In choosing these measures, I examined a wide range

of options. I undertook extraordinary consultations with

Congress. ~~I sought a consensus with business, with labor,~~

~~and with state and local governments.~~

*Now is a time for discipline -- for all of us --
and not a time for promises or politics
as usual.*

I sought a ^{proper} balance that will not jeopardize our national goals. ~~I sought to protect~~ ^{or eliminate} programs that benefit those most vulnerable to inflation.

But in the end, there is no sugar-coating this pill.

This is strong medicine. It is bitter medicine.

It will mean our first real belt-tightening since World War II, when we fought against fascism.

We are fighting an invisible enemy today, but it is ^{very} just as dangerous. We are in for a long fight. Nothing short of

stern measures will stop inflation from destroying us. *There are no easy answers or magic solutions*
Anyone who tells you differently is either wrong or dishonest.

I will be consulting rapidly with the heads of all federal agencies, with members of the Congress, and with other American leaders like you. The specific budget ~~cuts~~ ^(reductions) I announce later this month

will affect everyone. They go beyond simply ~~cutting out~~ ^{eliminating}

waste. There will be cuts in good, worthwhile programs -- which I have supported, and some of which ^{we} have developed ^{together} ~~ourselves~~ to help your cities.

There will be less Federal aid for cities, and less for ~~everyone~~ ^{Everyone} must share in this ~~of~~ common effort.

~~everyone~~. There will be less even for ~~low priority~~ Defense

programs, *which are not directly related to combat readiness.*

There are times when all of us, ^{as} public officials, have to face
painful budget decisions. ~~are something that every public~~

~~official faces, as I am sure every one of you has.~~ I ask for

imposing and maintaining
your support in ~~helping to make~~ this fiscal discipline. ~~work.~~

A balanced budget alone cannot stop inflation right now. But it can help stabilize financial markets. It can allow interest rates to moderate. It can take pressure off monetary policy. And it can demonstrate that Washington is willing to lead.

My conservation fee on gasoline will add to everyone's cost of driving. But along with my energy program -- nearing

passage in Congress -- it can help slash oil imports. *This will not only help our own nation directly, but will lessen demand for scarce oil supplies and tend to stabilize international petroleum markets.*

The loss of our national wealth to OPEC nations has become a torrent that only ~~drastic~~ *significant* conservation can stop.

~~Without strong medicine,~~ We can expect to pay \$80 billion
 this year for oil imports -- ^{an average of} over \$1,500 that ^{each} ~~a~~ ^{every} American family will
 pay directly and indirectly. Just think how many jobs that
 money could create here instead.

Our nation is the leader, and we must not shirk our respons-
ibility. The world is watching today, to see what kind of people
 we have become. ^{So far, it} ~~It~~ sees what is obvious: We ^{have} ~~are~~ ^{been} not living
 within our means. We ^{have been} ~~are~~ spending our savings and our
 capital, and going deeper, more dangerously into debt.

The world is asking if we have become ~~selfish and~~ ^{too} self-
 indulgent. It asks if we can accept responsibility and
 share the necessary sacrifices.

We must ask ourselves the same questions. We must ask
 if we have the realism and discipline to live within our
 means -- to recognize that we cannot spend, or tax, or decree,
 or regulate our way out of inflation -- and to recognize
 that it will take years to overcome this problem.

Electrostatic Copy Made
 for Preservation Purposes

*The early indications from the international markets
 today are very encouraging. Gold prices have dropped. The dollar
 has strengthened. Our clear message has been received.*

this stern

I have brought a ~~grim~~ message to you today. I do not promise instant or painless results. *The rate may go up some more, and* inflation *will take* *(will be required to reduce and then* *inflation and then to control it.* *time and patience to stop* *control.*

of discipline and restraint

But this message *This most serious problem.* can give hope that we are capable of solving ~~inflation~~. It can give us hope that, in doing this, we will save something priceless in America -- our deep commitment to help each other.

Uncontrolled

~~inflation~~ could shatter that commitment. It could ~~turn~~ *ensender among us of selfishness and cynicism.* ~~the American public inward and selfish and cynical.~~ It could rob us of the idealism that *makes* ~~drives~~ us ~~to be~~ a great and compassionate people.

Beginning now, let us resolve to fight inflation together, to make those necessary sacrifices. Let us lead at every level of government.

I believe we can do it. It is within us to turn back

inflation, to lay the foundation for a bright future.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote, "The lesson of life is to believe what the years and the centuries say against the hours."

The hours tell us our future is troubled. The years and the centuries tell us America is strong, and that each challenge makes us stronger. Let us exercise the realism and discipline to make that ^{message ring true.} ~~remain true.~~

#

The permanent ~~benefit~~ benefits to our individual constituents and to our nation will ~~be~~ far outweigh the temporary inconvenience and the transient disappoints.



the christian **CENTURY**

JAMES M. WALL
EDITOR

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HOME 312 - 279-7166

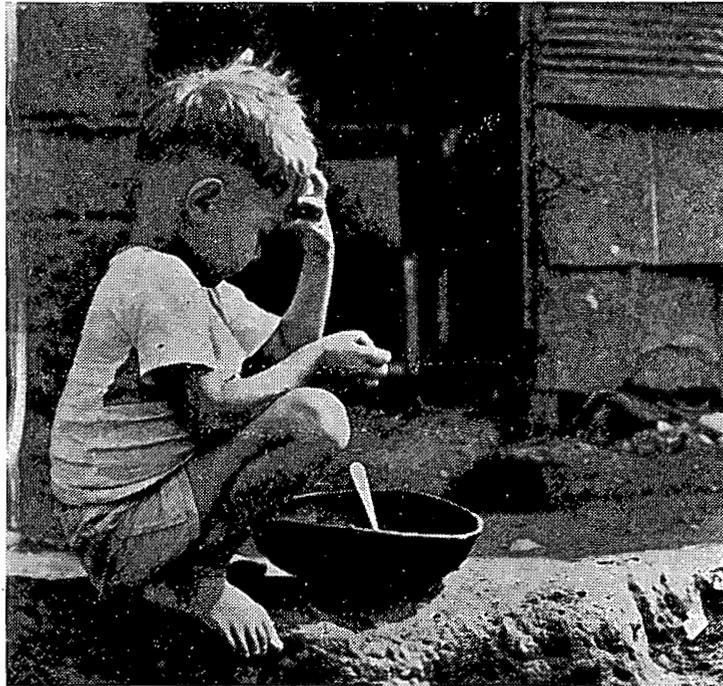
the christian CENTURY

MARCH 19, 1980



An Evangelical Theology of Liberation

Ronald J. Sider



Spiritual Discipline: Countering Contemporary Culture

Donald E. Miller

Berlin Festival:
Film as Art

Prisons and Jails:
Myths and Realities

Must Containment
Lead to War?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1980



MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *StuDR*
FRANK WHITE
ELLEN GOLDSTEIN

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 643 - Refugee Act
of 1980

Sponsors: Senator Kennedy (D) from
Massachusetts and 14 others

THE BILL

S. 643 provides the government of the United States with its first comprehensive, coordinated, and consolidated refugee policy and program. Its most important provisions are:

- o A new definition of refugee that is consistent with current UN policy,
- o An increase in the normal flow admission numbers from 17,400 to 50,000. You are given authority, after consultations with the Congress, to increase the number depending on the international situation. The parole authority of the Attorney General is retained but its application is limited. A troublesome one-house veto provision was eliminated in Conference.
- o The Office of U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs is now codified, consistent with the provisions provided in your Executive Order of last year. An office of Refugee Resettlement is created in HHS and given broad authority, but under the direct guidance of the Coordinator.
- o Full federal reimbursement to the States for refugee social service costs will be for three years after a refugee's arrival, but this time limit will not begin for another eighteen months. This provision is an exact split between the House and Senate versions. We originally proposed a two year limit with no grace period. The separate schedule we earlier proposed for Cuban refugees is retained.

