5/23/79 [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

23 May 79

FOR THE RECORD:

JERRY RAFSHOON HAS RECIEVED A COPY OF THE ATTACHED.

12:30 PM

Jerry
C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1979

TO SPEAK VIA SATELLITE HOOK-UP TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE NATIONAL CABLE TELEVISION ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, May 23, 1979
12:30 p.m. (20 minutes)
The Map Room

From: Jerry Rafshoon JR

I. PURPOSE

To address via satellite the 1979 annual convention of the National Cable Television Association in Las Vegas.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

In addition to the 1500 people attending the convention in Las Vegas, your remarks will be made available to the more than 4-1/2 million subscribers of cable systems around the country. It affords us the opportunity for a general "commercial" about SALT, energy, and inflation.

The text of your remarks is attached. Please review. We need them back by 11:00 a.m. to put on the teleprompter.

There will be a two-way live hook-up; you will be able to see and hear the participants in Las Vegas while they will be viewing you on large screens. After your remarks, you will see the Las Vegas participants on your teleprompter screen.

You will be introduced by Bob Schmidt, President of the National Cable Television Association.

After your remarks, Schmidt will introduce three questioners. He will also close the program after the questions have been answered.

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The questions you will be asked are as follows:

1. (From Bill Daniels, a pioneer in cable television) "Most Americans share your desire to limit arms, but how can we know the Soviet Union is living up to their end of the bargain, particularly after the loss of our listening posts in Iran?"

2. (From Frank Scarpa, Pennsylvania Cable TV Association) "It seems that the only things certain in life are death and taxes, and now, inflation. People blame government spending and the government blames price increases in the private sector. How do we stop blaming each other and get to work stopping the inflation spiral?"

3. (From Doug Dittrick, newly-elected Chairman of the Board of the National Cable TV Association) "Our convention is being held in Las Vegas, an area hard-hit by the spreading gasoline shortage. Whey has this happened all of a sudden? What can consumers, oil companies and government do to alleviate this problem?"

Monitors will be available for the press to see the entire exchange in our press lobby. There will be no press in the Map Room, and no photo session. A transcript will be released later in the day.

The videotape of the exchange and the audio will be made available to broadcasters who want it for news purposes.

III. TALKING POINTS

Attached.

G. Stewart
R. Hertzberg
5/22/79
Draft #2

REMARKS VIA SATELLITE TO THE NATIONAL CABLE TELEVISION ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION, May 23, 1979

It is a pleasure to join your meeting in Las Vegas this morning.

I regret not being able to enjoy the city with you -- especially as I'm sure some of you are riding a better streak of luck in the casinos than I am in the Congress.

There are consolations. For one thing the odds are obviously better where you are.

For another I can be sure that for every one of you who loses, I may gain a vigorous supporter for my ~~seven-percent~~ proposed improvements in the welfare system. ~~price standards~~

However even though I am not able to take the day off to relax with you there, we have more serious risks to face together.

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Thanks to our cable and satellite technology I am able to meet with you here in the Map Room of the White House.

Best of all, I can do more than just speak to you. We can have a discussion together -- something cable television can help make possible more often throughout America.

Because our democracy is based on the premise that no matter how controversial and complex an issue may be, in the long run public discussion and debate will lead us to better decisions.

That is what the Founders of this nation believed. That is how they hammered out the Constitution -- they got together and argued until they agreed.

Their example was never more important. Today we are at once a prosperous democratic nation at peace -- and

a divided nation confronting the serious and complicated problems of Energy, Inflation, and the threat of nuclear war.

Your commitment and your help in making the discussion of these issues both wider and better focused is extremely important.

As the technology ~~beneath~~ relating to problems from oil production to missiles ~~placements~~ the monitoring of nuclear becomes so difficult, yours is the kind of communicating technology that ~~the~~ our nation's Founders would have welcomed to help us ~~keep a clear frame for~~ conduct nationwide debates.

Cable television can help Americans understand that individual ~~policies~~ proposals such as the Windfall Profits Tax, the wage and price standards, and even SALT II are not final ~~ends in themselves, or~~ solutions to our problems, nor political spectator sports, ~~or~~ nor points to be scored in a game of ~~poll~~ playing. The public opinion polls.

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They are steps in a continuing search for common ground in our democracy's attempt to deal with the horrors that ~~would~~ Could come with war, or depression, or lack of fuel before ~~they happen~~ such crippling events occur.

For example: We have an energy crisis in our country. Yet too few of our people and even fewer of our politicians are willing to face that reality.

I have proposed a windfall profits tax on domestic oil production. It is designed not only to keep oil companies from pocketing billions of dollars in unearned excess profits, but also to begin work on new scientific and technological solutions that can do for energy what satellites and cable are doing for communications.

Inflation is even more difficult because unlike oil we can't store it or see it. We can only feel it as it robs all of us -- business people, workers, the elderly, the public.

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Who then is to blame if we are all victims?

Discussion can help us realize that as each panicked sector tries to shove past another -- it is we who are robbing ourselves.

This has to stop. We have to agree to stop it together.

Above all I want the American people to discuss the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I will sign in Vienna next month:

- Because it is essential to our responsibility as a force for peace in a nuclear age.
- Because it will make our world safer and our country more secure.
- Because I deeply believe it is the most vital step we can take to preserve the most fundamental human right -- the first in the Declaration of Independence -- the right to live.

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I am not here just to "sell" SALT -- or wage-price standards -- or a Windfall Profits Tax.

I am here to open the discussion with and among you, to get you involved in the free exchange of ideas that is the only way we can shape real solutions instead of slogans for our complex problems.

Now I'll be glad to take your questions.

# # #

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

23 May 79

FOR THE RECORD:

BOB LIPSHUTZ RECEIVED A COPY OF THE ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1979

Bob - I don't like this at all - You are just dragging it out - Give him what we have now, & expedite giving him the rest as we get it - Do the best we can - Perfection may or may not be achieved - JC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

RE: Subpoena duces tecum served on your relative to the investigation by Paul J. Curran, Special Counsel for the Justice Department

After getting started on this matter, it became apparent that the necessary searches for relevant documents could not be completed by the end of this week and filed in Atlanta on Friday. As a matter of fact, to do the job properly is going to take quite a bit of time. Therefore, I telephoned Paul Curran and he agreed that we can have an extension on the time for filing your response to the subpoena. The date now is set for on or before Monday, June 18.

While I have talked with a number of the people who are necessary to contact, there still is a great deal of searching to be done to make sure the response is as complete as possible.

For your information I am attaching a memorandum prepared for the file. I also have talked with Rosalynn, Bob Perry, and Charles Kirbo.

I will keep you advised.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1979

Dear Mr. Curran:

This will confirm our discussion on the telephone on Tuesday, May 22, and our agreement to change the date by which President Carter is required to respond to the subpoena duces tecum of May 10, 1979. I appreciate your cooperation in this matter in an effort to make as certain as possible that the response is complete.

Pursuant to our agreement, the documents will be produced on or before Monday, June 18, 1979.

Very truly yours,

Robert J. Lipshutz
Counsel to the President

Mr. Paul J. Curran
Special Counsel
United States Department
Of Justice
100 Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

bcc: The President
The First Lady
Charles Kirbo
Bob Perry

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

RE: Justice Department inquiry -- subpoena duces tecum to the President

Attached is a copy of a letter from me to Paul Curran, Special Counsel, confirming the agreement to extend the date of filing the President's response.

Paul Curran and I also discussed some other procedural matters and agreed as follows:

1. If we can complete the assembly of these documents prior to the June 18 date, we certainly will file the President's affidavit and the documents at an earlier time.

2. Initially, Curran suggested that we might wish to file some documents as we discover them, without an affidavit, and then summarize everything in an affidavit when we finish the search. However, he is going to think about that idea and I am too. At first blush, it seems that we might wish to file all of the bank records, which should be readily available, so that the investigators can proceed to work on that aspect of the documents, without waiting on the completion of the search for all other types of documents required for the subpoena. Curran is going to call me next week and review that idea with me.

3. Curran also is going to let me know within the next week or so just what documents have been delivered to them already, such as the Warehouse records, Farm records, and Trust records delivered by Billy Carter, Sybil Carter, Bob Perry, and Charles Kirbo. In that way we will be able to summarize in a general manner the documents already in possession of the Grand Jury.

4. I talked with both Susan Clough and Maxie Wells regarding correspondence and similar documents which were generated during the campaigns, during Transition, and during the Presidency. Susan apparently has the more recent documents, including all those generated in the Presidency and during the Transition, as well as some generated during the campaign period, either in her files or in the Central Files here in Washington. Maxie is not as certain where everything is, but presumably those documents which she did not turn over to Susan (who then presumably filed them here) are stored in the Archives. The two of them are going to discuss this matter further so that we can get better guidance before beginning to go through the documents themselves.

5. Bob Perry has already gone through records in the home and assembled all bank records during the period which is involved, along with about 15 or so pages which he found while going through about 3-1/2 file cabinets full of correspondence which dates back to the President's gubernatorial days. Since Bob had the subpoena with him, I assume that he found everything he could in a reasonable search of these documents, which related to any of the matters in the subpoena. Bob is taking the bank records and the other documents to Charles Kirbo's office in Atlanta on Thursday of this week, and I can arrange later on with Charles to make the necessary copies for the Grand Jury and for our files. Note, however, that these bank records need to be supplemented with all 1979 checking account records, which Mrs. Carter still has here in Washington and savings account records which may not have been complete in the Plains files.

6. The various sources which we need to check to make certain that we find all available documents and records are the following:

Carter's Warehouse records (unless all of these have already been turned over to the Grand Jury by others);
Carter's Farms, Inc. records (unless these also already have been turned over);
Jimmy Carter personal files
Rosalynn Carter personal files
Files in the home in Plains, Georgia
White House files maintained by Susan Clough, the President's personal secretary, as well as the "Central Files" maintained for his correspondence, etc.

Charles Kirbo;
Harvey Hill, Jr.;
Robert Perry;
Safe deposit boxes in various banks, if any;
Warehouse or other storage places, if any;
Billy Carter;
Sybil Carter;
Mrs. Lillian Carter;
Pierre Howard, attorney for Billy Carter;
Billy Carter's previous lawyer;
Correspondence files stored in the Archives in Atlanta;
Campaign files for the primary campaign, stored in Atlanta (supplementing the search already made in response to Bob Lipshutz' subpoena);
General election records stored at 1795 Peachtree Road in Atlanta (supplementing the prior search)
Joanna Lambert;
Susan Clough
Maxie Wells;
Paul Hemmann in Atlanta;
Doug Huron;
David Loewenstein;
Ron Eastman;
Richard Harden
Bob Lipshutz.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1979

Mr. President -

Maynard Jackson called last night for you.

He said he was calling as a friend and with as much fervor as he could muster to plead with you not to lift sanctions on Rhodesia - wanted to make three points:

1) it is not majority rule - we would not be able to talk about human rights again if we allow ourselves to be fooled on this one

2) in the '80 election, Blacks will be concerned about jobs, housing, health, education and Africa --- it will be on the agenda for every candidate for Federal Office to clearly state position.

3) he asks you not to underestimate the issue. "Africa is our Israel" He wants you to stand strong - in the long run, it will pay off.

fran

cc: Hamilton
Jody
Stuart
Jack
Louie

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

May 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL CABLE Bill

SUBJECT: Reaction to May 22 Leadership breakfast

Congressman Danny Rostenkowski just called me after returning to his office after the Leadership Breakfast. What follows is as close to verbatim as I am able to reconstruct.

"I wish I had the guts to have said what I was thinking this morning. Brademas is a 'milque toast', but I respect him for leveling with the President. The President is asking for help on energy from a bunch of gutless guys who are well-meaning, but are spineless. For the next 18 months he has to be President--be tough. We are not going to take the blame unless he takes it to the people and makes them understand. I feel bad that I didn't speak up--but Bill, he's got to be tough."

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Bob Lipshutz wanted you to see
prior to 9:30 with Frank Moore

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

RE: Status of Ethics Legislation

The technical amendments to the post employment restrictions title of the Ethics in Government Act which have passed the Senate continue to encounter difficulty in the House.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Texas) has tapped what appears to be broad-based dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the legislation. He has proposed amendments which tighten certain post-employment restrictions in the Act, but also weaken the one-year "revolving door" ban on business contacts with a former agency. There appears to be a desire to moderate the impact of the Act in the House. However, Eckhardt's amendments do not in fact provide that moderation.

Eckhardt's proposed amendment to 207(b) would alter the "assistance in representing" provision and put scientists and educators in jeopardy when they return to the private sector and supervise areas that involve government contracts and grants. It would also broaden all restrictions by making the prohibition apply to broad areas of programs and regulations rather than to the narrow matters now covered. We are opposing Eckhardt's amendments to 207(b) because they are unnecessarily restrictive, negate Department of Justice policies of many years standing and would drive many honest and competent Federal employees out of office if enacted.

Rep. George Danielson, manager for the Administration-supported amendments, has insisted that compromises with Rep. Eckhartd, key Republican opponents of tough ethics legislation and certain Democrats are necessary if the needed technical amendments are to pass the House. Accordingly, we are not objecting to the following two amendments negotiated by Rep. Danielson:

-- Amend 207(d) to allow the Director, OGE to limit the one-year ban on contacts with a former agency to portions of that agency instead of the entire agency, where different portions of the agency perform distinctly different functions. For example,

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a former employee of FDA would be permitted to contact HEW, but not FDA, during the one-year no contact ban.

-- Amend 207 by adding Subsection(e) which would exempt from the one-year ban established by Subsection(c) any person who is an elected official or full-time employee of a State or local government, or of any institution of higher education, or of any non-profit medical or research facility.

Rep. Danielson feels that adoption of, and Administration support for, these amendments is necessary if we are to get the bill out of the House. Although the two amendments are not insignificant, they do not destroy the overall impact of 207(c), and in some respects will enable the OGE to ensure that employees throughout the government are treated equally.

Tomorrow, Rep. Danielson will ask the House Rules Committee to adopt a rule allowing the House to vote on each of the three amendments described above. Rep. Eckhardt will attempt to have his amendment to 207(b) linked with the two amendments supported by Rep. Danielson in an effort to piggy-back his amendment through the House. If the rule is adopted, two-thirds of the House must adopt a rule permitting the House to take up the legislation the same day.

Presumably, a House-Senate conference will take place to resolve differences between the House amendments and the Senate amendments. The conference may present an opportunity to moderate the impact of the House amendments.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

23 May 79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

2204

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
LYNN DAFT

SUBJECT: Dairy Policy

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 increased the minimum price support level for milk from 75 percent of parity to 80 percent of parity. That authority expires in September. In the absence of new legislation, the minimum price support would revert to 75 percent, the level provided by permanent authority. There is strong support within the Congress to maintain an 80 percent minimum. The House Agriculture Committee is expected to mark-up a bill within the next few days, perhaps later this week. This memorandum evaluates the major options before us and asks for your decision regarding the Administration's position.

BACKGROUND

Role of Support Price: As you know, the government supports dairy prices by establishing prices at which it offers to buy butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk. In a normal year, small stocks of these products are accumulated during the heavy production months in the spring and summer with a stabilizing impact on the market. Some of these stocks go to government feeding programs and to aid hungry people overseas. The rest is offered for sale in the market at 105 percent of the purchase price. (We recently changed sell-back policy from 110 percent to 105 percent to facilitate the movement of stocks back into the market.) Normally, prices of dairy products increase in the fall and winter, and limited amounts of government stocks can be moved back into the market then, again with a price stabilizing effect.

Milk production is generally sensitive to economic incentives, and the implications of shifts from shortage to surplus conditions are significant. Our production is so large -- about 125 billion pounds of milk each year -- that even a small percentage surplus or shortfall means sharp changes in consumer expenditures, prices, and government purchases.

Historically, Federal price supports have played a major part in establishing the level of economic incentive for the industry. They set the floor under milk prices -- even in years when market prices are above supports most of the time, those prices fall seasonally in the spring when production is heaviest. In most years, they fall to support levels for 3 or 4 months. As a result, these support levels have an important impact on dairy producers' price expectations and production decisions. The relationship between market prices and support prices is shown in Chart 1.

Tight Supply: Economic incentives for milk production have been strong for more than a year. High hamburger and beef prices appear to be the main reason production response has been so low. Milk producers have very attractive alternative markets for dairy cows. Cull cows that sold for $250 two years ago now bring over $500. And, culling would have been even heavier except for the fact that producing dairy cows are also selling at extremely high prices. Fairly old cows that can be expected to produce well for only another 3 or 4 years can bring as much as $1,500.

Retail Prices: Dairy product prices at retail have increased rapidly for several months, rising 12.4 percent over the past year. During the past year, dairy products accounted for 1.2 percent of the increase in the all foods index and 0.2 percent of the increase in the CPI. These increases have been generally due to market forces, and not the result of program decisions.

Future Prices: The USDA projects that market prices will be above support price levels at 80 percent of parity this fall, and probably into early 1981. But these projections also show a significant chance that by April 1, 1981, support prices will be holding market prices above market clearing levels and we could begin accumulating significant surpluses of dairy products. This assumes continued economic growth at the rate observed over the past 2 years. An economic downturn will reduce demand for dairy products and increase the likelihood of surplus production. Similarly, increases expected over the next 2 years would be largely from market forces. If farm to retail margins did not change, price supports at 80 percent of parity would result in annual retail price increases of 8.6 percent; supports at 75 percent of parity could lead to retail price increases of 7.6 percent annually. However, we also project that holding supports as low as 75 percent of parity for 2 years could subsequently lead to retail price increases because of an inadequate supply response.

Risk of Stocks Buildup: Despite the current tight market, there are several reasons why stocks could rebuild. First, dairy herds are now heavily culled because high hamburger and cull cow prices made it profitable to do so. This reduces current production, but increases potential production, as heifers with higher production potential come into the herd. Increased production could result in 1980, but more probably in the spring and summer of 1981. Second, USDA studies show that price supports at 80 percent of parity will continue to provide very strong economic incentives to producers. Both market prices and price supports are estimated to exceed cost of production by widening margins by 1981. Finally, any downturn in the economy will reduce demand for dairy products and increase the chances of over-production.

The magnitude of the potential stocks buildup USDA projects for 1981 is even more uncertain that the timing, for the same reasons. Historically, such buildups are rapid and costly. The last large buildup of CCC stocks occurred in 1976-77 at a cost of $721 million. CCC expenditures for the dairy programs in 1978-79 are now projected to be $285 million, and in 1981, about $418 million.

Summary: In summary, we expect the current situation to remain unchanged during much of 1980. Market prices will remain above support prices at 80 percent of parity with supply relatively tight, and demand quite strong. However, as we move further into the future, the odds are strong that the situation will reverse. The probability of a substantial surge in production and a sharp increase in CCC purchases of dairy products increases as long as strong economic incentives to increase production continue. Thus, if supports are set too low this fall and next, production response may be too low and prices high over the intermediate term and unstable in the long term. Yet, if supports are rigidly tied to 80 percent of parity, dairy farmers may overproduce and government purchases and costs may increase sharply during the early 1980's.

OPTIONS

The Food and Agricultural Policy Working Group has identified three options:

(1) Oppose any extension of the current 80 percent of parity minimum, allowing authority to revert to the permanent legislation that provides for a 75 percent of parity minimum.

(2) Support a 2-year extension of the 80 percent of parity minimum, but only with an "escape hatch" in case CCC stocks become excessive.

(3) Support a simple 2-year extension of the current 80 percent of parity minimum.

ANALYSIS OF THE OPTIONS

To oppose extension of the current 80 percent of parity minimum (Option 1), would invite an all-out fight with the Congress. A threat of veto might keep the Congress from acting, but we doubt it. The current program is very popular on the Hill. Furthermore, with the current supply situation it is generally agreed that prices equivalent to 80 percent of parity are required in the near future to ensure that we have ample milk production. As a result, 80 percent of parity cannot be challenged on inflationary grounds, at least not in the near-term.

The Congressional Budget Office recently released a study that is being interpreted by Congress to show that price supports based on 80 percent of parity are about the minimum required to stabilize dairy prices and maintain adequate supplies. While we think that this interpretation is incomplete, it reinforces a view that many in Congress and the industry strongly advocate.

The Special Trade Representative points out that Administration dairy policy will affect the chances of the MTN package in Congress. That agreement modifies the cheese import program to permit about 15,000 metric tons more cheese to be imported in 1980. That is roughly equivalent to 275 million pounds of milk on the domestic market. It could reduce incomes for milk producers by as much as $50-60 million by lowering prices about 5 cents per cwt. for manufactured milk -- a little over .5 percent of last year's price. That compares with average increases in farm milk prices of about 8.1 percent per year since 1970, and with the 9 percent increase in supports over the past 6 months. Although the economic implications of the agreement are small for them, the dairy industry will be opposed to the MTN because the implications are negative. Key dairy supporters on the Senate Finance Committee (including both Nelson and Dole) will surely hold the MTN hostage to the milk parity bill.

Support for a simple extension of current authority (Option 3) offers the path of least political resistance, although it would be vigorously opposed by consumer and industrial user interests. They will not secure much Congressional support. However, as noted above, there is a danger that this policy could result in an excessive buildup of CCC stocks, particularly toward the end of the 2-year authority.

Given these drawbacks, we have developed a proposal (Option 2) that would extend 80 percent as a minimum support level, but with a provision that would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust supports if government purchases of dairy products increase rapidly. This probably stands the greatest chance of avoiding a tough fight in the Congress and still providing the needed flexibility.

The escape mechanism would be linked to a 12 month running total of CCC net removals of butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk. When a trigger point is reached (e.g. 350 million pounds of non-fat dry milk, or 3.5 billion pounds of butter and cheese, milk equivalent basis), the Secretary would have authority to modify any upcoming increase in supports on either the October 1 or April 1 adjustment dates. He could then set support levels below 80 percent of parity on the basis of expected trends in removals, and on cost of production.

Although Option 2 is more restrictive than the permanent authority in that it specifies the conditions that must be met to warrant a support level of less than 80 percent, in other respects it is less restrictive. At present, the support level is set once a year on October 1. Once set, this level can only be raised; it cannot be lowered. The April 1 adjustment is determined by formula. The escape mechanism contained in Option 2 would provide authority to go below 80 percent twice a year, on both April 1 and October 1. In this regard, Option 2 is less restrictive.

AGENCY POSITIONS

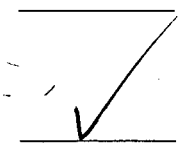
Option 1 is favored by Esther Peterson, Fred Kahn, OMB and CEA. Esther Peterson is opposed to Options 2 and 3 because they prevent consumers from benefiting from seasonally lower prices during the high production periods. She is also concerned that our analysis might have overestimated the strength of future demand and that the risk of overproduction is greater than our analysis suggests. Finally, she does not believe it wise to establish in law an "acceptable level of dairy surplus," as she believes is implied in the escape hatch mechanism.

