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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att	From Watson to The President (6 pp.) re: Board of International Broadcasting/enclosed in Hutcheson to Watson 9/25/80	9/24/80	C

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Pres. Hand-writing File 9/25/80 [2] BOX 207

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/25/80

RICK HERTZBERG

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: AL MCDONALD
JODY POWELL

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

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

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

	MILLER
	MUSKIE
	AIELLO
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	MOSES
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	RECORDS
	SANDERS
	SHEPPARD
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

September 18, 1980

*Good
draft
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg *Rick*

SUBJECT: Presidential Speech:
Polish National
Alliance

Scheduled delivery:
Sat, Sept 20, 8:15 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.

Your remarks for this dinner are
attached.

Because Jody is sick, we are sending
this directly to you. He will get
you his comments when he can.

Clearances

Zbigniew Brzezinski
Pat Caddell
Jerry Rafshoon
Stephen Aiello

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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1:10 PM

September 25, 1980

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for Preservation Purposes**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER

SUBJECT: PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH VINCENT L. CONNERY,
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES
UNION (NTEU)

Thursday, September 25, 1980
1:10 p.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity for use in union publication to note President's signing of H.R. 7072, Government Employees Travel Expenses and Allowances

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background. H.R. 7072 (signed September 10) increases the reimbursement rates for per diem, subsistence, and mileage allowances for federal civilian employees. The legislation was proposed by the GSA to bring allowances, which had not been raised since 1975, into line with actual employee expenses.

● additional budget requests for the increased ceilings are intended by the bill; any added costs will be absorbed within existing travel budgets.

The National Treasury Employees Union is an independent union--not an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. They have 50,000 members located in cities such as New York, Newark, Fresno, Austin, Philadelphia, Boston and D.C.

NTEU supported Senator Kennedy during the Primaries. They want to be helpful in the General.

B. Participants

Vince Connery, President, NTEU
Karetta Hubbard, Legislative Liaison, NTEU

Landon Butler

C. Press Plan. White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

- ④ I was happy to sign this legislation, and look forward to working with you in the future on issues of mutual concern for Federal employees.
- ④ I know you are an effective organization, and we need your help in the campaign.

6:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1980

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for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: RECEPTION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
SEPTEMBER 25, 1980 6:00 P.M. SOUTH LAWN

I. PURPOSE

To receive members and guests of the Congressional Black Caucus who are participating in the Tenth Annual Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend, September 26-28

II. BACKGROUND

The reception is the White House's tribute to the 16 member Congressional Black Caucus on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary Weekend. Special recognition should be given to Congresswoman Cardiss Collins who has served as the Caucus' Chairwoman for the past two years. (Mrs. Collins' birthday is the day before the reception - 9/24)

The reception is primarily a social event. All the members of the Caucus are Democrats except Melvin Evans of the Virgin Islands. We want to assure the Caucus members and their many friends that we are partners with them rather than adversaries.

There will be two visiting African heads of State, His Excellency Dr Siaka Stevens of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana of the Rwandan Republic who will be very special guests. President Stevens is also President of the Organization of African Unity.

III. PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

- A. PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 1000 friends, staff constituents, friends and staff of the Congressional Black Caucus will be attending the reception.
- B. PRESS: White House Photographers and Open Press Opportunity.

IV. TALKING POINTS:

Talking points will be provided by the speech writers.

Congressional Black Caucus Members

Hon. Shirley Chisholm
(12th Dist. - N.Y.)

Hon. Charles Rangel
(19th Dist. - N.Y.)

Hon. William Clay
(1st Dist. - Missouri)

Hon. Bennett Stewart
(1st Dist. - Illinois)

Hon. Cardiss Collins
(7th Dist. - Illinois)

Hon. Louis Stokes
(21st Dist. - Ohio)

Hon. John Conyers
(1st Dist. - Michigan)

Hon. Ronald Dellums
(8th Dist. - California)

Hon. Julian Dixon
(28th Dist. - California)

Hon. Melvin Evans
(Virgin Islands - Delegate)

Hon. Walter Fauntroy
(Dist of Columbia - Delegate)

Hon. Harold Ford
(8th Dist. - Tennessee)

Hon. William Gray III
(2nd Dist. - Pennsylvania)

Hon. Augustus Hawkins
(29th Dist. - California)

Hon. Mickey Leland
(18th Dist. - Texas)

Hon. Parren Mitchell
(7th Dist. - Maryland)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
RECEPTION, SEPTEMBER 25, 1980, 5:30 PM.

5:00 PM Guests arrive East Gate and proceed through East Garden to South Lawn.
(Marine Band playing on knoll.)

5:30 PM President Stevens of Sierra Leone arrives Northwest Gate with official party and is met at North Portico by Social Aides who escort them to South Lawn.

5:40 PM President Habyarimana of Rwanda arrives Northwest Gate with official party and is met at North Portico by Social Aides who escort them to Map Room.

5:50 PM Congresswoman Cardiss Collins arrives South Lawn and is directed to Diplomatic Reception Room.

6:00 PM THE PRESIDENT arrives Lower Floor Cross Hall and proceeds to Map Room where HE greets President Habyarimana.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Diplomatic Reception Room and President Habyarimana and his party are escorted to South Lawn.

THE PRESIDENT and Cong. Collins proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room to stage.
(THE PRESIDENT is announced about half way to stage.)

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

THE PRESIDENT departs South Lawn.

Guests proceed with reception on Lawn and in Residence.
(Marine Combo playing in Main Foyer.)

7:00 PM Guests depart South Lawn and Residence.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
RECEPTION, SEPTEMBER 25, 1980, 5:30 PM. RAIN PLAN

5:00 PM Guests arrive East Gate and proceed to State Floor via East Colonnade.
(Marine Combo playing in Main Foyer.)

5:30 PM President Stevens of Sierra Leone arrives Northwest Gate with official party and is met at North Portico by Social Aides who escort them for evening.

5:40 PM President Habyarimana of Rwanda arrives North-West Gate with official party and is met at North Portico by Social Aides who escort them to Map Room.

5:50 PM Congresswoman Cardiss Collins arrives State Floor and is escorted to Map Room.

6:00 PM THE PRESIDENT arrives Lower Floor Cross Hall and proceeds to Map Room to greet President Habyarimana.
President Habyarimana and his party are escorted to reserved area in East Room.
(President Stevens in reserved area also.)
THE PRESIDENT and Cong. Collins proceed to State Floor Cross Hall and to doorway of East Room where THE PRESIDENT is announced.
THE PRESIDENT proceeds to platform on North Wall for remarks.
THE PRESIDENT departs State Floor.

7:00 PM Guests depart Residence.

11:50 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1980

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for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: PHOTO-OPPORTUNITY WITH LARRY LUCAS
THE OVAL OFFICE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1980
11:40 A.M.

I. PURPOSE

This is a courtesy visit with Larry Lucas 1980 Sickle Cell Anemia Poster Child. Larry is 5½ years old and was born on October 13, 1974. He is the son of Ms. Sharon Lucas of Cincinnati, Ohio.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

A. BACKGROUND: Larry Lucas was selected as the 1980 Sickle Cell Anemia Poster Child from amongst a nationwide pool of applicants by the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease (NASCD). NASCD has designated September as National Sickle Cell Month to focus attention on the seriousness and magnitude of this disease.

Sickle Cell Anemia is an inherited blood disease which affects Black people primarily. One out of twelve Black persons has been estimated to possess the Sickle Cell trait, and approximately one out of 500 Blacks has Sickle Cell Anemia.

B. PARTICIPANTS: Larry Lucas, National Sickle Cell Anemia Poster Child; Sharon Lucas, Mother of Poster Child; Dorothy Boswell, Executive Director, NASCD Ann Huffman, Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center - Children's Hospital Research Foundation; Audrey Manley Chief, Family Health and Preventive Services Group, Health Services Administration; Clarence Reid, Chief Sickle Cell Disease Branch, National Institute of Health; and Charles Whitten, National President of the NASCD. White House Staff: Louis Martin.

