

**[The President's Trip to Philadelphia, PA, 5/9/80]**

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP  
TO  
PHILADELPHIA

May 9, 1980

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### SUMMARY OF TRIP

Your trip to Philadelphia will be your first visit to the city since the 1976 campaign. The Town Hall Meeting there will give you an opportunity to speak with some of the citizens of the area about their concerns and interests. This session will fulfill a commitment which we had to forego in the wake of the Iranian situation last November. Temple University is the site of the town hall meeting. Although the largest part of the Temple University campus is in the 3rd Congressional District (Cong. Ray Lederer-D), McGonigle Hall is in the 2nd district (Cong. Bill Gray-D). Temple University was chosen for the town hall meeting because it is viewed by all of the city's diverse population groups as a neutral gathering place.

In planning this trip, it was thought that it would be extremely helpful and consistent with your comments about the resumption of travel to have you make a statement on foreign policy. Accordingly, we accepted a long standing invitation for you to address The World Affairs Council of Philadelphia.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

VISIT TO  
PENNSYLVANIA

May 9, 1980

- 11:20 pm Depart South Lawn via helicopter en route Philadelphia Naval Base. (Flying time: 1 hour, 5 minutes)
- 12:25 pm Arrive Philadelphia Naval Base. Proceed to motorcade for boarding. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE.  
CLOSED ARRIVAL.
- 12:30 pm Motorcade departs en route Fairmont Hotel. (Driving time: 10 minutes)
- 12:40 pm Motorcade arrives Fairmont Hotel. Proceed inside Fairmont Hotel en route Crystal Room. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE. CLOSED ARRIVAL.
- 12:45 pm Arrive Crystal Room to greet Head Table guests of the World Affairs Council. OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE.
- 12:50 pm Depart Crystal Room and proceed to holding room for 8 minutes personal/staff time.
- 12:59 pm Depart holding room en route Grand Ballroom for speech to The World Affairs Council. REMARKS. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE. ATTENDANCE: 1000.
- 1:30 pm Depart Grand Ballroom en route Suite for 1 hour, 2 minutes personal/staff time.
- 2:35 pm Depart Suite and proceed to motorcade for boarding en route Temple University, McGonigle Hall. (Driving time: 10 minutes) PRESS POOL COVERAGE. OPEN DEPARTURE.
- 2:50 pm Motorcade arrives McGonigle Hall. Proceed to holding room for 6 minutes personal/staff time. PRESS POOL COVERAGE. OPEN ARRIVAL.

- 2:59 pm Depart holding room en route Town Meeting with Philadelphia Citizens. REMARKS.  
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE. ATTENDANCE: 2000.
- 4:00 pm Town Meeting concludes. Proceed to motorcade for boarding en route Philadelphia Naval Base. (Driving time: 20 minutes) PRESS POOL COVERAGE.  
CLOSED DEPARTURE.
- 4:25 pm Motorcade arrives Philadelphia Naval Base. Proceed to Marine One for boarding en route Camp David, Maryland. (Flying time: 1 hour, 5 minutes) PRESS POOL COVERAGE. CLOSED DEPARTURE.
- 5:35 pm Marine One arrives Camp David.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO  
PENNSYLVANIA

May 9, 1980

WEATHER REPORT: Clear to  
partly cloudy. Chance of  
late afternoon and evening  
thunderstorms. Temperature  
near high 60's.

11:05 am

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: The  
following are requested to board  
Nighthawk II at Anacostia:

Robert Dunn  
David Rubenstein  
Chris Matthews  
Bill Fitzpatrick  
Gen. Blasingame

11:15 am

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION: The  
following are requested to board  
Marine One on the South Lawn:

Cong. William H. Gray, III (D-PA)  
Cong. Robert W. Edgar (D-PA)  
Cong. Peter H. Kostmayer (D-PA)  
Jody Powell  
Phil Wise  
Frank Moore  
Susan Clough  
Maj. Bob Peterson  
Dr. Lukash

The President proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

11:20 am MARINE ONE DEPARTS South Lawn en route Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Flying time: 1 hour, 5 minutes)

12:25 pm MARINE ONE ARRIVES Philadelphia Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be greeted by:

Rear Admiral Carl A. Brettschneider, Commandant,  
4th Naval District  
Mayor William J. Green (D-Philadelphia)

Cong. Michael O. Myers (D-PA)  
Mr. George X. Schwartz, President, Philadelphia  
City Council  
Mr. Thomas A. Leonard, Philadelphia City Controller  
Eugene E.J. Maier, Esq., Chairman, City Commissioners  
Mr. Edgar C. Campbell, Clerk of the Quarters  
Sessions Court  
Mr. Joseph A. Sullivan, Philadelphia County Sheriff  
Mr. John J. Pettit, Jr., Prothonotary of the City  
of Philadelphia  
Mr. Ronald R. Donatucci, Philadelphia Registrar of  
Wills  
Mr. Edward Toohey, President, Philadelphia AFL-CIO

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Proceed to motorcade for  
boarding. Assignments as  
follows:

Pilot  
Spare                      Dr. Lukash  
Lead                        K. LeGrand

President's                The President  
Car                        Mayor Green

Follow-up

Control P. Wise  
J. Powell  
Maj. Peterson

Staff S. Clough  
B. Fitzpatrick  
R. Dunn

ID  
Phil. ID

Camera 1  
Wire 1  
Wire 2  
Camera 2  
Camera 3

WHCA

Guest & Staff  
Bus F. Moore  
Cong. Gray  
Cong. Edgar  
Cong. Kostmayer  
C. Matthews  
D. Rubenstein

Mayor's Car

Press Buses

Tail

The President proceeds to motorcade for  
boarding.

12:30 pm

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Philadelphia Naval Base  
en route Fairmont Hotel.

(Driving time: 10 minutes)

12:40 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Fairmont Hotel.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be greeted by:

Mr. Herman Wiener, General Manager,  
Fairmont Hotel

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
You will be escorted to  
Staff Room (Academy Room).

The President, escorted by Mayor Green, proceeds  
inside Fairmont Hotel en route Crystal Room.

12:45 pm The President arrives Crystal Room and greets  
Head Table guests of the World Affairs Council  
Luncheon.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

12:50 pm The President departs Crystal Room en route  
holding room.

12:51 pm The President arrives holding room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 8 minutes

12:59 pm The President departs holding room and proceeds  
to offstage announcement area.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:

You will be escorted to  
Staff Viewing Area.

1:00 pm           The President arrives offstage announcement  
area and pauses.

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

The President proceeds inside Grand Ballroom  
and takes his seat for speech to the World  
Affairs Council of Philadelphia.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 1000

1:02 pm           Introduction of the President by  
D. Robert Yarnall, Jr., Chairman  
of the Board, World Affairs Council

1:05 pm           Presidential remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

1:25 pm           Remarks conclude.

