1/5/81

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1980 [1981]

To Adrienne and Sam Granirer

Thank you for your recent letter. Your kind words are gratifying, and your thoughtfulness in writing is appreciated.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Granirer
135-02 Rockaway Beach Boulevard
Belle Harbor, New York 11694

33 PC
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Carter
would like this acknowledged.
Can we get some VIP treatment please?
Thank you.

Blanche
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Granirer  
135-02 Rockaway Beach Boulevard  
Belle Harbor, New York 11694  

December 11, 1980

President Jimmy Carter  
White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On Behalf of Adrienne and I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your kindness in attending our reception on October 20, 1980 at the Sheraton Center Hotel in New York City.

It was an event that we will cherish for the rest of our lives and as my children said on the way home "he is a really nice man". Even though we were with you for a short time we certainly felt the warm and sincere kindness that you generate to people.

We hope and pray that you will attain even greater achievements as a private citizen as you did as president of the United States.

I hope that in years to come that our paths will cross again somehow in these great United States.

With very personal warm regards.

Sincerely,

Adrienne & Sam Granirer

A/S/G:cc
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Prime Subject Code: PP 009

Secondary Subject Codes: PP 003

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn: Presidential Correspondence
  n 1: James Earl Carter
  n 2: Jimmy Carter
  n 3: Jimmy
  n 4: JC
  n 5: J

CLn: First Lady's Correspondence
  n 1: Rosalynn Carter
  n 2: Rosalynn
  n 3: R

CBn: Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
  n 1: Jimmy Carter - Rosalynn Carter
  n 2: Jimmy - Rosalynn

MEDIA CODES:

B: Box/package
C: Copy
D: Official document
G: Message
H: Handcarried
L: Letter
M: Mailgram
O: Memo
P: Photo
R: Report
S: Sealed
T: Telegram
V: Telephone
X: Miscellaneous
Y: Study
THE FUTURE'S FINEST

Faces change; names change; uniforms change; even customs and traditions change. Some things, however, do not change. One is the fact that for 136 years the Naval Academy has produced leaders. With your help, the Academy will continue to produce our country's finest.
President James E. Carter, Jr.
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

As you probably are aware, I had the opportunity recently to preside at the fall meeting of your Board of Trustees. During that meeting, which was also attended by seven past presidents of your Association, we were briefed by the Superintendent, Vice Admiral Bill Lawrence, and members of his staff. It was apparent to me that the Naval Academy is in a very healthy state and continues to make steady progress in its many lines of endeavor. It was also apparent that the part which alumni have played in providing the margin of excellence which sets the Academy apart from similar institutions is known and very much appreciated by the administration, faculty and the Brigade of Midshipmen.

From a modest beginning as an obsolete ex-army post where 56 midshipmen comprised the first class, the Naval Academy has grown into the finest institution of its kind in the world, with more than 1,000 young Americans entering each year.

Over the years, many things have changed. One, however, has remained constant: for 135 years, training at the Naval Academy has produced leaders willing to make the sacrifice necessary to carry out the spirit and the meaning of the midshipman oath.

For that same 135 years, alumni have, in a variety of ways, helped build and shape the Naval Academy. Appropriated funds have never been sufficient to meet all of the Academy's needs: they do not do so now; they most probably never will do so. At every stage in the Academy's development, alumni and friends have provided funds to plan; to build; to improve; to support programs of all kinds: academic, athletic, professional. They have given the 49 Superintendents the flexibility needed to shape the Academy's improvement and growth.

I am deeply grateful for your past support and extend a sincere invitation to renew your membership in the Tecumseh Club with a gift of $250 or to consider joining the John Paul Jones Club with a gift of $500.

Sincerely,

RLJ/gb

ROY L. JOHNSON
Admiral, USN (Ret.)
President

23 December 1980

U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association

ALUMNI HOUSE - ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21402

Sincerely,

Roy L. Johnson

Roy L. Johnson
Mr. Charles Kirbo  
King and Spalding  
25 Trust Company of Georgia Tower Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Charles:

In our telephone conversation the other day, I mentioned the strong desire of our local high school to have a letter from President Carter in this year's high school annual. The annual this year is being dedicated to the nation and its ideals.