C. PRESS: White House Photographer.

I HAVE A FEW REMARKS THAT I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE TO YOU TONIGHT. BUT BEFORE I DO, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ONE ANNOUNCEMENT: THIS AFTERNOON, THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS INVITED GOVERNOR REAGAN AND ME TO PARTICIPATE IN A ONE-ON-ONE DEBATE, TO BE FOLLOWED AT A LATER DATE BY A MULTI-CANDIDATE DEBATE. I ACCEPT THE LEAGUE'S INVITATION. I URGE GOVERNOR REAGAN TO DO SO AS WELL.

IF HE ACCEPTS THE INVITATION, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL FINALLY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR THE TWO MAJOR PARTY CANDIDATES DEBATE HEAD-TO-HEAD. THAT IS ESSENTIAL IN THIS CAMPAIGN, AND THAT IS WHY I HAVE SOUGHT SUCH A DEBATE FROM THE BEGINNING. I HOPE GOVERNOR REAGAN'S ACCEPTANCE WILL BE PROMPT, SO THAT THE DEBATE CAN BE HELD ON THE SCHEDULE OUTLINED BY THE LEAGUE.

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for Preservation Purposes**

1. { IT IS ALWAYS A PLEASURE
2. { TO HAVE THE MEMBERS OF THE CONG. BLACK CAUCUS HERE AT THE WHITE HOUSE. /
3. THIS TIME, CARDISS SAID SHE WAS BRINGING ALONG A FEW CLOSE FRIENDS. /
4. SO, WELCOME TO YOU, 2000 CLOSE FRIENDS OF CARDISS COLLINS. /
5. ONE OTHER THING YOU SHOULD KNOW IS THAT YESTERDAY WAS CARDISS' BIRTHDAY.
6. { I'M SORRY WE COULDN'T GET TOGETHER THEN,
7. { ALONG WITH ALL THE REST OF HER FRIENDS. /
8. BUT "R.F.K." STADIUM WAS UNAVAILABLE. /
9. { SO, CARDISS,
10. { HAPPY BIRTHDAY FROM ALL OF US WHO ARE PRIVILEGED TO CALL YOU "FRIEND". /

(=OVER=) (ANYTIME WE HAVE.....)

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for Preservation Purposes**

1. { WE ARE ESPECIALLY PRIVILEGED TO HAVE WITH US THIS EVENING
2. { TWO OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF THE NEW AFRICA --
3. { PRESIDENT SIAKA STEVENS OF SIERRA LEONE,
4. { WHO HAS LONG BEEN A LEADING AFRICAN STATESMAN,...
5. { AND PRESIDENT JUVENAL HABYARIMANA (HABEEUHREEMAHNA) OF RWANDA,
6. { WHO HAS PROMOTED THE CAUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA./
7. { PRESIDENT STEVENS,
8. { WE WELCOME YOU TODAY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.
9. { THE "OAU" HAS HAD AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MEDIATING REGIONAL DISPUTES
10. { AND IS A SIGNIFICANT VOICE IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

(=OVER=) (WITH THE HELP.....)

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1. WITH THE HELP OF SECRETARIES OF STATE VANCE & MUSKIE,
 2. & OF AMBASSADORS ANDY YOUNG & DONALD McHENRY AT THE U.N.,
 3. I HAVE CONDUCTED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY
 4. WITH THE NEEDS & THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS IN MIND./
 5. ONE OF MY EARLIEST GOALS AS PRES.
 6. WAS TO AID IN OBTAINING A PEACEFUL, JUST SETTLEMENT IN ZIMBABWE,
 7. WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE BRITISH & THE FRONT LINE STATES,
 8. UNTIL A TRULY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT WAS CHOSEN./
- (=NEW CARD=) (AMERICA'S INFLUENCE.....)

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1. { AMERICA'S INFLUENCE IS NEVER STRONGER
2. { THAN WHEN WE ARE TRUE TO OUR OWN HIGHEST PRINCIPLES.
3. { WE CANNOT FORCE PEACE ON THE WORLD,
4. { BUT WE CAN BE A POWERFUL FORCE FOR PEACE
5. { WHEN WE ACT TO HELP OTHER NATIONS
6. { WORK OUT THEIR DIFFERENCES IN A JUST MANNER.
7. THIS IS OUR AIM IN THE MIDDLE EAST & IN AFRICA.
8. { THE U.S. SUPPORTS
9. { POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, & SOCIAL JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
10. { THROUGH PEACEFUL EFFORTS BY THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA THEMSELVES. /

(=OVER=) (I WANT TO.....)

NAMIBIA - UN

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for Preservation Purposes**

1. { THE BILL TO PROVIDE ENFORCEMENT POWERS FOR THE FAIR HOUSING ACT
2. { IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN A DECADE.
3. { OUR \$2 BILLION YOUTH EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE
4. { IS A VITAL ELEMENT OF OUR EFFORT TO GIVE HOPE & CONCRETE HELP
5. { TO OUR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE. /
6. { UNEMPLOYMENT -- ESPECIALLY AMONG MINORITY YOUNG PEOPLE --
7. { IS ONE OF OUR MOST SERIOUS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.
8. { WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS ON INFLATION, WHICH HAS DROPPED SHARPLY,
9. { AND ON OVERALL UNEMPLOYMENT,
10. { WHICH HAS HELD STEADY OR DROPPED SLIGHTLY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

(=OVER=) (THERE ARE SIGNS.....)

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1. THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE WORST OF THE RECESSION IS OVER
& THAT MANY OF OUR PEOPLE WILL BE GOING BACK TO WORK SOON.
2. BUT FAR TOO MANY OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE CANNOT GO BACK
3. BECAUSE THEY NEVER HELD A JOB. /
4. OUR NATION CANNOT AFFORD
5. TO WASTE THESE YOUNG MINDS, THESE YOUNG DREAMS,
6. TO SEE THESE YOUNG LIVES MOLDED INTO AIMLESSNESS,
DEFEAT,
& DESPAIR.
7. WE MUST END THIS TERRIBLE WASTE. /

(=NEW CARD=) (TOGETHER WE CAN.....)

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1. { TOGETHER WE CAN PUT OUR PEOPLE TO WORK
2. { BUILDING A STRONGER, MORE SECURE AMERICA: /
3. { AN AMERICA WHERE OUR CHILDREN'S MINDS & HEARTS
4. { ARE AWAKENED & CHALLENGED BY A QUALITY EDUCATION. /
5. { AN AMERICA WHERE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE
6. { DO NOT DRIFT DOWN DEAD-END ALLEYS INTO DRUGS & DESPERATION,
7. { BUT SEE THEIR VITAL PLACE IN A DYNAMIC SOCIETY,
8. { BUILDING THE HOUSES & THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS WE NEED,
9. { REBUILDING OUR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS & OUR RAILROADS & PORTS,
10. { MAKING OUR CITIES GOOD PLACES TO LIVE. /
11. { AN AMERICA WHERE THE ELDERLY LIVE OUT THEIR LIVES,
12. { NOT IN POVERTY & DESPAIR -- BUT WITH PURPOSE & DIGNITY. /

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(=OVER=) (AN AMERICA.....)

September 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Achshah Nesmith *over*

SUBJECT: Presidential Speech:
Reception for
Congressional Black
Caucus

Scheduled delivery:

Thu, Sept 25, 6 p.m.
South Lawn

Your speech for this event is attached.

Copies have been sent to Pat Caddell and Jerry Rafshoon. Jody will write his comments on this original before giving it to you.