- o Federal assistance for the 10,000 Haitians in Florida who have filed asylum petitions, will be authorized.

The cost estimates for the domestic resettlement programs are \$693 million for FY 1981, \$778 million for FY 1982, and \$733 million for FY 1983. This represents an additional \$95 million, \$204 million, and \$252 million respectively over the Administration's original proposal, which is reflected in the current FY 1981 budget submission.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

S. 643 passed the Senate by a voice vote and in the House by a vote of 207-192.

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

1. This bill is almost entirely consistent with the provisions and principles of the original legislation proposed by the Administration last year. Thus, it represents a major legislative victory for the Administration.

2. Given the recent international attention focused on the boat people, and your humanitarian response to their plight, flaws and gaps in our current admission procedures and fragmented refugee assistance programs became painfully apparent. This legislation is the first significant reform in these areas since 1952 and is flexible enough to accommodate unforeseen emergencies and changing international situations.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

None

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Departments of HEW, Justice, and State support signature. OMB agrees. Jack, Frank and Lloyd strongly support approval. I concur.

SIGNING STATEMENT

Attached is a signing statement, approved by the Speechwriters.

DECISION

- Sign S. 643 (with signing statement) *as amended*
- Sign S. 643 (without signing statement)
- Veto S. 643

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

It gives me great pleasure to sign into law S. 643, the Refugee Act of 1980, which revises provisions for refugee admissions and assistance. This legislation is an important contribution to our efforts to strengthen U.S. refugee policies and programs.

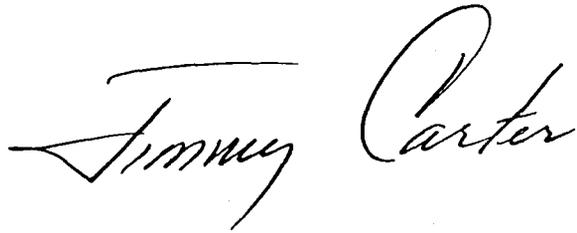
The Refugee Act reflects our long tradition ^{as a haven} of ~~generosity~~ ^{for} toward people uprooted by persecution and political turmoil. In recent years, the number of refugees has increased greatly. Their suffering touches all and challenges us to ^{help them,} ~~extend aid,~~ often under difficult circumstances.

The Refugee Act improves procedures and coordination to respond to the often massive and rapidly changing refugee problems that have developed recently.

It establishes a new admissions policy that ~~eliminates~~ ^{will permit fair and equitable treatment of} current restrictions, ~~allowing us to admit refugees of special humanitarian concern to~~ ^{refugees in} the United States regardless of their country of origin. It allows us to change annual admissions levels in response to conditions overseas, policy considerations, and resources available for resettlement. The new procedures will also ensure thorough consideration of admissions questions by both the Congress and the Administration.

Moreover, the Refugee Act will help refugees in this country become self-sufficient and contributing members of society. Until now, resettlement has been done primarily by private persons and organizations. They have done an admirable job, but the large numbers of refugees arriving now create new strains and problems. Clearly, the Federal Government must ^{play an expanded role in} ~~expand funding and coordination of~~ refugee programs.

The Refugee Act is the result of close cooperation between the Administration and the Congress, with important support from those who work directly with refugees in State and local governments and private groups. Everyone who worked so long on its passage can be proud of this contribution to improved international and domestic refugee programs and to our humanitarian traditions.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the main text block.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

17 Mar 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Arnie Miller

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1980

*I can't believe
no one from
Minn.!*
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*
ARNIE MILLER *Arnie*

SUBJECT:

National Advisory Council on Women's
Educational Programs - PAS

The National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs was established by the Women's Educational Equity Act of 1974. The seventeen-member Council provides advice to you, the Secretary of Education and Congress regarding policies and priorities in the administration of the Act. In December, you approved the nomination of Barbara Carey, of Florida. Five other terms have expired.

Stu, Sarah Weddington and Frank Moore join in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate the following five candidates to be Members of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs.

approve

disapprove

Rhine McLin Austin (31) of Dayton, Ohio, is the Funeral Director and Manager of McLin Funeral Home, Inc. Her professional experience includes working as a substitute teacher, divorce counselor and vocational counselor. Ms. Austin's background uniquely qualifies her to represent the views of working women and children from broken homes.

Virginia Ann Foxx (36) of Boone, North Carolina, is Assistant Dean of Appalachian State University, and teaches sociology courses. She has been very active in women's issues, including working for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Ms. Foxx is currently enrolled in a Ph.D. program at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Her appointment to the Council will add representation of rural women.

K. Jessie Kobayashi (46) of San Carlos, California, is the Superintendent of the Murray School District. Since 1954, she has worked her way up through teaching and administrative positions. In 1974, she earned an Ed.D. degree from the University of the Pacific. Ms. Kobayashi, a Japanese-American, will bring to the Council a strong background in elementary and intermediate educational programs, in addition to her first-hand experience in the hardships faced by minorities attempting to obtain education and professional employment.

Jewel Prestage (48) of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is a professor and Chair of the Political Science Department at Southern University. She earned her Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Iowa in 1954. Since that time she has devoted her professional career to teaching at the college level. Ms. Prestage has been active in women's issues, political and civil rights organizations, and educational commissions. She served as a Carter delegate to the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

Maria C. Bechily (31) of Chicago, Illinois, is President of Ms. Executive Search, which specializes in finding women and Latino executives for Fortune 500 firms. Ms. Bechily has worked as a counselor/placement specialist with the Chicago Alliance of Business and Manpower Services, and as a social worker/counselor for Catholic Charities of Chicago. In addition, she has taught English as a second language to Spanish-speaking adults. Ms. Bechily will be an effective advocate for Hispanic women and increase representation of the Mid-West and urban areas on the council.