Fred Kahn, OMB, and CEA relucantantly support Option 1 because they fear Option 2 is not sufficently flexible in terms of the timing of adjustments to prevent excessive accumulations of CCC stocks. They also believe that the symbolism of supporting legislation that keeps the minimum support higher than it would otherwise be is undesirable, from an anti-inflationary standpoint.

Option 2 is favored by USDA, Treasury, STR, CL, and DPS. These agencies feel that this approach would provide essentially all the flexibility we require to administer a cost-effective program but without the very serious political liability implied in Option 1. They argue that politically, it would be very difficult to explain an Administration position that did not favor an 80 percent minimum. This is particularly true in that the economics of the immediate situation also suggest that an 80 percent support level is needed.

Option 3 is favored by the Vice President. He notes that the inflationary effects of a straight 80 percent of parity minimum are negligible, given the current tight market, and that the budget exposure associated with a buildup of CCC stocks is on the order of $200 million. He feels that if we insist on flexibility or oppose an 80 percent of minimum outright, we will face a long and debilitating fight in the Congress. The Vice President feels that it will be extremely difficult to explain to farmers why added discretion is needed since they will take it as a signal that when their market prices soften and they need protection the most, we will pull back on our commitment to an 80 percent support level. He argues strongly against use of a veto threat in seeking Option 2, noting that it would "dominate the headlines in farm states and erase any good will you might expect to receive for selecting a basic 80 percent path." He believes that support of Option 1 would result in a bitter fight that would inevitably result in a veto, could jeopardiize the MTN, and would hurt us politically in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

DECISION



Option 1 -- Oppose extension of 80 percent minimum (Esther Peterson, Fred Kahn, CEA, OMB)

Option 2 -- 80 percent minimum with flexibility (USDA, Treasury, STR, CL, DPS)

_____ Option 3 -- Straight 80 percent minimum (Vice President)

During the interagency deliberations of this issue, some participants argued that should you accept Option 2, we should threaten to veto a straight 80 percent minimum bill. Most, if not all of those who argued for using veto threat, are proponents of Option 1. They reasoned that our chances of getting the flexibility contained in Option 2 were minimal,

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if we did not use this threat. We believe that threatening use of a veto over this matter would be a serious mistake. You will almost certainly get an 80 percent parity bill on your desk, particularly with dairy state Senators up for re-election in 1980 and with market prices likely to exceed support prices for some time. To take the position now that it will be vetoed unless you receive the flexible authority you probably will not get, makes no sense politically or substantively. As noted above, the Vice President feels the same, as does Secretary Bergland.

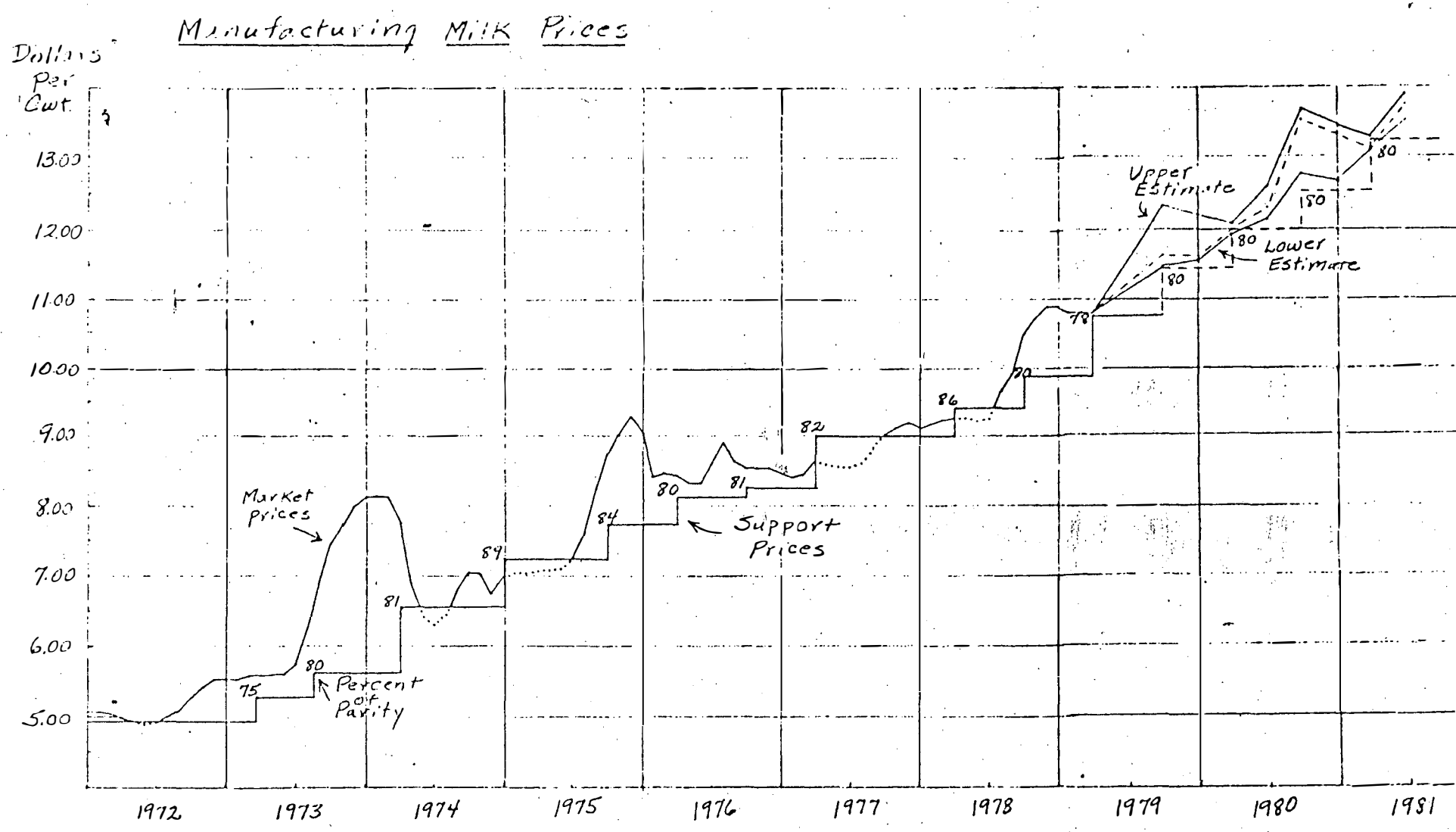
DECISION

✓ Do not threaten a veto (USDA, Vice President, DPS)

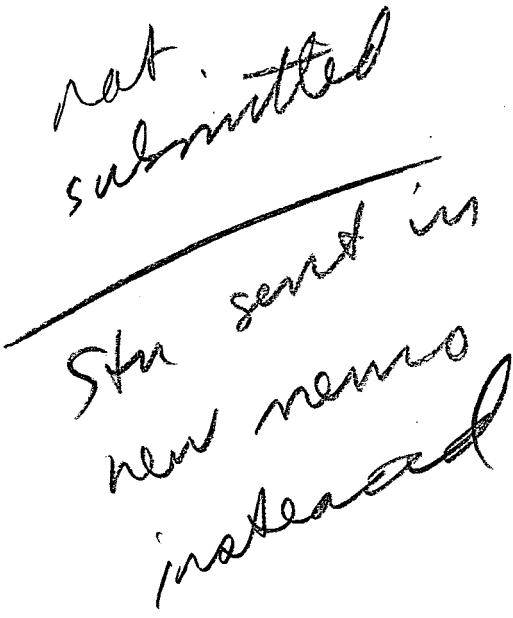
_____ Threaten a veto

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CHART I


Manufacturing Milk Prices
Dollars Per Cwt.
13.00
12.00
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
Market Prices
Support Prices
Percent of Parity
Upper Estimate
Lower Estimate
75
80
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
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	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

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	EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

		VICE PRESIDENT
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		FIRST LADY
		GAMMILL
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		LINDER
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
LYNN DAFT

SUBJECT: Dairy Policy

In the attached memorandum, Acting Secretary of Agriculture Jim Williams describes three options regarding an Administration position on pending dairy price support legislation.

This is one of the more important farm policy decisions you will make this year. As you know, this issue is of major interest in the North Central states and in the Northeast. There is strong support within the Congress to maintain an 80 percent of parity minimum. Economically, this presents little near-term threat but could result in excessive CCC purchases by mid-1981, shortly before the authority would expire. Politically, it would be very difficult to explain an Administration position that did not favor an 80 percent minimum.

For these reasons, and others cited in the attached, we recommend option 2, extension of the current 80 percent minimum with authority to drop below this should CCC stocks become excessive. However, rather than identifying you with the snap-back provision, we recommend that Secretary Bergland argue strongly for it but not threaten a veto on this point. We fear that threatening a veto in your name, or the Administration's name, would cancel-out most of the political advantage of supporting an 80 percent minimum.

You will definitely get an 80 percent parity bill on your desk, particularly with dairy state Senators up for reelection in 1980 and with market prices likely to exceed support prices for some time. To take the position now that it will be vetoed unless you receive the flexible authority you almost certainly will not get, makes no sense politically or substantively.

We should fight hard for this flexibility but be prepared to sign a bill without it. We should not start drawing veto lines in the sand this early.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

May 17, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Dairy Price Support Policy

I have been asked to testify next Tuesday, May 22, on milk price support legislation before the House Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry. The Subcommittee has under consideration several bills to mandate a specified minimum price support level for milk.

In the absence of Congressional action, the October 1 price support level could be established under permanent authority anywhere between 75 and 90 percent of the parity price for milk. The measure that is likely to pass the Congress would require the October 1, 1979 and 1980, support price to be established between 80 and 90 percent of the parity price for milk.

For several months, USDA has chaired an interagency review of our dairy price support policies and legislative alternatives on minimum support levels. Three basic options have emerged in this process:

1. I can tell the Congress that we must have maximum flexibility, that we need no new authority, and that any bill that mandates supports above 75 percent of parity will be vetoed.

2. I can tell the Congress that we will accept an extension of the 80 percent of parity minimum, but I must have an "escape hatch" in case the program begins to get into trouble, and that we will veto a straight extension of current 80 percent of parity minimum.

3. I can tell the Congress that we will accept a straight extension of the current 80 percent of parity minimum for two years (through 1981).

These options reflect different levels of concern regarding:

- The risk of inadequate production response and high market prices for milk.

- The risk of over-adequate production response and sharp increases in government purchases, stocks and expenditures for the dairy program over the near and intermediate term, with significant inflationary impacts both from prices supported at unnecessarily high levels and from government costs.

- The inadequacy of a parity-based formula for the determination of dairy price support levels, the adequacy of cost of production as an alternative approach and the speed with which alternatives can be prepared, acted upon by the Congress and implemented by the Administration.

- The legislative strategy which offers the greatest chance of achieving the flexibility to depart from either the semi-annual or the annual adjustment to 80 percent of parity, should that be necessary to deal with possible problems with the program.

Risk of Stocks Buildup

Options 1 and 2 recognize the potential of a significant stocks buildup during the next 2 years, with rapidly increasing government expenditures for the dairy program. In addition, option 2 recognizes the current poor production response and tight supplies projected for the remainder of 1979 and part of 1980. Option 3 implies that any stocks buildup will not be abnormally great.

We project that market prices will be above support price levels at 80 percent of parity this fall, and probably for the first 3 of the 4 adjustment points over the next 2 years. But these projections show a significant chance that by April 1, 1981, support prices will be holding market prices above market clearing levels and we will be accumulating significant surpluses of dairy products. These projections assume continued economic growth at the rates observed over the past 2 years. An economic downturn will reduce demand for dairy products and increase the likelihood of surplus production.

The government supports dairy prices by establishing prices at which it offers to buy butter, cheese and non-fat dry milk. In a normal year, small stocks of these products are accumulated during the heavy production months in the spring and summer with a stabilizing impact on the market. Some of these stocks go to government feeding programs and to aid hungry people overseas. The rest is offered for sale in the market at 105 percent of the purchase price. (We recently changed sellback policy from 110 percent to 105 percent to facilitate the movement of stocks back into the market.) Normally, prices of dairy products increase in the fall and winter, and limited amounts of government stocks can be moved back into the market then, again with a price stabilizing effect.

Milk production tends to be very sensitive to economic incentives, and the implications of shifts from shortage to surplus conditions are significant. Our production is so large--about 125 billion pounds of milk each year--that even a small percentage surplus or shortfall means sharp changes in consumer expenditures, prices and government purchases.

Federal price supports play a major part in establishing the level of economic incentive for the industry. They set the floor under milk prices--even in years when market prices are above supports most of the time, they fall seasonally in the spring when production is heaviest. In most years they fall to support levels for 3 or 4 months. As a result, dairy policy is a very important factor in dairy producers' price expectations for the future and has very important impacts on production decisions. A chart showing the strong relationship between market prices and support prices is attached. (Attachment A)

When support levels are too high, over time we tend to have milk production rising more rapidly than consumption and government purchases of dairy

products exceed sales and donations. Surplus stocks accumulate and program costs increase sharply. A 2 percent surplus in production can mean an increase in CCC costs of $360 million at today's support levels.

Maintaining support levels that are too low can also be troublesome. Production shortfalls follow and cause high prices. A 2 percent shortfall can lead to a 6 to 8 percent increase in prices on top of seasonal changes and can cost consumers $350-$400 million. And, production shortfalls can happen even when dairy producers have relatively strong production incentives. The current situation is just such a case.

Economic incentives for milk production have been strong for more than a year. The value of 100 pounds of milk now exceeds the value of 100 pounds of dairy feed concentrates by well over $5—a record margin. That margin increased by more than 25 percent during 1978--and is still climbing rapidly. However, instead of surplus milk production, we have tight supplies.

The USDA May 11 production reports shows production to date in 1979 to be at just the 1978 level. However, we expect around a 1 percent increase in demand this year, and, as a result, continued very strong dairy product prices.

High hamburger and beef prices appear to be the main reason production response has been so low. Milk producers have very attractive alternative markets for dairy cows. Cull cows that sold for $250 two years ago now bring over $500. And, culling would have been even heavier except for the fact that producing dairy cows are also selling at extremely high prices. Fairly old cows that can be expected to produce well for only another 3 or 4 years can bring as much as $1,500.

The current low production response makes future estimates of production and prices even more than normally uncertain. As long as producers have such attractive alternative market prices for cows, policy steps that reduce expectations about next year's prices could lead to more severe culling this fall, and to both higher milk prices and more price instability over the intermediate term. To hold herd culling at normal levels this fall will probably require relatively high support prices and price expectations on the part of dairy producers.

Last April 1, we made the minimum adjustment authorized by the current law. It brought the support price up to the market price just as we entered the period when milk production rises seasonally. This means that the support price will prevent any seasonal price decline this spring and summer.

Dairy product prices at retail have increased rapidly for several months. In March dairy prices were up 6.7 percent for the most recent 6 months, and 12.4 percent over the past year. Each 10 percent increase in dairy prices increases the all foods price index by .93 percent and the consumer price index by .17 percent. During the past year, dairy products accounted for 1.2 percent of the increase in the all foods index and 0.2 percent of the increase in the CPI.

These increases over the past several months have been generally due to market forces, and not the result of program decisions. Similarly, increases expected over the next 2 years would be largely from market forces. If farm to retail margins did not change, price supports at 80 percent of parity would result in annual retail price increases of 8.6 percent; supports at 75 percent of parity could lead to retail price increases of 7.6 percent annually. However, we also project that holding supports as low as 75 percent of parity for 2 years could subsequently lead to retail price increases because of an inadequate supply response.

Under each of the 3 options developed by the Working Group, a determination concerning price support levels would be made 4 times over the next 2 years. Annual adjustments based on parity could be made October 1, 1979, and October 1, 1980. Semi-annual adjustments could be made on April 1, 1980, and April 1, 1981.

By October 1, 1979, the 80 percent of parity price will be about 4-7 percent above the current (April 1) support price. (The support price was equivalent to 78 percent of parity on April 1.) However, we project that the market price would be about $11.65, about 82 percent of parity on October 1, 1979.

We expect about the same situation during much of 1980. Our projections indicate that it is very likely that market prices will be higher than support prices at 80 percent of parity with supply relatively tight, and demand quite strong.

However, as we move further into the future, the odds are strong that the situation will reverse. The probability of a substantial surge in production and a sharp increase in CCC purchases of dairy products increases as long as strong economic incentives to increase production continue. Demand for dairy products is very sensitive to overall economic conditions and any weakening of demand would amplify any increase in CCC purchases.

These projections have led to a substantial dual concern. If supports are set too low this fall and next, production response may be too low and prices high over the intermediate term and unstable in the long term. And, if supports are rigidly tied to 80 percent of parity dairy farmers may overproduce and government purchases and costs may increase sharply during the early 1980's.

Our concern over possible poor production response in the future is based on the poor response we see this year. It will likely continue as long as cull cow prices are cyclically high--probably through 1980.

Our concern about overproduction has 3 sources. Dairy herds are now heavily culled because high hamburger and cull cow prices made it profitable to do so. This reduced production temporarily, but increases potential production later on, as heifers with higher production potential come into the herd. Increased production could result in 1980, but more probably will be seen in the spring and summer of 1981.

And, USDA studies show that price supports at 80 percent of parity will continue to provide very strong economic incentives to producers. Both market prices and price supports are estimated to exceed cost of production by widening margins by 1981.

Finally, any downturn in the economy will reduce demand for dairy products and increase the chances of over-production.

The magnitude of the potential stocks buildup USDA projects for 1981 is even more uncertain than the timing, for the same reasons. Historically, such buildups are rapid and costly. CCC expenditures for the dairy programs in 1978-79 are now projected to be $285 million, and in 1981, about $418 million, including about $365 million for normal domestic and foreign food assistance commitments, filled either from current purchases or from existing stocks. The last large buildup of CCC stocks occurred in 1976-77. CCC expenditures for dairy products that year were $721 million. Budget exposure for the same level of purchases now is somewhat greater because support levels are expected to be about 50 percent higher by 1981 than they were in 1976-77. If 1981 CCC removals were the 4.6 billion pounds (milk equivalent) the upper USDA projection shows for that year, CCC expenditures would rise to $675 million. If production and CCC purchases are at the low end of the range in 1981, purchases will be 1.9 billion pounds and expenditures $283 million.

Adequacy of Parity as a Standard for Dairy Price Supports

There is agreement among the members of the Working Group on Food and Agricultural Policy that the current parity measure is an inadequate guide in operating the program. They agree that the key guides to milk price support decisions should be the cost of producing milk and the quantities of dairy products owned and likely to be owned by the government at alternative support price levels.

In spite of that, we probably should not shift entirely away from parity to cost of production and program performance without further evaluation and a substantial transition period. We have some current information on the cost of producing dairy products, but we will not conduct a new, comprehensive cost of production study until next year. Until that study is complete, the 1975 study (updated) is our most current. It is probably too far out of date to use as the basis for the October 1, 1979, price support decision.

There are several concerns about changing the basis for dairy price supports. Cost of production estimates for milk production are heavily weighted by feed costs. As a result, there is some concern that such an index may be much less stable than the parity index.

Because we do not now compute cost of production for the purpose of determining price support levels, we cannot be sure exactly how such a system would work.

As a result, I do not recommend that we shift to a cost of production basis now. Instead, we should continue to use parity for 2 more years. In the meantime, we will prepare cost of production estimates and test

their performance so that we can recommend a change to that basis in 1981, if it proves to be appropriate to do so.

A description of problems with the parity index is attached. (Attachment B)

Legislative Strategy

While it would appear that I would have considerably more flexibility to manage the dairy program under permanent legislation than under a measure that mandates a minimum support price of 80 percent of the parity price for milk, I believe that is not the case.

If we revert to permanent legislation, supports cannot legally be lowered during each marketing year unless the parity price index falls. Once set on October 1, they can only be raised. Thus, authority to go below 80 percent of parity under permanent legislation would apply only on October 1, 1979, or October 1, 1980.

Price support levels are very important economic incentives to milk producers even when milk prices are above support levels for most of the year. Farmers expect that milk prices will be at support levels during the months when they have the most milk to sell. In view of the current poor production response at a time when economic incentives for milk production are very strong, I probably will be forced to establish price support minimums this fall at very near 80 percent of parity in order to assure adequate milk supplies next year. To do otherwise, in the judgement of our analysts, could risk overculling of dairy herds this fall and winter.

In that case, under permanent legislation I would have to adjust prices on April 1, 1980, on the basis of the six month change in the prices paid index--the semi-annual adjustment. Since the requirement for semi-annual adjustments is in the 1977 farm bill and does not expire this fall, the only way I can get authority to modify any semi-annual adjustments is to work for new legislative authority.

Similarly, our projections show tight supplies and high market prices likely for October 1, 1980.

However, by April of 1981 when I expect to need flexibility to not make the full semi-annual adjustment in order to avoid problems with the program, I would lack that flexibility under permanent legislation, unless supports had been held below 80 percent in October 1980.

To revert to basic law and get authority to set minimum supports between 75 and 90 percent of parity, it would probably be necessary to veto a bill extending current 80 percent minimums for two more years.

A statement that you will veto a measure that mandates a minimum 80 percent of parity price support for 2 or more years may keep the Congress from acting. It is my judgement, however, that even the threat of a veto would not keep the Congress from passing such a bill.

Some of your advisors believe that a veto would be a plus, given the inflation problem. Others, recalling the importance of dairy interests and their support in dairy states believe it would be a minus.

If we propose to fight for authority to set supports at 75 percent of parity but do not propose to hold them there, the issue becomes tactical and political. It would require a bruising fight to return to the 75 percent price support floor, and I believe the Administration would suffer damage in leading dairy states. If we engage in that fight and then act administratively to maintain supports at or near 80 percent in 1980, we risk adverse reaction from consumers for not moving more vigorously to hold dairy product prices at lower levels.

The Congressional Budget Office recently released a study of dairy policy that is being interpreted by Congress to show that price supports based on 80 percent of parity are about the minimum required to stabilize dairy prices and maintain adequate supplies. While we think that this interpretation is incomplete, it reinforces a view many in Congress and the industry strongly advocate.

The Special Trade Representative points out that Administration dairy policy will affect the chances of the MTN package in Congress. That agreement modifies the cheese import program to permit about 15,000 metric tons more cheese to be imported in 1980. That is roughly equivalent to 275 million pounds of milk on the domestic market. It could reduce incomes for milk producers by as much as $50-60 million by lowering prices about 5 cents per cwt. for manufactured milk--a little over .5 percent of last year's price. That compares with average increases in farm milk prices of about 8.1 percent per year since 1970, and with the 9 percent increase in supports over the past 6 months.

Although the economic implications of the agreement are small for them, the dairy industry will be opposed to the MTN because the implications are negative. However, the intensity and effectiveness of that opposition may depend on our dairy policy.