Clearances

Louis Martin
Jack Watson
NSC
DNC

OK
JRP

[Salutations to be updated
by Ray Miller, x6662, no
later than 1:00 PM]

Nesmith/Kaplan 6:00
A-2; 9/24/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Thurs. 9/25 5:30 PM
South Lawn

Black Caucus Reception

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for Preservation Purposes**

*Susan
ok
J*

It is always a pleasure to have the members of the
Congressional Black Caucus here at the White House.

This time, Cardiss said she was bringing along a few
close friends.

So, welcome to you, two thousand close friends of Cardiss
Collins.

One other thing you should know is that yesterday was
Cardiss' birthday. I'm sorry we couldn't get together then,
along with all the rest of her friends.

But RFK stadium was unavailable.

So, Cardiss, a belated happy birthday from all of us who
are privileged to call you "friend."

Anytime we have the members of the Congressional Black

Caucus here at the White House is a special occasion.

Although we do not always agree on ^{every} details of methods and timing, we share a deep commitment to freedom, justice and opportunity -- for all Americans and for people throughout the world.

Because of ~~the~~ deep conviction, compromise has sometimes been difficult, but you have never hesitated to share your concerns with me. Cardiss Collins has been a strong and persistent voice ^{in keeping your} ~~on behalf of those concerns as you have served as a continuing conscience to keep those goals constantly before~~ the nation.

We are especially privileged to have with us this evening two outstanding leaders of the new Africa -- President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, who has long been a leading African statesman and President Juvenal Habyarimana [ha BEE uh ree MAH na, no emphasis on separation of syllables] of Rwanda who has

promoted the cause of human rights in central Africa.

President Stevens, we welcome you today as chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The OAU has had an important role in mediating regional disputes and is a significant voice in world affairs. With the help of Secretaries of State Vance and Muskie, and of ^{Ambassadors} Andy Young and Donald McHenry at the United Nations, I have conducted American foreign policy with the needs and the rights of the people of all nations ~~of the world~~ in mind.

One of my earliest goals as President was to aid in obtaining a peaceful, just settlement in Zimbabwe, working closely with the British and the Front Line states, until a truly representative government was chosen.

America's influence is never stronger than when we are true to our own highest principles. We cannot force peace on the world, but we can be a powerful force for peace when we

act to help other nations work out their differences in a just manner. This is our aim in the Middle East and in ~~Southern~~ Africa. The United States supports political, economic, and social justice in Southern Africa through peaceful efforts by the people of Southern Africa themselves.

I want to welcome you both to our country, to our capital city, and to this house, which for so long has been a symbol of independence, freedom and self-determination. I welcome as well the distinguished leaders from every area of American life who are with us today.

This is a social occasion, but I want to remind each of you of two major ^{Congressional} battles ~~we are engaged in~~ at this moment -- battles in which the ~~Congressional~~ Black Caucus is a crucial factor but in which we ^{all} ~~each~~ must do ^{what} ~~all~~ we can if we are to prevail. The ^{bill} ~~amendments~~ to provide enforcement powers for the Fair Housing Act are the most significant civil rights

legislation in a decade. Our \$2 billion youth employment initiative is a vital element of our effort to give hope and concrete help to our unemployed young people.

Unemployment ~~among our young people~~, especially ^{among} minority young people, is one of our most serious domestic problems. We are making progress on inflation, which has dropped sharply, and on overall unemployment, which has held steady or dropped slightly for several months. There are signs that the worst of the recession is over and that many of our people will be going back to work soon. But far too many of our young people ^{cannot go back because they} have never held a job. ~~to go back to.~~

Our nation cannot afford to waste these young minds, these young dreams, to see these young lives molded into aimlessness, defeat and despair. We must end this terrible waste.

This graph interrupts the "music" on young people and vision. It isn't really needed.
[The economic program I have proposed for early next year

-- when we can act without election-time pressures -- will

provide realistic help to troubled industries such as autos and steel, and to new industries, so that they can grow and create more jobs. We do not have to poison our land or our people, we do not have to sacrifice the safety or fundamental rights of our workers to build it. But we do have to work together to rebuild our industrial base so that we can build a brighter future -- a future of opportunity for all our people.]

Together we can put our people to work building a stronger, more secure America:

-- an America where our children's minds and hearts are awakened and challenged by a quality education.

-- an America where our young people do not drift down dead-end alleys into drugs and desperation, but see their vital place in a dynamic society, building the houses and the transportation systems we need, rebuilding our industrial plants and our railroads and ports, making our cities good

5:55 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

①

September 24, 1980

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH MISS BLACK AMERICA, SHARON WRIGHT
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1980 5:55 P.M. DIPLOMATIC
RECEPTION ROOM

I. PURPOSE

To meet and be photographed with Sharon Wright, Miss Black America.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS

A. BACKGROUND

Miss Sharon Wright is the 13th Miss Black America, the Black counterpart of Miss America. She was selected from 30 contestants who were judged in swimwear, talent and intelligence competitions.

Miss Wright, 24, is a communications consultant for Illinois Bell Telephone Company. She will be Congresswoman Collins' guest during the Congressional Black Caucus Weekend.

B. PARTICIPANTS

A biography of Miss Wright is attached. Miss Wright will be accompanied by her chaperone Ms. Jo Green.
White House Staff: Louis Martin

C. PRESS

White House Photographer



CONTACT PERSON: JO GREEN, PRETTY GIRL, INC.
(312) 372-9696

PRETTY GIRL SCHOOL OF MODELING
Make-Up Salon
17 North State Street @ Suite 1314
Chicago, Illinois 60602
372-9696

BIOGRAPHY

SHARON WRIGHT

Sharon Wright, a 24 year old Communications Consultant for Illinois Bell Telephone Company, was crowned Miss Black America 1980, in ceremonies held on Sunday, June 16, 1980 at The Rose Hall Intercontinental Hotel in Montego Bay.

The crowning was the culmination of a week of activity on the island of Jamaica, in which 30 contestants took part in the taping of a television special. The young ladies were judged in swimwear, talent and intelligence.

Miss Wright, the 13th lady to obtain the title Miss Black America, was born September 4, 1955 in New York State, but she was raised in Bridgeport, Connecticut. She resided there until graduation from Warren Harding High in 1973.

Her many activities included Captain of the cheerleaders and vice president of the Athletic Association. She was also named Who's Who among High school seniors as well as graduating with National honors.

From there, she moved onto West Lafayette, Indiana to attend Purdue University. While at Purdue, her major course of study was Mass Communications with emphasis on the Electronic Media. She minored in Business Management. She also found time to pledge Deltastigma Theta Sorority.

After graduating from Purdue, she moved to Chicago and was hired by Illinois Bell as a Communications Consultant.

When asked why she entered the Miss Chicago Black America Pageant, she said, "To become more community conscious as well as the opportunity to display the talent". And with that led to the eventual crowning as Miss Black America.

"As Miss Black America, I would like to use my reign to improve the image of black womanhood, by that I mean using every visible means to show that winners of pageants, especially the Miss Black America Pageant, have more on the ball than looks".

"My message to other black women, especially younger ones, is to explore as many arenas of life as possible, because it's the only way to find out what they're best at doing, happiest at doing, which could lead to them being a productive member of society".

As for personal goals, Ms. Wright would like to enter the Electronic Media and eventually host her own talk show.

9:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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for Preservation Purposes

September 25, 1980

MEETING ABOUT WORLD BANK PRESIDENCY

Friday, September 26, 1980

9:00 A.M. (15 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Jack Watson *Jack*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the timing of your decision on a new President.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background. Last week you told me that you wanted Clausen. We don't know if he will accept if asked. Lloyd talked to him once and he said he would have to consider such an offer seriously.

As you know, there is some disagreement about whether or not a selection should be made before the elections. Bill and Ed lean toward waiting, and wanted to discuss the issue with you.

Lloyd and I continue to feel that if we attracted a candidate who would command bipartisan domestic and international respect you should act before the elections. We think Clausen is such a person.