Attached is a letter from Superintendent Dishman which contains the type of wording they would like to have.

Thank you for any help you can do in obtaining such a letter for them.

Sincerely,

Morris M. Bryan, Jr.

Enclosure (1)
As a native Georgian, I appreciate the opportunity to participate in the dedication of The Jeffersonian. It is a pleasure to find young people so dedicated to their school and country.

The City of Jefferson has exemplified the American attitude throughout history and it is evident that this attitude is present in Jefferson High School.

The idea of dedicating the yearbook to America and to the ideals for which America stands is excellent. With this type of leadership growing in our public schools, America is truly blessed!

Mr. Morris M. Bryan, Jr.
The Jefferson Mills, Inc.
Jefferson, Georgia 30549
MEETING WITH SENATOR JOHN GLENN (D-OHIO)

Monday, January 5, 1980
10:45 a.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office
From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE
To thank Senator Glenn for his support.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN
Background: Senator Glenn has been one of your earliest and best supporters, legislatively as well as politically. He has asked to just come in to shake your hand.

Participants: The President, Senator Glenn, Frank Moore

Press Plan: White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS
General courtesies.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1981

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CONGRESSMAN HENRY B. GONZALEZ

Monday, January 5, 1981
11:45 a.m. (3 minutes)
Oval Office
From:  Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

Courtesy call.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background

Congressman Gonzalez has been one of your strongest supporters in Texas and has requested an opportunity to come in and say good-bye to you.

Participants

The President, Congressman Gonzalez, Frank Moore

Press Plan

White House photo only.
January 5, 1981

MEETING WITH SPEAKER MCGEE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN
Monday, January 5, 1981
11:45 a.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Terry Straub

I. PURPOSE

To thank Speaker McGee and some of your other supporters from Massachusetts.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Speaker Thomas McGee and his wife, Ann, are leading a small delegation of other Massachusetts representatives and staff for a brief meeting and photo opportunity.

McGee and Majority Whip Jack Murphy were instrumental in orchestrating early support for you against the wishes of Senator Kennedy. In the fall campaign, they worked hard for Carter/Mondale with Terry Straub, your Massachusetts Campaign Manager. McGee, Murphy and others have been outspoken and aggressive supporters of the Administration during your four year term.

Participants: see attached list.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. It is good to see all of you here in Washington.

2. Thanks for all your help.
PARTICIPANTS

Speaker Thomas McGee of the Massachusetts State House
Ann McGee, wife of Speaker McGee
Coleen McGee, daughter of Thomas and Ann McGee

Jack Murphy, Majority Whip of the Massachusetts State House
Joan Murphy, wife of Rep. Murphy
Maureen Murphy, daughter of Jack and Joan Murphy
John E. Murphy III, son of Jack and Joan Murphy

Vincent Piro, Massachusetts State Representative
Karen Piro, wife of Rep. Piro

Robert Ambler, Massachusetts State Representative

Edward Sullivan, President, Service Employees International Union

Sheila Marguise, Staff, Massachusetts State House
Carol Gambole, Staff, Massachusetts State House
Edward Cotter, Staff, Massachusetts State House
Vincent Shanley, Staff, Massachusetts State House
Michael Muse, Staff, Massachusetts State House
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
Meeting with Andy Manatos
Monday, January 5, 1981
The Oval Office
(3 minutes)

(by Fran Voorhees)

I. PURPOSE: Courtesy Call, Photo Opportunity

II. PARTICIPANTS: The President
Andy Manatos
Tina Manatos, wife
Mike, age 12
Nick, age 13
Tommy, age 16 months

III. BACKGROUND: Andy has served your Administration as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Congressional Liaison. He has been most helpful and loyal in this position as well as very helpful to the campaign. He requested a brief photo opportunity for his family.

IV. PRESS: White House Photographer
MEETING WITH RONALD F. T. WONG
Monday, January 5, 1981
11:55 a.m.
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore
Jim Copeland

I. PURPOSE

A photo-opportunity with Ronald F. T. Wong, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank of Trade of San Francisco.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Mr. Wong was very helpful during the general election in California. He is a good friend of Tom Hsieh of San Francisco.