In any event, if we threaten to veto a dairy bill with an 80 percent minimum support level, it is virtually certain, in my view, that the sponsors will combine the dairy bill with other measures that we support and need. Candidates are the legislation to remove the cap on food stamp expenditures and reduce error rates; our proposal to establish a food aid reserve so that we can fully honor our food aid commitments when supplies are tight; the measure to replace disaster programs with a comprehensive crop insurance program; legislation to authorize a sugar program or to ratify the International Sugar Agreement.

Another alternative is a proposal that would extend 80 percent as a minimum support level, but with a provision that would permit me to adjust supports if government purchases of dairy products increase rapidly. This probably stands the greatest chance of avoiding a tough fight and still getting the flexibility I need.

I would propose to compute a 12 month running total of CCC net removals of butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk. When a trigger point is reached (e.g. 350 million pounds of non-fat dry milk, or 3.5 billion pounds of butter and cheese, milk equivalent basis), I would have authority to modify any upcoming increase in supports, on either the October 1 or April 1 adjustment date. I would consider setting support levels below 80 percent of parity on the basis of expected trends in removals, and on cost of production. (A description of the way such a provision would work is attached.) (Attachment C)

Finally, a third option is a straight extension of 80 percent of parity minimums for 2 more years. This would be most satisfactory for the industry. However, such a proposal will surely be opposed vigorously by consumer representatives and would be the option most likely to result in excessive stock accumulation.

Under all options, we would make it plain that we intend to rely increasingly upon production cost data to guide dairy price support determinations, and expect to propose a cost of production standard to replace the parity price standard in 1981.

I should also warn you that this may not be the only dairy issue we ask you to resolve this year. Some of your advisers are interested in making major changes in the milk marketing order system.

Decision

_____ Option 1 -- Tell the Congress that we need no new authority and that I will veto any bill that mandates minimum supports above 75 percent of parity. (Esther Peterson, Kahn and CEA)*

_____ Option 2 -- Tell the Congress that we will accept an extension of 80 percent of parity minimum supports for 2 years, provided we have an escape hatch in case the program begins to get in trouble, and that I will veto a straight extension of the current 80 percent minimum. (USDA; Treasury; OMB; STR)

_____ Option 3 -- Tell the Congress that we will accept a straight extension of the current 80 percent of parity minimums for 2 years (through 1981).

Jim Williams

JIM WILLIAMS
Acting Secretary

Attachments

* See page 9 for Kahn/CEA comment.

Kahn/Schultze Comment:

We are voting for Option 1 reluctantly because we believe the escape hatch in Option 2 is not sufficiently flexible to prevent excessive outlays for CCC accumulation of stocks. Specifically, the limitation of the times when adjustments in the parity formula can be made to April 1 and October 1 will make it impossible for Agriculture to reduce the support levels at the very times the trigger level is likely to be exceeded -- i.e., during the flush production seasons.

Without an effective escape hatch in Option 2, the symbolism of failing to take an action when it is clearly necessary to hold down budgetary costs or to restrain inflation will work against us next year when we may need it most.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS

Among the options presented to you for decision, I recommend option three -- a straight two year extension of the 80 percent parity minimum.

This is not a decision of overwhelming economic importance, nor are the inflation arguments entirely on the side of lower support levels. Our problem today stems largely from the fact that production has not kept pace with demand for dairy products. For some time USDA has been anticipating that milk production would increase as a result of the current strong market incentives. Nonetheless, the latest (May 11) USDA report shows production slightly below last year's level. Total milk cows are off 1% from last year and off 2% from 1977. In this climate it is important that producers be encouraged to make investments in rebuilding their herds and it is critical that they have confidence that the economic outlook will be favorable over the intermediate as well as the near term.

USDA's concern about the need for flexibility to depart from 80% of parity was based in part on the expectation that production would recover more quickly than was suggested in the latest report. The data are unfortunately not as firm as we would like, but the USDA economic model suggests that the potential inflation impact of a straight 80% minimum is probably well beneath .1 percent on the CPI in 1981. The FY 81 budget exposure appears to be on the order of $200 million, under an 80% of parity minimum compared with a flexible 80% approach.

An extension of the current 80% minimum would still provide discretion to deal with the stocks problem. While existing law mandates that supports be at 80% on October 1 of each year, there is flexibility to make a smaller semi-annual adjustment on April 1. This year, for example, that flexibility was used and price supports are currently at 78% of parity. USDA anticipates that the greatest risk of stock accumulations will occur not on October 1 of 1979 or 1980, but in April of 1981. The discretion provided through a simple extension could be used at that time.

It is extremely difficult to explain to farmers why added discretion is needed. I believe they will take it as a signal that when their market prices soften and they need protection the most, we intend to pull back on our commitment to an 80% support level.

While it could be embarrassing to your anti-inflation advisors, a decision to extend the current 80% minimum would be a one day story. In contrast, if we insist on flexibility, we will face a long and debilitating fight in the Congress, and the inevitability that this decision will become entangled in the politics of the MTN. We could be forced toward a more visible and embarrassing compromise later on. For these reasons, I believe strongly that we should put this issue behind us.

Many of your advisors, including Secretary Bergland, are urging a flexible 80% of parity option coupled with a veto threat. I strongly believe that it would be a mistake to announce a veto threat now.

On the merits, this issue is too close to call, and the economic justification too weak to warrant a veto threat. If the word "veto" is included in the Secretary's testimony or mentioned at any point in the hearings, it will dominate the headlines in farm states and erase any good will you might expect to receive for selecting a basic 80% path.

A veto threat now removes the incentives for the Committees to negotiate, and will create a strong temptation to include an 80% dairy floor in a broader and more inflationary farm bill. If a threat is ultimately needed, this question can be reconsidered after we have had an opportunity to gauge the Congressional and political reaction to the Department's proposals.

Should you decide that a tough stance is needed, I would strongly urge that you instruct the Secretary to express his own feeling that an 80% bill without flexibility would not be acceptable to him. He should not predict a veto but say that he would recommend against Presidential signature.

In considering a flexible 80% option, I also believe that any proposal for added discretion should be drawn in a way that minimizes the fear of farmers that we are undercutting the basic program. This could be done by reviewing stock trends over a two or three year rather than a 12 month period.

In summary, as a first preference, I would recommend that we go with a straight extension of the 80% minimum. If you believe that flexibility is needed, I would at all costs recommend that you reject the veto threat.

Finally, from every standpoint a 75% of parity floor would be a serious mistake. For all of the flaws in the parity formula, no one has identified an alternative that we can seriously propose, support with adequate current data, explain to the Congress and expect to implement in October 1979. A bitter fight for the right to set supports as low as 75% of parity inevitably requiring a veto, could hurt our efforts to lower consumer prices by expanding milk production. It could jeopardize the MTN in the Senate Finance Committee and place us in the terribly embarrassing position of eventually having to compromise with Bob Dole. We would pay a political penalty we cannot afford in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other crucial states. Even though the circumstances are different, we would have great difficulty explaining our criticism of President Ford for vetoing an 85% of parity bill if we launched a major battle for the right to fall to 75% of parity. And even if we prevailed in the Congress after a divisive and costly fight, that short term advantage would be more than offset by the costs. I understand that none of your advisors seriously believe that supports should be held as low as 75% of parity in 1980. After the fight this would take, I think we would pay a price among consumers next year for following the best advice of USDA's experts in setting the support level at or near 80%.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 10, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ESTHER PETERSON E.P.

SUBJECT: Dairy Price Supports

Dairy prices are up more than 12 percent over the past year -- a contribution of 0.2 percentage points to the overall CPI. Even crude oil decontrol will add no more than that to the CPI annually from 1980 to 1982.

Though only a portion of last year's dairy price increases can be traced to price supports, the current support levels will prevent consumers from benefiting from seasonally lower prices over the next several months.

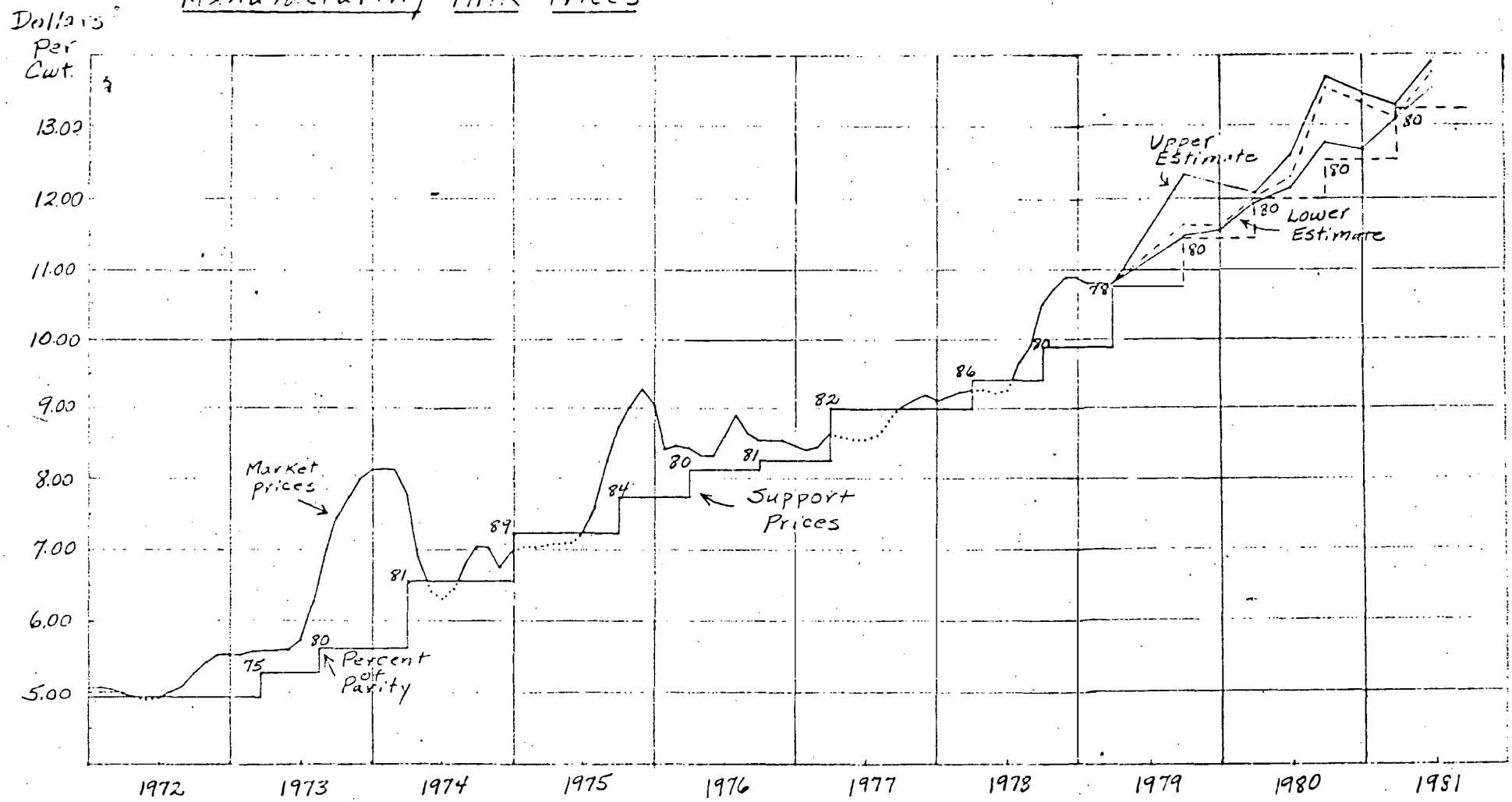
Two of the options before you, we believe, would virtually assure a repeat of this year's dairy price inflation experience. Option III is an extension of the present law and would give us no flexibility to protect the consumer from artificially inflated dairy prices. Option II, while allowing a limited escape from the rigid 80 percent parity level, offers little real improvement over the present law. Option I, which I support, would allow us to revert to basic authority -- i.e., supports at between 75 and 90 percent of parity would be set on October 1 of each year.

Options II and III, in fact, force you to ignore future inflation prospects and to make a decision now to set the October 1 support price at 80 percent of parity. Under Option 1, we can wait until October to set supports at a level consistent with our stock accumulation experience over the current flush season (April-August). Also, since dairy demand is quite sensitive to the level of overall economic activity, a support price decision made in October would reflect the best available projections of economic activity over the 1979-80 marketing year. Although USDA projections indicate excessive stocks are not likely to be a problem until 1981, they assume uninterrupted moderate growth in the economy through calendar 1981. The belief that economic growth will continue uninterrupted over that period is not widely held.

Should an economic slowdown occur, and excessive stocks accumulate in 1980 rather than 1981, Option II with its "snap-back" provision would be less flexible than the basic law. You would be forced to consider the "snap-back" in either April 1980, when Presidential primaries are held, or, more likely, in October 1980, one month before the election. I am also concerned that the "snap-back" trigger would establish in law an acceptable level of dairy surplus -- a concept which should be avoided.

ATTACHMENT A

Manufacturing Milk Prices



Adequacy of Parity

There are 3 reasons why the parity price index is inappropriate as the basic standard to use to determine dairy price support levels. First, the parity index does not take into account gains in productivity; a cost of production index does. Therefore, when productivity increases, a parity index always rises relative to a cost of production index, even if the same items were included.

And, dairy productivity has increased sharply. Milk production per cow has risen from 9,132 pounds in 1968 to 11,241 pounds in 1978, a compound annual increase of 2.1 percent. We expect significant gains in productivity to continue, but we cannot predict the rate of increase.

Second, the parity index only includes prices; a cost of production index would include both prices and quantities. Therefore, when producers buy less meal and more grain because grain prices are low relative to meal, for example, their costs rise less rapidly than indicated by a prices-only index.

Third, the parity index covers the prices paid by all farmers for all items, including family living prices, while a cost of production index covers only the items used to produce milk. It can only be coincidental when the prices paid by all farmers for all items change at the same rate as prices paid by milk producers for the things they use to produce milk.

This incongruity has helped dairy farmers with higher price supports recently because a few non-dairy items have pushed the overall index up rapidly. But, it could hurt them, too. Feed prices in the parity index have less than a fourth the weight they should have. If feed prices went up more sharply than the parity index, dairy price supports based on parity would increase more slowly than cost of production. (See attached chart.)

The feeder livestock item is a specific example of problem items in the parity index. Feeder prices have increased very rapidly in recent months, and that increase was a major reason I had to increase milk price supports by 9 percent on April 1. There is no logic in increasing the prices of fluid milk, cheese, butter and powdered milk just because the price of feeder livestock goes up, especially since sale of calves by dairy producers is a source of income rather than an item of expense. While the inclusion of feeder livestock prices in the formula has caused the most obvious distortion in recent months, it is only an illustration of the more fundamental problem.

Flexibility to Deal with Overproduction

The concept involves 2 parts. First, a reliable indicator of problems with the program, and; second, steps to be taken in response to such a problem.

The "problem" indicator could be defined in terms of price support levels in relation to some normative indicator; in terms of government stocks of dairy products; or of net removals. Of these, net removals appears to be the most sensitive and most directly related to a potential problem situation.

The price support cost of production comparison is a useful standard, but we are not now prepared with adequate data to implement it, especially on a monthly or quarterly basis. And, it has strong political opposition now.

Stocks and removals are closely related, but removals is a more sensitive measure. Net removals, by the way, is the net total of government purchases of dairy products--butter, cheese and non-fat dry milk--minus government sales for unrestricted use during the same period. When net removals exceed expected needs for donations, stocks are accumulating faster than needed for program purposes.

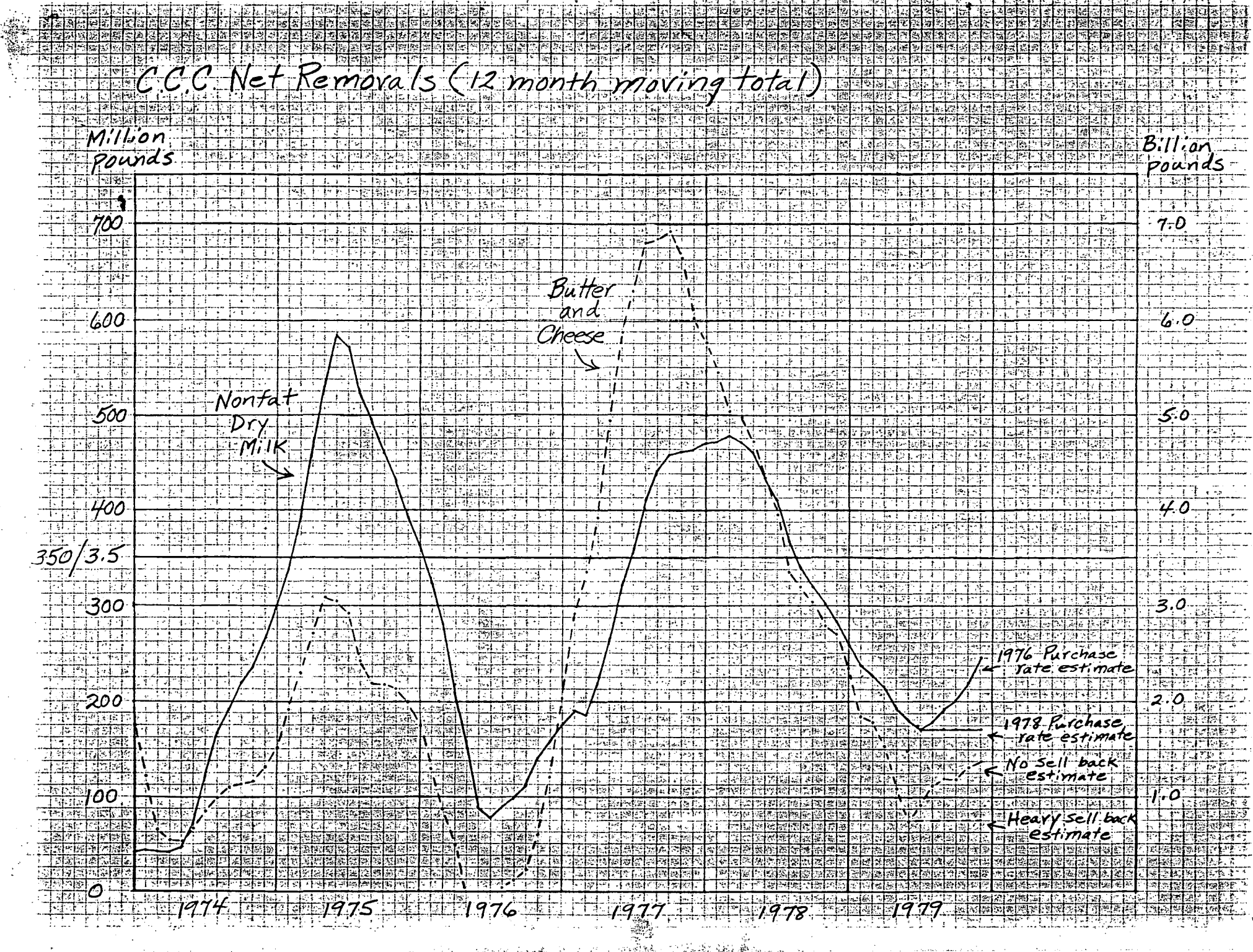
Once the measure of net removals is selected, and a 12-month running total is chosen to lessen the chance of short-term ups and downs, the remaining question is whether a single milk-equivalent standard is to be used, or whether a double butter-cheese and non-fat dry milk standard is better. The latter double trigger is better because the butter-cheese is basically a fat solids measure, while the non-fat dry milk represents an additional component of milk. Two standards are needed because the disposal of the two types of products are somewhat independent of each other.

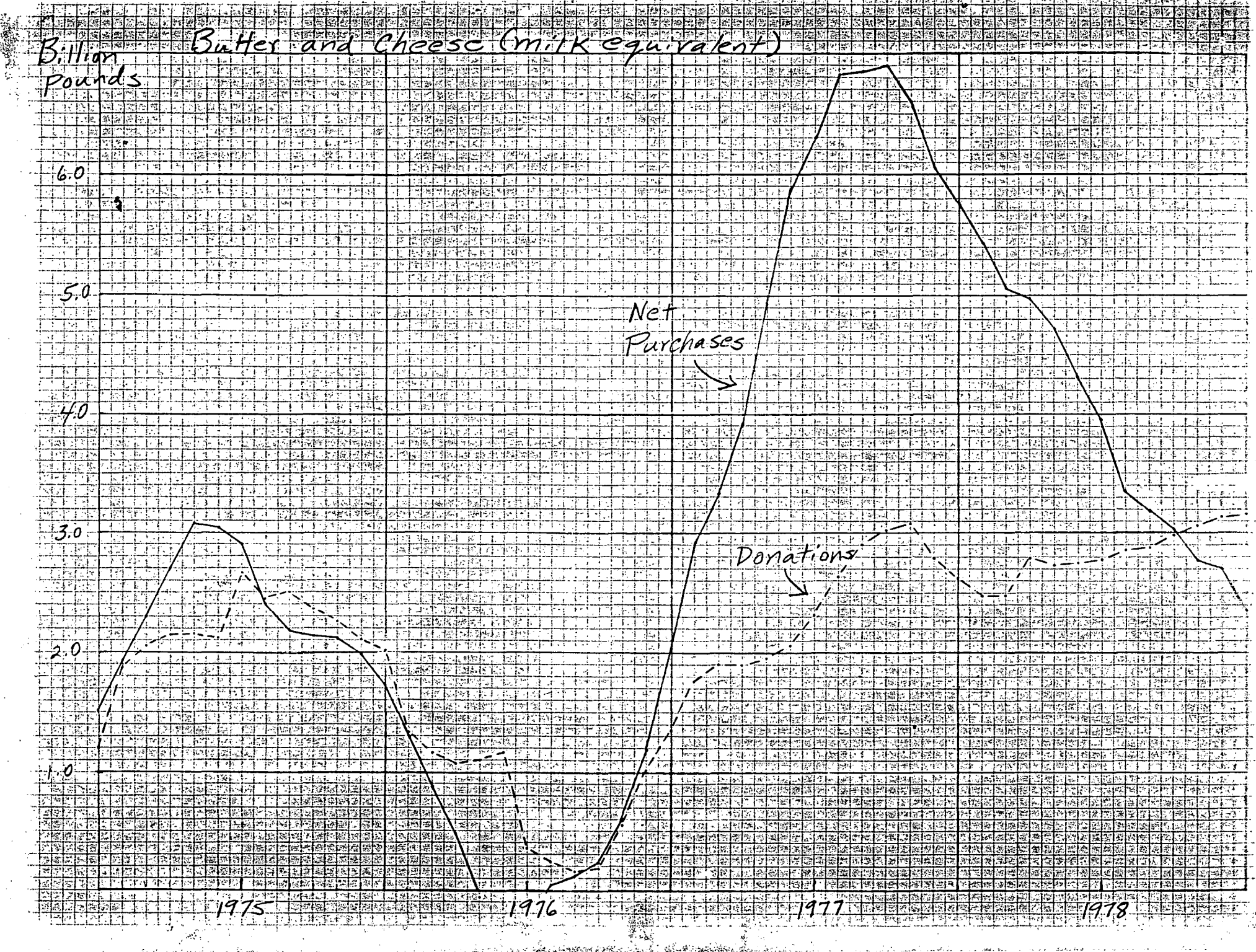
And, given the choice of net removals of butter-cheese and non-fat dry milk, a choice of the level that will be the trigger must be made. We expect to need about 3.0 billion pounds of milk equivalent butter-cheese and 270 million pounds of non-fat dry milk for donation programs. From that need, the arbitrary choice of 3.5 billion pounds of cheese-butter milk equivalent and 350 million pounds of non-fat dry milk was selected in order to provide some leeway above needs before the trigger is activated.