The World Bank's annual meeting convenes next Tuesday, September 30, in Washington. If you decide to announce a selection, the announcement should be made during or shortly after this meeting.

B. Participants:
Ed Muskie
Bill Miller
Lloyd Cutler
Jack Watson

C. Press Plan: None

III. TALKING POINTS

- I am pleased by the thorough work you all have done in reviewing possible successors to Bob McNamara.
- I am especially interested in Tom Clausen. Your checks on him were very positive. He would bring the combination of financial expertise, international experience, commitment to the developing world, and concern about human needs that the job demands.
- Clausen would attract bipartisan support here and I think the allies would respond to him positively.
- Unless you see a problem, I think we should ask him in this weekend. If Clausen accepts, then I think we should immediately go to work with the allies and key people here and announce his appointment next week.
- If Clausen is not interested, then we should probably wait until after the election.

NOTE

If there is agreement on this approach, we should resolve several issues at the meeting.

1. Who should call Clausen, who else should meet with him, and how specific should we be about the purpose of your meeting with him?
2. If you and Clausen agree to act now, who should coordinate rallying the support of:
 - the allies
 - the financial community
 - key opinion leaders, including McNamara
 - major domestic figures

1:45 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

September 24, 1980

MEETING WITH SENIOR CITIZEN LEADERS
Thursday, September 25, 1980
1:45 p.m.

FROM: Harold L. Sheppard

I. PURPOSE

To receive personal endorsement of 23 key senior citizen leaders from around the country and highlight endorsement of Democratic platform planks on the elderly by 20 aging organizations.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AGENDA & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Leaders of all the major aging organizations have decided to personally endorse you for re-election and have requested this meeting with you to announce their endorsement and discuss certain issues. In addition, a coalition of all the national aging organizations is today releasing a statement which compares all three platforms and singles ours out for praise while criticizing the Reagan Republican and Anderson platforms.

B. Participants: Approximately 23 senior citizen leaders will be in attendance (see the attached list). Jim Sykes, Secretary of the National Council on the Aging will be the principal spokesperson in announcing the endorsement and chairing the meeting from their side. Also present will be Claude Pepper (Chairman of the House Aging Committee), Nelson Cruikshank as President Emeritus of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and Aaron Henry of the National Center on the Black Aged.

C. Agenda: At the close of your opening remarks, and at your request, Mr. Sykes will make a brief statement on behalf of the participants indicating their support. After you respond, you should have Jim call upon some of those present for short remarks. These remarks are likely to include the following issues for your attention:

1. The need for home care, specifically, and expanded long term care in general -- as part of the drive to find alternatives to unnecessary institutionalization;
 2. The inflation problem among the elderly;
 3. Special problems of elderly women;
 4. Utility assistance to the elderly;
 5. Assurances from you concerning the Social Security system; and
 6. When the organizations might expect a major, nationwide speech from you on issues of concern to senior citizens and their families.
- D. Press Plan: The White House Press Corps -- augmented by certain reporters for senior citizen publications -- will be present for your opening remarks only. A written statement from you on the endorsement will be released (by the Campaign) after the group meets with the press.
- E. Photo Opportunity: Following the comments by group members, it is important that you walk around the room for individual photographs with all those present. These pictures will be utilized in key senior citizen newspapers that reach eighteen million persons.

III. RESPONSE TO JIM SYKES

Jim, I'm grateful for your statement, and for the support expressed in it for me and the Vice President. As far as the issues of aging are concerned, there has been no Presidential election as important to older Americans since the election of 1964. The outcome this year, 1980, will determine the future of the aged -- the aged of today, the aged of tomorrow -- and that includes all of us.

I understand there might be some points or issues you'd like to discuss this afternoon. Jim, would you like to start the discussion?

PARTICIPANTS WITH SENIOR CITIZEN LEADERS
MEETING

Robert J. Ahrens
Urban Elderly Coalition

THE HONORABLE Mario Biaggi
Chairman, House Aging Human Services Subcommittee

Cyril F. (Cy) Brickfield
National Retired Teachers Association/American Association
of Retired Persons

David Crowley
American Association of Homes for the Aging

Nelson H. Cruikshank
National Council of Senior Citizens

Nelson Diaz
Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Lou Glasse
New York State Office for the Aging

Aaron Henry
National Center on the Black Aged

Frank Hughes
National Retired Teachers Association

Carmela Lacayo
Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Mamie Lee
National Association of Meals Programs

Everett Lehmann
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Ernesto Martinez
East Harlem Council

Peter McGuire
Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks

THE HONORABLE Claude Pepper
Chairman, House Select Committee on Aging

Billie Quisenberry
United Mineworkers

Abraham Roshco
International Ladies Garment Workers Union

Thelma Rutherford
Gray Panthers

Robert Samuel
Concerned Seniors for Better Government

Bertram Seidman
AFL-CIO

Ethel Shanas
Gerontological Society

James Sykes
National Council on the Aging

Jack Turner
United Auto Workers

OPENING
REMARKS

PRESIDENT'S OPENING REMARKS

1. I am obviously very pleased to welcome all of you here today. The last time I had an opportunity to meet and see many of you here was on the occasion of the reception last Spring, honoring the officials and the National Advisory Committee for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. Many of your organizations will be sponsoring mini-conferences this year and next, in preparation for the final White House Conference itself.
2. What pleases me much more today is that this get-together provides me with a chance to express my appreciation, and the Vice President's, of your groups' statement endorsing the Democratic Party's platform on the issues of greatest concern to older Americans, and your support of the Carter/Mondale team.
3. The foundation of our country's commitment to our older parents and relatives is, of course, our 45 year old Social Security program of retired worker benefits; of benefits for retired workers' spouses and for their survivors. Each of those benefit programs is the result of struggles by Democratic Presidents and Democratic Congresses. Electing a man who four times in the last sixteen years has called for making Social Security voluntary would threaten that progress.

4. Medicare is another milestone in the history of Social Security's progress, and I need not remind you that, again, the achievement of Medicare was only after many years of hard work by two Democratic Presidents, John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, cooperating with a Democratic Congress. Had it been up to Ronald Reagan who was an ardent opponent of the creation of Medicare, the Nation's elderly would be forced into the depths of poverty because of the great burden of health care costs. I fully intend to improve Medicare under a more comprehensive national health program -- a program totally rejected by our opposition.
5. Today, there are many subtle and not so subtle efforts to discredit Social Security altogether, and to sow the seeds of anxiety about its future reliability -- not only among retired Americans, themselves, but even among the younger working population. These attacks cannot be tolerated, and I need your cooperation in helping to dispel the many fears that some groups, aligned with my opposition, are trying to spread in our country.
6. As long as I'm President, the Social Security system will continue to be based on the time-honored commitment and social contract between the generations. After years of contributing to the wealth, the well-being, and security of this country, they have a right to expect that this contract will be honored.

7. As long as I'm President, the protection of Social Security benefits against inflation will remain a major feature of that retirement income program.

8. I am fully aware of the impact of inflation in the lives of senior citizens. The solution lies in tackling inflation itself. You already know of my Administration's campaign against inflation, including our efforts to reduce imports of foreign oil; including my efforts to revitalize the economy -- especially its productivity -- as fundamental ways in which to tackle the inflation issue. A healthy, growing economy is the first requirement for a viable program for retirees.

9. The challenges of aging in the coming decade are more than economic in nature. They also stem from the changing age composition of the over-65 population. We're going to witness a greater growth in the number of Americans 80 and older -- most of them women -- than in any other age group, including those some gerontologists call the "young old." With that rapid growth -- leading to more than 6.5 million men and women 80 or older by 1990 -- there will be an increased need for long term care, associated with functional dependency.

Together with several agencies and departments, I will announce soon a series of demonstration projects around the country to develop a full range of alternatives to unnecessary institutionalization.