Participant: Ronald F. T. Wong
Press Plan: White House Photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

1. I know you were very helpful in the campaign in California, especially in the last crucial days.

2. Thank you very much for your support.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
   Rick Hertzberg
   Bob Rackleff

Subject: Presidential Remarks:
   Luncheon for Key
   Issues Supporters --
   Welcome and Program
   Introduction

   Scheduled delivery: 
   Mon, Jan 5, 1 p.m.
   East Room

Your remarks for this luncheon are attached.

Clearances

Anne Wexler
Luncheon for Key Issues Supporters

Thank you for joining me and Rosalynn at this luncheon.

I wanted us to be together this last time to remind us all of the friendships and memories we have given each other.

For four years, we have confronted some of the most difficult problems in our nation's history. With your help, we made many lasting achievements in foreign affairs and domestic policy. The years to come will give full measure to what we have accomplished together.

Yet what is most unforgettable to me has been the support and loyalty of so many people. In large and small ways, you devoted valuable time and labors, you contributed
money, and you publicly stood by me in both the peaks and the valleys of my Administration.

There was no personal gain for you in this. In fact, you took time from other endeavors and often made great sacrifices.

But you have gained, as I have, the satisfaction of involvement, of service to others, and of citizenship.

You have gained something else, too -- my love and friendship. Rosalynn and I will never forget you. And we will never be able to thank you adequately for what you have given us.

[Luncheon proceeds.]

Now I have the pleasure of introducing a pair of brilliant young pianists, Anthony and Joseph Paratore. In just a few short years, they have helped popularize
the rich literature of music for two pianos.

The Paratore brothers have delighted audiences in North America and Europe, and I am very glad they could be here today. Ladies and gentlemen, the Paratore brothers.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/5/81

Rick Hutcheson --

Copy has been sent to Kirbo.

Attached is for your info and files.

Thanks -- Susan Clough

(I've also given a cc to Phil Wise for info.)
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 17, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. CARTER
FROM Bob Maddox
SUBJECT Carter Library

From the enclosed copy of correspondence to Robert Lipshutz, you will see my suggestions that Tommy Payne and Barry Hon be included in the total library effort. Barry Hon has great wealth and could be of service not only in fundraising but in personal donations. Tommy Payne is one of the great human beings on God's earth and would devote himself to the task.

As I told Mr. Lipshutz, I too would like to be involved in the effort in one way or another.

At dinner the other night, I mentioned to you the national campaign to get Congress to create a National Peace Academy. The thinking is that we have national military academies to train for war, why not have a national academy devoted to conflict resolution. So far, Congress has approved money for a commission to formally study the idea. The President has met with that commission. The commission will present to the new Congress their recommendations that such an academy be created.

My thinking is that "waging peace", active study of conflict resolution on a personal, national and international level would be a natural adjunct to the Carter Library. History will note the President's considerable skills at conflict resolution. As he talks and writes about his efforts with President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, he can teach other statesmen how long-standing conflicts can be resolved. Even if Congress does not approve the National Peace Academy, I can get excited about creating a center for the pursuit of peace and an in-depth study of conflict resolution at the Carter Library.

As substantive conversations begin about the library and the shape and overall direction it will take, I respectfully urge that the study of peacemaking be given careful consideration.

Merry Christmas!

cc: Robert Lipshutz
Dear Bob:

As a follow-up to our phone call this morning, I want to suggest the following two men who would make invaluable contributions to the Carter Library enterprise. Both men feel strongly about the President, would have ideas about the substance of the library as well as skills in fundraising. Mr. Payne and Mr. Hon were deeply involved in the reelection effort for President Carter.

Barry Hon
25200 La Paz Road
Suite 210
Laguna Hills, California 92653
714/586-4400

Mr. Hon is a California land developer, has extensive holdings in Orange County as well as other parts of California. Beyond his extraordinary work as a businessman, he has devoted time and considerable resources to religious and benevolent causes. Mr. Hon has expressed admiration for President Carter as a political leader as well as a Christian leader.