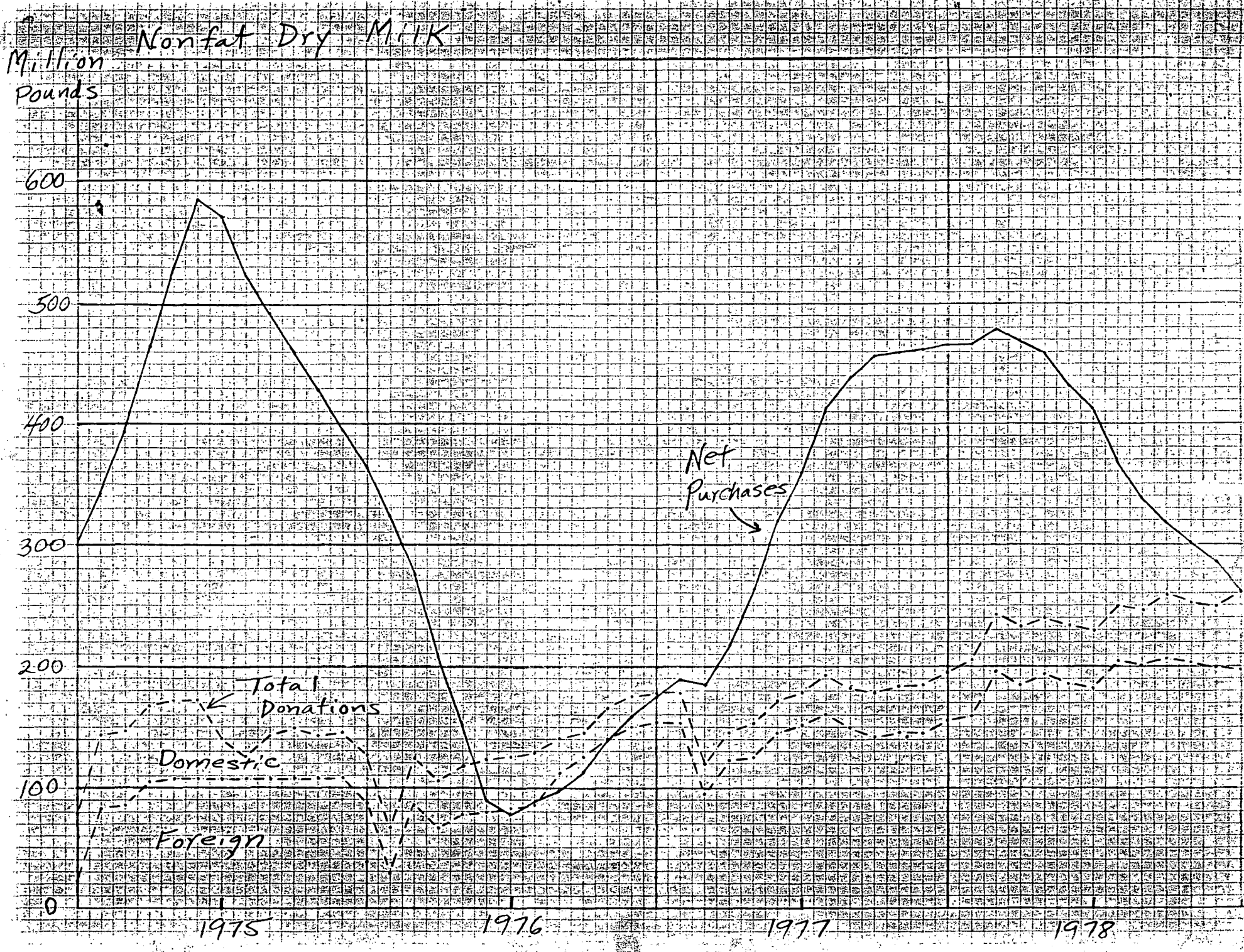
In fact, the level is not critical. In each of the 2 instances over the past 7 years when net removals of either trigger exceeded 3.5 billion or 350 million pounds, one or the other then went on to exceed 5 billion or 500 million, and almost exceeded 6 or 600 within a few months.

When the trigger is activated, the Secretary would have authority to not make all of the next adjustment that would be otherwise required by the law.

He would then decide what adjustment he would make by considering two factors. The first would be the projection of removals for the next 6-12 months. Basically, that would mean an evaluation of whether the trend is on the way up or down. Second, he would consider the price support level relative to the cost of production. If the projected increase would still be well below cost of production, as in 1976, even if removals were building we would want discretion to make most or all of the adjustment.


C.C.C. Net Removals (12 month moving total)
Million pounds
Billion pounds
700
600
500
400
350/3.5
300
200
100
0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
Butter and Cheese
Nonfat Dry Milk
1976 Purchase rate estimate
1978 Purchase rate estimate
No sell back estimate
Heavy sell back estimate
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979


Butter and Cheese (milk equivalent)
Billion Pounds
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
Net Purchases
Donations
1975
1976
1977
1978


Nonfat Dry Milk
Million Pounds
600
300
400
300
200
100
0
Net Purchases
Total Donations
Domestic
Foreign
1975
1976
1977
1978

FIVE FOR 10 COLS - 80 ROWS

C.C.C. Uncommitted Dairy Stocks

USDA-ERS

	Butter	Butter Milk Equiv.	Cheese	Cheese Milk Equiv.	Total Butter-Cheese Milk Equiv	Non-fat Dry Milk
	Million pounds	Billion pounds	Million pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Million pounds
1975						
Mar	29.4	.7	6.2	.1	.7	232.7
June	61.2	1.4	18.2	.2	1.5	439.7
Sept	—	—	1.9	*	*	458.0
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	424.8
1976						
Mar	—	—	—	—	—	375.4
June	—	—	—	—	—	392.8
Sept	—	—	—	—	—	401.1
Dec	33.9	.8	18.5	.2	.9	397.2
1977						
Mar	77.0	1.7	17.9	.1	1.9	432.0
June	159.8	3.6	52.4	.5	4.1	524.3
Sept	162.2	3.6	69.7	.7	4.3	633.9
Dec	149.1	3.3	50.3	.5	3.8	638.0
1978						
Mar	216.0	4.8	31.1	.3	5.1	613.2
June	246.9	5.5	55.3	.5	6.1	597.5
Sept	204.1	4.6	30.6	.3	4.9	585.1
Dec	164.3	3.7	8.4	.1	3.8	524.8
1979						
Mar	148.5	3.3	—	—	3.3	446.8

* Less than .05 billion pounds

ERS-124 (12-2-63)
14 COLS - 38 ROWS

USDA

3%

			NSDA	Trigger	ME	Trigger			Purchases % Prod		Avg	Trigger	
									Fat	SNF			
Apr 70	Mar 71		452	Yes	7.2	yes			6.3	4.7	5.5	Yes	
Oct 70	Sep 71		490	Yes	7.2	yes			6.3	5.0	5.7	Yes	
Apr 71	Mar 72		464	Yes	6.6	yes			5.7	4.8	5.3	Yes	
Oct 71	Sept 72		385	Yes	6.0	yes			5.2	3.9	4.6	Yes	
Apr 72	Mar 73		260	NO	4.9	yes			4.4	2.9	3.6	Yes	
Oct 72	Sep 73		46	NO	2.1	NO			1.9	.6	1.3	NO	
Apr 73	Mar 74		42	NO	0.7	NO			.7	.6	.7	NO	
Oct 73	Sep 74		192	NO	1.1	NO			1.0	2.0	1.5	NO	
Apr 74	Mar 75		394	Yes	2.4	NO			2.1	4.2	3.2	Yes	
Oct 74	Sep 75		491	Yes	2.2	NO			2.0	5.1	3.6	Yes	
Apr 75	Mar 76		275	NO	0.9	NO			.8	2.8	1.8	NO	
Oct 75	Sept 76		98	NO	0.8	NO			.1	1.0	.6	NO	
Apr 76	Mar 77		185	NO	3.4	NO			2.8	2.1	2.5	NO	
Oct 76	Sept 77		439	Yes	6.9	Yes			5.8	4.6	5.2	Yes	
Apr 77	Mar 78		478	Yes	5.1	Yes			4.4	4.7	4.6	Yes	
Oct 77	Sept 78		338	NO	3.2	NO			2.8	3.3	3.1	Yes	
Apr 78	Mar 79		226	NO	3.0	NO			1.6	2.2	1.9	NO	

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

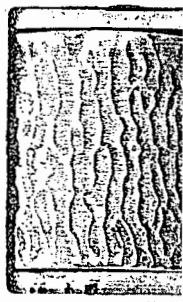
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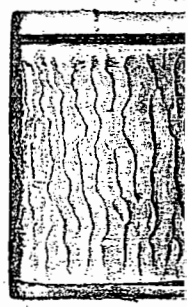
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

Tim Kraft





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT TK
ARNIE MILLER AM

SUBJECT: National Advisory Council on Vocational Education

There are seventeen positions on the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education which may be filled. The amendments to the Vocational Education Act require that members satisfy certain requirements.

Secretary Califano has recommended a slate of candidates which we have carefully checked and made changes within the requirements of the law.

We believe the following candidates will fulfill the statutory requirements of this Council and will be outstanding members in furthering the Administration's goals in vocational education: They are:

For Chair:

Carol Gibson (New York City): Director, Education Division, National Urban League. Ms. Gibson has been with the Urban League since 1972; she was previously a member of the New York City Board of Education.

Membership:

Jack Riehl (Wisconsin): Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO. Mr. Riehl has been with the Wisconsin AFL-CIO since 1969. He has also served as city alderman, City Council President and Acting Mayor of LaCrosse. He has been recommended by Congressmen Obey and Baldus.

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Cheryl Costley (Michigan): Coordinator, Human Services Program, Kellogg Community College. This program is an Associate Degree Program that trains professionals and paraprofessionals in such fields as teacher aides, day care and pre-school instruction, counseling and other related fields. Recommended by Congressman Ford.

Eli Ginzberg (Washington, D.C.) Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy. The Commission membership is required by statute. Ginzberg submitted his name as the Commission's nominee.

Joseph R. Fittipaldi (New Jersey): Coordinator for Education, New Jersey Catholic Conference. He is a member of the New Jersey Advisory Council on Vocational Education, and the New Jersey Council on Career Education. He is also a member of the Collingswood Board of Education. Recommended by Governor Byrne and Senator Bradley.

Gloria Johnson (Maryland): Director of Education and Women's Activities, International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers. She was a member of President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women, the Maryland Commission on the Status of Women, the National Committee for Equal Pay and was co-founder of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

John Lipton (Arkansas): Chairman of the Arkansas Advisory Council for Vocational Education. State Representative. Recommended by Senators Bumpers and Pryor.

Lawrence R. Hawkins (Florida): Member of the Fair Housing Employment Commission of Dade County. He is a disabled Vietnam veteran. He is a member of the Florida State Board of Education's Council on Vocational and Technical Rehabilitation; he serves on the Governor's

Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He is also a member of the Florida House of Representatives.

Hernan LaFontaine (New York City): Executive Administrator, Office of Bilingual Education, Board of Education, New York City. He previously was Principal of the Bilingual School in New York and has been a classroom teacher in bilingual education, biology and general science.

Karen Fenton (Montana): Director, Human Resources Development Program, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. She currently directs adult and higher education programs at the Flathead Complex in Montana. She has also served as a counselor at the University of Montana's Special Services Program, a program that provides career counseling to disadvantaged students.

John D. Rowlett, Ed.D. (Kentucky): Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research and Dean of the Faculties, Eastern Kentucky University. Dr. Rowlett is Professor of Industrial Education and Technology, and has extensive experience in adult postsecondary vocational education programs. He was recommended by Congressman Perkins.

John R. Erwin (Illinois): Senior Chaplain, Cook County Department of Corrections. Rev. Erwin is President and Founder of PACE Institute, a program designed to offer adult basic education, vocational orientation and counseling to jail inmates. Recommended by Senators Stevenson and Percy.

Peg S. Armstrong (Iowa): Student at Iowa State University. She is in her junior year and majors in Animal Science. She is a member of the FFA, an organization traditionally on the Council, and recently served a term as FFA Central-Region Vice President. Student participation on the Council is required by statute.

Jack Silvers (Washington): Master, Washington State Grange. He is also a member of the Vocational Legislative Advisory Committee to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Recommended by Congressman Foley.

Patricia Vasquez (Texas): Coordinator, Chicano Rights' Project, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. She is an attorney and a parent. She was previously Legislative Attorney for the Migrant Action Program; also served as an aide to Congressman Gonzales.

Roman Pucinski (Chicago): Alderman, City of Chicago. He has served on the Council since 1974. He is the principal author of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and has provided the Council with valuable advice and insight since his initial appointment. Recommended by Congressman Perkins.

Asbury Stembridge (Georgia): President, Cordele Marble Company. He is a businessman for the business/labor category. He is a member of the State Vocational Committee of the Georgia State Board of Education and has served as an advisor to the Governor.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint the above listed slate as members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

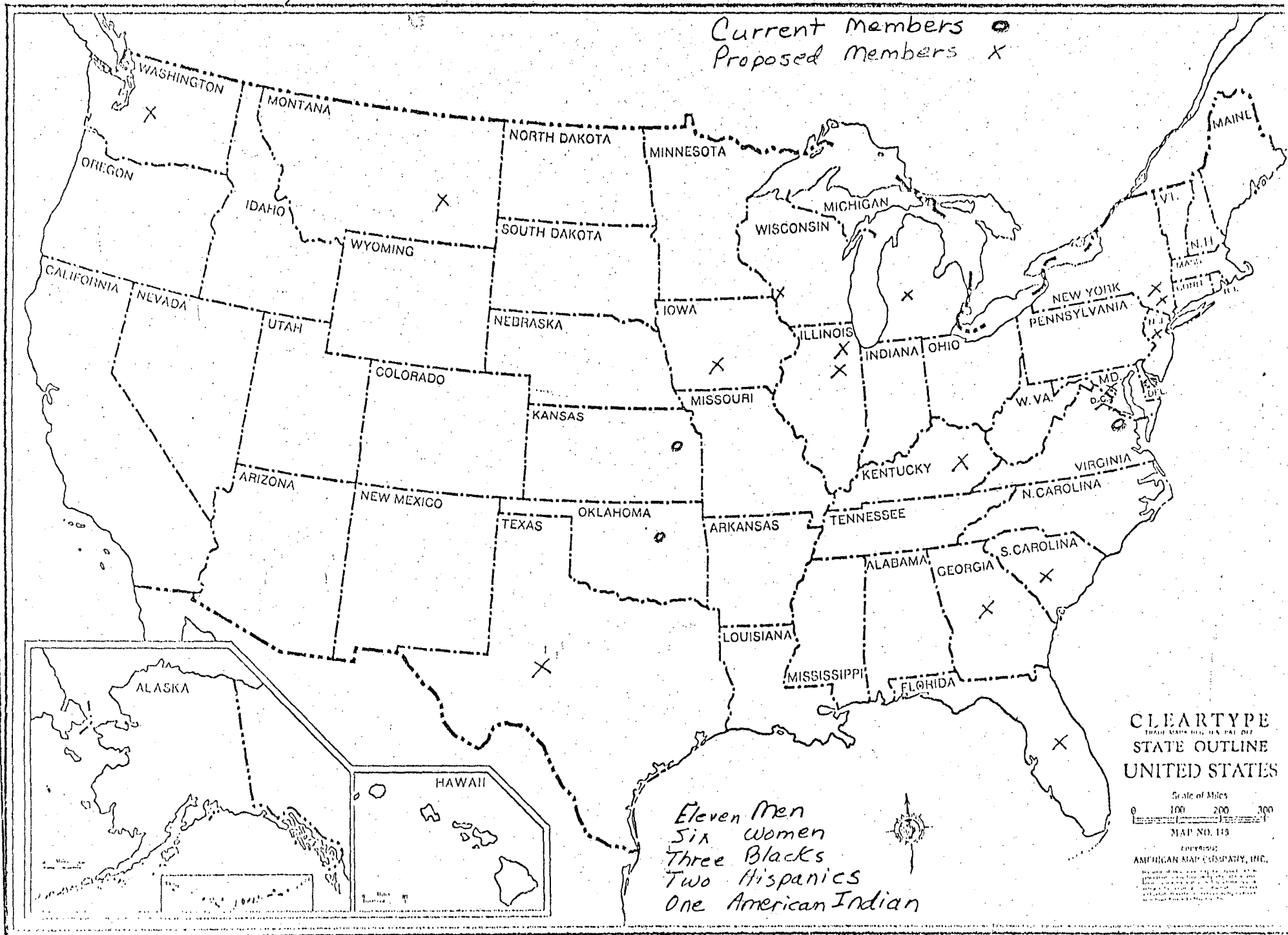
✓ _____ approve _____ disapprove

Designate Carol Gibson Chair of the Council as recommended by Secretary Califano and many women and minority groups.

✓ _____ approve _____ disapprove

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National Advisory Council on Vocational Education



JACK RIEHL

BORN: January 6, 1930 in LaCrosse, Wisconsin

RESIDENCE: 211 Heather Drive, West Bend, Wisconsin 53095
Phone: 414-334-9328

BUSINESS: 6333 West Bluemound Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53213
Phone: 414-771-0700

MARRIED - SIX CHILDREN

EDUCATION:

Graduate Logan High School, LaCrosse, Wisconsin; College Credit Courses at Winona State College - 1965: University of Chicago - 1965; Beloit College - 1966; North Dakota State University - 1968; Trade Courses, LaCrosse Vocational School. Journeymen's Certificate for completion of four year Apprenticeship, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners - 19! Courses in Communication, Critical Problems in State Government, Unions in American Society and other short Courses at Labor Studies Center, Washington, D. C.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

1970 - To Present: Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO

1969 - 1970: Staff Representative, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO

1967 - 1969: Project Manager in Construction Management Economic Development Administration of U. S. Department of Commerce.

1949 - 1967: Journeyman Carpenter, with various contracting firms in LaCrosse, Wisconsin

1948 - 1949: LaCrosse Rubber Mills

SPECIAL INTERESTS:

Alderman: City Council of LaCrosse, Wisconsin - 1961 to 1967; City Council President - 1965 to 1967; Acting Mayor - April & May of 1967.

Public Member: Manpower Development & Training Act Advisory Committee, LaCrosse Area.

Developed and promoted Police Training Program for City of LaCrosse.

MEMBER: Joint Apprenticeship Committee for LaCrosse Area Carpenters Council 1958 - 1967

SECRETARY: Committee to develop Area Apprenticeship Standards and Selection Procedure - 1962

SECRETARY: Apprenticeship & Scholarship Committee, State Council of Carpenters 1960 - 1967.

MEMBER: Delphi Study to plan future of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin, Stout University - 1974.

CONSULTANT: Wisconsin State Apprenticeship Advisory Council.

MEMBER: Wisconsin State Apprenticeship Advisory Council for Industrial Crafts, Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

MEMBER: State Advisory Committee for Career Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instructions.

MEMBER: State Advisory Committee on Trade and Industrial Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

MEMBER: Wisconsin Advisory Council on Vocational Education, Chairman, Legislative Sub-Committee.

MEMBER: Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education of American Vocational Association.

MEMBER: Wisconsin Chapter Industrial Relations Research Association

Present position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin State AFL-C involves the Administration over an Office Staff of seven people and also the responsibility for the legislative activity of this Organiz tion with over 300,000 affiliated members.

VITA

DOB Sept. 11, 1944
POB Nyssa, Oregon

Cheryl J. Costley
21138 Waubascon Road
Battle Creek, Michigan 49017
Phone: Business 616/965-3931
Home 616/968-9494

Date: November, 1976

Age: 32
Marital Status: Married

Goal: Advisor - Consultant to the Executive Branch of the U. S. Federal Government in the fields of General Education, Vocation-Technical Education, Child Care, Human Services and Preventive Health.

Specific Skills Include:

1. The ability to develop and to help others develop and implement task analysis, performance objectives, criteria referenced testing, self-instructional modules, and community training site evaluations.

2. The ability to establish programs in a written format.

3. The ability to encourage and to promote the growth of others.

4. Interpersonal and Voc-Tech Program Development skills at a level sufficient to be selected as a leader-trainer in both areas.

5. The ability to develop and manage program budgets.

6. The ability to organize and manage several functions simultaneously.

7. The ability to effectively communicate in writing and to edit and constructively evaluate written materials.

8. The ability to read, interpret and evaluate research materials.

9. The ability to work with staff, personnel, and community representatives developing programs which meet community needs.

10. The ability to establish and to utilize advisory committees.

11. The ability to monitor and measure behavior.

12. The ability to utilize a variety of counseling techniques.

13. A thorough knowledge of the child care realities and needs in the United States.

14. A demonstrated commitment to help persons obtain work in areas of their choice.

Work Experience:

Aug. 1976 - Present	Coordinator - Human Services Program Kellogg Community College Battle Creek, Michigan Responsibilities for developing, implementing and evaluating an Associate Degree Program in Human Services.
1975 - 1976	Coordinator of Personal Services Instructional Manager, Child Care And Guidance Calhoun Area Vocational Center Battle Creek, Michigan Responsibility included coordinating staff, students, programs, budgets and community resources in Consumer Homemaking/Personal Service Cluster.
1973 - 1975	Instructional Manager, Child Care and Guidance Calhoun Area Vocational Center Battle Creek, Michigan Responsibilities included staffing, budget, advisory committee, programming, instruction, operation of a preschool program, student work experience and placement.
Summer 1974	School Psychologist Brownlee Park School Battle Creek, Michigan Complete psychological testing and evaluation, including EPPC meetings of special education students. Working with Special Education staff and administration.
1970 - 1973	Homemaker Graduate Student
1971 - 1973	Inservice Training for Battle Creek Day Care, Inc. staff. Also served as Chairperson for the Board of Directors for Battle Creek Day Care (a non-profit, Community Day Care Center).