I do want to thank you for coming today, and for your support during this campaign in which the American people -- of all ages -- will make a choice that will determine the quality of their lives and the nature of this country. With the support of persons like yourselves and organizations such as yours, I look forward to continuing our work together over the next four years.

I'm sure that you have some points to call to my attention, and I'd be glad to hear from you. Jim, do you want to start the discussion?

TALKING POINTS ON ISSUES IN AGING

1. Home care; long term care

As I indicated in my opening remarks, I will be announcing the start-up of a major long term care thrust, under the leadership of Secretary Harris of the Department of Health and Human Services. An essential ingredient of that program -- at first, on a demonstration basis -- is home care. Many older persons are in nursing homes, but really don't need to be. A carefully, well-thought-out and properly implemented home care program is one way to reduce unnecessary institutionalization.

2. Inflation

Your groups know as well as I do that inflation is a vital issue among retired citizens living on fixed incomes. Social Security is really the only source of retirement income that is protected against rises in the cost of living, on an automatic basis. No private pension plan that I know of can do the same thing.

But to repeat what I said in my opening remarks, the solution to the inflation problem lies in the types of programs and policies I've been pursuing and pushing over the past several months, including not only the right kind of energy and conservation policy, not only my re-industrialization proposals, but also the right kind of taxation policy, the kind that does not rekindle the fires of inflation. And re-ignite the fires of inflation is exactly what the Reagan-Kemp-Roth tax proposal would do.

I'm happy to see that surveys indicate that retired Americans are with me on this issue -- that they would much prefer that we concentrate on fighting inflation, rather than just have the government take care of their own inflation problems by adjusting benefits to keep up with the cost of living.

3. Special Problems of Women

One statistic that stays in my mind is that at least one-third of elderly widows and divorced women in this country have incomes that put them below the poverty line, which itself is an extremely low income level -- about \$3,000 a year. Part of this problem is related to the late entry of women into the labor force, after their children require their attention at home, or after a divorce or widowhood requires them to find a job.

We can't ignore the fact that the greater longevity of women over men tends to put them, over time, into more difficult economic circumstances.

The Commission on Private Pensions, which I appointed in 1979, along with the National Commission on Social Security and Congressional Committees, all of them, together with Harold Sheppard and Stu Eizenstat of my own staff, are working on a series of recommendations to tackle the problem of older women in our retirement income systems, including some employment-related issues as well.

Some of these recommendations which will require serious consideration and public policy discussion are (1) earnings sharing; (2) greater rights of spouses to a worker's pension; (3) the inequities that result in penalties for two-worker families; and (4) recognition to the contributions that married women make as homemakers, not just as wage earners. Whatever the final recommendations adopted, they must -- to quote the Democratic platform -- "ensure the resources they need to live in dignity in old age."

4. Utility Assistance

Despite the opposition of the Republicans to the Windfall Oil Profits Tax -- including the continued opposition of Mr. Reagan -- that tax is now in effect, and it is the basic source of the program we've established to provide low-income energy assistance. The level of assistance is not as great as it might be, I admit, but it is a beginning, and I want to see a substantial expansion of the program. I might add that it is not enough simply to provide this type of assistance to relieve the costs to the elderly of heating their residences during the cold weather. This past summer's intolerable heat wave resulted in the deaths of too many senior citizens unable to get or pay for air conditioning. We managed to get some special emergency relief programs -- through the Community Services Administration, for example -- to meet a good deal of that unexpected problem. We have to be better prepared for any repetition of that kind of heat wave in the future.

5. Assurances on Social Security System

I hope my opening remarks are enough of an assurance that the indispensable bastion for a decent retirement life -- our Social Security system of OASI -- will continue to be that bastion as long as I am President. What we have to concentrate on now is to make sure of the next four years, to remind your members and other voters that the choice in

this election is critical, as far as that Social Security system is concerned. Your own analysis of the Democratic platform, it seems to me, makes that point very clear. That platform states that the Democrats "have kept the Social Security trust fund sound and solvent in the past, we shall keep it sound and solvent in the years ahead!"

That commitment calls for a rejection of any hint of making the system a voluntary one, for keeping the types of benefits added since the passage of the original 1935 Act, and that, to cite the Democratic platform again, "Decisions affecting Social Security benefits should be measured by the standards of Social Security's goals, not by the program's impact on the federal budget."

There's another point I want to make. The Reagan Republican platform calls for the "transfer of all welfare -- I repeat, all welfare -- functions to the states along with the tax sources to finance them." That notion is a throwback to the antiquated, rejected philosophy of local responsibility for what is a national problem, which this Nation refused some time ago to accept.

You all know that since state and local capacities to provide adequate services to the elderly differ from place to place, the level and adequacy of those services run the risk of penalizing the elderly in too many areas of the country. Even the standards we've been striving to establish as minimum criteria would suffer.

I can't accept that philosophy, and I'm sure you don't, either. But that's the danger we face if we don't succeed in winning on the first Tuesday of November.

I should also take this occasion to point out that -- contrary to some press accounts -- my Administration is not engaged in the preparation of any proposal to Congress that would change the indexing of benefits deliberately to create a reduction in Social Security benefits.

6. Nation-wide Speech on Aging Issues

This is not a question of whether I'm going to deliver that type of comprehensive statement. It's only a question of when and where, and I'm working on that question with my staff and with the Carter-Mondale campaign office. The basic draft has already been finished, with heavy and extensive inputs by Hal Sheppard. I'm working on the finishing touches now, and you'll be among the first to know when and where I'll be giving that speech. I'm counting on you to give it the widest circulation and distribution possible among your members and the general public.

CARTER/MONDALE RE-ELECTION COMMITTEE, INC.

Robert S. Strauss, Chairman
Tim Kraft, National Campaign Manager
S. Lee Kling, Treasurer

2000 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 887-4700

September 19, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: S. LEE KLING *SLK*

The attached is the final agreement that we have worked out, following prior discussions between Hamilton Jordan and the Kennedy people.

Before I sign and ask Bob Strauss to sign on behalf of our Campaign, I would appreciate your review and approval. For your information, our present debt is about \$575,000, and Kennedy's is about \$1,700,000.

If you agree, I would contemplate that we approach this first event on a very positive tone - trying to develop a very exciting political event. Consideration should be given to expanding the event by close circuit tv in those areas where Kennedy will have a beneficial impact on our campaign.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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Kennedy '80

1250 22nd Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
202-861-6000

September 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

*Lee -
ok
J*

The Carter/Mondale Committee and the Kennedy for President Committee have agreed to form a new committee to sponsor unity dinners to retire their respective campaign debts. The Carter-Kennedy Unity Committee will sponsor a minimum of three events prior to December 15, 1980, each to be attended by President Carter and Senator Kennedy. Lee Kling and Robert Fitzgerald will serve as the Committee's Treasurers.

The first unity dinner will be held October 19, 1980 in Washington, D.C. Co-Chairman for the \$1,000 per person event will be Robert Strauss and Stephen Smith. The Finance Directors will be Lee Kling and Robert Fitzgerald. It is agreed that the first \$500,000 proceeds will benefit the Kennedy for President Committee. The next \$500,000 will benefit the Carter/Mondale Committee. Any additional proceeds will be equally divided. If the proceeds to the Kennedy for President Committee from the event do not equal or surpass \$500,000, the Unity Committee will sponsor a second event prior to election day in order to meet this \$500,000 guarantee.

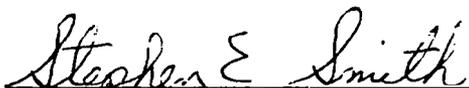
The second and third unity dinners will be held between December 1-15 in New York, Los Angeles or Chicago. It is anticipated that the net to the Kennedy for President Committee from each of the

Kennedy for President Committee
Carter/Mondale Committee
Memorandum of Understanding
September 18, 1980

second and third events will be \$500,000*. The dates and sites for these events will be agreed upon by September 19.