VIRGINIA ANN FOXX
North Carolina

EXPERIENCE

1976 - Date Assistant Dean, General College;
Instructor, Sociology Department;
Coordinator for Developmental Studies,
Appalachian State University

1973 - 1976 Director, Upward Bound/Special Services;
Instructor, Sociology Department,
Appalachian State University

1972 - 1973 Field Coordinator, Project Upward Bound,
Appalachian State University

1972 Instructor, Sociology Department
Caldwell County College

1971 - 1972 Teaching Assistant, Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina

1968 - 1970 Administrative Assistant, Public Relations
Department, Beech Mountain, Banner Elk,
North Carolina

1966 - 1967 Executive Secretary, Director,
Carolina Population Center,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

1964 - 1966 Secretary, Department of Pathology
Medical School, University of North Carolina

EDUCATION

1968 University of North Carolina, A.B.
1972 University of North Carolina, M.A.C.T.

PERSONAL

White Female
Age 36
Democrat

K. JESSIE KOBAYASHI
California

EXPERIENCE

1977 - Date Superintendent, Murray School District
Dublin, California

1974 - 1977 Assistant Superintendent, Affirmative
Action Officer
Whisman School District
Mt. View, California

1972 - 1974 Director of Curriculum,
Whisman School District

1971 - 1972 Sabbatical Leave

1967 - 1971 Director of Curriculum,
Whisman School District

1964 - 1967 Principal, Whisman School District

1957 - 1964 Teacher, Vice Principal, Teaching Team Leader
Whisman School District

1957 - 1959 Teacher, Eatontown Schools
Eatontown, New Jersey

1954 - 1957 Teacher, Whisman School District

EDUCATION

1954 San Jose State College, B.A.
1961 San Jose State College, M.A.
1974 University of the Pacific, Ed.D.

PERSONAL

Japanese-American Female
Age 46
Democrat

JEWEL LIMAR PRESTAGE
Louisiana

EXPERIENCE

1965 - Date Chairperson,
Department of Political Science,
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

1962 - Date Professor of Political Science,
Southern University

1958 - 1962 Associate Professor of Political Science,
Southern University

1954 - 1956 Associate Professor of Political Science
Prairie View College,
Prairie View, Texas

EDUCATION

1951 Southern University, B.A. (Summa cum laude)

1952 University of Iowa, M.A.

1954 University of Iowa, Ph.D.

PERSONAL

Black Female
Age 48
Democrat

MARIA C. BECHILY
Illinois

EXPERIENCE

1978 - Date	President, Ms. Executive Search, Division of Synergistics Associates Chicago, Illinois
1976 - 1978	Counselor-Placement Specialist, Chicago Alliance of Business and Manpower Services
1976	Consultant, NED Corporation, Chicago
1972 - 1976	Social Worker/Counselor, Catholic Charities of Chicago
1971 - 1972	Instructor, Latin American Business Institute Chicago (Summer employment)

EDUCATION

1972	Loyola University of Chicago, B.A.
1975	Jane Addams School of Social Work, University of Illinois Graduate Coursework in Social Work

PERSONAL

Hispanic Female
Age 31
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-17-80

To Ben Civiletti:

It is important
that you talk to
Lawton Chiles re
the Salinas case

J.C.

bcc: Moore
Cutler

SUGGESTED TIMES FOR CALLING RSC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Friday, March 14th

Before

10:25 am (RSC then has photo op)

1:10-2:20pm (RSC in air enroute
Carbondale, Illinois,
from Wichita, Kansas)

4:50-5:30pm (RSC in air enroute
Springfield, Illinois,
from Carbondale)

7:30-9:10pm (RSC in air enroute
Andrews AFB from
Springfield)

9:10pm RSC arrives Andrews AFB

1500
1960

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

17 Mar 80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jack

March 13, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Response to Your March 6, 1980 Note
Concerning Dr. Pusch and Mr. Sorensen

We have just begun to work on the appointments to the National Commission on Alcoholism and Other Alcohol-Related Problems; as yet, no appropriations have been made available for the Commission. When funding is approved, you will appoint nine members.

We are currently working with Secretary Harris' office to develop criteria for candidates for your review. We will, of course, take any action you feel is appropriate concerning Dr. Pusch and Mr. Sorensen.

Do you want us to contact anyone in particular regarding these or any other candidates to the Commission?

*I like these two -
No preference on others
Check in Rosalynn &
her MH people
J*

3-6-80

To Jack Watson

Two people have
been recommended to
me for the Alcohol
& Drug Commission

Dr Joe Pursch

Darryll Solomonson
(Omaha, Neb)

Status?

J

cc: Anne Miller

get status from Harley Frankel
or Patti Pettit

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

17 Mar 80

Fran Voorde

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1980

Mr. President

Al Lowenstein passed away during the night --- Jody has issued a statement. Secretary Goldschmidt thinks we should have someone attend his funeral as your representative.

(Phil has the impression Neil and Al were friends and suggests that we ask Goldschmidt to attend on your behalf.)

approve disapprove

fran

fran

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/17/80

Anne Wexler
Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde
Al McDonald

1578

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/14/80

Mr. President:

Thought you should be aware of plans before they are finalized. This format means you will need a speech of formal remarks to give.

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

①

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER *LWC*
ANNE WEXLER *AW*

SUBJECT: Briefing with Athletes

You are scheduled to meet with representative Summer Olympic hopefuls on Friday, March 21. We recommend the following format:

Brzezinski will brief the athletes on the Afghanistan situation and on the significance of our non-participation in the Olympics. He will stress the other measures you have taken in response to the Soviet invasion, since many athletes believe that they alone have been asked to make sacrifices. Cutler will then describe the progress being made toward alternative games. Both Brzezinski and Cutler will respond to questions before your appearance. *important*

There are 22 summer Olympic sports. It is important that the athlete leaders in each sport receive this briefing and that the group include significant representation from women and blacks. For this reason, we plan to have about 120 athletes in attendance. In addition, we would like to invite about fifteen former medal winners, such as Senator Bradley and Rafer Johnson. These former Olympians are respected by younger athletes, and most of them support your position.

We considered a smaller meeting of perhaps 30 athletes. However, we decided that we could not have a representative sample of the several thousand Olympic hopefuls with that small a group.

Approve proposed format. _____ ✓

Disapprove proposed format. _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/17/80

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

1577

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1980

To Jack -
Go ahead - best
max pr
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Coal Advisory Council

One of the recommendations of the Coal Commission is to establish a Coal Advisory Council to help pursue the implementation of the Commission's recommendations. In addition, the Council would focus national attention on coal problems such as labor-management relations, mine safety and productivity. As recommended, the Council would have seven members appointed by you -- two from management, two from labor and three from the general public (including elected officials). The Council would exist for no more than two years and would have no specific reporting requirement other than reporting to you "from time to time." The Council would not have full time staff, and would have an annual budget of approximately \$100,000.

I think the Council is an inexpensive, but valuable way to continue to show the Administration's concern and interest about coal and the coal industry's problems. I strongly recommend that you agree to establish such a Council. Your talking points for the "coal event" have language that you can use to announce the Council.

Jay Rockefeller has indicated to me his very strong interest in serving as the Chairman of the Council. At the time that he spoke to me about the Council, he indicated that he was now prepared to endorse you. I think that Jay would do an excellent job as Chairman of the Council, for he did an outstanding job as Commission Chairman; but I would not recommend your announcing Jay as Chairman unless the endorsement offer was a firm one. Therefore, I asked Gene Eidenberg to speak to the Governor today; Gene reports that Jay is absolutely committed to endorse you and will be doing so shortly. Under those circumstances, I recommend that you announce Jay's appointment at the Coal Event. Jack Watson, Sarah Weddington and Anne Wexler concur.