1968 - 1969 1966 - 1967	Teacher Corvallis High School (schoo) pop: 1800) Corvallis, Oregon Areas: Family Living, Child Development, Clothing, Foods and Nutrition, Family Health, Home Furnishings and Home Management. Established an Innovative Co-Educational Child Development Program which served as a State Model.
Summer 1966	Assistant Teacher University Child Development Center Oregon State University Trained graduate students and Head Start Teachers in a Nursery School Laboratory setting as well as in regular classroom setting.
During College	Hotel Maid, Cafeteria Worker

Formal Education:

1975 - Present	Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan Doctoral Candidate: Major Area: Vocational-Technical Education Minor Area: Administration 63 Credit Hours completed
1973 - 1974	Western Michigan University Kalamazoo, Michigan M. A. - School Psychology (GPA: 3.90)
1964 - 1966	Oregon State University Corvallis, Oregon B. S. Degree plus 18 Credit Hours beyond B. S. - Major Area: Vocational Home Economics Education Minor Area: Child Development (GPA: 3.54)
1962 - 1964	Eastern Oregon College LaGrande, Oregon

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Carol Natalie Gibson
111-16 142 Street
Jamaica, New York 11435

Home: 212-322-3652
Job: 212-644-6560

PRESENT POSITION:

National Urban League — Director, Education Division
New York, New York — Community Development Department
February 1975 - Present

The National Urban League is a multi-purpose social service agency which has been operating programs and providing advocacy leadership in urban communities since 1911. The Education Division provides leadership to the NUL movement to enhance the educational skills, experiences and options of Blacks and other minorities. I collect data, analyze trends and recommend policy positions for the agency. In response to specific issues, I develop research designs and program models to test out certain hypothesis. These programs provide the 109 Urban League affiliates an opportunity to respond via direct services to our constituents' needs.

EDUCATION:

B.A.	Sociology	Queens College Flushing, New York
M.S.	Sociology	University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois
M.S.	Education Counselling	Yeshiva University Ferhauf Graduate Center New York, New York

WORK EXPERIENCE:

National Urban League
New York, New York
Feb. 1973 - Feb. 1975

Assistant Director
Eastern Regional Office
Education Division

Responsibilities:

Developed education program models for the 24 Urban League affiliates in the Eastern Region and developed cooperative programs with the school systems in those communities. Developed concept papers based on critical educational issues, and analyzations of trends within the northeast corridor area. In addition, I had administrative liaison responsibilities for five affiliates.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

National Urban League
New York, New York
Feb. 1972 - Feb. 1973

Associate Director
Education Policy Information Center (EPIC)

Responsibilities:

Coordinated the efforts of the Education Policy Analyst in the five NUL Regional Offices; analyze trends, supervised the documentation and publication of the analyses. Supervised the editorial staffs of the EPIC Bulletin and Monograph series. I wrote position papers and legislative testimony for the Director of Education. Prepared final reports, maintained contacts with legislative groups and education associations.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Board of Education
New York, New York
Sept. 1962 - Feb. 1971

Responsibilities:

During my tenure with the NYC Board of Education I had several positions. During each of my assignments I worked in an inner-city public school in Brooklyn (OceanHill Brownsville). I also worked closely with both students and the parents. I have been a classroom teacher (grades 1 and 5), Guidance Counselor, Assistant Principal, and a Deputy Director of an alternative high school program. As an Assistant Principal I served on the

OceanHill Brownsville's Superintendent's Task Force. The Task Force served as a coordinating Council for all of the schools in the district and as a review panel for all innovative educational programs. My responsibilities also included reviewing and purchasing the text books and supplemental materials for all grades (K-5) in the school. I supervised 10 para professionals, 18 classroom teachers and 1 reading specialist.

OTHER RELATED EXPERIENCE:

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. District Director

I worked with Girl Scout Councils in New York City, Chicago, Illinois, Nassau County, New York. During each assignment I had responsibilities for organizing girl scout activities in inner-city neighborhoods, working with established community agencies, religious leaders, identifying suitable training facilities and providing training courses for all volunteers within each district. During two of the summers, I was the Director of a Day Camp which provided a full range of outdoor activities for 250 campers for each of 8 encampments during each summer. I supervised a staff which included 3 administrators, 1 nurse, 10 counselors, 10 CIT's, and 4 volunteers.

New York City Youth Board Research Assistant

I was assigned to an after school program in Corona, New York in a program sub-contracted to the Queens Federation of Churches. Responsibilities included maintaining contact with high school dropouts, street gang members and the high school students enrolled in the recreational program. I had to document and analyze such items as differences in each groups, frequency of contacts, program preferences and responsiveness to structure group counselling sessions.

SEEK Program, Brooklyn College Lecturer

My primary responsibility was to counsel high school graduates who were entering the city university system under the open enrollment program. Responsibilities also included developing and supervising appropriate individual programs to upgrade the academic skills of the students.

OTHER RELATED EXPERIENCE (cont.):

Leic School, London, England

As part of a research effort, I was assigned to an inner-city open classroom school in London as a classroom teacher. Assignment was made to gain first hand experience to assist in an assessment of the appropriateness of the open classroom for the Brooklyn community. Team included parents, teachers, para professionals and administrators.

University of Massachusetts Instructor
School of Education

Assigned as an instructor in a special urban education program which utilize video taping to demonstrate the relevance of understanding counselling theories and techniques in developing effective classroom communication and learning environments.

PUBLICATIONS:

EPIC BULLETIN	Vol. 1 #1	"The Crisis of Career Education"
EPIC BULLETIN	Vol. 1 #3	"The School Finance Issue An Urban vs. Suburban Issue"
JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	Vol. LXX #2	"Alternative Schools: Alternative to What?"
SUMMARY OF THE MINORITY CONFERENCE ON CAREER EDUCATION		"Career Education: An Appropriate Thrust for Urban School Systems?"
THE FUTURE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - THE CENTER FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY		Paper: The Implications of The Future Participation of Minorities and Women In Vocational Education Programs

CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION:

April 1978	Panelist: N.I.E. Conference: Alternative to Suspensions, Washington, D.C.
April 1978	Presenter: San Diego Urban League's Annual Education Conference, San Diego, Ca.

April 1978	Keynote Address: Midwest Center For Equal Educational Opportunity Conference: Improving School Community Relations
March 1978	Panelist: Columbus Urban League's Black Family Conference, Columbus, Ohio
March 1978	Panelist: Cultural Pluralism: A New Approach To Integration Conference, Chicago, Ill.
March 1978	Keynote Address: Minneapolis Urban League's Street Academy Spring Conference Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 1978	Panelist: National Association for the Advancement of Blacks in Vocational Education Annual Conference, Dallas, Texas
December 1977	Presenter: Control Data Corporation: Seminar For School Superintendents Minneapolis, Minnesota
November 1977	Moderator: National Alliance of Black School Educators Annual Conference Chicago, Illinois
November 1977	Moderator: National Urban League's Black Family Conference, Chicago, Illinois
October 1977	Panelist: Black Child Development Institute Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas
August 1977	Trainer/Consultant: Baltimore Public Schools Early Childhood In-Service Training, Baltimore, Maryland
June 1977	Panelist: Chicago Urban League's Desegregation Conference, Chicago, Illinois
May 1977	Keynote Address: Washington, D.C. Urban League Street Academy Conference, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
April 1977	Reactor: Black Child Development Institute Washington, D.C.
April 1977	Moderator: National Conference Issues That Impact on Black Community, Washington, D.C.

January 1977	Keynote Address: National Urban League Education Specialists Seminar
November 1976	Panelist: National Alliance of Black School Educators, Annual Conference, Miami, Florida
October 1976	Presenter: Bicentennial Conference On Vocational Education, Minneapolis, Minnesota
July 1975	Moderator: University of Michigan, Department of Urban Education, School Desegregation Conference, Lansing, Michigan
November 1975	Panelist: National Alliance of Black School Educators, Annual Conference, New Orleans, Lousiana
July 1975	Presentor: National Urban League Education Council Meeting, Atlanta, Georgia

MEMBERSHIPS:

P.T.A. Halsey Jr. High School, Rego Park, Long Island

P.T.A. Edward R. Murrow High School

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Alliance of Black School Educators

Black Child Development Institute

The Child Development Associate Consortium

American Association School Administrators

American Personal Guidance Association

National Association for the Advancement of Blacks in Voc-Ed.....Board of Directors

ADVISORY COMMITTEES:

American Institute for Research - Vocational Educational Equity Study

Atlanta University - School of Education - Doctoral Program

BIOGRAPHY

ELI GINZBERG

Eli Ginzberg was born in New York City in 1911. He received the degrees of A.B. (1931), A.M. (1932), and Ph.D. (1934) from Columbia University and also studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Grenoble. He joined the staff of the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University in 1935, where he is now A. Barton Hepburn Professor of Economics. He has been the Director of the Conservation of Human Resources Project since its establishment in 1950. From 1941 to 1961 he was the Director of Staff Studies of the National Manpower Council.

He is Chairman of the National Commission for Manpower Policy, having served previously (1962-1974) as Chairman of the National Manpower Advisory Committee. He has been a long-term consultant to the Departments of State, Defense, Labor, and HEW. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences; Chairman of the Board of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation; Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He was Special Assistant to the Chief Statistician of the U.S. War Department (1942-44); Director of Resources Analysis Division, Surgeon General's Office (1944-46). He was Chairman, Committee on Studies, White House Conference on Children and Youth; and has served on the National Advisory Mental Health Council, 1959-1963; and on the National Advisory Allied Health Professions Council from 1969-1972. He was also a member of the Medical Advisory Board to the Secretary of War (1946-48); Representative of the United States to the Five Power Conference on Reparations for Non-Repatriable Refugees (1946); Director of the New York State Hospital Study (1948-49); Member of the Committee on Wartime Requirements for Scientific and Specialized Personnel (1942); Medical Consultant, Hoover Commission (1952); Board of Governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (1953-59); Member of the Scientific Advisory Board to the U.S. Air Force, 1970-74; Chairman of the Task Force on Manpower Research, Defense Science Board, 1970-71.

In 1946, he was awarded a medal by the War Department for Exceptional Civilian Service; and in 1957 he was awarded a medal by International University of Social Studies, Rome for research contributions to the study of human resources; and in 1964, he was awarded the McKinsey Management Journal Award, University of

California. In 1966, he was awarded an honorary D. Litt by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and honorary LL.D. by Loyola University (Chicago) in 1969. In 1971, he was elected a member of the Honorary Faculty, Industrial College of the Armed Forces; and in 1972, he received the Certificate of Merit from the U.S. Department of Labor. He also serves as consultant to various business and nonprofit organizations including duPont, General Electric, IBM, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Western Electric, National Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, The Ford Foundation, McKinsey Foundation for Management Research, and Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

Dr. Ginzberg is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Economics Association, the Academy of Political Science, Industrial Relations Research Association, American Association of University Professors, The Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces (Associate Member), Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Gamma Sigma; he was elected in 1972 to the Allen O. Whipple Surgical Society.

Dr. Ginzberg is the author of the following books, in addition to numerous articles:

Studies in the Economics of the Bible, 1932
The House of Adam Smith, 1934
The Illusion of Economic Stability, 1939
Grass on the Slag Heaps: The Story of the Welsh Miners, 1942
Report to American Jews: On Overseas Relief, Palestine, and Refugees in the U.S., 1942
The Unemployed, 1943
The Labor Leader, 1948.
A Program for the Nursing Profession, 1948
A Pattern for Hospital Care, 1949
Agenda for American Jews, 1950
Occupational Choice, 1951
The Uneducated, 1953
Psychiatry and Military Manpower Policy, 1953
What Makes an Executive, 1955
The Negro Potential, 1956
Effecting Change in Large Organizations, 1957
Human Resources: The Wealth of a Nation, 1958
The Ineffective Soldier: Lessons for Management and the Nation - 3 volumes, 1959
- The Lost Divisions
- Breakdown and Recovery
- Patterns of Performance

The Nation's Children (editor) - 3 volumes, 1960
- The Family and Social Change
- Development and Education
- Problems and Prospects

Values and Ideals of American Youth (editor), 1961
Planning for Better Hospital Care, 1961
The Optimistic Tradition and American Youth, 1962
The American Worker in the Twentieth Century, 1963
Democratic Values and the Rights of Management, 1963
Technology and Social Change (editor), 1964
The Troublesome Presence: American Democracy and the Negro, 1964
Talent and Performance, 1964
The Negro Challenge to the Business Community (editor), 1964
The Pluralistic Economy, 1965
Keeper of the Law: Louis Ginzberg, 1966
Life-Styles of Educated Women, 1966
Educated American Women: Self-Portraits, 1966
The Development of Human Resources, 1966
Manpower Strategy for Developing Countries, 1967
The Middle-Class Negro in the White Man's World, 1967

Manpower Agenda for America, 1968
Business Leadership and the Negro Crisis (editor), 1968
Men, Money, and Medicine, 1969
Urban Health Services: The Case of New York, 1970
Career Guidance: Who Needs It: Who Provides It: Who Can Improve It, 1971
Manpower for Development: Perspectives on Five Continents, 1971
Manpower Advice for Government, 1972
Corporate Lib: Women's Challenge to Management (editor), 1973
New York Is Very Much Alive: A Manpower View, 1973
Federal Manpower Policy in Transition, U.S. Department of Labor, 1974
The Great Society: Lessons for the Future (editor), 1974
The University Medical Center and the Metropolis, Josiah Macy Foundation (editor), 1974
The Future of the Metropolis: People, Jobs and Income (editor), 1974
The Manpower Connection: Education and Work, 1975
The Human Economy, 1976
Jobs for Americans (editor), 1976
Economic Impact of Large Public Programs: The NASA Experience, 1976
The Limits of Health Reform, 1977
Regionalization and Health Policy (editor), 1977
The House of Adam Smith Revisited, 1977
American Jews: The Building of a Voluntary Community (in Hebrew), 1978

Joseph R. Fitzgerald
Coordinator for Education
N.J. Catholic Conference
211 North Warren Street
Trenton, N.J. 08618
(609) 599-2110

Home Address:
[illegible]
Collingswood, N.J. 08108
(609) 854-8491

Personal Data

July, 1977

Professional Experience

1972-- Present Position

1969--72 Administrative Assistant to Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Camden

1968--69 Dean of Students, Paul VI High School, Haddon Township, N.J.

1964--68 Teacher and Assistant to Dean of Students, Camden High School, Camden, N.J.

1962--64 Teacher and Assistant to Dean of Students, Northeast High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

1961--62 Teaching Fellow, Boston University

Professional Community Service

Current:

Chairman of the State ESEA Title IV Advisory Council;

Member of the New Jersey Advisory Council on Vocational Education;

Member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association;

Member of the Federal Assistance Advisory Council, United States Catholic Conference;

Executive Secretary of the New Jersey Coalition for American Private Education;

Member of the New Jersey Advisory Council on Career Education;

Member, Collingswood Board of Education

Previous:

Member of State ESEA Title III Advisory Council;

Member of State ESEA Title II Advisory Council;

Member--Board of Directors and Executive Committee, Educational Improvement Center, Pitman, N.J.;

Member of Advisory Board for Certified Health Services, Camden County Health Department;

Delegate to the ITV Priorities Conference, New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority;

Member of Commissioner's Professional Improvement Study Group, New Jersey Department of Education;

Member of the Commissioner's Advisory Council for the Handicapped; and

Scout Membership Campaign, Camden County Council Boy Scouts of America

Education:

Undergraduate: Springfield College -- B.S. in Social Science;

Graduate: Boston University (1961--62) -- Governmental Public Relations;

Temple University (1962--64) -- Secondary Education;

Rutgers University (1971--73)-- Administration and Supervision.

arried to former Nancy C. Hemphill of Collingswood, N.J.

our children:

Robert J. (August 20, 1962)
Mary L. (August 31, 1963)
John P. (March 17, 1967)
Michael J. (May 4, 1970)

Since assuming the position of Coordinator for Education, ew Jersey Catholic Conference, Mr. Fittipaldi has been an advocate f increased nonpublic school participation in vocational education rograms. Through his efforts with the N.J. Department of Education nd the nonpublic school community, the level of participation has isen. For example, his promotion of shared time programs led New ersey's commissioner of education to encourage such arrangements and ursue an attorney general's opinion supporting the use of both Federal nd State supported programs in meeting the needs of nonpublic school tudents.

His influence has been reflected in the N.J. State Plan for ocational Education. In addition, through his efforts the State ap- lication for funding under P.L. 94-482 incorporates a comprehensive eeds assessment and documented evidence that local boards of education ave complied, not only with the letter of the law, but also with the pirit of Congressional intent regarding nonpublic student participation.

He is currently serving as a member of the N.J. Advisory Council on ocational Education.

Finally, he chairs the Subcommittee on Vocational Education of the nited States Catholic Conference Federal Assistance Advisory Task Force. was through the recommendation of this group that Congress mandated a presentative of nonprofit private schools shall be appointed to the tional Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

RESUME

Gloria Tapscott Johnson

Address:	6706 Edgemere Drive Camp Springs, Maryland 20031
Phone:	(301) 449-8947
Address: (Work)	1126 - 16th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036
Phone: (Work)	(202) 296-1200, ext. 217
Education:	AB - Magna cum laude Business Administration Howard University
	MA - with honors Economics & Statistics Howard University
	Other - AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center Department of Agriculture Graduate School
Marital Status:	Married - Husband, Dr. David Johnson Two children - Ms. Toni Peterson Mr. David Johnson
Work Experience:	1950-52 Wage Stabilization Board Wage Analyst
	1952-53 BLS, U. S. Department of Labor Economist
	1952-54 Howard University Instructor
	1954 to date - International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC

Currently: Director of Education and
Women's Activities and
Chair, IUE Women's Council

Organizations:

Past: Member of Committee on Employment Standards with President Kennedy's Commission on Status of Women

Served on Maryland Commission on Status of Women

Member of National Committee for Equal Pay, 1955-63

Girl Scout Leader - 10 years

PTA officers - local and statewide 5-6 years

Current: Member of:

Women Union Leaders

Equal Rights Ratification Council

Task Force for Equal Rights Amendment

Clearing House on Women's Issues

Helped found the Coalition of Labor Union Women and served on National Planning Committee and Agenda Committee

Member of National Executive Board, Coalition of Labor Union Women

Treasurer of National Coalition of Labor Union Women

Advisory Committee to the Study of Women in Trade Unions - Cornell University

Labor Advisory Council - Cornell University
School of Labor and Industrial Relations

1975 - appointed to Schlesinger Library Advisory Board, Radcliffe College

One of the recipients of PUSH Award for outstanding women in the Labor Movement in 1975

Co-Chair of Committee for Salaried and Professional Women, AFL-CIO

1975 - International Women's Year - Member of Committee on Women in Employment and elected as Maryland Delegate to IWY Convention in Houston

1977 - Member of National Commission for Working Women

Member of: NAACP
Urban League
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Board of Directors, ERAmerica

January 12, 1978

State of South Carolina

RICHARD W. RILEY
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
POST OFFICE BOX 11450
COLUMBIA 29211

April 13, 1979

Ms. Peggie Rainwater
Associate Director
Presidential Personnel
139 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Ms. Rainwater:

Governor Richard W. Riley recommends the following two (2) persons for consideration by President Carter, for appointment of one of them, to the National Advisory Council for Vocational and Technical Education:

1.) Mr. T. A. Jackson, who is currently serving on the Council; and

2.) Mr. John W. Henry, Jr., who currently serves as the Director of the Denmark Technical Education Center in Denmark, S.C. His resume is attached.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Milton Kimpson

Milton Kimpson
Executive Assistant for
Health, Education and Human Services

ehp

Attachment - Resume

RESUME

John W. Henry, Jr.