In addition to joint dinners sponsored by the Carter-Kennedy Unity Committee, it is agreed that Senator Kennedy will attend dinners sponsored by and benefitting the Democratic National Committee in Los Angeles on September 22, New Jersey on October 15, and New York the week of October 27. The Carter/Mondale Committee will assist the Kennedy for President Committee September 22 in Los Angeles.

The Carter/Mondale Committee and the Kennedy for President Committee agree to use best efforts to make each of these events successful and to reach the above-listed financial goals.



Stephen E. Smith
Chairman

Robert Strauss
Chairman



Robert P. Fitzgerald

Lee Kling

*It is the intent of both parties that all proceeds from these two events will be split equally between the two Committees.

PERSONAL

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20220

September 24, 1980

Dear Mr. President:

I just want you to know of the outstanding contributions made by Stu Eizenstat, Charlie Schultze and Jim McIntyre in the development of your economic renewal program. They had many other responsibilities and intense demands upon their time, but they could always be counted on for full involvement and sound inputs. It would not have been possible to accomplish the task without their commitment and their dedication.

Many others participated, including supporting staffs from all our agencies, but Stu, Charlie and Jim are deserving of special commendation.

Sincerely,



G. William Miller

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. **Electrostatic Copy Made
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

September 23, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Re: Proposed Settlement of
the Chicago School
Desegregation Matter

We have reached a tentative agreement with the Chicago Board of Education that would settle the dispute between the Federal Government and the Board over alleged racial discrimination in that city's public schools. Under the terms of our negotiations, no announcement of the proposed settlement will be made until the Board chooses a date for discussion of the proposal at a public meeting. We now expect that this will occur on September 24, 1980.

The proposed agreement, which would take the form of a court-enforced consent decree, obligates the Board to develop a desegregation plan based on principles approved by courts in other cases and to implement the plan in September 1981. For its part, the Department of Justice would examine whether the State of Illinois is legally responsible for contributing to the cost of the remedy and whether the State or surrounding school districts have engaged in violations that would form the legal basis for any interdistrict remedies.

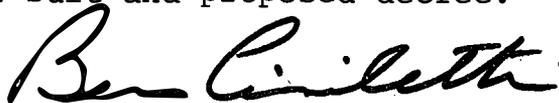
The proposal also contains the following provision:

Interagency Coordination. The Department of Justice agrees that it will, pursuant to the Attorney General's authority (including that under Executive Order 11764 to coordinate the enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) initiate and carry forward discussions with other agencies of the Federal Government to bring about coordinated, affirmative administration of federal grant programs in the Chicago SMSA with the goal of contributing to the creation and maintenance of stably integrated schools in the

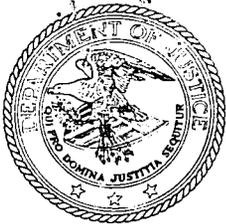
Chicago SMSA. These federal programs include, for example, housing, employment and transportation in addition to education.

This provision obligates the Federal Government to do more than it has ever done in a school desegregation case. It is my intention to send the attached memorandum to affected federal agencies on September 24 pursuant to the agreement.

The negotiations have been and continue to be extremely delicate, and any premature disclosures would jeopardize them. I would like, therefore, to advise you of this matter as soon as practicable. Our aim is to announce the Federal Government's role simultaneously with the Board's formal adoption of the agreement and the filing of the suit and proposed decree.



Benjamin R. Civiletti
Attorney General



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

September 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: See Distribution List

FROM: The Attorney General **BRE**

RE: Interagency Coordination on
Chicago School Desegregation

On September 24, 1980, the Department of Justice and the Chicago Board of Education will enter into an agreement designed to settle the long-standing dispute between the Federal Government and the Board over the racially-segregated condition of Chicago's public schools.

While the agreement obligates the Board of Education to develop a desegregation plan for Chicago using the techniques traditionally approved by courts in desegregation cases, it also contains a provision that recognizes that school boards acting alone cannot relieve the segregation existing in cities as large as Chicago. This provision reads:

The Department of Justice agrees that it will, pursuant to the Attorney General's authority (including that under Executive Order 11764 to coordinate the enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) initiate and carry forward discussions with other agencies of the Federal Government to bring about a coordinated, affirmative administration of federal grant programs in the Chicago SMSA with the goal of contributing to the creation and maintenance of stably integrated schools in the Chicago SMSA. These federal programs include, for example, housing, employment and transportation in addition to education.

The foundation of this provision is the belief that the Federal Government can take affirmative steps to create conditions that will facilitate school desegregation.

Honorable Philip M. Klutznick
Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
377-2000

Honorable Harold Brown
Secretary of Defense
U.S. Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
545-6700

Honorable Shirley M. Hufstedler
Secretary of Education
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
755-6417

Honorable Charles A. Duncan, Jr.
Secretary of Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
252-5000

Honorable Moon Landrieu
Secretary of the Department of
Housing & Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W., Suite 10,000
Washington, D.C. 20410
755-6417

Honorable Ray Marshall
Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Honorable Neil Goldschmidt
Secretary of Transportation
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

Honorable G. William Miller
Secretary of the Treasury
U.S. Department of Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220
566-2533

In order to begin this process, I ask that you designate a high-level representative to attend a meeting I will convene in the very near future to explain in greater detail how the various agencies might play a role. Thereafter I propose to form a working group of agency representatives. The mandate of this group will be to search for ways to provide access to jobs, schools and housing for minority persons in Chicago's suburbs, while at the same time seeking ways to make the city more attractive for integrated living conditions so as to produce integrated schools. In addition to identifying specific programs that would contribute to this goal, the group will identify specific impediments to assistance which frustrate the overall goal and recommend collateral civil rights enforcement efforts directed toward this result.

An important part of this undertaking must be a partnership between the Federal Government and the State and local communities. I believe that the Chicago Board of Education, whose members took office earlier this year, is to be commended for its efforts to resolve in its community one of the most difficult problems this country faces -- racial isolation in large, urban public school systems. This Board deserves as much help, through imagination and hard work, as the Federal Government can give it.

Mr. James T. McIntyre, Jr.
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503
395-3000

Mr. Richard J. Rios
Director
Community Services Administration
1200 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
254-5590

Mr. John G. Heimann
Comptroller of the Currency
The Administrator of National Banks
Washington, D.C. 20219
447-1750

Mr. Peter B. Bensinger
Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration
Room 1110 EYE Building
1405 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
633-1337

Mr. Douglas M. Costle
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
755-2673

Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton
Chair
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
2401 E Street, N.W., Room 5240
Washington, D.C. 20506
634-6700

Mr. Jay Janis
Chairman
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1700 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20552
377-6000

Mr. Paul A. Volcker
Chairman
Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System
20th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20551
452-3204

Mr. Rowland G. Freeman III
Administrator of General Services
General Services Administration
18th & F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
566-1212

Mr. Homer F. Broome, Jr.
Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Room 1352, Indiana Building
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
724-5971

Mr. A. Vernon Weaver, Jr.
Administrator
Small Business Administrator
1441 L Street, N.W., Room 1000
Washington, D.C. 20416
653-6365

Mr. Max Cleland
Administrator of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420
393-4120



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

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C
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September 19, 1980

Principal Activities of the Department of Justice
For the Week of September 13 through September 19, 1980

1. Meetings and Events

On September 16, the Attorney General addressed the International Association of Chiefs of Police in St. Louis. He spoke on a variety of issues of concern to police, including restraints on the use of deadly force.

On September 17, the Attorney General participated in a consultation on refugees with the House Judiciary Committee. On September 19, a similar consultation was held with the Senate Judiciary Committee.

On September 18, the Attorney General attended a reception at the Mexican Embassy celebrating the independence of Mexico. On September 19, he met with the Attorney General's Hispanic Advisory Committee and attended a reception in honor of Hispanic Heritage Week.