The President remains standing.

1:26 pm           Presentation to the President by  
William Bodine, President, World  
Affairs Council.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:

Congressmen will be escorted  
to Academy Room. Staff will  
be escorted to Independence  
Suite.

1:30 pm           The President thanks his hosts, departs  
Grand Ballroom and proceeds to Suite  
greeting the guests along the way.

1:33 pm           The President arrives Suite.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 1 hour, 2 minutes

2:30 pm

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Proceed to motorcade for  
boarding. Assignments as on  
arrival except add Cong. Gray  
to the President's Car and  
delete Press Buses.

2:35 pm

The President departs suite and proceeds  
to motorcade for boarding.

2:40 pm

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Fairmont Hotel en route  
Temple University, McGonigle Hall.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
OPEN DEPARTURE  
(Driving time: 10 minutes)

2:50 pm

MOTORCADE ARRIVES Temple University, McGonigle  
Hall.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
OPEN ARRIVAL

The President will be greeted by:

Mr. Marvin Wachman, President, Temple  
University

Mr. Fitz Eugene Dixon, Jr., Chairman of  
the Board of Trustees, Temple University

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
You will be escorted to  
Staff Room.

The President proceeds inside McGonigle Hall  
en route holding room.

2:53 pm The President arrives holding room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 6 minutes

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:

You will be escorted to  
Staff Viewing Area.

2:59 pm The President, escorted by Mayor Green, departs  
holding room en route offstage announcement area.

The President arrives offstage announcement area  
and pauses.

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

The President, escorted by Mayor Green, proceeds  
inside McGonigle Hall for Town Meeting with  
Philadelphia citizens.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 2000

3:01 pm The President arrives stage and remains  
standing.

3:02 pm Introduction of the President by  
Mayor Green.

3:04 pm Presidential remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

3:09 pm Remarks conclude.

The President accepts questions from the  
audience, alternating four microphone areas.

4:00 pm Question & Answer Session concludes.

GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:

Proceed to motorcade for  
boarding. Assignments as on  
arrival except delete Mayor  
Green from the President's Car  
and add Cong. Edgar.

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

4:05 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Temple University en route Philadelphia Naval Base.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE  
(Driving time: 20 minutes)

4:25 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Philadelphia Naval Base.

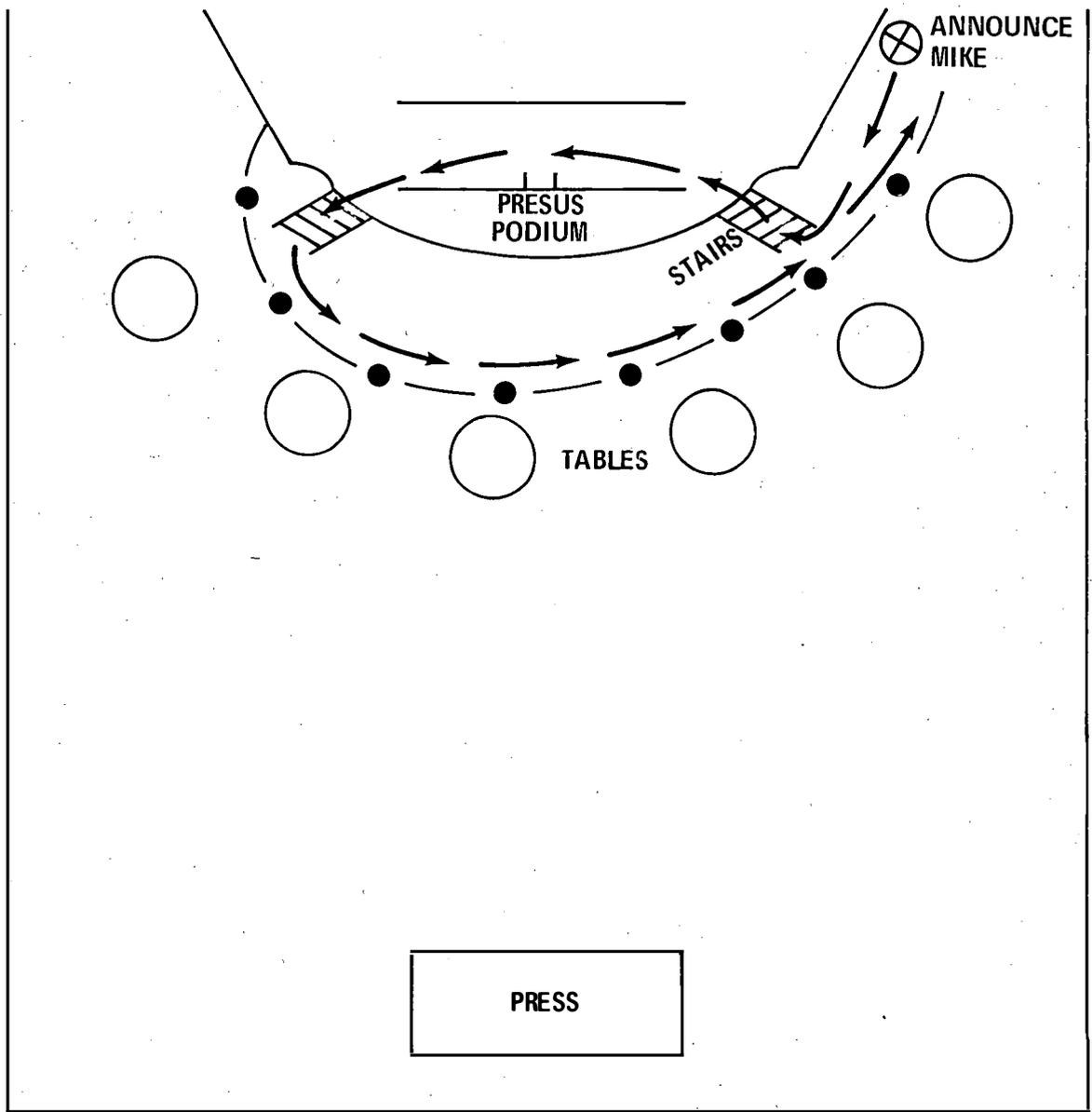
GUEST & STAFF INSTRUCTION:  
Proceed to helicopters for boarding. Assignment as on arrival except delete Cong. Gray; Cong. Edgar; Cong. Kostmayer; P. Wise; J. Powell; and S. Clough from Marine One. Also, delete B. Dunn from Nighthawk II and add to Marine One. Delete from Nighthawk II J. Powell; D. Rubenstein; B. Fitzpatrick; C. Matthews and Gen. Blasingame.