Funding for the Commission would come from the Appalachian Regional Commission. OMB has no objections to this arrangement.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

17 Mar 80

Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The First Lady

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/14/80

Jimmy
cc M^C J
J

TO: RSC
FROM: Kathy *KC*
RE: The Mental Health Systems Act

The House Subcommittee finished its discussion mark-up this week. These informal proceedings allow the members the opportunity to decide certain issues raised during public hearings last spring before formal mark-up takes place.

The staff is now drafting revisions to our bill, based on these discussions, and the formal mark-up is expected in a couple of weeks.

We have had several indications that it will be much more difficult to keep the momentum going if the funds for implementation are cut from the FY '81 budget. The subcommittee is very hard to work with, some of the Republican members are categorically opposed to any new initiatives, and they make Waxman's life miserable.

Waxman himself has hinted that it might be easier to just go for an extension of the community mental health centers act if there is no money to implement the new legislation. Yesterday Dr. Richmond and I met with Andy Maguire, who has been very supportive thus far. The first question he raised was whether there would be any money for the new bill.

Tom and I understand that the approximately \$100 million in FY '80 and '81 budgets is a logical target, since we do not have the new legislation; but I did want you to be aware of some of the strategic problems the cuts will cause.

We remain hopeful that because of the significant systems changes it provides, we can build a good case for continuing to press forward, but it's going to be very tough.

In addition, I don't think some of the budget cutters understand this point well enough. While we are asking for new money to change the system, these changes will permit us to spend all of our mental health dollars more efficiently and effectively.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/17/80

Frank Moore/Ev Small

We staffed the attached package to Al McDonald. His recommendation is that the package not go the President but that State should respond to the Congressmen. It is therefore, forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION

March 13, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*
FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*

SUBJECT: Response to Congressmen Maguire and
Downey regarding South Africa

Congressmen Maguire and Downey sent you a telegram urging a more positive response from the U.S. on the question of South Africa at the 36th Session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva (Tab C).

In State's comments, which you requested, they point out that we are addressing the question both in our public statements and in consultations with other delegations. We are making clear our opposition to apartheid (Tab B).

Although State recommends that you respond to the Congressmen, we believe that Cy should sign the draft at Tab A.

SUGGESTED LETTER TO CONGRESSMEN
ANDREW MAGUIRE AND THOMAS J. DOWNEY

Thank you for your February 6 telegram concerning South African issues at the 36th session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. I agree that our position on human rights issues in southern Africa should be enunciated clearly and forcefully. One such statement was made on February 21. I have asked the State Department to provide copies of the texts of all such statements to you.

Concerning resolutions on southern African items, our position will, of course, be determined in the light of the substance contained in them. I would hope that the sponsors would consult with us and other members of the Commission widely in order that resolutions on this important subject can receive wide support.

3/17/80

The First Lady

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

Rick Hutcheson



GATLIN ENTERPRISES INC.
50 MUSIC SQUARE WEST - SUITE 603
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203
(615) 327-1505

For
C

March 6, 1980

President Jimmy Carter
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President:

I will never be able to express to you how much I personally appreciate your kindness to me and my guys at The White House on Wednesday morning.

I can only guess what tremendous pressure you are under and how extremely tight your schedule must be. For you to stop and talk to a bunch of country musicians just reinforces my belief that you are the right man at the right time to do the most difficult job in the world! You are a real person and not a robot and I thank God for that!!

Please give our love to your wife and family. If we can help in any way with the task at hand, please don't hesitate to call.

Your friend,



Larry Gatlin

LG:pb

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

17 Mar 80

The Vice President

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Lloyd Cutler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 15, 1980

To V.P.
You handle
This. Keep me
informed
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD N. CUTLER *LN C*

RE: Recruitment of Temporary Census Employees

We face an urgent problem concerning the method which has been devised for hiring temporary census workers. The Department of Justice believes that the program may violate a criminal statute. Accordingly, it is critical that the program be revised.

On March 26, 1979, you signed a directive to the Secretary of Commerce and to the Director of OPM exempting temporary census workers from Civil Service requirements. The Census Bureau needs to hire some 275,000 of these temporary workers to conduct the 1980 census. To date, approximately 25,000 have been hired, and the hiring of the additional 250,000 is scheduled to begin within two weeks.

As a result of the exemption you issued, there was no Civil Service impediment to taking into account political recommendations in the hiring of the temporary workers; the practice of utilizing such recommendations goes back to the first census conducted in 1790. Your directive did not require the granting of any special preference to applicants recommended by Democratic party officials. Last summer, however, the Census Bureau began devising a system which required such preference. Under the program all applicants who receive a sufficiently high score on a written test are divided into two groups -- those recommended by party officials and those lacking such recommendations. Regardless of relative test scores, the first group (those recommended by party officials) is to be exhausted before anyone in the second group is considered. This program was apparently devised in good faith. However, no formal legal advice concerning the legality of this hiring method was sought.

After recently learning about this recruitment system, we made a factual investigation and reviewed it in light of a criminal statute, 18 U.S.C. 600, which prohibits the promise of a federal benefit in return for political support. Although we believe that defense counsel would have strong arguments against the charge of a violation of this statute, legitimate questions about this hiring practice arise in light of recent Department of Justice testimony and other statements construing the act.

For this reason, my staff and I have met with Mikel Miller, the head of the census recruitment program, as well as with White House staff members, to devise a modified system which I believe Justice will approve. In brief, where the original program required the awarding of preference to applicants recommended by party officials, our revised system will permit hiring officials to take such recommendations into account but would not require that they be dispositive.

Our new recruitment system may cause some political problems. Party officials, particularly Congressmen, feel very strongly about what they perceive to be their right to get their constituents temporary census jobs. Under the system devised last year and now in practice, they could be fairly confident that they would be able to do so. Under the revised system I am recommending, this may not be the case, and it is possible that we will hear Congressional objections.

Nevertheless, I believe it is preferable to risk such objections rather than to take the chance that the Justice Department will begin a criminal investigation of the census program. If such an investigation is initiated, it is possible that it could trigger a Special Prosecutor investigation of Census and White House officials.

I therefore believe that the census hiring program should be revised as described above. Absent contrary direction from you, we will proceed to see that the necessary changes are instituted.

Attached is the package of materials on this subject which I plan to send to the Attorney General.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FROM: LLOYD CUTLER
RE: Hiring of Temporary Census Employees

To conduct the decennial census required by the Constitution, the Census Bureau must hire employees to fill some 275,000 temporary positions -- 25,000 crew leaders and 250,000 enumerators. To fill these jobs, the Bureau in June 1979 began assembling a recruitment bureaucracy consisting of 12 regional and 409 district offices. Each of the district offices has about ten employees, so all told the recruiting operation numbers around 4000. These individuals also supervise the census field work.

According to the Census Bureau, the practice of filling temporary census jobs with applicants recommended by the party of the incumbent administration began with the first census in 1790. Certainly the practice has been in evidence in every census conducted in the twentieth century. In 1970, for example, the Republican administration with few exceptions considered only those applicants recommended by Republican officials. A red "R" was placed on the application form of all applicants so recommended, and these individuals were hired before any others. If the "R's" became exhausted, we understand that the Bureau attempted to solicit further recommendations from party officials before going to the street. Similar systems prevailed in 1950 and 1960.