2. ABSCAM

Two Philadelphia city councilmen, George X. Schwartz and Harry P. Jannotti, were convicted on September 16 of charges arising out of the ABSCAM investigation.

3. Break-Ins Trial

The trial of W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, former high officials of the FBI, began on September 15. The two are charged with authorizing unconstitutional break-ins of citizens' homes during 1972-1973.

18
RH

THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20202

Q

September 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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As we discussed last week, attached is the article from the Los Angeles Times (27 July 1980) regarding private industry and day care.

Intermedics, Inc., a Texas pace-maker manufacturing firm, began an on-site day care center 18 months ago. They report a 9% reduction in turnover and a 3700 hour reduction in absenteeism. Other corporations with day care centers say that they are not able to measure the effects on absenteeism and productivity; however, consensus exists that on-site day care improves employee morale, is a useful tool in recruiting new employees, and is good for public relations.

I will be happy to provide additional information.


Shirley M. Hufstедler

Attachment

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Corporate Solutions in On-Site Day Care

Los Angeles Times Sun, July 27, 1990 - Part VII 9

By CAROL KRUCOFF

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON—Intermedics Inc. had a morale problem. There was too much absenteeism and turnover among the 1,000 employees of the young Texas pace-maker-manufacturing firm.

When management met to brainstorm solutions, someone suggested this: Since 71% of the employees were female—many of whom grappled with unreliable baby sitters and lack of child-care facilities—why not start a company day-care center?

Eighteen months after that meeting, Intermedics joined the ranks of corporations offering on-site day care.

Absenteeism, Turnovers Decrease

"In the six months since we opened our doors," said center director Alice Duncan, "we've decreased turnover by 5% and gained 3,700 hours that would have been lost by absenteeism."

"The parents are thrilled, and even employees without children are very excited about working for a company that cares enough about its employees to provide day care."

Personnel says it's increased their ability to attract quality employees, and it's improved the image of the company locally and nationally. "We've been contacted by news media in many states asking about that company in Texas that put in a day-care center for employees," Duncan told participants at a workshop on "Getting Businesses Involved in Day Care," part of a recent meeting here of the Day Care Council of America.

"Corporations are starting to take responsibility to meet day-care needs as an employee benefit," said

workshop leader and Massachusetts child-care consultant Dana Friedman. She pointed to the statistics: 1 out of 5 American families headed by single parents, more than half of all married women in the labor force now, and, by 1990, an estimated three-quarters of all married women will work outside the home.

Intermedics' on-site day-care program is run as a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent company. Their center has a 260-child capacity with 66 children now on the waiting list. About 75 of the children are under age 2.

"We have an 8-to-1 staff-child ratio," said Duncan. "All our teachers have degrees, and our aides have special training. We charge employees \$10 per week per child."

Although Duncan was "not at liberty to share how much it costs the company," she gave the following hypothetical "ballpark" figures: "Say it costs about \$220 per month to provide care for one child. If the parents contribute \$60 a month, that leaves \$160, minus about \$74 in tax benefits."

"So it costs the company just \$86 per child per month. When you measure that against improved morale and productivity, reduced loss in absenteeism and turnover and improved recruitment and corporate image, it can pay for itself and provide additional profits."

Other Alternatives

There are other ways, noted consultant Friedman, in which businesses can help meet employees' child-care needs.

"One popular way is to reduce the cost of care for employees by purchasing slots in a local day-care center. Or they can start an off-site center."

"Several companies can join together and run a center for their employees. Some industrial complexes attract companies to locate there by running a day-care center at the complex."

A popular new flexible benefit strategy, called "cafeteria-style benefits," allows businesses to offer employees specific benefits they desire.

"American Can Co. in Connecticut offers core coverage in five different areas," said Friedman, "retirement, medical, life insurance, disability and vacation."

"Depending on their salary, each employee gets a certain number of benefit credits, so a younger employee with a child could opt for more vacation time and less life insurance. No one's tried to put day care into this framework, but it's a natural, since it'd give something to those who want day care and offer other benefits to employees who don't."

A Bargaining Tool

"And when wages hit a ceiling, benefits like day care can be an excellent negotiating tool between labor and management."

Businesses also are helping meet employee's child-care needs through flex-time, part-time and job-sharing schedules. Some offer "sick child leave," or allow employees to use their own sick leave if their child is ill.

Companies also can plug into existing "child-care switchboards" or assign someone in their personnel department to help employees find good day-care centers. "One Illinois company helped their employees find day care," she said, "and created centers where there weren't any."

Lunchtime "parent education seminars" are offered to 30 corporations in Houston through the Texas Family

Institute. "Volunteers come into the corporation to run a brown-bag lunch seminar on topics like 'how to find and choose a day-center.'"

To meet the needs of divorced "summer parents," said Friedman, one Midwestern factory purchased 200 acres of land 40 miles from the plant to use as a summer camp. "The parents bring their children to work, and the company provides a bus to take them to the camp site."

Other day-care trends include health-care workers who visit a sick child's home. "A Minnesota agency runs a 24-hour hot line with five health-care workers," said Friedman, "and, during winter months, gets close to 25 calls before 8 a.m. They charge between \$3.40 to \$5 an hour and are just beginning to try contracting their services with businesses."

"A shopping center in Austin, Tex., runs a 'Check-a-Child,' where parents are issued beepers so they can be paged by the day-care center if their child needs them while they're shopping. Apartment complexes are also getting involved with providing day care."

Despite this variety of corporate solutions to the day-care dilemma, some companies "run scared" when approached by employees seeking help, said day-care director Duncan. "The important thing is to show them it will help their profits."

She suggested taking a survey of employees to show the need. "Ask employees, anonymously, to estimate how much time they've missed from baby sitters who don't show or from school holidays."

"Be realistic enough to provide management with reasons why they should provide day care. It's hard to argue with improved morale, image and productivity, plus reduced recruiting and training costs and absenteeism."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*
SUBJECT: Status of Priority Legislation

F.Y.I.

C.

1. Continuing Resolution

Today the Senate Appropriations Committee will hold its third day of markup. We expect them to finish today, and Senator Byrd will be able to bring up the bill at any time since there is no layover requirement. Yesterday, by votes of 11-12, the Committee failed to pass amendments softening the abortion language and deleting school prayer. We were able to thwart McClure's bilingual amendment by substituting language continuing the status quo. The Committee has agreed to a December 15 effective date, virtually ensuring that there will be a lame-duck session.

2. Higher Education Conference bill

We have the votes needed for passage, and Senator Hollings finds the compromise acceptable. Now it is just a matter of getting the bill to the Senate floor. The bill could come up today.

3. Mental Health Systems Act

The conference report was filed by the House on Monday night and must lay over three days. The House could take up the bill as early as Thursday. The Senate filed its conference report yesterday and could take up the bill on Friday, but will probably wait for the House to act before moving on the measure.

4. Youth Act

Everything is going well, but the uncertainty over the adjournment date still poses a problem. The bill was reported out of the full Labor and Human Resources Committee yesterday and could go to the Senate floor before the end of the week. Senator Hatch is threatening to offer a number of substantive amendments, many of them non-germane. The Labor Department is attempting to get the Republicans to discourage Hatch from offering these amendments, but we don't know whether the Republicans will respond. If we are unable to dissuade Hatch, the question is whether we should take the bill to the Senate floor. The bill will be in great jeopardy if we can't get rid of the Hatch problem, and we risk tying up the Senate for a substantial block of time.

5. Superfund

We had a major victory yesterday when the House passed the abandoned site bill, H.R. 7020, by a vote of 351-23. This action completes our superfund package on the House side. We are still waiting for Senator Long and the Finance Committee to act on the bill. A markup session might be held tomorrow.

6. Alaska Lands

The only positive sign in the last day or so is that Congressman Udall and Senator Stevens are again talking to each other. Stevens has sent a counterproposal to the House, but we don't know what Udall's reaction will be. If the House and Senate stick to their plan to stay in through most of next week, conceivably we'd have enough time to get a bill through. But the game of chicken continues.