The President proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

4:30 pm MARINE ONE DEPARTS Philadelphia Naval Base en route Camp David, Maryland.

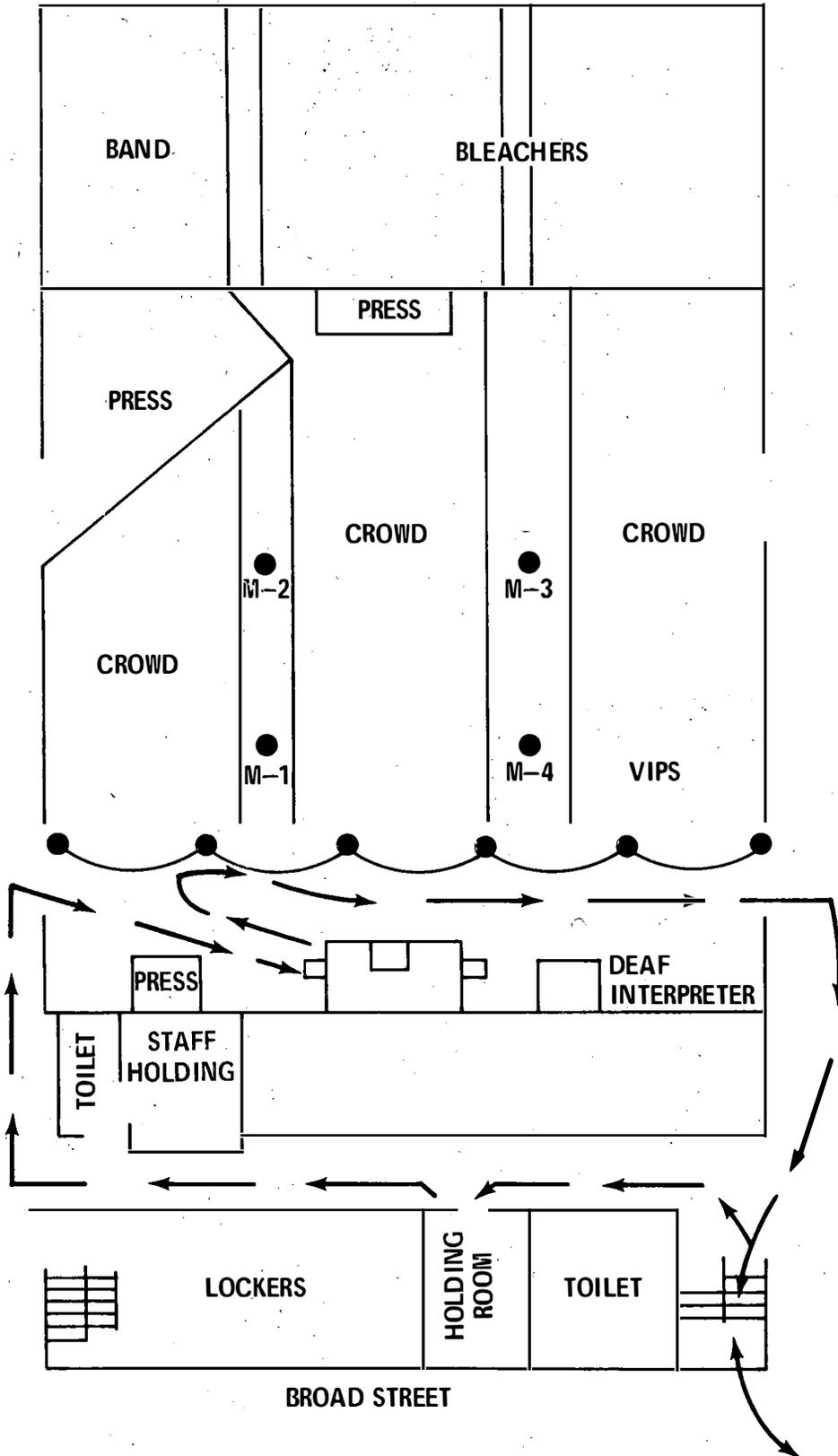
PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE  
(Flying time: 1 hour, 5 minutes)

5:35 pm MARINE ONE ARRIVES Camp David.



**SPEECH TO THE WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL  
LUNCHEON ATTENDANCE - 1000  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
MAY 9, 1980**

TOWN MEETING  
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY  
MCGONIGLE HALL  
FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1980  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA





PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

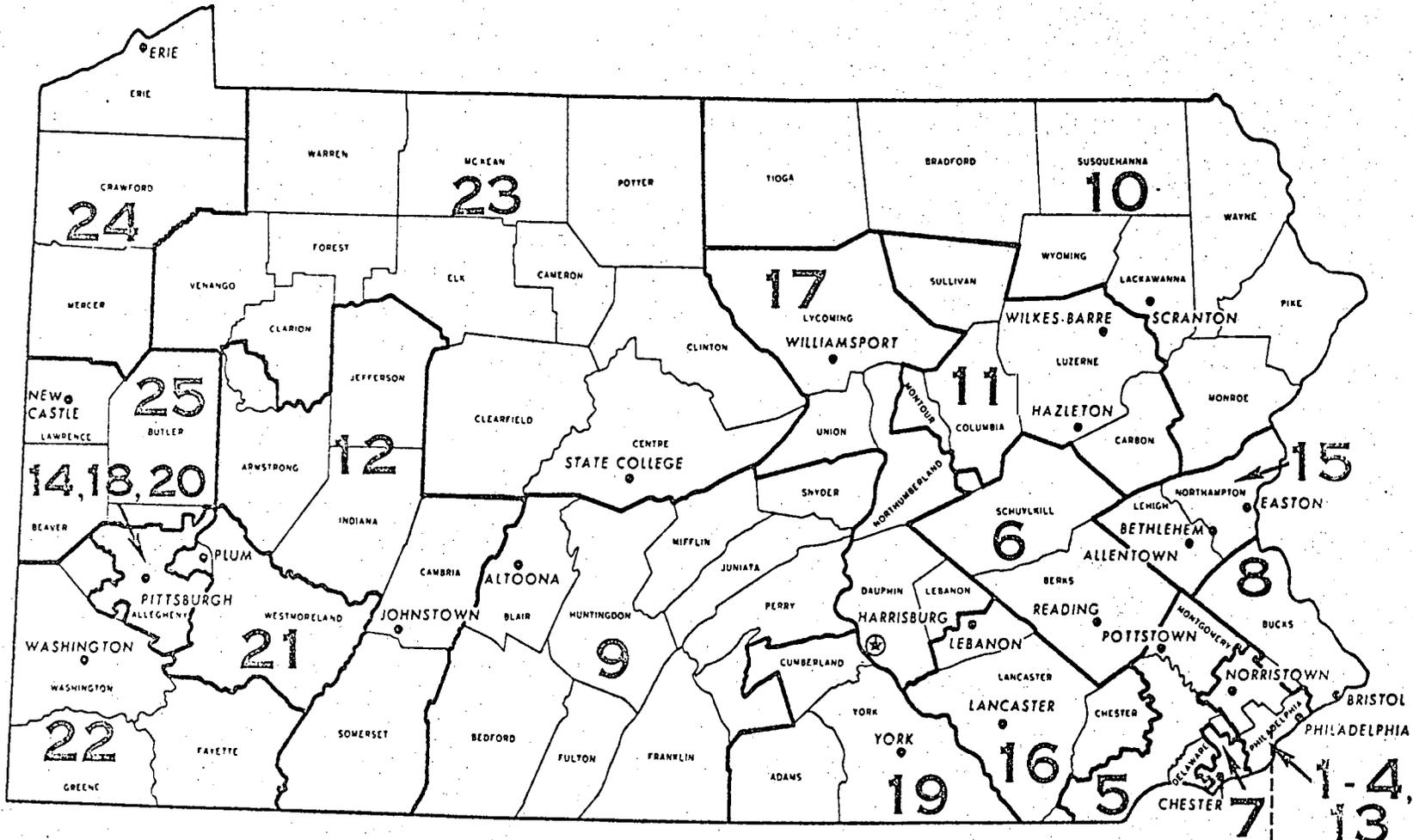
CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, D.C.