Tommy Payne
Post Office Box 3381
Greenville, North Carolina 27824
919/756-6642

Mr. Payne's genius is at organizing people to do well-nigh impossible tasks. Like few people I have met, he thrives on hard work and no task is too large or too small, too grand or too nitty-gritty for him. Though not a man of great wealth himself, he has scores of contacts with people of means whom he could possible enlist in the funding of the library.
I have not discussed the Carter Library with either of these gentlemen but should you ask them to help and should they agree to help, you would have a right arm and a left arm that would not fail you.

Needless to say, I eagerly volunteer my own services in whatever way you deem necessary. I have accepted a position at a college in North Carolina so I will be close enough to Atlanta to come for meetings when necessary.

Sincerely,

Bob Maddox
Special Assistant for Religious Liaison
Mr. President:

I have been working with the VP on this request. Bishops Hickey and Kelly met with Sec. Muskie yesterday. Muskie recommends that you spend a few minutes with them. He feels it will be a positive meeting.

Phil
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: U.S. Catholic Bishops' Request to See You Concerning El Salvador

Bishop Tom Kelly, the General Secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and Archbishop James Hickey of Washington would like to meet with you at your earliest convenience to ask for a permanent suspension of U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

They would be speaking not only on behalf of the U.S. Catholic hierarchy but for the Catholic Church in El Salvador. They are greatly concerned that the Reagan Administration will lift the temporary suspension of military aid, which they feel will allow continued persecution of the Church in El Salvador.

Bishop Kelly, who has been helpful to us in the past four years, expressed some anxiety about being unable to convey his request for a meeting with you through the White House staff and asked if I would help him make it known to you. He seems to think it is essential that he meet with you personally, although I think he would be satisfied if he could simply get a hearing from an appropriate member of your staff.
January 2, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of HHS Activities

Levitas Amendment Conditions Revenue Sharing. The Levitas Amendment to H.R. 7112, extending the authorization for general revenue sharing (GRS), conditions State acceptance of GRS on declining an equal amount of categorical grant funds. All government grant programs are subject to this requirement in fiscal years 1982 and 1983. HHS staff will meet with the Department of Treasury to help develop implementing regulations that, if legally permissible, will limit coverage to formula programs not paying aid to individuals and will minimize program disruption if the States elect to decline HHS funds.

Notification of 1981 Increases in Inpatient Medicare Hospital Deductible. Beginning January 1, 1981 the hospital insurance deductible paid by Medicare beneficiaries increases to $204 (up from $180). Daily payments for an extended stay in a hospital or a skilled nursing facility will increase also. The law specifies the formula to be used in compiling these figures and sets December 31 as the date by which the new rates must be announced. A notice explaining the increases was enclosed with all SSA benefit payments dated December 3.

HHS Names Winners of Performance Awards. HHS has selected 100 persons, 20 percent of HHS' Senior Executive Service, to receive the first awards for outstanding performance authorized by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. HHS' awards range from $3,000 to $10,000.

Love Canal. The 1981 supplemental for the Love Canal health studies was not included in the final 1981 Continuing Resolution. HHS has developed a number of options for future action, one of which would involve a further exploration with EPA of reprogramming of 1981 funds. In the meantime, the Center for Disease Control will continue to provide funding to the University of Buffalo for ongoing activities.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of ED Major Activities

HIGHER EDUCATION DESEGREGATION

During the next two weeks, the Department will be issuing letters to the Governors of seven states notifying them that their state systems of higher education are not in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Under a continuing court order (dating back to 1977) in a case now entitled Adams v. Hufstedler, the Department is required to issue these letters of findings within specified time frames. We are out of compliance with the judicially-mandated time frames by as much as two years. Consequently, after negotiations between the Department and the plaintiffs in the Adams case, the court adopted a consent order on December 17 requiring that the Department issue the letters of findings by January 15, 1981.