7. EDA

We're making progress. Congressman Roe and Senators Burdick, Randolph, and Hollings are amenable to a compromise. The targeting issue still must be worked out between Senator Proxmire and Roe. We expect to get a gentlemen's agreement on a compromise, and then the staff will work over the weekend to draft a conference report which would be passed by the House and Senate next week.

8. Unemployment Benefits

Ways and Means yesterday reported out the subcommittee bill without any amendments. A problem has surfaced, though, in that Congressman Frenzel has requested three days to file minority views. This means that we won't have a vote in the House this week.

Senator Moynihan introduced a bill in the Senate on Monday, but there has been no action yet pending House action.

9. Cuban-Haitian Refugees

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee yesterday reported out the Stack bill with the Fascell/Stone amendment. We hope to get the bill placed on the consent calendar so that it can be considered by voice vote, possibly tomorrow.

10. Revenue Sharing

The House is scheduled to take up the bill today. An amendment providing for states' share is likely to pass, which will mean that we'll lose Congressman Brooks' support.

11. Fair Housing

Senator Byrd continues to be the obstacle to getting the bill to the Senate floor. If the bill is scheduled, we can expect amendments from Senators Thurmond and Helms, and probably others.

12. Rail Deregulation

We will have a conference bill soon and can expect enactment before the recess.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/25/80

FRANK MOORE

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

Rick Hutcheson

NAME SENATOR JAMES McCLURE

1761

TITLE _____

CITY/STATE R-Idaho

Phone Number--Home (703) 536-8562

Work (202) 224-2752

Other () _____

Requested by F. Moore/D. Tate

Date of Request 9/24/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

I want to express my appreciation for your efforts with regard to the vote on Tarapur. I appreciate your leadership on the bi-partisan effort which is so important to our country

NOTES: (Date of Call 9-25)

Lone **Electrostatic Copy Made
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NAME SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

176 3

TITLE _____

CITY/STATE D-Idaho

Phone Number--Home (301) 320-5777

Work (202) 224-6142

Other () _____

Requested by F. Moore/D. Tate

Date of Request 9/24/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

As Chairman of the Committee, I want to thank you for your leadership on the Tarapur vote. It seems clear that without your active participation, we could not have been successful on this vote. I know that in dealing with such a controversial issue it was not an easy task, but I want you to know that I personally appreciate your efforts on behalf of the Administration's position.

NOTES: (Date of Call 9-25)

Jone

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NAME Daniel K. Inouye (Danny)

TITLE Senator

CITY/STATE Hawaii

Phone Number--Home (301) 365-2744

Work (202) 224-3934

Other (808) 946-4322 (Honolulu residence)

Requested by Frank Moore *FM*

Date of Request 9/22/80

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Background Information

Senator Inouye won his primary easily, taking about 88% of the vote in a three-man race. He will face Republican E. Cooper Brown and Libertarian Bud Shasteen in November. Election results indicate that Brown was not a clear favorite for the Republican nomination. In his four-man race, he gained 39% of the vote, while two of his opponents gained

NOTES: (Date of Call _____)

Saw personally
J.

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31% and 23% respectively.

Inouye should retain his seat with no difficulty.

Talking Points

- Congratulate the Senator and offer to help in any way if he needs it.
- Thank him again for everything he has done for you.
- The Senator will soon receive the Admiral of the Ocean Seas Award (this is an American Maritime Industry Award). Congratulate him on this.

Congressional Leadership Breakfast
September 25, 1980

Stromer - no
tax bill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Leadership Mtg

9-25-80

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> Iran/Iraq 155 Am → Kuwait = 3/15 mbd = Allies
UN - War risk ins = Muskie/Bronyko
Iraq + 15 mi = Arab support x Shia

> Tarapur

> Continuing Resolution

> Tax cut - no vote on Tax < 11/4

Intel Ident Protect - House - no amend

H.Ed Conf = Sen. Holdings ok

MH Systems. Sen unam.

Youth

Superfund

Alaska

EPA - Conf - weekend? Repeals (-)

Unemp - House Tues - Sen +

Cuban/Haiti refugees

Fair housing Sen > 11/4

Rail dereg Res 5th House Tues

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
9/25/80

JODY POWELL

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

Rick Hutcheson

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Fody
J

..... SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1979 The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION 5-A

U.S. May Develop \$30-Million 'Invisible' Manned Bomber

By Joseph Albright

Journal-Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department plans to spend \$30 million over the next two years to design a new manned bomber that would be nearly invisible to Soviet radar defenses.

If it goes into production, the new plane would be deployed in the late 1980s or early 1990s to replace the B-52, the aging workhorse of the Strategic Air Command.

The new plane would perform the same nuclear strike mission that is now assigned to the B-52 and was planned for the B-1 bomber before its cancellation by President Carter in 1977. However, Air Force officials stressed that the new plane would have an entirely new design. "One desirable characteristic will be

to make its radar cross-section as low as possible," said one Air Force spokesman.

In part, this would be achieved by adding ultra-sophisticated radar jamming devices. The designers also hope to reduce the heat emitted from the new plane by mounting its jet engines inside the fuselage or wings.

The B-52, whose engines are suspended in pods below the wing, leaves behind a heat trail through the sky which makes them potentially vulnerable to Russian trackers.

Accepting urgent recommendations from the Air Force, Carter included the first \$5 million for the proposed bomber in his budget for fiscal year 1980, which begins in October. Another \$25 million will be spent in the following fiscal year, according to an estimate disclosed

Friday in the administration's annual arms control impact statements to Congress.

Rep. Joseph Addabbo, D-N.Y., the new chairman of the House defense appropriations subcommittee, said there will be extensive hearings on the new plane before any money is appropriated. "We want to see whether they are in a dream world or not," he said.

Addabbo said the subcommittee has already been briefed on the new bomber and also informed of reports that the Russians may be developing a new intercontinental bomber with a longer range than their already-controversial Backfire bomber.

He speculated that one of the administration's motives in proposing a new manned bomber program may be to

strengthen the American bargaining position in the next round of strategic arms talks, known as Salt III.

Another motive, an Air Force official said, is to hedge against the possibility that the Russians may be able to develop a method of shooting down cruise missiles by the mid-1980s.

Deploying the nuclear-tipped cruise missile was the Carter Administration's substitute for proceeding with procurement of a fleet of 244 B-1 bombers, at a cost of \$100 million per plane. So far, there are no cost estimates on the latest design, which is officially designated as the Penetrating Manned Bomber.

The Boeing Co. last month delivered the fourth and final prototype of the B-1 to the Air Force. After a series of test flights at Edwards Air Force Base,

Calif., the fourth prototype is scheduled to be mothballed, along with the first three models. Including cancellation expenses, the B-1 program has cost more than \$1 billion.

The Air Force plans to launch its version of the cruise missile either from B-52s or from converted Boeing 747 commercial jets.

The Pentagon has awarded two competitive contracts for the development of the air launched cruise missile, with a fly-off between the Boeing and General Dynamics versions scheduled to begin in June at the Edwards test range. Following 10 test flights for each version, the winning design will be ordered into production early next year.

Carter made one oblique reference to the new penetrating bomber in his Feb.

20 speech at Georgia Tech, saying that the pending SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union does not bar its development if it is needed.

In his thick annual report to Congress, Defense Secretary Brown said a month ago: "By the end of fiscal year 1988, our newest B-52s will, on the average, be more than 25 years old. To meet the increasingly sophisticated Soviet air defense threat during that period, should we decide to continue to have penetrating bombers indefinitely as a major component of our strategic forces, it is only prudent to start long-range planning and development for a possible follow-on aircraft now. The fiscal year 1980 budget request will provide for definition and selection of alternative concepts and technology."