PENNSYLVANIA

(25 districts)



Event #1  
World Affairs  
Council  
(3rd. C.D. -  
Ray Lederer)

Event #2 Town Hall Meeting  
(2nd C.D. - Bill Gray)

LEGAL MEMO - campaign  
related comments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1980

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER *LC*

SUBJECT: CONSTRAINTS ON CAMPAIGN-RELATED COMMENTS  
DURING YOUR TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA

It is unclear whether the Federal Election Commission has the authority to rule that an official appearance by you is in fact "campaign-related." However, in order to avoid any circumstances which could lead to such a determination by the Commission, you should refrain from the following types of activity during your appearance in Philadelphia on Friday:

- discussing the campaign or your candidacy;
- assessing your political strengths or weaknesses, vis-a-vis your opponents' strengths or weaknesses;
- asking for political support or endorsements;
- calling for your re-election or the defeat of your opponents.

If you are asked a question about the campaign during the town meeting, you should reply by saying that your intention is not to talk about politics at the meeting but that you instead want to discuss Administration policies.

You may discuss/defend/explain Administration policies and programs during the meeting. You may answer questions comparing your programs with those of your opponents. However, your answers to such questions should focus on the strengths of the Administration's programs and should not directly attack your opponents.

In sum, since the trip is an official trip, you should try to stick to a discussion of issues and avoid discussing the campaign as much as possible.

cc.: Hamilton Jordan  
Jody Powell  
Phil Wise



## PENNSYLVANIA OVERVIEW

Both Philadelphia and the entire state of Pennsylvania remain in a state of political transition. The perception in Philadelphia, while not necessarily supported by the facts, is that the city has been injured more than it has been helped by this Administration. This feeling exists for several reasons: our pledge to produce the U.S.S. Saratoga for overhaul, which has taken a long time to fulfill; our pledge to keep the Frankford Arsenal open, which we did not honor; (We have, however, in cooperation with the Philadelphia Congressional delegation, placed all but 45 of the 3,500 workers displaced by the closing of the Frankford Arsenal. In addition, the planned re-use strategy for the Arsenal will probably result in a beneficial impact); the Marston firing; several instances of the Rizzo administration being out of compliance with federal regulations (particularly HUD, HEW, and EPA); the Justice Department's suit against the Philadelphia police, which went down very hard in much of the white community; and numerous criminal investigations and indictments of public officials, including ABSCAM.

Carter/Mondale lost the April 22 Pennsylvania primary by roughly 8,000 votes out of a statewide total of almost 1.5 million. In the primary, CMPC carried 57 counties and lost 10. We did not lose a county outside of the southeast and northeast except for Lawrence, a small western county which we lost by about 400 votes. The Kennedy margin was provided by 98,000 votes in Philadelphia, by significant margins in suburban Philadelphia counties, and by the counties containing Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The initial feeling is that Philadelphia and the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre areas will be possible to regain with hard work in the fall. Governor Reagan will run much better in the rural areas than President Ford did in 1976 and there is some concern that the Rizzo-type vote in Philadelphia will swing to Reagan as it did to Nixon in 1972.

Philadelphia and the rest of the state, to a lesser extent, remain a bastion of old-line, machine-type politics. Mayor Bill Green has been in office for several months but it appears that he has yet to take complete charge of the city's political apparatus. He installed David Glancy, his longtime aide, as City Chairman. Glancy, however, does not as yet appear to have full control. In

both the black and white communities, there are few strong leaders, there is considerable fragmentation, and the situation is fluid.

Having won one out of fifty wards in the city of Philadelphia, significant attention needs to be given to the city over the summer. We need to mend our fences with Mayor Green and many of the politicians who opposed us. Much work must be done to raise our standing with the average voter as well. It is generally believed that, while support for Kennedy was not enthusiastic, many people wished to send the Carter Administration a message.

Al Benedict, the state Auditor General, has had control of the party apparatus for almost a year through his hand-picked chairman, Alex Debreczeni. Benedict was very supportive during the primary and is working hard to rebuild the party.

Peter Flaherty won the Democratic Senate nomination for retiring Senator Schweiker's seat by a significant margin, due in large part to his widespread name recognition. In the fall he will oppose Arlen Specter of Philadelphia, who has run for numerous statewide offices. In 1978, Flaherty started his unsuccessful campaign for Governor against Dick Thornburgh with a thirty-one point advantage. The likely outcome of the Flaherty-Specter race this fall is not at all clear.

(5/9/80)

PHILADELPHIA - CARTER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(1) Employment:

- (a) The unemployment rate for the Philadelphia SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) has declined 23%, from 8.6% in December 1976 to 6.6% in February 1980.
- (b) Between December 1976 and February 1980 the number of individuals employed in the Philadelphia SMSA has increased 6% or by 107,000.

(2) Examples of Major Federal Programs in Philadelphia:

- (a) Since 01/77, Philadelphia has received \$93 million in economic development assistance, a 340% increase over \$21.2 million prior to 01/77.
- (b) SBA business loan guarantees, 82 such guarantees in FY 1979 worth \$9.9 million, a 241% increase over \$2.9 million in FY 1976.
- (c) Mass Transit funds in Philadelphia of \$130 million in FY 1979, an 88% increase over \$69.1 million in FY 1976.
- (d) \$130.7 million for CDBG entitlement (formula) funding for Philadelphia for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 -- \$67.8 million in FY 1979 and \$62.9 million in FY 1978, (an 11% increase over \$118 million over fiscal years 1976 and 1977).