PERSONAL DATA

Birthplace:	Greensboro, NC	Birthdate:	June 3, 1929
Home Address:	Post Office Box 25	Children:	3
Business Address:	Post Office Box 327 Denmark, SC 29042	Telephone:	793-3125

CAREER OBJECTIVE

Chief Administrator - Post-secondary Institution

EDUCATION

J. B. Dudley High School, Greensboro, NC

B.S. Degree - North Carolina A & T State University, Greensboro, NC

Ed. M. Degree - Chicago State University, Chicago, IL

Certificate - Personnel Management, VA Research Hospital, Chicago, IL

Certificate - Vocational Testing and Evaluation, Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York University, New York City

Diploma - Chicago Cosmopolitan Free School of Business Management, Chicago, IL

EXPERIENCE

9/77 - Present	Director, Denmark Technical Education Center, Denmark, SC
7/77 - 9/77	Interim Director, Denmark Technical Education Center
4/73 - 6/77	Associate Director, Denmark Technical Education Center
11/71 - 4/73	Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Malcolm X College, City Colleges of Chicago, Chicago, IL

9/70 - 11/71	Dean, Careers College, Malcolm X College, City Colleges of Chicago, Chicago, IL
5/70 - 9/70	Director, Technical and Occupational Education, Malcolm X College, City Colleges of Chicago, Chicago, IL
10/60 - 5/70	Chief, Vocational Testing and Evalucation, (including Manual Arts and Industrial Therapy) Veterans Administration Research Hospital, Chicago, IL
8/55 - 10/60	Manual Arts Therapist, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Perry Point, MD (Also served as Acting Chief, Manual Arts Therapy, during this period).
Prior:	1951-1955 College student, North Carolina A & T State University, Greensboro, NC During this period, I was self-employed as landscaper and weigher for the R. J. Reynolds Company

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

The Council on Black American Affairs (AACJC Council)
Member, Board of Directors
National Industrial Education Association
American Association for Rehabilitation Therapy, Inc.
National Rehabilitation Coordinators Association
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges
South Carolina Association of Higher Continuing Education
National Council for Resource Development
National Association for Technical Education
Bamberg County Chamber of Commerce
South Carolina Technical Education Association
South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation
National Association of College and University Business Officers
South Carolina Advisory Council on Vocational and Technical Education
South Carolina Association of School Administrators
National Commission for Cooperative Education
South Carolina Vocational Association
American Vocational Association
South Carolina State Employees Association
South Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities
Bamberg County Industrial Development Commission
(Vice-President, 1979)
Council for Advancement and Support of Education
National Rehabilitation Association
Association of American Colleges

HONORS AND AWARDS

Outstanding Educator of America, 1973
Personality of the South, 1973, 1975
Superior Performance Award - VA Research Hospital, 1967
Outstanding Educator of the Southeast, 1973
Dictionary of International Biography, Cambridge England, 1974, 1976
Who's Who in the South and Southwest, 1976, 1979
Notable Americans of 1976-77
Men of Achievement, 1975, 1979

REFERENCES - Furnished Upon Request

LAWRENCE RICHARD HAWKINS

3854 Kendale Lakes Drive
Miami, Florida 33143
(305) 279--0213

Born: April 21, 1943
Good Health
Excellent wheelchair m

education

Wayne State University School of Law, 1971, Juris Doctor
- Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

Eastern Michigan University, 1965, B. S., Political Science
- Dean's List, Student Council, Varsity football

current professional experience

Florida State Board of Education,
Council on Vocational and Technical Rehabilitation
- Member, Legislative, Funding and Policy Committee
- Second term

Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped
- Chairman, Task Force on Unemployment of Florida Veterans
- Third term

Fair Housing and Employment Commission, Dade County, Florida
- Mayoral appointment

Metropolitan Commission for the Physically Handicapped, Miami, Dade County, Florida

prior experience

1975 White House Conference on Employment of the Handicapped
- Florida delegate

1975 Steering Committee, American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities
- National PVA delegate

1974 Lobbyist, Disable Advocate, Florida State Legislature
- authored amendment to Florida State Constitution relative to handicapped citizens: Article I, Section 2.7

1973/74 Instructor, business law, Miami Dade Community College

1971/75 Consultant, Corporations and Securities
- Michigan, California, Utah and Florida

1971/72 Trial attorney, Recorders Court, Detroit
- working with inner city, indigent felons
- chosen to work under a special grant from the Ford Foundation

1965/66 Executive trainee, Management, budget and personnel
Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan
- youngest general foreman in company
- responsibilities: production control, shipping, management of personnel

Military service	United States Army . Outstanding battalion trainee, Fort Jackson, South Carolina Infantry OCS, Fort Benning, Georgia . Distinguished graduate (Rank 9th of 267) . Commissioned second lieutenant Jump School, Special Forces; Fort Benning, Georgia Fort Bucker, Alabama . Platoon leader, Long-range Reconnaisance School of the Americas, Panama, U. S. Canal Zone . Instructor, Guerilla Warfare and Survival Training Combat duty: Republic of South Viet Nam . 173rd Airborne Brigade Wounded in action, first TET offensive Retired, 1968; First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Citations and medals: . Order of the Purple Heart . Bronze Star with V . Combat Infantry Badge . Presidential Unit Citation
current memberships	Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan State Bar of Michigan Paralyzed Veterans of America . Michigan Chapter . California Chapter, life member . Florida Chapter Disabled American Veterans American Legion Young Democrats of Dade County Arm of Honor Fraternity
award	First Outstanding Young Alumnus Award, 1971 Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan
other activities	Guest Speaker, August 1976 to the National Vocational and Technical Education Association, Orlando, Florida . "Status of Veterans with Disabilities" Seminar Leader, Florida International University, 1975 . "Psycho-social Readjustment of Spinal Cord Injured Patient" Seminar Leader, University of Miami Medical School, 1975 . "The Importance of the Team Approach to the Rehabilitation of the Spinal Cord Injured Patient" Guest Lecturer, Florida Atlantic University, 1976 ."Benefits available to Veterans according to Chapter 38, U. S. Co
references	References will be provided upon request.

political experience

CARTER CAMPAIGN from February, 1975

- Dade County Carter for President Committee
- Florida State Democrats for Carter
- Florida Primary
  - Dade County Executive Committee
  - Steering Committee
- Pennsylvania Primary
  - Field Coordinator, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- Michigan Primary
  - Field Staff, Detroit, Michigan

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

- Democratic National Convention, New York, New York
  - Member of Issues Staff dealing with Minority Affairs and Veteran Affairs

SENATOR LAWTON CHILES CAMPAIGN

- State Steering Committee
- State Fiscal Committee
- Dade County Staff Committee

FLORIDA DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS

- Dade County Executive Committee
  - Steering Committee
  - Issues and Lobbying Committee
- Young Democrats
  - Member of Board of Directors
  - Steering and Legislative Committee

PERSONAL RESUME

OF

HERNAN LAFONTAINE

Fall 1977

Hernan LaFontaine
60 Park Terrace West
New York, New York 10034

Telephone: 212-569-5871 (home)
212-596-8038 (office)

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

A. Full Time Employment

1972-Present — Executive Administrator, Office of Bilingual Education, Board of Education, New York City

Planned and established newly created Office of Bilingual Education within central headquarters, New York City Board of Education. Directly responsible for supervision and coordination of all central units related to bilingual education, including Bilingual Program Planning and Implementation Unit, English as a Second Language Program, Bilingual Teachers in School-Community Relations, Bilingual Pupil Services, Project SABE, Bilingual Training and Resource Center, Bilingual Curriculum Development Unit, Bilingual Teacher Corps, Bilingual Teacher Intern Program, Comprehensive High School Bilingual Program, and Native American Bilingual Program. Central staff responsibility for Title VII ($13,000,000), and other reimbursable bilingual programs ($5,000,000) and for liaison with city, state and federal agencies in all matters relating to bilingual education. Advise and cooperate with other central units in developing bilingual program activities (e.g., Office of High Schools, Board of Examiners, Office of Career Education, Office of Special Education). Cooperate with Community School Districts by providing advice, technical assistance and supportive services in establishment and implementation of bilingual programs. Arrange for city wide distribution and monitoring of tax levy funds ($11,000,000) specifically allocated for bilingual programs. Work closely with City-Wide Commission on Bilingual Education and other community groups developing recommendations for policy and program implementation to be offered to the Chancellor. Heavily involved in implementation of consent decree between ASPIRA and the Board of Education and "Lau" program developed with United States Office for Civil Rights.

1968-1972 — Principal, The Bilingual School, Public School 25, Bronx, New York

Planned, organized and directed the establishment of the first completely bilingual school in the New York City school system. Interviewed and selected entire bilingual staff. Planned and directed teacher-training summer institute for staff members. Coordinated work on locating, purchasing and requisitioning appropriate materials and supplies for bilingual program. Designed

original, theoretical model for implementing elementary school curriculum through bilingual instruction. Established complete program of courses in New York University leading to first Master of Arts in Bilingual Education in the nation. Wrote and submitted several proposals for funding of different aspects of the program including E.S.E.A. Title VII project ($230,000 1st year; $287,000 2nd year; $292,000 3rd year). Disseminated information about program through guest appearances on television and radio programs, and as guest speaker at a number of conferences and meetings. Involved heavily with parents and community leaders in developing advisory council for the school.

1966-1968 Assistant Principal, Intermediate School 201, Manhattan, New York
Supervised departments of mathematics, science, typewriting, music, fine arts, health education, industrial arts, home economics, CRMD, audio-visual instruction. Planned, organized and prepared entire school program, including teachers' and students' schedules. Responsible for articulation with elementary and high schools. Prepared school budget, allocated funds and supervised disbursement of school monies. Developed procedure for the ordering and distribution of supplies. Coordinated and supervised teacher-training programs. Supervised experimental teacher-training program. Supervised para-professional activities. Involved in school-community activities in demonstration project for community controlled schools. Assisted in preparation of Puerto Rican curriculum materials.

1963-1966 Teacher, High School of Commerce (now the Louis D. Brandeis High School Annex), Manhattan, New York
Taught biology and general science. Became acting chairman of the department when school became the Brandeis annex. Assigned as director of the service league, coordinating work of all para-professional and of student service volunteers. Later assigned as chairman of the program committee, responsible for planning and preparing the master program for the entire school including teachers' and students' schedules.

1957-1963 Teacher, Junior High School 120, Bronx, New York
Taught general science and mathematics. Taught science to classes of non-English speaking students using a bilingual approach. Assigned as chairman of the science department. Developed activities designed to attract Spanish speaking parents to the parents association. Served as guidance teacher in the school's Higher Horizons program.

1956-1957 Chemist, Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, New Jersey
Analyzed vitamin products using ultra-violet and infra-red spectrophotometry and chromatography. Carried out research on new vitamin products.

B. Consultant Services

Education Task Force, Detroit, Michigan
Board of Education, Wilmington, Delaware
Board of Education, Denver, Colorado
National Spanish Speaking Management Association to review National Job Corps bilingual program
Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois
Bilingual Program, Beacon, New York
Board of Education, Racine, Wisconsin
Department of Education, United States Virgin Islands
Board of Education, Buffalo, New York
Board of Education, East Chicago, Indiana
New York State Department of Education, Bilingual Education Office
Board of Education, Trenton, New Jersey
Boston State College, Teacher Training Institute on E.S.L.
U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service
Paterson Anti-Poverty Task Force, Paterson, New Jersey
U.S. Office of Education, Bilingual Education Branch
U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Educational Personnel Development
U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Spanish Speaking Affairs
New York Training Institute

C. Other Employment

1971-1972	Chief Examiner, High School Equivalency Examination in Spanish, New York State Department of Education
1969-1972	Project Director, Title VII Bilingual Education Project, P.S. 25, Bronx, New York
1969	Principal, Summer Day Elementary School, P.S. 25, Bronx, New York
1967	Assistant Principal, Summer Junior High School 201, Manhattan, N.Y.
1964-1965	Teacher of Spanish, Wadleigh Evening High School, Manhattan, N.Y.
1962-1964	Teacher-in-Charge, Summer Vacation Day Camp 19, Manhattan, N.Y.
1960-1964	Teacher-in-Charge, Evening Community Center 19, Manhattan, N.Y.
1958-1960	Group Worker, Youth House for Boys, Bronx, New York (Recreational and guidance approach to group work with delinquent boys in maximum security detention house)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Year	School	Degree
Present	Fordham University	Doctoral program in Educational Administration and Supervision (completed all requirements except dissertation)
1969	Fordham University (Ford Foundation Fellowship)	Professional Diploma in Educational Administration
1961-1965	New York University and City College of New York	Post-Graduate Work: Administration Supervision Guidance
1961	City College of New York	Master of Arts
1954	City College of New York	Bachelor of Science
1950	Stuyvesant High School	Academic Diploma with Honors

CERTIFICATES, LICENSES

New York City Board of Education:
Teacher of General Science, Junior High School
Teacher of Biology, Day High School
Assistant Principal, Junior High School
Principal, Day Elementary School

New York State Department of Education:
Permanent Certificate - Principal, Secondary Level
Permanent Certificate - School District Administrator (Superintendent)

MILITARY SERVICE

1954-1956	Corporal in U.S. Army Honorable Discharge 1956	Linguist (Spanish, French) Personnel Section Supply Section Education Section

PROFESSIONALLY RELATED AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

1. Lecturer

New York University, School of Education
Fordham University, School of Education
Bank Street College of Education

2. Testimony Offered

U.S. Senate Committee on Education, 1974 hearings
U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Education, 1974 hearings
U.S. Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunities, 1973 hearings
U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Bilingual Education, 1967 hearings
U.S. Department of Justice, expert witness in U.S. vs. Waterbury, Conn. Board of Education

3. Committees

National Advisory Committee, Statistical Profile Study, ASPIRA of America
Joint National Committee on Languages
Committee on Minorities in Engineering, National Academy of Engineering
National Advisory and Review Board, Children's English Language and Services Study, National Institute of Education
Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity of the Council of Great City Schools
City Wide Commission on Bilingual Education, New York City Board of Education
National Advisory Committee of the National Consortia for Bilingual Education
Advisory Committee, TTT Program of the City University of New York
Technical Assistance Committee of Professional Educators for White House Confere on Children and Youth
Chairman, Bilingual Advisory Board, Sesame Street Show, Children's Television Workshop
Advisory Committees, Electric Company Show and Feeling Good (Health Show), Children's Television Workshop
National Teacher Examinations Advisory Board, Educational Testing Service
Bronx Borough President's screening committee to select New York City Board of Education member
Chairman, Advisory Committee for SUNY Graduate Bilingual Education Program, Albany, New York
Advisory Committee for Ford Foundation, Fordham University "Program for Instructional Administrators of Urban Schools"
Advisory Committee, New York University, EPDA Project for Training Educational Administrators

4. Conference Organizations

Chairman, Sixth Annual International Conference on Bilingual-Bicultural Education, New Orleans, 1977, (4,000 participants)
Chairman, Third Annual International Conference on Bilingual-Bicultural Educ New York, 1974, (4,500 participants)

Chairman, Working Committee on Teaching Spanish to Spanish Speakers, Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages; 1973
Program Committee, National TESOL Convention, 1973
Chairman, First City Wide Conference on Bilingual Education, New York
Second City Wide Conference on Bilingual Education, New York
Third City Wide Conference on Bilingual Education, New York
Chairman, Panel on Education, National Spanish Speaking Coalition Conference (Boricua-Chicano Conference)
Chairman, Education Committee, South Bronx Puerto Rican Conference
Chairman, Panel on Education, Mayor Lindsay's Puerto Rican Community Conference

5. Speaking Engagements

MAJOR SPEAKER:

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, School of Education, 1977
First Annaul Conference, Italian Bilingual Educators' Association, 1977
National TESOL Convention, 1977
National Elementary Education Association, 1977
First Annual District Wide Conference, Community SChool District 4, 1977
Puerto Rican Community National Conference on Educational Needs, Cleveland, Ohio, 1976
Association of Orthodox Jewish Teachers, 1976
Pace University, Phi Delta Kappa Annual Conference, 1976
Indiana Department of Public Instruction, Conference for Pupil Personnel Practitioners, 1976
University of Michigan, Equal Educational Opportunity Program, Bilingual Educatic Conference, 1976
First Annual Conference on Bilingual-Bicultural Education, Massachusetts, State Department of Education and Boston Board of Education, 1972
National Invitational Conference on "Student Assessment in Bilingual Education" Division of Testing, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich and Puerto Rican Educators' Association, 1973
Conference of Council of Great Cities Schools, 1971
American Education Research Association, 1971
National TESOL Convention, 1971
Montclair State College, Conference on Puerto Rican Youth, 1971
Connecticut State T.E.S.O.L. Convention, 1972
New Jersey State T.E.S.O.L. Convention, 1971
Fordham University, Institute on Urban Education, 1974
Lehman College, Conference on Bilingual Education, 1974
National Black Adult Educators' Association Conference, 1974
Illinois Bilingual-Bicultural Conference
California State University, Bilingual Leadership Training Institute, 1974

OTHERS

Institute for Educational Leadership, Georgetown University, 1977
First Annual District Wide Conference, Community School District 6, 1977
Yeshiva University, Lecture on Bilingual Education, 1976
Harvard University, Lecture on Bilingual Education, 1976
Modern Language Association, Symposium, 1976

Puerto Rican Family Institute, Community Conference, 1976
Association of American Publishers, 1974, 1973
Community Service Society, 1974
Seton Hall Institute on Asian-American Studies Conference, 1974
Boston University National Teacher Corps Conference, 1974
Columbia University, Teachers College, Conference on Bilingual Education and E.S.L. Programs
New York University, 43rd Annual Conference on Foreign Languages
Long Island University, Bilingual Education Graduate Program, 1973
Hostos Community College, Graduation Ceremony, 1973
Manhattanville College, Graduation Exercises, 1973
Hispanic Labor Council, Annual Conference on Manpower and Training, 1973
Pace College, Conference on Education of Chinese Students, 1973
United Parents Association, 1973 Annual Conference

6. Proposal Writing

a. Recruitment and Training of Spanish Speaking Teachers.....$450,000
b. Summer Teacher Training Institute for P.S. 25..... 13,000
c. Research Project for P.S. 25..... 108,000
40,000
d. Puerto Rican Community Conference..... 25,000
e. Bilingual School, Title VII..... 230,000
287,000
292,000
f. All day Conference for Puerto Rican Educators..... 700
g. Saturday Morning Enrichment program for Puerto Rican Educators' Association..... 30,000

7. Awards

Award for contribution to education from Puerto Rican Family Institute, 1976
Received "Educator of the Year" award from Instituto de Puerto Rico, 1975
Award for recognition of service to community, given by parents of School District #7
Award from School District #6 for pioneering work in bilingual education

8. Media Appearances

TELEVISION APPEARANCES:
WNBC-TV, Channel 4, "Crisis at Hostos"
WNJU-TV, Channel 47, "Our Greek Community"
WNBC-TV, Channel 4, "New York Illustrated"
WNYE-TV, Channel 25, "Community Report"
WPIX-TV, Channel 11, "Puerto Rican New Yorker"
"Aprendan Ingles"
WXTV-TV, Channel 41, "Noticias del Dia"
WNJU-TV, Channel 47, "El Show de Corrigan"
WABC-TV, Channel 7, "These Are Your Schools"

RADIO PROGRAMS:

WHOM, State Commission Against Discrimination
WBNX, City Commission on Human Rights
WADO, Temas del Dia
WNBC, "El Coqui"
WABC, Community Service Program
WCBS, "ACCENT"
WNBC, "EL PITIRRE"

9. Miscellaneous

Selected as member of 8 man team representing United States in Soviet-American educator exchange sponsored by Citizens Exchange Corps
Interviewed for major article on bilingual education published in the New York Times Annual Education Supplement, 1975 (Copy Attached)
Wrote Articles in Spanish on decentralization of schools for the New York City Spanish language newspaper, "El Diario-LaPrensa"
Participated in project entitled "Developing Guidelines and Materials Basic to Implementation of the In-Service Staff Training Program in Human Relations", conducted by Board of Education in 1966
Developed guidelines for Board of Education policy statement on the instruction of Puerto Rican children
Mayor Lindsay's special task force to contain the East Harlem riots in the summer of 1967
Delegation of Puerto Rican community leaders testifying before the New York State Constitutional Convention in Albany
Speaker in a variety of panels, conferences, and individual speaking engagements as member of the Community Speaker's Bureau of the Puerto Rican Educators' Association

PUBLICATIONS

Perspectives in Bilingual Education, edited by H. LaFontaine, L. Golubchick and B. Persky, Avery: Plainfield, New Jersey, 1977

"Bilingual Education and ESL: A Symbiotic Relationship", Teaching and Learning: Trends in Research and Practice, edited by H.D. Brown, C.A. Yorio and R.H. Crymes, TESOL: 1977

"Introduction to Bilingual Education", Urban, Social, and Educational Issues, edited by Dr. L. Golubchick and Dr. B. Persky, Kendall Hunt: Dubuque, Iowa, 1974

"Bilingual Education in New York City", in The Puerto Rican Experience, A Sociological Sourcebook, by Dr. F. Cordasco and Dr. E. Bucchioni, Littlefield, Adams & Co., New Jersey, 1972

"Teaching Spanish to the Native Spanish Speaker", in Northeast Conference Reports, Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages

"A Theoretical Model for the Implementation of the Elementary School Curriculum through Bilingual Education", New York: H. LaFontaine, 1968

"Para Professionals: Their Role in E.S.O.L. and Bilingual Education", TESOL Quarterly, December, 1971

"Education of the Puerto Rican Child", in Report of the Commission on the Equality, Cost and Financing of Elementary and Secondary Education in New York State (The Fleischman Commission), 1972. Co-author with other Puerto Rican Educators

ORGANIZATIONS

A. Present

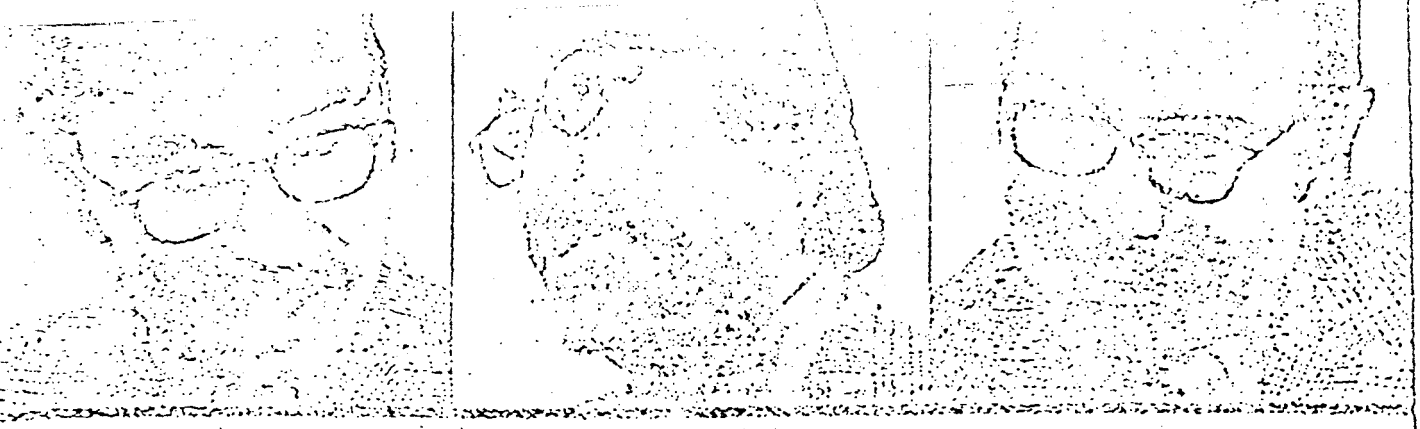
Founding Member - New York State Association for Bilingual Education
Executive Board - National Association for Bilingual Education
Member - National Puerto Rican Task Force on Educational Policy
Board of Directors - National Puerto Rican Forum
Member - New York Council for Public Higher Education
Delegate - Puerto Rican Bilingual Education Policies Committee
Member - American Association of School Administrators
Board of Directors - ASPIRA of New York, Inc.
Board of Directors - Park Terrace Cooperative Apartments

Past

President - National Association for Bilingual Education
Board of Directors - Puerto Rican Institute for Social Research
Executive Committee - Liga Nacional Defensora del Idioma Español
Board of Directors - Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages
Member - New York Society for the Experimental Study of Education
Founder and First President - Puerto Rican Educators' Association, Inc.
Member - New York Biology Teachers' Association
Member - National Association of Biology Teachers
Board of Directors - AMANECE, Inc.
Member - Association of Assistant Principals
Member - Local Draft Board #6, Selective Service System
Member - General Science Teachers Association
Faculty Advisor - Brandeis High School ASPIRA Club
Member - Speakers' Bureau, Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
President - Club Ibero-Americano, City College of New York
President - Hispanic Association Pro-Higher Education
Delegate - United Federation of Teachers, Brandeis High School
Chapter Chairman - United Federation of Teachers, J.H.S. 120
Member - Board of Directors, River Terrace Cooperative Apartments

PERSONAL DATA

Age: 43 Marital Status: Married, two sons
Foreign Languages: Fluent in Spanish, some knowledge of French
Special Skills: Typewriting, office machines, audio-visual equipment
Hobbies: Sports (handball, skiing, golf, softball), Trumpet, Chess, Dancing



'What we need is bilin- ..al, bicultural educa- ..on.'

'Thousands have not been participating in a meaningful way in the learning process.'

'The consent decree says every child deficient in English must get a program.'

Some Hard Questions A

By PETER KIHSS

Next month, 30 New York City ele- entary and junior high schools and 10 h schools will become pilot schools ering bilingual education to students o have difficulty in English and who uld be able to learn more success- y in Spanish.

The youngsters will learn mathe- tics, social studies and science in nish. They will get intensive instruc- n in English. And they will enhance ir command of Spanish.