In passing the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Congress perhaps unknowingly included temporary census jobs within the general definition of "covered position" which meant, inter alia, that political affiliation could not be considered in filling them. On March 26, 1979, the President issued a statutorily permitted directive exempting temporary census jobs from this category. 5 U.S.C. 2302(a)(2)(B)(ii). The President's directive was silent on whether preference in hiring should be given to applicants recommended by Democratic party officials. (See Tab A).

Officials within the Census Bureau's recruiting operation decided in the summer of 1979 to develop a system which would continue the historic practice of granting preference in temporary hiring to applicants recommended by party leaders. No formal legal advice was sought, because no one believed that this longstanding

practice raised any legal questions. There was no attempt to disguise what was occurring, and in fact the granting of political preference in census hiring has received considerable media attention. (See, e.g., Tab B.)

To implement preference, the Bureau has sent Democratic referral sources a special form -- D-298 -- on which to list recommendations. When these forms are returned, a file card is prepared for each person recommended, who is then notified to report for testing. At the time of testing, the individual completes an application form, and the file card noting the party recommendation is attached to the application. Recommendations from other sources, by contrast, are often not maintained with the application.

The Census Bureau uses a 54 question test for its temporary employees, with 21 a passing score for enumerators and 26 for crew leaders. The Bureau has further determined that applicants for both jobs who score 33 or above will be considered ahead of others who pass with a lower score. All applicants must also pass a structured interview. District office personnel select crew leaders, and the crew leaders will select the enumerators.

The hiring official is to follow a three step procedure when reviewing applications in order to fill a particular position. First, he or she determines that the applicants live within the area to be canvassed and, if appropriate, are familiar with its dominant culture (i.e., Hispanic applicants may be given special consideration for Hispanic neighborhoods). Second, the official sets aside all applications with a passing score lower than 33 and initially considers only those with 33 or above. Third, those higher scoring applicants are sorted into two stacks -- one for those in which recommendations have been received from party officials and another for all other applicants. Guided by test scores, the hiring official then administers a structured interview to everyone in the first stack before interviewing anyone in the second stack. No one is interviewed unless a job is available, and any applicant who passes the interview is offered a job. If both stacks of 33 or above are exhausted and jobs remain to be filled, then the hiring official considers those applicants who have passed the test but have scored less than 33. Again the two stack procedure is used.*

Two points should be made about this system. First, it insures some measure of preference to those applicants referred by party officials; specifically, the preference is locked in by the two

*This system is set forth in a number of Census Bureau memoranda, the most critical of which is dated January 25, 1980, and is attached at Tab C. The two stack procedure is described on page 4 at Section C(2),(d)-(j). The 3x5 cards referred to are the file cards prepared for those applicants having party recommendations.

stack procedure in which party referrals are considered ahead of all others. Second, the preference is by no means absolute. Unlike 1970, applicants without party recommendations are freely considered once those recommended by party officials have been exhausted; no attempt is made to return to the party in order to avoid going to the street. More significant, those non-party applicants with scores of 33 or above are considered before party referrals having lower passing scores. The net result is that virtually every applicant with a score of 33 or better will be hired, regardless of party recommendation.

This system has been used in hiring since January 28, 1980. To date most of the crew leaders have been employed using it, but the vast majority of the temporary census workers -- the 250,000 enumerators -- remain to be hired.

After recently learning about this system, we made the factual investigations set forth above and reviewed the legal issues raised under 18 U.S.C. 600. While we believe that defense counsel would have strong arguments against a charge of violation, we recognize that legitimate questions arise in the light of Department of Justice testimony and other statements construing the statute. To eliminate any such questions, we have therefore recommended certain revisions in the system, which the Bureau is now adopting.

In particular, the Bureau will --

- o see that all recommendations, whatever their source, are attached to the applications (the Bureau will also stop sending out the D-298 form, which has been sent almost exclusively to party officials);
- o eliminate the two stack procedure, so that all applicants with scores above 33 are considered together, followed by all passing applicants with scores below 33;
- o permit hiring officials to consider recommendations from any source, as well as test scores, in determining which applicants to interview, with an express disclaimer of any requirement to favor applicants recommended by political sources.

These changes are set forth more fully -- perhaps more bureaucratically -- in the attached memorandum which the Bureau proposes to send to all hiring officials. (See Tab D.) Please let us know if you see any legal objection to the revised system.

As to the limited hiring which has already taken place under the old procedures, we believe that weight should be given to the following factors:

- o Since criminal statutes must be strictly construed, the fact that 18 U.S.C. 600 may plausibly be read as reaching this type of activity must be weighed against other contrary readings which are at least equally plausible. Attached is a detailed legal memorandum on this point.
- o Those who devised the discarded system were operating openly and in good faith, unaware that their actions might raise any legal questions. Given historical precedent, their attitude was understandable. As soon as we advised them that legal questions were raised, they agreed to modify the procedures and to submit the modifications to the Justice Department.

If you need any further information on this matter, my staff is available to assist you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: The Employment of Temporary Census Employees
for the 1980 Census

Since the first census was taken in 1790, special provision has been made for the recruitment of temporary census employees outside the normal government hiring procedures. Because of the large number of employees who must be recruited, trained and employed within a short period of time, it would be extremely time consuming and costly to use the normal examination procedures. Census employees must generally be drawn from a relatively restricted geographic area and from groups of persons who are qualified to collect data and who are able to accept intensive field work for short periods of time.

--With the 1980 census, I want to open up our recruiting to as many sources as possible in order to ensure that this census contains the most accurate count of our population. I am particularly concerned that we draw as many qualified census employees as possible from the neighborhoods in which the census is being done.

In order to meet these objectives and provide for good administration of the 1980 census, I am directing the following action:

1. The position of temporary census employees in the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce for the purpose of conducting the 1980 decennial census shall be excluded from the coverage of Section 2302 of title 5, United States Code.

2. The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall develop and implement a comprehensive recruiting plan which permits referrals from federal and state agencies, national and local civic organizations, minority and women's groups, and other appropriate sources.
3. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management is hereby delegated authority to implement this memorandum.
4. This memorandum is effective from March 26, 1979, for a period not to exceed conclusion of the 1980 decennial census.

Jimmy Carter

One, Two, Three, Five...

Winning the numbers game in the 1980 census

Counting Americans every ten years could seem to be a noncontroversial ruse, but the 1980 U.S. census has become immersed in politics up to its last hair. A growing number of people worried about the accuracy of the count because so much—political power as well as the distribution of billions of dollars in federal funds—is riding on the outcome. The nose count will not begin until next month, but Census Director Vincent Barabba already predicts that it will be the most heated and most scrutinized ever. Everyone is going to be watching."

The bureau estimates that its survey missed 5.3 million people, or 2.5% of the population. Most of those overlooked in the census live in metropolitan areas; the rate for missing blacks was 7.7%, compared with 1.9% for whites. Every person left out of the final count can cost a state as much as \$200 a year in federal grants.