(5/9/80)

## PHILADELPHIA - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- o Population - 1.8 million (city); 4.8 million (SMSA) - nation's 4th largest city but population has been declining for last decade. Minorities comprise nearly 40% (majority Blacks, some Hispanics). Significant Jewish and Catholic (Irish) populations. As a port town, City has many immigrants - Italians, Germans, Ukrainians, etc. Religion and ethnic background very important to Philadelphians.

- o Unemployment Rates

	<u>Dec. 1976</u>	<u>Feb. 1980</u>	<u>% Change</u>
U.S.	7.8	6	-23%
Philadelphia - City	9.3	7.7	-17%
Philadelphia SMSA	8.6	6.6	-23%

- o Employment (#'s in thousands)

	<u>Dec. 1976</u>	<u>Feb. 1980</u>	<u>% Change</u>
U.S.	88,441	97,953	+11%
Philadelphia - City	738	738	0
Philadelphia SMSA	1,884	1,991	+ 6%

- o Income - per capita income in the Philadelphia SMSA increased 20% to 8,162 in 1978 from 1976 (compared to national increase of 22% for same period).
- o Industry - the City of Philadelphia, once a major industrial center, has been losing manufacturing jobs, many to the suburbs.

Service industry growth has offset manufacturing employment in the City. However, continuation of the long-term loss of manufacturing remains a principal concern in the City.

(5/9/80)

WILLIAM J. GREEN (D)  
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

Elected November 6, 1979. Inaugurated January, 1980. Defeated David Marston, Republican and Lucien Blackwell.

Previously U.S. Congressman. Elected, 1964 (Special Election). Re-elected six times.

Bill Green was elected Mayor of Philadelphia on a pledge to re-unite the City which has been polarized along racial lines by the divisive policies of the previous administration.

During the campaign, Green outlined a number of policies and initiatives he would implement when elected. These include:

- o establishment of an Office of Transportation to address the serious mass transit problems in Philadelphia;
- o call for increased LEAA funds to Philadelphia (the phase-out of the programs is one of the major budget issues);
- o housing strategy;
- o efforts to keep federal facilities in Philadelphia and attract new ones;
- o establishment of a Department of Neighborhoods to promote neighborhood self-development; and
- o comprehensive economic development strategy.

Married (wife, Patricia). Three children.

## PENNSYLVANIA - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- o Population - 11,731,000, fourth most populous state.

The state's population declined by 0.6% since 1970, compared with a growth rate of 8.3% for the nation.

About 9% of Pennsylvania's population is black, slightly less than the national average.

Pennsylvania has two of the nation's largest cities: Philadelphia (4th) and Pittsburgh (12th).

- o Unemployment Rates

	<u>Dec. 1976</u>	<u>Feb. 1980</u>	<u>% Change</u>
U.S.	7.8	6	-23%
Pennsylvania	8.3	6.8	-18%

- o Employment (#'s in thousands)

	<u>Dec. 1976</u>	<u>Feb. 1980</u>	<u>% Change</u>
U.S.	88,441	97,953	+11%
Pennsylvania	4,716	5,041	+ 7%

- o Income - per capita, in Pennsylvania was \$7,744 in 1978, an increase of 21% from 1976.

- o Industry in Pennsylvania is dominated by extractive industries (especially coal), steel and primary metals and metal products, and machinery and electrical machinery industries.

Chemical, clothing and other manufacturing industries are important.

Agriculture and farm related industries, especially food processing, are important segments of Pennsylvania's economy.

As in other older, industrialized states, Pennsylvania has been losing manufacturing jobs.

(5/9/80)

PENNSYLVANIA - CARTER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(1) Employment:

- (a) Unemployment rate has declined 18%, from 8.3% in 12/76 to 6.8% in 02/80, while the state's labor force grew 7% or by 356,000 individuals.
- (b) The number of Pennsylvanians employed has increased by 325,000 or 7% between 12/76 and 02/80.

(2) Overall Federal Funds in Pennsylvania:

	<u>FY1977</u>	<u>FY1979</u>	<u>% change, 77-79</u>
(a) total federal funds (billions of dollars)	\$19.2	\$22.4	17%

NOTE: PA ranked fourth (4) nationally in terms of federal funds in 1977 and 1979.

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(b) per capita federal funds	\$1,624	\$1,902	17%
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(3) Examples of Major Federal Programs for Pennsylvania:

- (a) Since 01/77, \$625 million in economic development assistance for Pennsylvania, a 54% increase over \$407 million prior to 01/77.
- (b) SBA Assistance (loans and loan guarantees especially) was \$82 million in FY 1979, a 74% increase over \$47 million in FY 1976.
- (c) Mass Transit Assistance was \$190 million in FY 1979, a 121% increase over \$85.9 million in FY 1976.
- (d) Highway Funding was \$207 million in FY 1979, 134% increase over \$88.5 million in FY 1977.
- (e) UDAG (Urban Development Action Grant Program), since creation by this Administration it has provided 27 communities of Pennsylvania with \$58.3 million in funding leveraging private sector investment of \$288 million (near 5 to 1 ratio) and creating over 7,200 jobs. (see issues material, p. 5, for discussion of Philadelphia's UDAG eligibility)

RICHARD L. (DICK) THORNBURGH (R)  
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Defeated Peter Flaherty to win 1978 Gubernatorial General Election.

Previously U.S. Attorney for Western District of Pennsylvania (appointed by President Nixon) and U.S. Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division (appointed by President Ford).

Governor Thornburgh has articulated the following priority goals for his Administration: promotion of economic development, corruption-free administration and sound, business-like management.

Notable events in the Thornburgh Administration to date are a substantial investment of time on Three Mile Island and a cabinet shake-up. Four of the original cabinet officers have been fired, resigned or reassigned. Most visibly, Dr. Ethel Allen, a black former Philadelphia Councilwoman, was fired in October, 1979, for excessive absenteeism and using state employees to prepare paid speeches.

On issues, Governor Thornburgh can best be described as a "moderate Republican." He supports the Carter Administration's welfare reform proposals, but wants welfare recipients to be required to do more work. He opposes government regulation in general but is not necessarily opposed to hospital cost containment programs. He supports assistance to the poor and elderly to offset escalating fuel costs and has proposed using State funds (lottery proceeds) to assist elderly with fuel bills. Governor Thornburgh is adamantly opposed to ending or reducing Federal General Revenue Sharing aid to States.