By September, a Federal Court con- t decree requires that all such chil- n having English difficulties in the lic schools be offered the bilingual ication. Estimates of their number ge up to 100,000. The children are being identified by new objective s.

The city already has three completely gual schools with a total of about pupils in the Bronx. Altogether re are about 20,000 city pupils in gual classes. These include 37 fed- y funded programs in Spanish, rese, French, Greek, Italian and Yid- 10 state-funded programs in four ages; and city-funded programs in 2 community school districts.

Herrón LaFontaine, born of Puerto n parents in Spanish Harlem 40 s ago and mainly Spanish speaking n he went to kindergarten, was ted of the city's first bilingual ol, P.S. 25 in the Bronx, starting in . Since September, 1972, he has executive administrator of the e of Bilingual Education.

Below are his responses during a w interview to questions often d by critics:

Critics like J. Daniel Mahoney, ... of the state Conservative ... Party, charge bilingual educa- ... for a living in New York and the nation." Doesn't educating children in a non-English language hurt their opportunities in this English-speaking country?

A. No, it does not. The bilingual program, as a very integral part, provides intensive instruction in English. The difference is that while a child learns English, he gets an opportunity to learn other subjects in the language he understands, so that he doesn't fall behind. In the regular program, thousands have not been participating in a meaningful way in the learning process. Moreover, we have a million Spanish-speaking residents in New York City, so there are all sorts of opportunities to use Spanish.

Q. Mr. Mahoney says that up to now public schools have been "a force for Americanization." Prof. Nathan Glazer, of Harvard, has noted in Commentary magazine that "the ideology of the melting pot which justifies surrendering one's distinctive cultural traits and assimilating to a common culture" appears to be "crumbling." Doesn't bilingual education hamper assimilation?

A. The melting pot theory has been something of a myth. We have a rich diversity in this nation. We ought to capitalize on it by developing all the positive things that contribute to the larger society. The Spanish-speaking community must build on knowledge about itself and its culture to be able to participate on an equal basis.

Many students who have not had this kind of program find themselves in a situation of failure and frustration. That doesn't do anything for their ego development—or for assimilation. A study in 1971 found that 53 per cent of Puerto Ricans had dropped out between the 10th and 12th grades. This is with our regular system. What we need is bilingual, bicultural education.

Q. A Washington Post columnist ... and differences." Doesn't it increase ethnic polarization?

A. When we had black children together with Puerto Rican children who didn't speak English along with Spanish-speaking children in P.S. 25, they enjoyed being able to learn to communicate with their neighbors in the language.

We are looking for intergroup harmony and intercultural relations. You can't have that unless you have intragroup harmony and strength to start. If I know and am confident about myself as a Puerto Rican, then I can feel freer, able to understand the other fellow as a black, a Jew, whatever. I am better able to contribute.

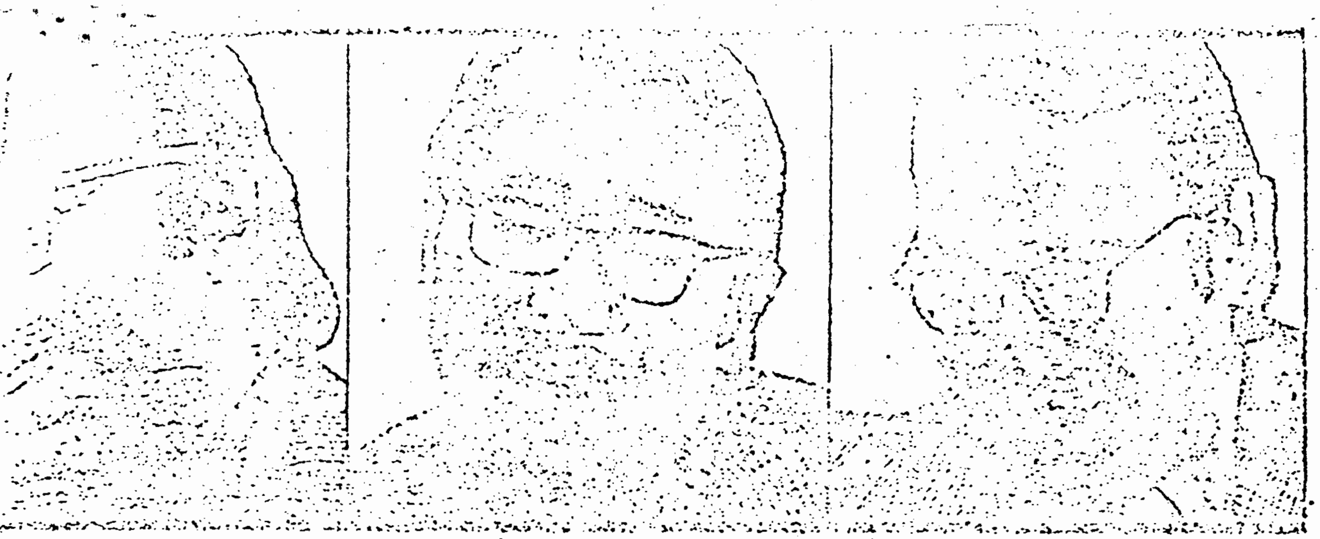
Q. Didn't earlier immigrants advance despite instruction only in English?

A. That's generally part of another myth. If you look at schools then, there was a closer match between faculty and students. There wasn't the kind of disparity we have now when 85 per cent of pupils are black, Puerto Rican and other Hispanic and the staff is far from that.

Very early immigrants did receive instruction in their native languages—German, Norwegian, Dutch, etc. Later immigrants often came because they were persecuted; they often tried to shed all traces of the old country, including language.

Not as many students went through school then. The drop-out rate wasn't calculated, but it must have been astronomical. Anyone who had a little interest and gumption could go out and get a job and work hard. It's not that way now—you need a high school diploma or bachelor's degree.

Q. Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers, who sees some good and some problems in bilingual education, has expressed a fear that some children may be steered



The New York Times/Gordon Silverman

... is new money ... sources for the ... gram.

'A bilingual teacher doesn't cost any more. A book in Spanish costs the same as in English.'

'Italian, Greek, Chinese, French for Haitians, as chosen by the school district.'

...t Bilingual Programs

... now, the programs had par... in their children voluntarily. ... at the end of each year, we ... "If you want to transfer ... We never had less than 96 ... parents opting to keep kids ... gram. Of the others, many ...

... ent decree says every child ... English must get a program. ... spend the major part of the ... gram he doesn't understand ... learn English. There has to ... to explain that criterion ... gram clearly to parents.

... children think they're being ... the second-class program? A... from Community School ... trict 1 recently cited inter... two Hispanic parents who ... with the way it has been ... so far," and who pictured ... one class as "sad and unin... [scho]ol only seemed to come ... the English-language teacher ..."

... ildren participate enthusias... ndance is good. They feel a ... rt is being made to help ... develop a better relationship ...

... education in Spanish, as Mr. ... the Washington Post col... tests, give children "an ex... buckling down hard in ...

... seen that. I think it gives ... room. They don't mind ... learn English for part of the ... other times they can express ... in their own language. If ... [illegible]

money to make up for what should have been provided in the past.

Q. Are schools funding bilingual education by cutting out other programs? Mr. Shanker says one Bronx school started a bilingual program while eliminating "a special reading program which benefited the school's black children."

A. Generally most bilingual programs have been funded through special sources. Title VII, the Federal Bilingual Education Act, with Federal funding; Section 902, of the State Education Law, with state funds, and the Board of Education's Program 30, Module 5, with city tax money—all are exclusively for bilingual education. If the funds weren't used for bilingual education, they wouldn't have been available at all.

People confuse this with general budget cuts. They see that last year, their school had remedial reading and this year it doesn't. They see bilingual education this year where there was none last year. So they conclude: Bilingual education replaced remedial reading. It doesn't work that way. There is new money from new sources for the new program.

Q. Where will schools get enough bilingual teachers in all kinds of subjects? Chancellor Irving Anker says "it's extremely hard to find people who can teach chemistry in English and Spanish."

A. That's going to be a problem. But we are seeing more young people who have skills, and we have to convince them to go into teaching. We have to look at people already in the ... [illegible]

The question is: Can they be used? To a certain extent, yes. A monolingual teacher may provide the instruction in English. In an elementary school's bilingual program, time spent in English increases each year.

By the end of his sixth year, the student should understand, speak, read and write English as well as Spanish. He would divide his day equally in both languages. But the prestige of both languages would be equal.

Q. Has there been any evaluation of bilingual programs?

A. By and large, we see children doing as well in English as in other schools. That's not painting too rosy a picture—kids in the other schools were a year behind grade, and these were, too. Bilingual education is not a panacea. But in general, the children do as well. Plus they have a bonus—they continue to learn their native language and other subjects.

A study for the Board of Education in 1968 on teaching science in Spanish in junior highs compared the children with others in the same school and other schools. The experimental children did very well in science—and in Spanish as well. In classroom English achievement, they did as well. In English reading ability, they did much better. They were superior to the controls in effort and reliability. They had definite decreases in anxiety.

Q. Have other areas done anything about bilingual education?

A. There is a tremendous amount of activity—programs in 35 states with a ... [illegible]

VITA

KAREN MARIE CORNELIUS FENTON

Address:
178 S.W. Higgins Avenue
Missoula, Montana 59801
Telephone: Home - (406) 549-4256
Work - (406) 246-~~3562~~ 2700

Birthdate: August 28, 1943
Birthplace: Chicago, Illinois
Marital Status: Divorced; Jan. 1972

Children: Eddie Del Fenton
September 30, 1968

Gene Avery Fenton
July 12, 1971

Other Personal Data: Enrolled member of Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes - 21/32
Height: 5' 8"; Weight: 134 lbs.
Health: Good

EDUCATION:

High School	Harlem High School Harlem, Montana Graduated May, 1961
College	Eastern Montana College Billings, Montana Graduated June, 1965 - B.S. in Business Education
	1976-1977 - University of Montana & Montana State University, Graduate Program

EXPERIENCE:

Feb. 1973 - Present	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, Human Resources Development Program, Dixon, Montana. Director This tribal program was formerly the B.I.A. Education and Employment Assistance (including Adult Vocational Training) Programs. The C.S. & K. Tribal Council contracted these two services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in January of 1973. It is my duty to direct and implement the higher education program as well as the adult vocational training programs and employment assistance for this Reservation. We also monitor all eight Reservation school districts. I presently have a staff of three: two employment counselors and a program secretary. In the summer we also administer the Reservation Summer Recreation program.
July 1972 - Jan. 1973	University of Montana, Special Services Program, Missoula Montana. Counselor The Special Services Program is for the benefit of all minority students who are socially, economically or culturally deprived. As a counselor it was my duty to assist these students with registration, housing, class scheduling, and personal and career counseling.

Aug. 1971 - July 1972	Tri-State Tribes, Inc., Billings, Montana. Education Coordinator/Executive Secretary. Tri-State Tribes was an OEO funded program established to give training and technical assistance to all the Reservation Community Action Programs in the three state area of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Duties were to assist in coordinating all educational training seminars and workshops for the C.A.P. programs, as well as normal duties of an executive secretary. Also, did a great deal of secretarial work for the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board.
Aug. 1965 - Mar. 1968	Hysham Public Schools, Hysham, Montana. High School Business Education Teacher Taught shorthand, Typing I and II, Bookkeeping, business math, business law, and general business. (Some of these courses were taught on alternating years.) Also was Annual Staff and Journalism advisor as well as class advisor all three years, sponsor for A-squad cheerleaders, pep club, drill team, etc. Did some career counseling, particularly in vocational areas.
July 1966 - Aug. 1966	During the summer of 1966, I was Head Counselor for the Eastern Montana College Upward Bound Project. Most of my duties dealt with personal problems encountered during the on-campus program. I lived with the students 24 hrs. a day throughout the program. During the 1966-67 school year (weekends) I was also follow-up counselor for the Upward Bound students on the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations.
July 1965 - Aug. 1965	Employed as Girls' Counselor for the Pilot Program of the Upward Bound Project at Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana. Lived in the dorm with the students, counseled in various areas: Career, personal, etc., chaperoned all off-campus trips.
1961 - 1964	Held a number of temporary secretarial positions for PHS (Ft. Belknap Agency, Montana) and BIA (Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, New Mexico).

COMMITTEES AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

1976-1978	Montana Committee for the Humanities
1975-Present	Montana Status of Women Advisory Council
1971-Present	National Indian Education Association
1971-Present	North American Indian Women's Association
1974,75,76	Special Services Advisory Council, Flathead Community College
1973,74,74,76	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes Tribal Education Committee
1976,77	C.S.K.T. Tribal Education Committee Secretary

1976-Present	Board of Directors, Salish & Kootenai Community College
1977	Executive Committee, Northwest Indian Education Conference Coordinating Committee
1976-1977	Executive Committee, Montana Coordinating Committee, International Women's Year
1977	Indian Teacher Training Act of 1977 Legislative Committee Member
1976-1977	Member, Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Indian

REFERENCES:

Mr. Earl J. Barlow
Superintendent of Schools
Browning Public Schools
Browning, Montana 59417
Member: Task Forces AIPRC
Tel.: (406) 338-2715

Thomas E. Pablo, Chairman
Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board & Councilman of Confed. Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Hot Springs, Montana 59845
Tel.: (406) 741-3567

Mr. Joseph McDonald
Director/Coordinator
Title III Program
Flathead Valley Comm. College
Ronan, Montana 59864

Mr. Donald Mullen, Director
Student Financial Aids Office
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
Tel.: (406) 243-3595

F.J. Houle, Jr., Tribal Sec.
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Dixon, Montana 59831
Tel.: (406) 246-3595

Darryl A. Dupuis, Chairman
Tribal Education Committee
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Dixon, Montana 59831

Robert Peregoy, Director
Center for Native American Studies
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Urban Bear Don't Walk
Attorney at Law
1730 Avenue C
Billings, Montana 59102

Dr. George Blue Spruce, Chairman
Inter-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs
Suite 819 - Riveria Bldg.
330 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Tel.: (202) 382-3408

Lorraine Misiaszek
Executive Director
Advocates for Indian Education
Virginia City Office Bldg.
East 905 Third Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99202

Dr. John Hunt
Professor of Education
Director of Graduate Education
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59812

Mr. Gerald R. Martinez
Special Programs Officer
Department of H.E.W.
Region VIII
Federal Office Bldg.
19th & Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

VITA

John D. Rowlett
Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research
and Dean of the Faculties
Professor of Industrial Education and Technology
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

Place of Birth

Denton, Texas, January 10, 1928

Formal Education

Denton Public Schools. High School Diploma awarded in January, 1945.

B.S. in Industrial Arts, (with honors) North Texas State College, August, 1949.

M.S. in Industrial Arts, North Texas State College, August, 1950.

Ed.D., University of Illinois, February, 1960.

Marital Status

Married - My wife (Mary Anne) is a native of Millersburg, Kentucky and is a graduate (B.S. in Home Economics - with distinction) of Eastern Kentucky University.

Children

Debra Louise - Age 23. Graduated from Eastern Kentucky University (high distinction) in May of 1976 with double majors in French and German. Second year student, University of Louisville Law School.

Janet Leigh - Age 21. Junior (pre-medicine) at Eastern Kentucky University.

John Dorland - Age 17. Senior at Model Laboratory School.

Virginia Anne - Age 12. Seventh-grade student at Model Laboratory School.

Church

Elder in the First Presbyterian Church. My wife is a member and Chairman of the Board of Deacons.

Military Service

United States Coast Guard, January 21, 1946-June 30, 1947. Sea Duty in the North Pacific and Bering Sea.

Professional Employment

Teaching fellow in Industrial Arts, North Texas State College, September, 1949-January, 1950.

Instructor of Industrial Arts, North Texas State College, January, 1950-August, 1951.

Instructor, (September, 1951-1955) Assistant Professor, (1955-1959) Associate Professor, (1959-1961) Professor (1961-present) of Industrial Arts, Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky.

Instructor of Industrial Arts, University High School, Urbana, Illinois, September, 1957-June, 1959. (On leave from Eastern Kentucky State College for graduate work at the University of Illinois).

September 1, 1963 - June 30, 1965: Director of Research, Eastern Kentucky State College.

July 1, 1965-June 30, 1966: Dean, School of Technology and Professor of Industrial Arts, Eastern Kentucky University.

July 1, 1966-June 30, 1969: Dean, College of Applied Arts and Technology and Professor of Industrial Education, Eastern Kentucky University.

July 1, 1969-May 11, 1973: Vice President for Research and Development. In addition, served as Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs during the period July 1, 1972 - May 11, 1973.

May 12, 1973 - Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research and Dean of the Faculties; Professor of Industrial Education and Technology.

Professional Responsibilities: (non-institutional)

Vice President, (1963-1965) National Association of Industrial Teacher Educators, Chairman, Publications Committee, American Industrial Arts Association (1960-1963) Editorial Consultant in drafting, Industrial Arts and Vocational Education Magazine - 1963-1965. Past President, Kentucky Industrial Arts Association.

Consultant and Related Activities:

1. Consultant in Manual Arts Therapy, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, Veterans Administration, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C.

2. Member of the National Advisory Committee (representing industrial arts) of the National Center for Research and Leadership Development in Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University. This Center is supported by the U.S. Office of Education. (Term expired)

3. Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Research Coordinating Unit for Vocational Technical Education, University of Kentucky. This unit is supported by the U.S. Office of Education. (Term expired)

4. Member, National Advisory Committee, American Association for Rehabilitation Therapy, Inc.

5. Member, Kentucky Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention. (Term expired)

6. Member, Research Committee, American Industrial Arts Association. (Term expired)

7. Member, Research Committee, Industrial Arts Division, American Vocational Association. (Term expired)

8. Consultant in various capacities to local, state, and federal agencies.

9. Co-Editor, Industrial Arts Division, American Vocational Journal. (Term expired.

10. Member, Board of Directors, Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory. (Term expired)

11. Member (representing Eastern) of Comprehensive Plan Committee, Phases I and II, Council on Public Higher Education. This committee is charged with developing a comprehensive plan for higher education for the next four years. The committee has been functioning for approximately two years.

12. Member (representing the regional universities) of Health Sciences Advisory Committee, Council on Public Higher Education. This committee considers health related projects, including facilities, and makes recommendations to the Council. The committee has been functioning for approximately three years.

Dissertation Topic

An Experimental Comparison of Direct-Detailed and Directed Discovery Methods of Teaching Orthographic Projection Principles and Skills. University of Illinois, 1960.

Funded Research:

1. "An Experimental Comparison of Direct-Detailed and Directed Discovery Methods of Presenting Tape-Recorded Instruction." This research was conducted during the period December 1, 1960-December 1, 1961. The project was supported by a grant under Title VII of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

2. "Conference to Determine Broadened Roles for College and Secondary School Industrial Arts Programs in Appalachia and to Plan Pilot Educational Projects." This research was conducted in 1964 and was supported by a grant from the Cooperative Research Branch, U.S. Office of Education.

Publications

1. "The Scope is Broad in Industrial Arts," Kentucky School Journal, March 1954.

2. "Cutting Board Design," School Shop, March, 1955.

3. "A Year in a Maze...or...Why Should Rats be Given Greater Challenges than Industrial Arts Students?", School Shop, May, 1959.

4. "Curriculum Improvements to Develop Understanding of the Distinguishing Characteristics of Deviants," The Industrial Arts Teacher, May-June, 1959.

5. "An Experimental Comparison of Teaching Methods in Industrial Arts," The Industrial Arts Teacher, September-October, 1960.

6. "The Contract Plan in Industrial Arts," American Vocational Journal, October, 1960.

7. "Communicative and Creative Functions of Drafting in the Junior High School General Shop," The Industrial Arts Teacher, November-December, 1961.

8. "The Ideal of Craftsmanship," Power Tool Instructor, Winter Issue, 1962.

9. "Ideas for a Superior Program in Drafting: a Symposium," Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, October 1962.

10. "Drafting: A Report on Issues and Trends," Industrial Arts and Vocational Education, May, 1963.

11. "Sources and Procedures for Securing Financial Support for Research in Industrial Education," The Journal of Industrial Teacher Education, Volume 1, Number 1, Fall Issue, 1963.

12. "Non-Parametric Statistical Procedures," (Chapter Five, Chairman) The Classroom Teacher and Research. The Thirteenth Yearbook of the American Council on Industrail Arts Teacher Education. Bloomington, Illinois: The McKnight and McKnight Publishing Company, 1964.

13. "An Experimental Comparison of Direct-Detailed and Directed Discovery Methods of Presenting Tape-Recorded Instruction," The Journal of Industrial Teacher Education, Spring, 1964.

14. "Special Report on Drafting," Industrial Arts and Vocational Education. April, 1967.

15. "What Research Has to Say for Industrial Education," The Journal of Industrial Teacher Education, Spring, 1964.

16. Status of Research in Industrial Arts (Editor), the Fifteenth Yearbook of the American Council on Industrial Arts Teacher Education. Bloomington, Illinois: The McKnight and McKnight Publishing Company, 1966.

17. "Combatting Obsolescence in Drafting Instruction," School Shop, April, 1967.

18. "A University Examines Its Resources with Implications for Rehabilitation Medicine Today," Journal of the American Assoc. for Rehabilitation Therapy, Inc., September, 1967.

19. "A University Examines Its Resources with Implications for Rehabilitation Medicine Today," American Corrective Therapy Journal, July-August, 1968.

20. "Staff Professional Development: Expansion of Career Clusters," with R. D. Balthaser in Advocacy on Issues, National Resource Panel on Vocational Professional Development. St. Paul, Minnesota: The University of Minnesota, 1974.

Honors and/or Recognition

Graduate College Fellowship, University of Illinois. This type of fellowship was awarded on a competitive basis and provided financial support (without work responsibilities) during the summer terms.

Listed (since 1968) in Marquis Who's Who in America.

R E S U M E

Rev. John R. Erwin
Senior Chaplain
Cook County Department of Corrections

Founder/President
PACE Institute, Inc.
(Programmed Activities for Correctional Education)

BORN: November 18, 1930

MARRIED: Dell Coats, June 1, 1956 - Old Spring Hill, Alabama

CHILDREN: Vance (b. July 15, 1961)
Gregg and Gayle (b. September 22, 1956)

RESIDENCE: 912 Highland Court, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

WORK EXPERIENCE

1967 to PRESENT - Founded PACE Institute, Inc. in 1967 and serves as its President. The school is a private, not-for-profit organization located behind the walls of Cook County Jail. Adult basic education, vocational orientation, and counseling are offered to inmates of the jail by a team of PACE instructors who are aided by a large corps of community volunteers--which has been a significant factor in the school's success.

Senior Chaplain of the Department of Corrections, overseeing two protestant chaplains.

1957 - Became protestant chaplain at Cook County Jail.

1955 - Began work at Cook County Jail while in school.