Early next week, letters will be sent to the Governors of Alabama, Delaware, West Virginia, and South Carolina. Subsequent to that, but prior to January 15, similar letters will be sent to the Governors of Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas. In addition, the Governor of Pennsylvania will be asked to submit a new plan for the desegregation of that state's higher education system because the plan in operation since 1974 has failed to achieve desegregation. I will be contacting each of the Governors personally in advance of their receipt of the letters. I have been in touch with your staff concerning this matter.

There were no other major items of interest to report this week.

Shirley M. Hufstedler

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for Preservation Purposes
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

FROM : William B. Johnston, Acting Secretary

SUBJECT: Significant Issues for the Week of December 29

Ford Transmission Defects - Ford Motor Company has agreed to mail safety advisories and warning labels to 23 million owners of cars and trucks with certain types of automatic transmissions which have a history of slipping from "park" to "reverse" when the engine is running. Although the Department maintains statutory authority to take further action, the agreement by Ford will end our current investigation, which began in 1977. As a result of that investigation, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in June, 1980 issued an initial finding of defect for certain Ford transmissions manufactured between 1970 and 1979, 23 million of which are estimated still to be on the road. Without the settlement agreed to by Ford, a final finding of defect ultimately could have led to the largest recall of cars in history. (Because of statutory limits, only cars made since 1972 would be subject to recall.) During the course of the investigation, 23,000 complaints were received, involving approximately 1,700 injuries and 100 deaths.

Cooperative Automotive Research Program - Federal and auto industry officials met in Detroit to launch the Cooperative Automotive Research Program. The meeting organized a Council to oversee the program and agreed the chairmanship would rotate among the participants. A representative from Ford will serve as first chairman. Progress on the program ties together three elements of your domestic policy: the program was initially proposed in your 1979 energy initiatives; it formalizes part of your attempt to build a better government relationship with the auto industry; and it is one model for a healthier partnership between government and business for basic research and development.

U.S.-China Air Service - The People's Republic of China will inaugurate weekly air service to the U.S. beginning with a flight to New York on January 7. Pan Am tentatively will begin China service on January 28.
December 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
SUBJECT: Increasing the FY '82 Head Start Budget

Over the Christmas weekend, two events occurred that lead me to suggest raising the FY '82 Head Start budget request from $950 million to $1 billion. This increase of $50 million would allow the program to serve approximately 40,000 additional children.

These two events include:

(1) The attached editorial from the December 26th New York Times, which points out the dramatic improvement that programs like Head Start have had on the lives of very poor children. The Carnegie Corporation study it cites is but one of a number of recent evaluations demonstrating the value and cost/effectiveness of Head Start-type programs.

(2) OMB is now estimating a FY '82 budget deficit of only $35 billion -- a $10 billion reduction in the figures we were considering when budget decisions were made.

Our FY '82 budget request thus far will prevent enrollment reductions and protect Head Start quality -- but it does not permit any additional children to enter this effective program. Yet the dramatic rise in preschool enrollment among average children in this last decade places the impoverished child at increasing disadvantage. Fifteen years ago, when Head Start was launched the average child began school at the age of five. Now nearly one out of every two middle-class children are enrolled in nursery schools. But only one out of every five poor children and one out of every fourteen migrant children is able to obtain the benefits of Head Start. As one of your last budgetary acts, I suggest that we move in the direction of reducing this gulf.
I also think it is very important for a fiscally tight budget to include significant increases in one of the social programs that works best.

Senator Jackson's office also called to again urge on the Senator's behalf that the Young Adult Conservation Corps not be terminated. I have already spoken and written to you about the value of this program.

cc: John White (OMB)
Absorbing the Head Start Lesson

As the nation plans the necessary assault on inflation, conservatives are no longer alone in their willingness to cut some social spending. But that is no reason to pretend that some of the medicine will not be bitter. What a society should do and what it can afford to do are not always in harmony. It is reckless, however, to accept the sweeping claims that government is not competent to address social ills.

The inspiration for this caution comes from Ypsilanti, Mich., where a respected study of a preschool program resembling Head Start has shown again that this kind of social program, at least, can be a sound investment. The evaluation, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, found that children who had once taken part in preschool programs turned out to be superior students, better motivated and more law-abiding than comparable children who had not participated in such programs. And the effects lasted well into junior high school.