This year the bureau will take special pains to get the count as accurate as possible. The census will cost about \$1 billion, compared with the \$221.6 million spent in 1970. Part of the rise is due to inflation and part to the need to cover a large

one of the census takers, called enumerators. Judging from the past, they may have trouble. The counters often run into suspicious or hostile people who slam the door in their faces or even threaten them physically. Discouraged enumerators may then indulge in what is called curbstoning, making up phony statistics. This year the enumerators will face additional problems. Since more married women are working (50%, compared with 40% in 1970), fewer will be home during the day to provide the census taker with information.

The hardest group of all to count accurately is the illegal aliens, who have always been considered the same as citizens in computing a state's seats in the House or its federal benefits. Estimates of the number of illegal aliens in the U.S. run as high as 12 million, compared with a rough figure of 2 million in 1970. These aliens are difficult to count because they fear that any information gathered about them will be turned over to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, which will then order them out of the country. The Census Bureau is using community groups in an effort to persuade aliens that all its records are confidential.

Some critics object to the counting of illegal aliens on the grounds that this gives an unfair advantage to states where they are most abundant: California, New York, Florida, Texas. Last month the Federation for American Immigration Reform, a nonprofit organization working to end illegal immigration, filed a lawsuit charging that including illegal aliens in the census violates the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision.

Jimmy Carter has not encouraged confidence in the census. The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, which was passed with his active support, extended the merit system for the selection of Government workers. But Carter is allowing local Democratic organizations to recommend a large number of the 275,000 census takers. "We will ask Democratic politicians for lists of recruits, but not Republicans," says Barabba, who happens to be a Republican. Appointed originally by President Richard Nixon, he served as census director from 1973 to 1976, and was renamed to the job last June. Barabba defends the 1980 hiring process on the grounds that the jobs have always been handled on a patronage basis. He argues that it would be too cumbersome to screen all employees through civil service.

G.O.P. National Chairman Bill Brock calls the patronage approach "a blatant political effort to rig the count." Says he: "Allowing the political machine in Chicago to count the people in underpopulated districts is issuing a license to steal." Replies Barabba: "If there is an organized effort to rig the totals, our checking procedure will catch it." Perhaps. But, say Republicans, don't count on it.



Census Bureau Chief Vincent Barabba in his statistics-studded office. He is expected to make: political power in Congress and billions of dollars in federal aid.

The U.S. Constitution requires a census every decade so that there will be a basis for reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives. During the past ten years, people have been migrating from traditionally Democratic urban centers to the suburbs and rural areas, where the vote is more likely to be Republican.

Democrats are pressing the Census Bureau to make sure that all big-city residents are counted. Republicans are urging the bureau to see that people are not overlooked down on the farm. If the Census Bureau's predictions check out, New York will decline in population by only 1%, but lose four of its 39 House seats. Meanwhile, California, Texas and Florida will each gain two.

The second concern about the census is because federal funds are distributed according to population. Minority groups argue that they have not been receiving their fair share because they were undercounted in the last census. The bu-

reau population, but millions will be spent on projects like hiring community workers who are at home in crowded urban areas, where the count has been difficult to conduct. More extensive questionnaires will be used this year, and for the first time they will be available in Spanish. More money will be spent on advertising, including pleas for cooperation that will appear on calendars and restaurant placemats. The slogan: "We're counting on you. Answer the census."

Every known household—defined as a single person, a family, or people living together as a unit—will receive a questionnaire by mail. About 90% will be asked to send back their completed forms; the remaining 10%, living for the most part in remote rural areas where returns in the past have been poor, will be instructed to keep their forms until they are picked up by a census taker.

If a household does not mail back a questionnaire, it will be sought out by

B



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

1980 DECENNIAL CENSUS
REGIONAL OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 80-D-49

January 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR All Regional Directors

From: Richard C. Burt
Chief, Field Division

Subject: I. Role of Recruiting Coordinators in the 1980 Decennial Census
II. Recruiting, Testing, and Selecting Procedures

I. Now that we are moving into the recruiting and selecting phase for hiring nonsupervisory personnel the role of the Recruiting Coordinators is somewhat different than during 1979. Although the Recruiting Coordinators remain an integral part of the recruiting process, some clarification is needed on their role in the coming months. The following changes are a result of discussions among Headquarters personnel and have been approved by the Director of the Bureau.

Effective immediately, the Recruiting Coordinators will be supervised by and report directly to the Director of Recruiting. They will remain on the payroll of the Field Division and will continue to be located in the respective regional offices. In this role, the Recruiting Coordinators will not have functional authority over District Office Managers and Assistant District Office Managers in their recruiting responsibilities and will have no authority in the clearance process. Instead, the Recruiting Coordinators will act as troubleshooters in specific cases throughout the country. At the same time, they will be able to advise you and other census personnel of potential problems with regard to census recruiting activity. They will also be able to devote more time to developing additional sources to be used in the recruiting process.

These responsibilities will require personal visits to district offices as well as travel to meet directly with recruiting sources. In this role, the Recruiting Coordinators will not be restricted to any particular region and may be requested by the Director of Recruiting to assist him and his staff anywhere in the country. Recruiting Coordinators will report problems and any instructions to you to relay to District Office Managers who are affected.

The Recruiting Coordinators will keep the Director of Recruiting and the Regional Directors advised of their whereabouts at all times so that they may be contacted by Headquarters or by you as the need arises. Travel will be authorized by the Director of Recruiting, who will keep you advised of activities involving your regions. Since the timekeeping and administrative functions are regional office responsibilities, Recruiting Coordinators will keep the Regional Directors informed of their daily schedule.

Questions should be directed to me or to Mikel Miller.

II. The 1980 census recruiting, testing, and selecting procedures are based on the concept of involving a wide variety of sources in recommending candidates for employment. Throughout the recruiting process, preference will be given to candidates recommended by the political party of the incumbent Administration. This system meets the guidelines ordered by the President, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management. It should be reviewed carefully by all personnel with recruiting responsibilities. A copy of this document is included as an attachment to this memorandum.

The following procedures will be used in recruiting, testing, and selecting candidates for temporary positions in each census office.

A. RECRUITING

1. Overall responsibility for recruiting in the 1980 census rests with the Director of Recruiting and his staff.
2. Within the district office, responsibility for recruiting rests with the Assistant District Office Manager in centralized offices and with the District Office Manager in all other offices. In all offices, the District Office Manager is responsible for the conduct of the census and is the final authority on all matters relating to the proper functioning of the office.
3. As spelled out in form D-517, "Recruiter's Manual," the Field Operations Assistant for Employment in noncentralized offices is expected to assist in recruiting. This assistance will include soliciting applicants from specific types of sources. These sources include State employment services, community organizations, and the general public.
4. Contact with other sources regarding recommendations for applicants is the function of the Assistant District Office Manager or the District Office Manager. District Office Managers may delegate some of this activity to the Field Operations Assistant for Employment in specific cases.
5. A complete list of sources should include as many sources as practicable in accordance with directions from the Department of Commerce and the Office of Personnel Management. (See attachment.) This list should include national, State, and local civic and political sources; minority and women's groups; and other appropriate sources. Add to this list of sources the roster of organizations developed by the Community Services Program. This roster can be obtained from the regional census center or the local Community Services Specialist. Check with the Recruiting Coordinator to see if any sources have been overlooked.
6. Each source will be listed on form D-197, "Recruiting Source Record." One copy of this form should be sent to the regional census center, Attn: Recruiting Coordinator. The other copy will be retained by the District Office Manager or Assistant District Office Manager.