Married (wife Ginny), three children (one mentally retarded). Native of Pittsburgh. Republican.

Congressional  
Delegation

Rep. Michael J Myers -- Ozzie  
(D-Pennsylvania-1)

Committees:

#14 Education and Labor  
Subcommittees: Health and Safety;  
Elementary, Secondary and Vocational  
Education; Labor Standards

#20 Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
Subcommittees: Merchant Marine;  
Coast Guard and Navigation

Administration Support: 64.3%

Personal Background: Ozzie Myers is 37 years old, a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He is a former longshoreman. He and his wife Essie have three children.

District/Political Information: Pennsylvania's first district is the southern end of Philadelphia, divided in half by the Schuylkill river. The western side is a lower-income black area; the eastern side is a heavily Italian-American neighborhood, notoriously dominated by powerful ward bosses and the stronghold of former Mayor Frank Rizzo.

Myers was known as a Rizzo loyalist when he was chosen to take the place of William Barret, who represented the district from 1949 until his death in 1976. Not one to buck the tide, he is a strong supporter of Bill Green.

He has tried to demonstrate to his constituency his concern for the district by commuting daily to Washington from Philadelphia and by drumming up support for keeping federal installations in the district.

Because of his involvement in the Abscam scandal, Myers has kept a lower profile than usual. Despite his problems, however, and a withdrawal of support by Green, Myers emerged unscathed in the primary April 22.

Rep. William H. Gray III -- Bill  
(D-Pennsylvania-2)

Committees:

# 17 Budget

Subcommittees: Economic Policy;  
Projections and Productivity; Human  
and Community Resources; Defense and  
International Affairs.

#19 District of Columbia

Subcommittee: Fiscal Affairs and Health

#18 Foreign Affairs

Subcommittees: International Operations;  
Africa

Administration Support: 75.0%

Personal Background: Gray, 37, is a Baptist minister and has been the senior minister of two churches, in Philadelphia and in New Jersey. Gray has long been a community affairs activist, heading a non-profit housing corporation, developing the Afro-American Studies program at St. Peter's College, and serving on the boards of a number of hospitals.

District/Political Information: Pennsylvania's second district is principally made up of inner-city black neighborhoods in Philadelphia, although it includes some of the city's older and traditionally white upper-class neighborhoods like Chestnut Hill. Gray defeated incumbent Bob Nix in the 1978 Democratic primary, and won election to his first term with a remarkably strong 84%.

Gray is an able politician who understands ward politics. Although he has supported Bill Green he has publicly endorsed Carter/Mondale, and was of some help during the Pennsylvania primary a few weeks ago.

Points of Interest: Gray has a most promising future. He is a member of the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, and you named him the Chairman of the U.S.-Liberian Relations Commission a few months ago.

He is likely to mention to you his concerns about the flow of jobs and capital away from Philadelphia; he has written on numerous occasions about EDA and HUD programs that he would like to see for Philadelphia, and is concerned about the possible move of the Defense Contract Administration to Atlanta.

Rep. Raymond F. Lederer -- Ray  
(D-Pennsylvania-3)

Committee: #19 Ways and Means  
Subcommittees: Trade  
Select Revenue Measures

Administration Support: 71.4%

Personal Background: Ray Lederer is soon to be 42 years old, a Catholic, and a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Before his election to the House in 1976 he served as Director of the Philadelphia Probation Department. He and his wife Eileen have six children.

Lederer now holds what used to be now-Mayor Bill Green's seat in Congress.

District/Political Information: Pennsylvania's third district comprises much of center city Philadelphia, including the lower-income sections at the north of the city; his constituents are an ethnic mix who favored Frank Rizzo during his terms as mayor.

After his involvement in Abscam was made public, Green declared publicly that Lederer, then the city Democratic chairman, was "unelectable", but the voters of his district handed him a victory in the primary. He has been attentive to the needs of the district and a vigorous fighter for local issues he feels to be important, notably the closing of the Frankford Arsenal.

Points of Interest: While not an endorser, Lederer has been a cautious supporter of our campaign. He has made an effort not to embarrass you by keeping a low profile, but urged his ward leaders to come out publicly for Carter/Mondale.

Rep. Robert W. Edgar -- Bob  
(D-Pennsylvania-7)

Committees:

- #13 Public Works and Transportation  
Subcommittees: Economic Development;  
Public Buildings and Grounds; Surface  
Transportation
- #10 Veterans' Affairs  
Subcommittees: Compensation, Pension,  
Insurance and Memorial Affairs;  
Medical Facilities and Benefits

Administration Support: 91.7%

Personal Background: Bob Edgar is 37 years old and a Methodist minister; before his election to this seat in 1974 (during the Nixon-backlash sweep by Democrats) he served as a chaplain at Drexel University and a community leader. He and his wife Merle have three children.

Edgar has held on to his seat with slim electoral margins, and will face a relatively tough race in the fall.

District/Political Information: Edgar represents the greater part of Delaware county, which is that part of the Philadelphia suburbs to the southwest. It's a largely white-collar area which tends to vote Republican in national elections.

Although Edgar has been meticulous about providing good constituent services (more of his people work in the district than here in Washington) his liberal voting record has caused him problems in the past.

Points of Interest: Edgar has not endorsed either candidate, but has been consistently friendly.

You will recall that you met with him privately recently to discuss water policy reform and Pennsylvania politics.

Rep. Peter Kostmayer  
(D-Pennsylvania-8)

Committees:

- #21 Government Operations  
Subcommittees: Government Information and Individual Rights; Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources
- #18 Interior and Insular Affairs  
Subcommittees: Energy and the Environment; Public Lands; National Parks and Insular Affairs

Administration Support: 60.0%

Personal Background: Kostmayer is 33 years old, and was first elected to Congress in 1976. After working briefly as a reporter he served as press secretary to Pennsylvania's attorney general, then to Governor Milton Shapp. Although he was narrowly elected to his first term, he has done well since then and is expected to hold his slot.

District/Political Information: Pennsylvania's eighth district covers two distinct areas of Bucks County, a suburban area north of Philadelphia. Upper Bucks is generally Republican, affluent, and rural, while lower Bucks closer to the city is strongly blue collar and industrial, and Democratic.

Kostmayer, in rather stark contrast to some of the Philadelphia Congressmen, is not a machine politician. He's a most independent Member who called for investigations of Dan Flood and Josh Eilberg when most of their colleagues kept silent.

ISSUES

(5/9/80)

PHILADELPHIA - ISSUES

Major issues relate to unemployment and the economy, and secondarily to racial tension.