The Ypsilanti preschool program, begun in 1962, was one of several pioneering attempts to measure the effects of early intervention in the academic lives of poor children. Those chosen were considered to be barely educable, even mildly retarded. All came from backgrounds that might have destined them to become disruptive students, dropouts, delinquents. The gains were dramatic and durable. At age 15, the youngsters scored a grade or more above nonparticipating peers in English and math. Only half as many needed to be placed in special classes for slow learners. They were more willing to work after school, more interested in going to college and less likely to be troublemakers, in school or out. These Carnegie findings are not an aberration; a Cornell University study last year reported similar results.

Plainly, such programs mean a great deal to the children. In that sense, they "work." But they may also be a sound investment in the larger economy. Preschool education, by reducing the need for special catch-up classes later, appears to cut schooling costs in half. The participants' greater success in life can yield other social benefits: higher productivity and tax collections, and lower state costs for support and law enforcement.

Whatever the fiscal imperatives now, these studies make clear that all social programs do not deserve their current reputations. Thoughtful budget cutters will thus always look beyond the next fiscal year. And a close look at the benefits of preschool education should remind them of the very high cost of neglect.
Preschool Found of Great Aid in Later Years

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP) — Years after they participate in a preschool program, disadvantaged children achieve more, cause fewer problems and like school better than children their age who did not have early training, according to a new report.

The study says the payoff is in both grades and dollars. A $5,000 investment in the preschool education of a poor youngster will result in a saving of $15,000 to the child, parents and society, the study said.

By eighth grade, children who had preschool education tested 1½ grade levels ahead of those who did not, it said.

The report, "Young Children Grow Up," is one of the first to follow preschoolers through high school. It proves, said co-author Lawrence J. Schweinhart, that "high-quality preschool education for the disadvantaged is worth the cost."

Schweinhart and his colleague, David P. Weikart, said their research also indicates that IQ is unaffected in the long run.

But they said the early exposure to school apparently created stronger, more independent and more ambitious students later on.

They said arithmetic and language skills all were far better in junior high schoolers who had preschool education. Also, only 19 percent of those who went to preschool needed a year or more of special education later, compared with 39 percent of the others.

The study, conducted in Ypsilanti, Mich., started in 1962. Over the next four years, 3-year-old children were selected from families at the bottom fifth of the economic ladder. Most were classified as borderline educable mentally retarded.

At intervals since then, the 123 students have been tested and interviewed, along with their teachers and parents.

Youths who had preschool training "think more about going to college. They are more interested in talking about their schoolwork," said Schweinhart, adding, "Because of the preschool experience, the child feels better about the whole school experience."

Those with preschool experiences are more willing to do homework, according to the report. Among them, 36 percent said they committed five or more delinquent acts, while 52 percent of those who did not attend preschool were in that category.

The "good feelings" extend to improved family relationships, he said.

"The parents of the child who went to preschool are more interested in talking to their children about schoolwork and have higher aspirations for their children," he said.

The report also indicates that once they reach high school, students who went to preschool are more likely to take after-school jobs.

Weikart and Schweinhart said the preschool program cost about $3,000 a year per student. They listed the benefits, per child, as:

- $668 from the mother's released time while the child attended preschool.
- $3,353 saved by the public schools because children with preschool had fewer years in special education and were "held back" fewer years in school.
- $10,798 in lifetime earnings for the child, projected on the basis of educational level using data from the 1970 U.S. Census.
The ruling has stirred up plenty of passion in London's tabloids. Wrote Marje Proops of the Daily Mirror: "Since each individual is unique I don't see how any judge can put a time span on love." Added Alyx Palmer of the Daily Star: "It is a question which preys on the minds of a great many people, both male and female, married and single. It is very far from being just a giggle, although that is often the best attitude to take if the mathematicians don't go your way." Daily Star readers, invited to air their own views, sent in letters criticizing the appeals court 9 to 1.