Form D-197 should be completed in order to provide detailed information on how to contact each recruiting source. For example, information about a political source should include mailing address, phone numbers, and the names of people in the office who can be helpful in recruiting. This same information should be included for each of the other sources.

7. Contact these sources for recommendations. All recommendations from Democratic sources should be listed on form D-298, "Census Recommendations List." This form will be provided to appropriate sources by the District Office Manager; Assistant District Office Manager, or by Recruiting Coordinators.

8. Forms D-262 and D-263, which describe census employment and also contain applications for employment, should be furnished to each source so that they will clearly understand the nature of the census positions for which recommendations are being sought. In addition, form D-283, "Information About Census Jobs" provides detailed information on dates by which recommendations must be received. Form D-283 should also be furnished to each source.

9. The procedure for handling recommendations received on form D-298 is spelled out in form D-517 on page 15. Section 2.B5 of this form must be followed to insure proper handling of these recommendations.

B. TESTING

1. In centralized offices the Assistant District Office Manager is responsible for testing all applicants.

2. In all other offices, testing of all applicants is the responsibility of the Field Operations Assistant for Employment.

3. All activities relating to testing will be carried out in accordance with procedures detailed in Chapter 3 of the form D-517.

4. After an applicant has been tested, the Assistant District Office Manager or the Field Operations Assistant for Employment is responsible for seeing that applicants who were recommended on form D-298 are identified as spelled out in Section 3.C3 of form D-517.

C. SELECTION

1. Selection of all temporary employees in the 1980 census will be carried out in accordance with procedures detailed in this memorandum.

2. The District Office Manager, the Assistant District Office Manager, or the Field Operations Assistant for Employment are responsible for instructing selecting officials in the proper procedures for selecting crew leaders, clerks, and enumerators.

The following procedures replace those described in paragraphs 4.B3, 4.B4, and 4.B5 of the Recruiter's Manual and should be followed exactly:

- a. After testing, the District Manager, Assistant District Manager for Recruiting, or the Field Operations Assistant for Employment will review the D-263 applications and furnish the selecting official all applications for candidates "indigenous" to the assignment area. Applicant names will be listed on form D-425. Included with the application will be form D-263A which should be used to determine an applicant's cultural familiarity. If there are insufficient applicants which are "indigenous," applicants from adjacent areas will be accepted. The selecting official will:
 - b. Make a stack of applications with test scores 33 and over and set the remaining applications aside.
 - c. Determine the dominant culture(s) of the assignment area.
 - d. Within the stack of 33 and over test scores, pull out all applications which indicate familiarity with the dominant culture and put aside the remaining applications.
 - e. From this stack, form two stacks by removing the applications with the 3 x 5 cards.
 - f. Rank the applications of both stacks in descending order of test score.
 - g. Place the stack with 3 x 5 cards on top of the other stack.
 - h. Interview the first applicant, starting at the top of the stack, using the appropriate form D-269. If the applicant passes the interview, that applicant will be offered the position. The selecting official will continue to interview applicants until an individual is selected for each position or the stack of applications is depleted.
 - i. After all positions have been filled, return the applications to the District Manager, Assistant District Manager, or Field Operations Assistant for Employment.
 - j. If the above procedure fails to yield sufficient personnel, the selecting official will go back to step d. of these procedures and use the remaining applications (test scores of 21-32 for enumerator and clerk, and 26-32 for crew leader and senior office clerk). Procedures d. through i. will be followed as above.
 - k. These procedures must be followed. The District Office Manager is responsible for insuring that this selection system is not compromised. Any deviation from the above procedures must be approved by the Regional Census Manager. Failure to adhere to the above procedures could result in dismissal.

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL SELECTING OFFICIALS

RE: Amendment to Procedures for Selecting
Census Enumerators and Clerks

The procedures outlined in this memorandum amend the procedures set forth in Regional Office Memorandum 80-D-49 dated January 25, 1980. The purpose of these new procedures is to insure that the officials responsible for selecting census enumerators (and clerks) will have access to recommendations made for each applicant and that they will have the opportunity to take such recommendations into account in the hiring process, but that there will be no requirement that an applicant be given preference because of any particular recommendation. Specifically, the following procedures supplement the recruiting and testing procedures set forth in Sections A and B of the January 25 memorandum, and they replace the procedures set forth in Section C, 2(e)-(j) on page 4 of that memorandum.

Recruiting/Testing

- o For all recommendations which are received in the future, whether originally solicited by using a D-298 form or by any other method, take steps to insure that the recommendation is attached to or noted on the application.
- o Do not send out any more D-298 forms to solicit recommendations. Those D-298's already in circulation may be used as indicated above.
- o Make sure that all applicants are promptly advised of the date and location for written tests.

Selection

- o After completing the steps detailed in Section C, 2(a)-(d) on page 4 of the January 25 memorandum, utilize the stack of applications containing test scores of 33 and over and determine the order in which individuals will be interviewed. In making this determination, you may take into account the political or other recommendations or test scores received by any of the applicants, but you are not required to do this.

- o Conduct the interviews using the appropriate form D-269. If the applicant passes the interview, that applicant will be offered the position. Continue to interview applicants until an individual is selected for each position, or the stack of applications is exhausted.
- o After all positions have been filled, return the application to the District Manager, Assistant District Manager, or Field Operations Assistant for Employment.
- o If the above procedure fails to yield sufficient personnel, go back to the remaining applications (test scores 21-32), and follow the procedures set forth above for them.

Subparagraph (k) in Section C, 2 remains as set forth in the January 25 memorandum.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rick

for your
files
Jan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1980

ok
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

GENE EIDENBERG *Gene*

SUBJECT:

National League of Cities -- Proposed Remarks

I have talked to Jack who is in New York this week and has asked that I send you this with his concurrence. We recommend that you accept the invitation to speak to the National League of Cities meeting in Washington on Monday for the following reasons:

- o The League audience will be approximately 2500 local government officials from medium and small size cities who know and appreciate what you have done for urban and small town America;
- o These elected and appointed officials are more conservative than their Conference of Mayors' colleagues from the big cities, and, hence, will be instinctively supportive of your anti-inflation decisions;
- o It is important that you personally carry the message of the anti-inflation effort to a few selected audiences where you can call for help in sharing the pain and leadership of making the program work -- obviously local government officials are one such group;
- o It will be extremely helpful for the nation to see you on the evening news making a forceful call to arms and sacrifice in the fight against inflation to local leaders from every state and region.

In short, I predict that you will have a good audience before whom to make a strong follow-up to Friday's announcement, and that you will be warmly received.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE AT THE
ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL-CITY CONFERENCE
OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

March 17, 1980

1:30 pm The President proceeds to motorcade
 for boarding.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en route
Washington Hilton Hotel.

 (Driving time: 10 minutes)

1:40 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Washington Hilton Hotel.

 PRESS POOL COVERAGE
 CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be greeted by:

Mr. William Smith, General Manager,
Washington Hilton Hotel

The President proceeds inside, via elevator,
en route holding room.