Budget Crisis

Defense Contract Administration Services  
Region Office (DCASR)

Frankford Arsenal/USS SARATOGA

Mass Transit

Police Brutality Suit

Whitman Park

UDAG Eligibility (Related to Whitman Park)

Unemployment

(5/9/80)

## Budget Crisis.

The City projects a deficit in the 1981 budget of \$167 million. As part of his effort to deal with this situation, Mayor Green recently announced layoffs of 1,219 City employees, most of whom are police and fire department personnel. In spite of a strong negative reaction from labor groups, including demonstrations and sick-outs, the Mayor has held to his original decision. Your budget cuts have been termed "regrettable" by Green, and estimates are that the City could lose up to \$60 million annually in Federal grants.

### Response:

- o Mayor Green is making the tough decisions for a healthy Philadelphia economy.
- o We are partners in our efforts to eliminate inflation, and cutbacks in public spending are part of that effort.
- o In balancing the Federal budget, I have ensured that no one group of people and no one city will suffer a disproportionate amount of spending reductions.
- o My Administration is committed to working with Philadelphia:
  - We've been flexible in helping cities with CETA problems and in Philadelphia 1,100 jobs have been extended beyond their original March termination date;
  - Under my new bill, which is before Congress, Philadelphia will get a \$14 million or 29% increase in its local revenue sharing allowance; one of the biggest boosts in the nation; and
  - Philadelphia continues to enjoy a Federal per capita spending rate that is 24% higher than the national average.
- o Under the changes that I initiated in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Philadelphia will receive a \$72 million grant in FY 80 as opposed to the \$38 million they would have received without the changes.

Defense Contract Administration Services Region Office  
(DCASR)

The planned consolidation of the Philadelphia regional office of DCASR into the Atlanta regional office (actually in Marietta, Ga.) will result in the loss of 407 jobs in Philadelphia. Department of Defense employment in Pennsylvania has declined by 30,000 since 1970. Rep. Bob Edgar raised this issue with you, and you asked Jack Watson to review it.

Jack has reviewed the issue, including the GAO report. DoD agrees that on an annual operating basis it would be marginally cheaper to consolidate Atlanta into Philly; however, DoD claims that \$4 million in one-time mil con costs are required to upgrade the Philadelphia facilities.

Jack disagrees with DoD and recommends that the office be consolidated into Philadelphia, not Atlanta. This office services small businesses that contract with DoD. By moving to a suburb of Atlanta on the opposite side of the City from the airport, DoD would create real hardships on these small businesses. If asked, Jack recommends you make the following positive response:

I have ordered a review of this decision. This week high level Defense officials visited the facilities. I have directed the Department to consider the economic impact of the plans and the imposition of hardship on small businesses dealing with the Defense Department. If this review confirms Congressmen Edgar's and Gray's concerns, the consolidation will take place here in Philadelphia.

Frankford Arsenal and USS SARATOGA

Philadelphia voters still remember the Vice President's promise on the last day of your campaign to save the Frankford Arsenal. The promise could not be fulfilled and phase-out procedures began the gradual employment displacement of 3,500 persons in September 1977. City officials are now pleased that the planned re-use strategy for the Arsenal probably will produce beneficial impacts. In addition, the City feels your Administration, and particularly the Vice President, were instrumental in bringing the USS SARATOGA to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The \$500 million overhaul of the aircraft carrier will retain 8,500-9,000 existing jobs and create 2,500 new ones.

Suggested Response - Because of the intensive and combined efforts of the White House and your Congressional delegation, all but 45 of the 3,500 displaced workers have either been placed in other employment, retired or declined further employment as of September 30, 1979. We have worked successfully with the Department of Defense not only in the job placement of those displaced employees, but also in the re-use planning and physical conversion of the Arsenal property. Assistance to the City's ongoing economic development program has also been provided. Additionally, Philadelphia has benefitted from the decision to site the \$500 million overhaul of the aircraft carrier, USS SARATOGA, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The overhaul will retain 8,500-9,000 existing jobs and create 2,500 new positions.

### Mass Transit

The Philadelphia transit system (SEPTA) has suffered from its inception from lack of an ensured source of local match funds and presently faced an \$18 million deficit. The system, as a result of funding and management problems, has deteriorated, a point not taken lightly in this area where alternate transportation sources are needed. In the media, articles and editorials have criticized DOT's funding formula for urban mass transit.

Response - Additional funding for mass transit will be made available from my windfall profits tax. We are committed to mass transit and have proposed to spend \$50 billion over the next ten years. On Tuesday of this week, the Senate Banking Committee voted to approve the funding levels which I recommended. They also approved a formula change similar to ours based on performance and service delivered rather than population and density alone. Philadelphia will benefit if Congress approves the funding levels and formula changes which I have recommended.

Currently, the possibility of resolving SEPTA's problems appear to be the best in many years. I understand that the state administration has pledged support as they agree that SEPTA must have a guaranteed funding source.

### Police Brutality Suit

On October 30, 1979, Federal District Court Judge J. William Ditter, Jr., dismissed this suit which charged Mayor Rizzo and high-ranking police officials with condoning a pattern of systematic police brutality. The Judge ruled that the Justice Department lacked the Constitutional authority to bring such an action against a local government. Not



dismissed were charges that the Police Department had maintained a policy of brutality that discriminated against blacks. In February of this year, the Justice Department filed a notice of appeal. Mayor Green and the Philadelphia Inquirer have opposed the appeal on grounds that the new administration has taken positive steps on its own. Some of the City's Black leadership claim that Justice's actions in this case have been an influential factor in their endorsement of you.

Response: I cannot comment in any detail because the matter is in the courts. However, as Justice has publicly stated, the appeal was made in response to important legal issues regarding the Attorney General's authority. The appeal does not reflect on the new Administration's efforts to improve police communications. In fact, I understand that Mayor Green has taken very positive steps in this area.

#### Whitman Park

The Whitman Park situation is of longstanding and remains a volatile issue in Philadelphia. The development was approved in 1957 as a high-rise public housing development. Plans underwent a number of changes over the years because of opposition from the white, ethnic residents of the neighborhood. Civil rights suits were filed by potential tenants and the courts finally ordered the City, under Mayor Rizzo's administration, to begin construction, which began on March 18 of this year.

Opponents continue to argue that the project is too expensive and will attract the crime and vandalism sometimes associated with high density public housing projects. Supporters argue that Black families were displaced from the site in the late fifties through urban renewal, that the civil and constitutional rights of minorities were violated by the City and, that although the cost is high, the project must be built to remedy these problems.

Response: Construction of the project has been ordered by the Federal Court which has determined that civil and constitutional rights of minorities in Philadelphia were violated by certain actions of the City which prevented construction.

Every American citizen has the right to decent housing. It is in the public interest to provide equal opportunity and choice for decent housing to low income families. HUD does require that low income housing be located in such a way that it is not concentrated in certain areas of a city. By doing this, low income persons are given a broader choice of where to live - a choice which all persons should have.