The furor may partly reflect the fact that England and Wales now have eleven divorces for every 500 couples, about twice the overall Western European rate (though still below the U.S.'s 12 per 500 couples). Under the Divorce Reform Bill of 1969, Britons may select one or more of four tests to demonstrate that a marriage has broken down irretrievably. Mason, for example, sought to show that he could not reasonably be expected to continue living with his wife. His initial success in court may have been due to the Exeter judge's ability to observe the Masons' disarray directly; the appeals judges, on the other hand, were confronted only with a paper record that forced them to focus almost exclusively on the sexual problem.

Their decision forced Mason to cancel plans for a Christmas marriage to a 29-year-old divorcée with whom he has taken up residence. Said he: "It's all right for the judges to say it is not unreasonable. I had to live with it." He hardly shares Brenda's hopes for a reconciliation and now must delay his second wedding 3½ years to satisfy a five-year living-apart provision that the 1969 law offers as another basis for divorce. His fiancée remains optimistic that everything will work out, even their desire to have children. Mason, she says, hopes to have a family some day.

New support for preschooling

In the hopeful early days of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, preschool Head Start programs for disadvantaged children were set up nationwide. But then, after studying the later progress of the preschoolers, researchers for Ohio University and the Westinghouse Learning Corp., among others, concluded that Head Start made very little long-term difference in the children. Now comes evidence that the benefits of high-quality preschool programs can last at least through age 15. That finding was made by Michigan Researchers David P. Weikart, 49, and Lawrence J. Schweinhart, 33, who last week released an interim report on an 18-year study of the progress of 123 low-IQ children at Perry Elementary School in south Ypsilanti, Mich.

The study, sponsored in part by the Carnegie Corp. of New York, kept tabs on disadvantaged children who were three and four between 1962 and 1966. Half of the children were placed in a special preschool program. Youngsters planned what they were going to do each morning, did it, and later reviewed what they had done with a teacher.

More unusual and important, teachers made 90-minute home visits at least every two weeks, assisting parents who were trying to help their children learn. The other half of the children in the study, kept as a control group, got no preschool training and entered kindergarten at the regular age. Thereafter, up to the present, the progress of both groups was regularly monitored.

Researchers were at first encouraged to find that the preschoolers' IQ scores rose an average of twelve points above those of the control group. But these gains disappeared by the time the children had completed second grade. As they progressed through school, their grades were no better than the control group's. But the preschoolers did continue to score better on reading, arithmetic and language achievement tests. At every grade level tested, the preschool children scored higher than the control group; at age 14, they did better by a margin of 8%, a full grade level.

The key to this success appears to be persistence and a better attitude toward learning. Most of them (68%) did homework, in contrast with only 40% of the control group. Only 19% of the preschoolers had to go into remedial classes, about half as many as in the control group, and fewer tended to be troublemakers. More preschoolers held after-school jobs.

The cost of the preschool program was $5,984 a child for two years. Weikart and Schweinhart estimate, though, that eventual dollar savings for society could be considerable, not only because of less remedial instruction in school, but because of decreased expenditures for law enforcement and social welfare.

College costs head past $10,000

It was bound to be, of course. But the news sent a chill to the hearts and pocketbooks of hard-pressed parents all over the country. Stanford University has announced that, come fall, the cost of tuition, fees, room and board for a single year will rise 13.3%, from $8,921 to $10,105. It is a safe—if painful—bet that tuition, room and board will crash the five-figure barrier at a handful of other schools, since Stanford typically charges less than Harvard, Yale and M.I.T. At Harvard, Associate Dean for Finances Melissa D. Gerrity forecasts an increase of 11½% to 15% above the present $9,170, and a total that could go as high as $10,546. Matters are bound to get much worse. A new study on Williams College projects that by 1990, tuition, room and board will total a budget-busting $16,890 a year.
Preschool Found of Great Aid in Later Years

NEW YORK, Dec 13 (AP) —

Years after they participate in a preschool program, disadvantaged children achieve more, cause fewer problems and like school better than children their age who did not have early training, according to a new report.

The study says the payoff is in both grades and dollars. A $6,000 investment in the preschool education of a poor youngster will result in a saving of $15,000 to the child, parents and society, the study said.