1:41 pm The President arrives holding room
 where he will be greeted by:

Councilwoman Jessie M. Rattley (D-Newport News),
President, National League of Cities (NLC)
Mayor William H. Hudnut (R-Indianapolis),
First Vice President, NLC
Mayor James Conway (D-St. Louis), Second Vice
President, NLC
Mayor Tom Bradley (D-Los Angeles), Past President
Mayor Maynard Jackson (D-Atlanta)
Mr. Alan Beals, Executive Director, NLC

1:43 pm The President departs holding room and proceeds to offstage announcement area.

1:44 pm The President arrives offstage announcement area and pauses.

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

The President proceeds inside International Ballroom to Head Table and takes his seat for speech to the National League of Cities.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 2000

1:45 pm Introduction of the President by Councilwoman Jessie Rattley.

1:46 pm Presidential remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

1:55 pm Remarks conclude.

The President departs stage and proceeds to motorcade for boarding, greeting the guests along the way.

2:00 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Washington Hilton Hotel en route South Grounds.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

2:10 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.

PODIUM GUESTS*

PODIUM LEFT

THE PRESIDENT

Mayor William H. Hudnut

Mayor James Conway

Mr. Alan Beals

PODIUM RIGHT

Mayor Tom Bradley

*(incomplete)

National League of Cities

News
Release



1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 16, 1980

For information contact:
Randy Arndt
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STATEMENT BY JESSIE M. RATTLEY
President of the National League of Cities
March 16, 1980

President Carter and the Congress stated their resolve to curtail the nation's most critical problem, inflation. The National League of Cities commends the president for his leadership in this effort and pledges him its continued support to bring inflation under control.

The members of the National League of Cities recognize the need to exercise fiscal restraint as an important element in an anti-inflation strategy. We are prepared to play our part in that effort by assuming a fair share of the burden.

There are three principal objectives the president and Congress should use to measure the relative importance of federal grant-in-aid programs to cities as they make budget cuts.

1. Providing maximum local government flexibility in meeting tough budgeting and operating decisions. Cities have been facing

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tight budget and fiscal restraint conditions for several years. Our cities have lived with declining local economies, Proposition 13 restrictions and state-imposed tax lids and revenue caps. Flexibility to balance limited resources with citizen service needs is critical to survival.

2. The promotion and development of energy conservation.

Cities are by definition energy conserving. Since 1977 the members of the National League of Cities have led the way in urging national policies of conservation and practicing it at the local level. Conservation is one of the most critical components in controlling inflation.

3. The economic revitalization of cities. A number of federal programs are being successfully used to stimulate economic investment, job creation and productivity improvement in cities. These programs provide basic infrastructure in cities, leverage private sector resources, and stabilize local economies.

Federal programs meeting these objectives are so critical to urban conditions that they should not be cut. We believe we have shown the kind of restraint the president has called for. In exchange, we believe we have earned the right to insist that budget cuts be made in other urban programs. Out of the array of federal-local programs, the Board of Directors of the National League of Cities strongly supports the maintenance of federal efforts in the following five priority areas.

1. General revenue sharing. This is the cities' most flexible tool and should be maintained. If broad based cuts are made in

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federal program areas affecting cities because they are lesser federal priorities, then general revenue sharing should be expanded to give cities the ability to adjust to cuts in services that may be of high local priority.

2. Community development block grants, urban development action grants and economic development grants should be maintained at previously budgeted fiscal year 1981 levels. These are critical elements in forging public-private partnerships to rebuild and revitalize the nation's cities.

3. Federally assisted housing for low and moderate income citizens should be continued at the previously budgeted fiscal year 1981 levels. The availability of rental housing for those of low or moderate income is severely limited. The numbers of assisted housing units has been declining for four years. The budget provides for 300,000 HUD-assisted units and 117,000 Farmers Home Administration-assisted units, a minimum response to our housing needs.

4. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Program and Youth Program should be continued at budgeted fiscal year 1981 levels. CETA public service jobs have already been cut from 725,000 in fiscal 1978 to 450,000 in previously budgeted fiscal year 1981. These programs meet the concentrated unemployment needs in cities and serve as a hedge against recession.

5. Local energy conservation programs. Critical to the enhancement and development of energy conservation, reducing our dependency on imported oil and cutting one of the major elements

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in inflation is the expansion of mass transit facilities and operations in cities, and these programs should be continued at previously announced levels. Energy blockgrants should be made available to cities to continue and stimulate conservation efforts and new energy sources.

The National League of Cities has earlier supported the president on the windfall profits tax and urges Congress to speedily enact it. We support the president in his current decision to impose an additional tax on imported crude oil as part of a strategy to lessen dependence on foreign oil and fight inflation.

Regulatory actions by the federal government are acknowledged as an important contributor to inflation. The administration and the Congress are engaged in several actions to deregulate sectors of the economy. The National League of Cities calls upon the president and the Congress to reduce the mandated costs imposed on city governments. Federal budget restraints and cuts in city programs cannot be accompanied by the imposition of new federal mandates for services, levels of services or program standards. Current federal mandates and requirements in a time of budget cutbacks should be deferred, stretched out or dropped entirely.

Additional efforts need to be made to curb inflation. We pledge our support to every reasonable means of solving this vexing problem.

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*Richard
Lee-Zack*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1980

Mr. President ---- fyi

A group identifying themselves as Puerto Rican Nationalists has taken over our headquarters in Chicago. For a brief time, they held a few of our people hostage, tying them to chairs, etc.

The police have gained release for our workers - none are harmed, but apparently the group is still occupying the headquarters.

Our other headquarters around the country are being notified just in case this is a concerted effort.

fran *fran*

(Frank Moore called with this info.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1980

Mr. President -

Reports on Mississippi and Wyoming:

MISSISSIPPI ---- "an easy victor"--- Bill Simpson reports
(32 delegates) at least 80% for Carter (not all votes
are counted but he does not anticipate any
change, except possible upward)

See attached memo re: requests for calls
to Mississippi

WYOMING ----- Secretary Andrus called

(11 delegates)

With all but 5 counties reporting, delegates
elected to attend the State Convention are:

85 ---- Carter
29 ---- Kennedy
8 ---- uncommitted

This count includes Roncalio's home county;
Andrus expects no significant change in margin
and so you can expect 8-9 of the total 11
delegates.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1980

*Called
all*

J

PHONE REQUESTS TO MISSISSIPPI ----- to thank for open,
public support.

1. GOVERNOR BILL WINTER (wife: Elise)

He is planning to go to the Jackson Headquarters soon ---- Simpson and Jim Free hope you can reach him before he leaves the Governor's mansion but, if not, you can reach him at headquarters.

2. JACKSON HEADQUARTERS ---- Jim Free is there

(Jim asks that you specifically thank Pat McMullen and Danny Cupid - C/M workers)

3. LT. GOV. BRAD DYE

4. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE BUDDIE NEWMAN

(Simpson says this is the first time he's openly endorsed a Democratic candidate for President since '44).

NOTE: Free and Simpson both recommend you make these calls. The one to the Governor is most important. If you do not want to do the others, please let me know and we'll get someone else to do so. (Board has the #s).