PRIOR to 1955 - Worked while attending Emmaus Bible School as Journeyman Electrician, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago Local 214.

EDUCATION

Senior High - Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Childrens Home High School

College - Emmaus Bible School, Oak Park, Illinois

Ordained - 1959, River Forest Bible Chapel, River Forest Illinois

-More-

John R. Erwin, Resume

YOUTH BACKGROUND

Father passed away when John was three years old
Mother on welfare
Brothers and sisters: 13
Resident of 8 foster homes and 4 public institutions
Record of delinquency

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Former member, Trade Advisory Council, State Department of Corrections, under Governor Ogilvie's administration

Former member, Governor's Advisory Council on Vocational Education, Governor Ogilvie's administration

Former member, Governor's Advisory Council

Co-Founder, Religious Ecumenical Committee on Crime and Delinquency (also served as Secretary-Treasurer)

Member of the American Protestant Correctional Chaplain's Association (also served on Board of Directors and as Midwest Regional President)

Member, Senator Percy's Senatorial Advisory Committee

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

1968 - Invited to serve on Illinois' first full time Pardon & Parole Board
1969 - American Friendship Club Award
1970 - John Howard Association Award for Outstanding Service to Offenders
1971 - Chicagoland Top 100 "I WILL" Award
1978 - Autobiography, The Man Who Keeps Going to Jail, published by David C. Cook Publishers of Elgin, Illinois

Rev. Erwin has been the subject of numerous news and periodical articles, and has appeared on various television and radio talk shows.

HOBBIES AND INTERESTS

Music
Photography

PEG ARMSTRONG
NATIONAL FFA VICE PRESIDENT
CENTRAL REGION
RR 1
NEWHALL, IOWA 52315

Phone: 319-223-5286



Peg S. Armstrong, 20, of Newhall, Iowa, is Central Region Vice President of the Future Farmers of America. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berchman Armstrong and a member of the North Winneshiek FFA Chapter.

Under FFA advisors Frank Hill, Doug Corson, and Rick Twedt, Peg's supervised agricultural experience program involved both agricultural production and agribusiness. She began by developing a dairy, beef, swine and crop program on the 216 acre family farm in northeast Iowa. In 1976, she began her agribusiness program as a field representative for the Linn Cooperative Oil Company in Newhall, Iowa. While there she learned skills in marketing, accounting and management. She has also worked in the member services department of Farmland Industries and was employed at the Ellsworth-Williams Farmers Co-op in Ellsworth, Iowa, learning skills in grain handling.

Peg has been an active member of the FFA for five years, serving first as Reporter, then as President of the Iowa FFA Association. While in high school, she participated in speech, drama, National Honor Society, basketball and track. She was class valedictorian in 1975.

Peg is majoring in Animal Science at Iowa State University. She is active in the Student Alumni Association, Block and Bridle and the sisters program of Farmhouse Fraternity.

Future Farmers of America
P. O. Box 15160
Alexandria, Virginia 22309
Phone: 703-360-3600

(Glossy Photo Available on Request)

March 29, 1979

Dear Congressman Foley:

The President received your March 21 recommendation of Jack Silvers for the National Advisory Council for Vocational Education.

The President has noted your strong support for Mr. Silvers, and has asked me to forward your letter to Arnold Miller, Director of the Office of Presidential Personnel, for direct attention.

Please be assured that your endorsement will receive every consideration.

Sincerely,

Frank Moore
Assistant to the President
for Congressional Liaison

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc w/cy of inc to Presidential Personnel for approp handling

3-27/RE19

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

March 21, 1979

ACK. FM/PP
CONGRESSIONAL
LIAISON
MAR 27 1979

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Washington State Grange, under the leadership of Master Jack Silvers, in addition to being the leading Grange state, with well over 70,000 members, is deeply involved in vocational agriculture, demonstrating the importance Mr. Silvers places on such training in preparing young men and women for careers in agriculture.

An important adjunct to the success of vocational education is the National Advisory Council for Vocational Education. The recommendations coming forth from this advisory panel play a major role in determining the support vocational education receives at the federal and state levels. If vocational agriculture is to share in this support and help develop policy that affects its future, it should have input into the Council.

It is my understanding that seven members of the Council will be appointed this year, to serve for three years. It is our further understanding that Don McDowell has been serving on the Council, representing vocational agriculture, and that Mr. McDowell's term expires in 1979.

I, therefore, would strongly recommend that Jack Silvers, Master of the Washington State Grange, be appointed to represent vocational agriculture on the National Advisory Council for Vocational Education.

REF
EDOO

I personally know Jack Silvers to be a man of distinguished background and conviction, whose dedication and lifetime of service to agriculture qualify him admirably for this position. Jack would bring to the Council not only a wealth of first-hand knowledge, as demonstrated by the enclosed background information, but also a sensitivity to the needs and requirements of young men and women in their efforts to build successful careers in agriculture.

Thank you for your consideration of Mr. Silvers.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Foley
Member of Congress

Enclosure

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Date: 11-1-71

NAME: Jack Silvers

HOME ADDRESS: Rt 1 Box 41 (Street) Zillah (City) Wash. (State) 98953 (Zip Code) HOME PHONE: 509-829-5[illegible] (Area Code & Numb

OFFICE ADDRESS: 3104 Western Ave (Street) Seattle (City) Wash. (State) 98[illegible] (Zip Code) OFFICE PHONE: 206-284-[illegible] (Area Code & Num

Present Grange Position: Master, Washington State Grange Date Elected/Installed: 10-13-71

When did you join the Grange? 1944 Give name and location of that Grange: Buena Grange #836, Yakima Wash.

Date of Birth: 9-27-22 Did your parents belong to the Grange? yes

Education: 3 years College, Ag Major Washington State University

Are you married? No If you are married, please list your spouse's name:

Names and ages of children:

Occupation: Fruit Grower

If you farm, please give a brief description of type of farm, etc.: 32 Acres, Apples, Pears, Prunes Yakima Valley, Under Roza Irrigation District.

Hobbies:

List Grange Offices held and the dates of tenure (Subordinate, Pomona, State and National): Junior Grange Master Sub. Grange Master 1947-49, Pomona Grange Master 1951-53, State Assistant Steward 1949-55, State Steward 1955-57, State Overseer 1959-71, State Master

Membership in other organizations and offices held, if applicable: Masonic Lodge, Meridian Lodge #19 Chairman, Washington Highway Users Conference, 1967- Ex-Member Washington State Horticultural Association

Special honors or recognitions received – please give dates: Honorary State Farmer Degree (FFA) 19

Elective Offices held (town, city, state, etc.) – please give dates: None

List any additional, pertinent information on the other side of this

The Washington State Grange is currently represented on several advisory committees and boards by the State Master, or his appointed representative. Following is a partial list of these activities:

* Member, Board of Directors, Washington Highway Users Federation

* Member, Bonneville Power Administration Advisory Board

Member, Career Education Task Force

* Member, Vocational Legislative Advisory Committee to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Member, Task Force on Consumer Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Member, Washington State Career Education Advisory Committee, Superintendent of Public Instruction

* Member, Board of Directors, Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference

* Trustee, Keep Washington Green Association

* Member, Farm Labor Advisory Council to the Employment Security Department

* Member, Agriculture Technical Advisory Committee, (Wheat and Feed Grains) Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee for Multilateral Trade Negotiations

Member, Food and Hunger Task Force, Governor's Office

* Member, Statewide Policy Advisory Committee Concerning Areawide Water Quality Management Planning — 208 Program DOE

Member, Urban, Racial, Rural, Disadvantaged Education Committee

PATRICIA M. VASQUEZ
5017 Arbor Ridge
San Antonio, Texas 78228

(512) 224-5476 (Business)
(512 684-7403 (Home)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Legal

Administrative

Legislative

DEGREES:

Bachelor of Arts, May, 1965, Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas (Major: Business Administration - Minors: Economics, Spanish)

Doctor of Jurisprudence, June, 1972, American University, Washington College of Law, Washington, D.C. (areas of special interest: consumer protection, civil rights, legislation, labor law, and immigration).

BAR ADMISSIONS:

District of Columbia Court of Appeals, (January, 1973)

U.S. Western District of Texas, (February, 1975)

U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

Current

Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund (MALDEF)
201 N. St. Mary's Street, Suite 501
San Antonio, Texas 78205

As National Coordinator of MALDEF's CHICANA RIGHTS PROJECT, I coordinated all litigation and research activities designed to alleviate the patterns and practices of discrimination against Mexican American women.

Legal responsibilities included supervising, advising, and directing staff attorneys and law clerks on the legal and quasi-legal activities relevant to the objectives of the Project. Litigation activities focused on addressing legal issues in the areas of employment discrimination (Title VII), health services, education, child care, and prison reform.

Administrative responsibilities include evaluation of Project activities, formulation of research and litigation policies and priorities, preparing and/or supervising the preparation of refunding and funding proposals; (Project refunding grant $100,000).

Developed national regional, state and local liaisons with womens' organizations Chicano community groups, Chicana attorneys and law students relating to matters of particular concern and interest to Chicana women.

Directed research, data compilation and dissemination of information relevant to Chicanas.

Providing legal and technical assistance to Chicana groups and projects.

Attending meetings, conferences, workshops, etc., where input of Chicanas was invited, requested, or necessary.

Prepared and submitted periodic reports to Foundation funding sources.

January, 1973
June 30, 1973

Legislative Attorney
Migrant Legal Action Program (MLAP)
Washington, D.C.

As Legislative Attorney, I was responsible for the coordination of testimony,

comments and other work by MLAP legal staff with respect to federal and state legislation; the preparation of periodic indices of federal and state legislation for the benefit of newsletter subscribers and others; the coordination of internal MLAP meetings on legislative matters.

Formulated MLAP's legislative priorities and strategies, both federal and state, in consultation with executive director and legal staff.

Conducted all legislative monitoring and was responsible for all legislative inquiries.

Supervised: Law students assigned to legislative work; and newsletter editor in preparation of periodic legislative news summaries.

1969-1971 — Legislative Aide to U.S. Representative Henry B. Gonzalez on a parttime basis. Supervisor: Ms. Gail J. Beagle, Administrative Assistant

Responsibilities: Prepared and responded to legislative inquiries and correspondence; conducted legal and legislative research; monitored federally funded congressional district projects in coordination with federal agencies.

1965-1969 — Special Assistant for Spanish Communications to U.S. Representative Henry B. Gonzalez
Supervisor: Same as above

Responsibilities: Prepared and handled all Spanish communications (correspondence Congressional Record statements); served as office translator and interpreter with various Latin American congressional and other visiting delegations.

Served as Bilingual assistant in San Antonio District Office, handling a variety of problems and inquiries in the areas of welfare, social security, VA claims, visa and immigration, housing, and military in behalf of the Congressman.

Evaluated all service academy applicants; was responsible for arranging testing schedules; interviewing and compilation of qualified candidates for selection.

ACTIVITIES/PRESENTATIONS:

Lectures, interviews and presentations to law schools, community and women's groups concerning, legal rights of minority women, discrimination on the basis of sex and national origin in employment, child care, education, health (issues of pregnancy benefits and informed consent); Equal Rights Amendment.

Ford Foundation Conference on "Affirmative Action and Public Education, New York, New York (1975)

"Women in the Economy: Full Freedom of Choice," Panel on Sex, Age and Handicap Discrimination/Affirmative Action; Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. (September, 1975)

National Minority Advisory Council to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to study and make recommendations to the LEAA administrator on the criminal justice system and its impact on minority communities. (1976-1978)

"Semana de la Raza," Guest Speaker
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington (1976)

Committee on Enforcement and the Laws, Commission on International Women's Year, one of three appointed public members. The Committee was set up to study and survey the scope of employment laws and their enforcement to determine gains made by working women and to make recommendations for improvement to the Commission and federal agencies. (1976)

Advisory Committee on Women to the Secretary of Labor (Purpose: to identify and study significant issues of concern to women in the labor force); Washington, D.C. (1976)

U.S. National Women's Agenda Conference "Beyond Suffrage, 1986," Washington, D.C. (1976)

National Education Association (NEA) Annual Conference on Civil Rights - Speaker: "Legal Rights of Minority Women," Washington, D.C. (February, 1976)

"Working In America: Womens' Place Conference on the problems of working women, stressing nontraditional employment and upward mobility opportunities and techniques; legal rights of women. Project co-sponsored with YWCA and San Antonio Chapter of NOW. (January-February, 1976)

Texas ERA Coalition

La Raza National Law Students Association Convention, "Los Trabajadores y La Ley," (Labor Law), Guest Speaker on Chicana Rights, Houston, Texas (February, 1977)

Speaker, "Career Day", Memorial High School, March, 1977.

PUBLICATIONS:

"Establishing Litigation Priorities to Secure Chicana Rights, 3 Chicano Law Review, UCLA, 1976.

OTHER:

Legal Services -- co-ordinated and established a supervised and voluntary law student legal aid program to the Spanish speaking community in Washington, D.C. The program provided legal assistance in the areas of landlord-tenant law, consumer protection, family law and immigration problems.

Voluntary recruiter for qualified Spanish speaking law school candidates.

AWARDS:

Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) Scholarship

Outstanding Young Woman in America Award, 1971

BIOGRAPHY

Roman Pucinski, Democrat of Chicago, Illinois; born May 13, 1919, educated in Chicago Public Schools; attended Northwestern University and John Marshall Law School in Chicago. A Staff Reporter and Writer for the CHICAGO SUN-TIMES for 20 years before being elected to Congress. Served in World War II, enlisting as private in the 106th Cavalry; honorably discharged with the rank of Captain; served with the 20th Global "Superfort" Air Force, led his bomber group in the first B-29 bombing raid over Tokyo in 1944 and subsequently flew 48 missions over Japan; awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Clusters.

Served as Chief Investigator for Select Committee of Congress which investigated the mass murder by the Communists of 15,000 Allied Army Officer in World War II and wrote the first indictment against the Soviet Union.

Elected to the 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, and 92nd Congresses. Member of the House Committee on Education and Labor from 1959-72; member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs; Chairman of the Subcommittee on the National Labor Relations Board, 87th Congress; Chairman of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on a National Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval Center, 88th and 89th Congresses; Chairman of the Standing Committee on Select Education, 89th Congress; Chairman of Standing Committee on General Education, 90th, 91st, and 92nd Congresses.

Sponsored: Federal Aid to Education; College Loan Program; Consumer Protection Act; Adult Education Opportunity Act; Library Extension Act; Medicare; Nutrition for the Elderly Act; G.I. Bill of Rights; Veterans Drug Treatment Programs Act; Bilingual Education Act; School Lunch Act; Anti-Arson Act; Library Services and Construction Act; Aircraft Noise Abatement Act; Vocational Education Act Amendments; Occupational Health and Safety Act; Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act. Prime mover of President's $1.5 billion Emergency School Assistance Act, 92nd Congress.

Candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, 1972.

Elected Alderman, 41st Ward, City of Chicago, in a special election, June 5, 1973. Re-elected to the City Council of Chicago, February 25, 1975, by the largest vote of any Alderman in the City. Alderman Pucinski's current committee assignments are: Chairman of City Council Committee on Federal and State Legislation; member of Committees on Building and Zoning, Environmental Control, Finance, Police, Fire, Civil Service, Schools, and Municipal Institutions and the Committee on Rules and Committees.

Roman Pucinski was named to the President's National Advisory Council on Vocational Education by President Gerald R. Ford on October 7, 1974. Alderman Pucinski, while on the Council, was an outspoken advocate for vocational education as a concurrent program with college preparatory course for all students in America. Mr. Pucinski's primary goal was to provide each American student with a marketable skill.

Alderman Pucinski resides in the 41st Ward of Chicago with his wife, Aurelia, the manager of Radio Station WEDC, and his son, Chris, a sophomore in college. His daughter, Aurelia Marie, is an attorney in Chicago.

ASBURY STEMBRIDGE

resent Position: Executive Vice President, & Co-Owner of Clark Memorials, Inc. Macon, Georgia, President, Cordele Marble Company, Cordele, Georgia.

ducation: Georgia Military College High School; Georgia Military College-College; received AB Degree in Political Science from Mercer University.

ervice: Distinguished Military Graduate and Commissioned directly in U.S. Army; served as First Lieutenant 1953-1956.

roffessionally: Past President of Alabama-Georgia-Florida Division of Monument Builders of North America, Former Director of Monument Builders of North America for Third District.

ivic: First Vice President, Cordele-Crisp Chamber of Commerce; Past Director of Middle Flint Planning and Development Commission. Past Director, Cordele-Crisp Planning Commission; Past Chairman for Boy Scout Fund Drive of Crisp County; Former Member, Chehaw Council Boy Scouts of America, 1968 Fund Drive Chairman, Georgia Heart Association for Crisp County. Past President and member of Cordele Lions Club with fifteen-year perfect attendance record. Past Zone Chairman and Past Deputy District Governor, Region 2, District 18-C, Chairman of the Central Georgia Fair-3 years; Chairman, Lions Educational Fund; Member Cordele Little League; and Past Chairman Crisp County Red Cross Chapter, Past District Governor Lions, District 18-C, Chairman, Industrial Commission of Cordele Chamber of Commerce. Member of Bibb County Chamber of Commerce.

eligious:

Member of Forest Hill United Methodist Church.
Chairman of Pastor-Parrish Relation Committee.
Member of the Board of Trustees, Forest Hill United Methodist Church.

amily Status:

A native of Milledgeville, Georgia, married to the former Charlotte Warren of Dublin, Georgia. Two Children, Asbury, Jr. and Warren.

nors: "Lion of the Year" award in 1962 by the Cordele Lions Club; recipient of the Key Award. Outstanding Zone Chairman 1968-69. International President Award. Extension Awards (3) Distinguished Alumni Award Georgia Military College 1975.

Former member State Commission on Compensation.
Former Board Member of Department of Community Development.
Member Minimum Foundation Program for Education Study Committee.
Vice Chairman State Board of Education (Representing Eighth District).
Member and Chairman, The Georgia Postsecondary Education Commission.
Member of Policy Making and Strategy for Vocational Education, for U.S. office of Education, Dept. of HEW, UCLA.
Member State Vocational Committee of State Board of Education.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Independent

AUTHORITY: 20 U.S.C. 1244(a), 1233b, 1233c
P.L. 94-482, 90 Stat. 2168, 2199, 2200, October 12, 1976

METHOD: Appointed by the President

MEMBERS: TWENTY-ONE, each of whom shall be designated as representing one of the following categories:

(1) representatives of labor and management, including persons who have knowledge of semiskilled, skilled, and technical employment
(2) representative of new and emerging occupational fields
(3) knowledgeable in the field of vocational guidance and counseling
(4) representing the National Commission for Manpower Policy created pursuant to title V of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973
(5) representing nonprofit private schools
(6) who are women with backgrounds and experiences in employment and training programs, who are knowledgeable with respect to problems of sex discrimination in job training and in employment, including women who are members of minority groups and who have, in addition to such backgrounds and experience, special knowledge of the problems of discrimination in job training and employment against women who are members of such groups
(7) knowledgeable about the administration of State and local vocational education programs, including members of school boards and private institutions
(8) experienced in the education and training of handicapped persons and of persons of limited English-speaking ability (as defined in section 703(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965
(9) familiar with the special problems and needs of individuals disadvantaged by their socioeconomic backgrounds
(10) having special knowledge of postsecondary and adult vocational education programs
(11) familiar with the special problems of individuals in correctional institutions

Continued

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Independent

MEMBERS: (Continued)

(12) representative of the general public who are not Federa employees, including parents and students, except that they must not be representative of categories (1) throug (11), and who shall constitute not less than one-third of the total membership

The Council shall have as a majority of its members persons who are not educators or administrators in the field of educati In appointing the National Advisory Council, the President sha insure that there is appropriate representation of both sexes, racial and ethnic minorities, and the various geographic regio of the country.

NOTE: The new membership requirements listed above will become effective October 1, 1977 - 90 Stat.

Individuals who are members of the Council on th date of the enactment of P.L. 94-482, of October 1976, may continue to serve for the terms for wh they were appointed.

CHAIRMAN & VICE CHAIRMAN: Selected by the President, the law does not give specific authority to the President to designate the Vice Chairman. However, past Vice Chairmen have been designated by the President.

TERM: THREE YEARS, except that of the initial appointees, SEVEN shall be appointed for terms of one year; SEVEN for terms of two years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. (HOLDOVERS - 20 U.S.C. 1233b)

SALARY: Members who are not regular full-time employees of the U.S. shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Commissioner of Education, but not exceeding the daily rate of a GS-18, including traveltime. (20 U.S.C. 1233c)

Continued

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Independent

AUTHORITY: 20 U.S.C. 1244(a) & 1233c

METHOD: Appointed by the President

MEMBERS: TWENTY-ONE persons, as follows:

(A) representative of labor and management, including persons who have knowledge of the semiskilled, skilled, and technical employment in such occupational fields as agriculture, home economics, distribution and marketing, health, trades, manufacturing, office and service industries, and persons representative of new and emerging occupational fields,
(B) familiar with manpower problems and administration of manpower programs,
(C) knowledge about the administration of State and local vocational education programs, including members of local school boards,
(D) experienced in the education and training of handicapped persons,
(E) familiar with the special problems and needs of individuals disadvantaged by their socioeconomic backgrounds,
(F) having special knowledge of postsecondary and adult vocational education programs, and
(G) representative of the general public who are not Federal employees, including parents and students, except that they may not be representative of categories (A) through (F), and who shall constitute no less than one-third of the total membership.

NOTE: Where the President fails to appoint a member to fill a vacancy in the membership of a Presidential advisory council within sixty days after it occurs, then the Secretary of HEW shall immediately appoint a member to fill such vacancy. (P.L. 93-380, 8/21/74 (88 Stat. 575))

CHAIRMAN: Selected by the President

VICE CHAIRMAN: Selected by the President

Continued

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Independent

TERM: THREE YEARS, except that of the initial appointees SEVEN shall be appointed for terms of one year and SEVEN for terms of two years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. (NOT HOLDOVERS)

SALARY: Members who are not regular full-time employees of the U. S. shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Commissioner of Education, but not exceeding the daily rate of a GS-18, including travel time. (20 U.S.C. 1233c)

PURPOSE: Review the possible duplication of vocational education programs at the postsecondary and adult levels within geographic areas, and make annual reports to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TERMINATION: SUBJECT to section 448(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, the Council shall continue to exist until July 1, 1976. (P. L. 93-380, 8/21/74 (88 Stat. 612)

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Independent

PURPOSE: Advise the President, the Congress, the Secretary of HEW, and the Commissioner of Education concerning the administration of, preparation of general regulations and budget requests for, and operation of, vocational education programs.

TERMINATION: Shall continue to exist during the period for which appropriations are authorized under the Act. The Act authorizes appropriations for each of the fiscal years prior to September 30, 1982. (90 Stat. 2200)