By eighth grade, children who had preschool education tested 1½ grade levels ahead of those who did not, it said.

The report, “Young Children Grow Up,” is one of the first to follow preschoolers through high school. It proves, said coauthor Lawrence J. Schweinhart, that “high-quality preschool education for the disadvantaged is worth the cost.”

Schweinhart and his colleague, David P. Weikart, said their research also indicates that IQ is unaffected in the long run.

But they said the early exposure to school apparently created stronger, more independent and more ambitious students later on.

They said arithmetic and language skills all were far better in junior high schoolers who had preschool education. Also, only 19 percent of those who went to preschool needed a year or more of special education later, compared with 39 percent of the others.

The study, conducted in Ypsilanti, Mich., started in 1962. Over the next four years, 3-year-old children were selected from families at the bottom fifth of the economic ladder. Most were classified as borderline “educable mentally retarded.”

At intervals since then, the 123 students have been tested and interviewed, along with their teachers and parents.

Youths who had preschool training “think more about going to college. They are more interested in talking about their schoolwork,” said Schweinhart, adding, “Because of the preschool experience, the child feels better about the whole school experience.”

Those with preschool experiences are more willing to do homework, according to the report. Among them, 36 percent said they committed five or more delinquent acts, while 52 percent of those who did not attend preschool were in that category.

The “good feelings” extend to improved family relationships, he said.

“The parents of the child who went to preschool are more interested in talking to their children about school work and have higher aspirations for their children,” he said.

The report also indicates that once they reach high school, students who went to preschool are more likely to take after-school jobs.

Weikart and Schweinhart said the preschool program cost about $3,000 a year per student. They listed the benefits, per child, as:

- $608 from the mother’s released time while the child attended preschool.
- $3,353 saved by the public schools because children with preschool had fewer years in special education and were “held back” fewer years in school.
- $10,798 in lifetime earnings for the child, projected on the basis of educational level using data from the 1970 U.S. Census.
In the 'Mind Change' Series:

Faith and Freedom

Schubert M. Ogden

Deciding on a Christian Life Style

Robert L. Stivers

• Bring Back the Conscience Vote
• Was Justice Done in Greensboro?
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 2, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON
SUBJECT: SCENARIO FOR LUNCHEON FOR ADMINISTRATION LEADERS; MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1981, 1:00 PM.

12:45 PM Guests arrive Southwest Gate and are directed to State Floor via Diplomatic Reception Room.

Aperitifs served in Main Foyer.

(Marine Orchestra playing.)

1:15 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER arrive State Floor and take positions under Seal for receiving line.

Guests escorted to seats for luncheon in the East Room as they pass through receiving line.

1:30 PM Luncheon is served.

(Coffee served at tables.)

2:30 PM THE PRESIDENT moves to airport stand on platform for remarks introducing Anthony and Joseph Paratore.

Twelve-minute musicale presented.

At conclusion of performance, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER move to platform to thank artists, then depart State Floor.

3:00 PM Guests depart Residence.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Joe Biden
Mr. President:

Sec. Muskie's office called about the possibility of you meeting with the Algerian delegation privately on Sunday. Should I follow-up on this and arrange a meeting?

[ ] yes  [ ] no

Phil
Mr. President:

Susan has asked if she could arrange films in the Family Theatre this week while you and Rosalynn are at Camp David for the White House staff.

[ ] yes   [ ] no

Phil
Mr. President:

I would like to have Fran come up today and stay thru the Sugar Bowl trip on Thursday to be replaced by Bob until you come back to DC.

☑ approve    ☐ disapprove

If anything breaks on the hostage situation Susan would like to be made aware and is available to come up.

Stu called and asked to speak with you at your convenience concerning an issue Sen Exxon raised with him. Dan Tate recommends you ☐ take Stu's call.

Phil

Your speech draft with Jody's comments is on the way to Camp David this morning.
Busing Battle
(3541)

Fair Housing
(3544)

New Senators' Profiles
(3556)
Reagan Assembles a Cabinet

The 96th Adjourns

Continuing Funds

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