### UDAG Eligibility

Largely because of the dispute between Mayor Rizzo and HUD over construction of Whitman Park, HUD declared Philadelphia ineligible for UDAG grants.

Bob Embry has recommended to Moon Landrieu that eligibility be granted. Sterling Tucker and the HUD area office disagree and maintain that the City is still out of compliance.

Moon will in all likelihood grant UDAG eligibility to Philadelphia in the near future. Jack Watson has asked Moon not to announce a positive change in HUD's position so soon before your trip because it would appear blatantly political. However, in response to a specific question on the subject, or any general question on economic development and jobs, you should refer to UDAG.

Response: I am aware of the past problems regarding Philadelphia's eligibility for the federal Urban Development Action Grant program. Now that the Whitman Park issue has basically been resolved, HUD and the City are once again engaged in discussions about the resumption of UDAG eligibility. We are hopeful of a resolution in the near future.

### Unemployment

#### a. Minorities

Recently it has been reported that the Delaware Valley has the third highest minority youth unemployment rate of the 20 major urban areas in the country. In Philadelphia, about 25% of all teenagers were unemployed in 1978, but minority teenagers experienced a lot higher rate of unemployment - as high as 50% in some neighborhoods. The black teenage unemployment rate in Philadelphia was about the same as rates in other larger industrial cities such as Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and the District of Columbia; all of which were substantially higher than the national average of 36% for black youth in 1979. The 1979 rates for cities are not yet available, but the national average unemployment rate of black youth declined 33.5% in 1979.



Response: Jobs for all Americans has been, and always will be, a priority of my Administration's.

- o Problems associated with unemployment of disadvantaged youth constitutes one of the major problems both in Delaware Valley and nationwide.
- o That is why I have proposed a restructuring of our jobs programs aimed at youth unemployment. At the end of two years, when fully in place, my youth initiative will provide basic education, training and work experience for approximately 3 million youth.
- o In 1980, Philadelphia and the Delaware Valley area will be receiving over \$30 million of employment and training support funds for disadvantaged and unemployed youth. Over 50% of the young people served will be minorities.
- o Furthermore, Philadelphia has been allocated funds for 9-10,000 summer jobs under the Department of Labor's summer youth employment program.

b. Manufacturing

Employment continues to decline in Philadelphia, particularly in the manufacturing sector, as in other major Northeast urban areas. People are under the mistaken impression that our budget revisions reflect a change in your commitment to cities. If the subject of unemployment arises, you should take credit for your urban policy programs which continue to have a targeted and beneficial impact on Northeast cities.

Response:

- o In creating the nation's first urban policy, we took special care to tailor and target limited public resources to distressed areas. By providing substantial amounts of economic development grants, loans and loan guarantees, we have helped distressed cities strengthen their economies, attract new industry where they may have lost some, and create jobs.
- o One of my first acts as President was to launch an economic stimulus program in which we retargeted Local Public Works programs to the Northeast and Midwest.
- o We've targeted and tailored CETA, Community Development Block Grants, and even the tax code to direct our public investments to areas and people in need.
- o Philadelphia and other Northwest cities have benefitted from all of these programs.



(5/9/80)

### Potential Demonstrations

- o The area around Temple University is in the center of State Representative and community activist Milton Street's sphere of influence. Street's most recent issues have been the allocation of HUD Community Development Block Grant funds and his charge that Federal dollars including the Block Grant are being used to force poor minorities out of their neighborhoods by attracting middle class whites back to the City, commonly known as "recycling" or displacement. Street's tactics have always involved "playing" to the media, and using events to improve the chances for media coverage. Street supported Senator Kennedy in the Pennsylvania primary.
- o The Puerto Rican Alliance which occupied the Carter/Mondale Headquarters on the day before the Pennsylvania primary poses another protest potential. It is attempting to stop evictions of some of its members who have illegally occupied HUD-owned properties. The group has met with HUD Under Secretary Victor Marrero and attempts are being made to resolve the issue.
- o Clergy United is a group of clergymen who represent people who have defaulted on FHA mortgages. They have argued that many cases were not processed correctly for assignment to HUD or their clients were not aware of the assignment possibility. HUD agreed to review each case individually and make a determination on the eligibility for assignment. Their latest argument has been that the review process has been too slow and that HUD has not done enough to publicize its offer of assistance.



## FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK

First Pennsylvania Bank, the largest bank in Philadelphia and the 23rd largest in the country, appeared to be heading into bankruptcy about two weeks ago. The Federal banking regulatory agencies, fearing what would have been one of the largest banking collapses in our history, put together a package of \$325 million in loans (from FDIC) plus an additional \$1 billion credit line (from 25 bank consortium).

First Pennsylvania's problems arose because of what is generally conceded in banking circles to have been poor management over the past several years. The bank became involved in too many speculative ventures that ultimately proved losers and tried unrealistically to compete with the large New York banks.

To any question, it should be pointed out that:

- o There have been concerns in the Federal government about First Pennsylvania's financial condition, but they have now been met and the bank is expected to regain its financial strength;
- o the Federal government acted promptly and decisively in meeting the problem, preventing loss to any shareholder or depositor;
- o the bank's problems do not reflect a general weakness in our financial system; the circumstances leading to the bank's problems were particular to it.

## PHILADELPHIA "MOVE" TRIAL

Yesterday, all nine "Move" defendants were found guilty of third-degree murder by a jury in State Court in Philadelphia. "Move" is a radical black cult organization centered in Philadelphia.

The trial went on for 14 weeks, and was frequently interrupted by screaming and cursing by the defendants. The trial was a major event in Philadelphia, as was the initial event that led to the trial -- a shoot-out in August of 1978 by the Move members. The black community believes the group has been persecuted and harassed by the white-dominated Philadelphia police department. Many whites in the Philadelphia area believe the group is a dangerous, militant group.

The Federal government has not been involved in this matter. In response to any questions, you should simply indicate that the case is being pursued in the State judiciary system, the Federal government has not been directly involved, and it would be inappropriate to comment when the trial is not technically over (sentencing has not occurred) and appeals have not yet been taken.

LATEST FIGURES ON THE CUBAN ARRIVALS  
(as of midnight 5/9/80)

Cumulative Total = 26,307 (in 824 boats)

Total Arrivals for 5/8/80 = 2,486 (70 boats)

Total numbered resettled = 10,486

Total number of persons in Key West area = 4,895  
(awaiting processing, processed and  
waiting transportation, etc.)

Total number of persons in Eglin AFB = 8,114

Total number in Miami/Dade = 3,434

Total number of persons detained = 269  
(because of criminal records or  
otherwise posing a threat to the  
community)