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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att.	<del>From Brzezinski to The President (13 pp.) re: Puerto Rican Prisoners/enclosed in Hutcheson to Lipshutz and Brzezinski</del> 1/16/79 <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-7-1-6, 7/3/13</i>	1/13/79	A
memo w/att.	<del>From Brzezinski to The President (4 pp.) re: New Year's Message to Hua Kuo-Feng and Teng Hsiang-ping</del> <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-7-2-5, 7/3/13</i>	12/30/78	A
memow/att.	From Farmer to The President (9 pp.) re: E.O. 12036	1/16/79	A

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12:30 PM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1979

C  
—

MEMORANDUM FOR RICK HUTCHESON

FROM MARY HOYT

*MjH*

Drummond Ayres of the New York Times is doing an extensive piece about Mrs. Carter for the New York Times Magazine.

He has interviewed many people in the White House and in Georgia, including Charles Kirbo, John Pope, West Wing staff, etc.

He is eager to have the chance to meet the President and touch on the issues of Mrs. Carter's "influence" in the White House and her role as First Lady.

It was Mrs. Carter's suggestion for Drummond Ayres to join the President and her at their lunch this week, after which she will grant him a separate interview.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Stu Eizenstat  
Jim McIntyre  
Charlie Schultze  
Alfred Kahn

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore  
Hugh Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

CL states that anyone who opposes any aspect of the Administration's budget could focus their effort on the increase of 50% for FY 79 and 66% for FY 80. "But with adequate work, we can prevail."

Hugh notes that while housing all COWPS staff in one location is desirable, "arbitrarily freeing up space for 90 people in the New EOB and the Widner Building could severely affect the performance of other EOP offices." Hugh requests that if you approve the 90 additional positions, you should withhold approval of the authorization for space, pending submission of a workplan agreed to by Hugh, Stu and Jim McIntyre.

Approve       Disapprove

Rick/Bill



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY  
726 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

JAN 12 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
ALFRED KAHN *Alf*  
JIM MCINTYRE *Jim*  
CHARLIE SCHULTZE *CLS*

SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

I. Background

The 1980 budget as currently drafted includes a 1979 supplemental for \$4,108,000 and a 1980 budget request of \$6,076,000 for the Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPS). These resources will support the addition of 104 full-time permanent positions to the 39 positions already funded by the 1979 appropriation. CWPS is already gearing up in anticipation of the enactment of this supplemental by obtaining (1) details of support staff from other agencies as allowed by CWPS' current law, (2) supplies and equipment from other agencies as also authorized by current law, and (3) space in nearby locations, primarily the EOB and NEOB. Hugh Carter and OMB have been particularly helpful in these efforts.

II. Issue

At a recent meeting of your advisors it was decided to explore further the use of state government procurement certification as an additional sanction to encourage compliance with the wage-price standards. This would provide States with a positive and cooperative role in the anti-inflation program.

Consideration of this possibility ran up against the likelihood that any such effort could be expected to generate a sharp increase in requests by would-be contractors for interpretations of the standards as they apply to their particular operations, exceptions and the like -- requests that CWPS lacks sufficient staff to answer. It was generally

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agreed that it would be unreasonable to ask the States to demand certificates of compliance from their contractors unless CWPS were in a position to provide this service.

Upon further discussion it became clear that even without undertaking this additional responsibility, the CWPS staff increase is already proving inadequate, for a number of reasons:

- Staffing for Kahn's office (unanticipated at the time of the original request to you for 100 additional persons);
- The seriousness with which the program has been treated by the private sector has generated requests for clarifications and interpretations with respect to specific situations substantially greater than was initially envisioned.
- Correspondence has been higher than anticipated (about 1,000 letters per day).

We feel this staffing inadequacy could seriously jeopardize the success of the program. The program has elicited widespread interest and enthusiasm -- pledges of compliance, requests for interpretations and exceptions, complaints of excessively burdensome government regulations, reports of asserted price gouging. The inability of CWPS to respond adequately cannot fail sooner or later to dampen the enthusiastic support and participation. We therefore believe consideration should be given to an increase in the CWPS staff of ninety additional professionals.

### III. Recommendation

We recommend that you approve an increase in the CWPS budget to accommodate the needed additional staff. The addition of 90 permanent employees will result in a total CWPS staff of 233. This would require an increase of approximately \$2 million in FY 1979 and \$4 million in FY 1980. These positions would be used only as needed, but the legislation will constitute a ceiling and it would be awkward to go back for a second modification. OMB will monitor the release of the spaces.

IV. Implementation

If you accept the recommendation, these requests will be sent to the Congress in an amended 1979 supplemental and 1980 budget amendment package for CWPS. The 1980 budget is so far along that there is no time to reopen it for these minor adjustments.

At present, the Council is not fully utilizing existing staff positions due to the lack of space. The additional 90 positions will exacerbate these space problems and sufficient space in the New Executive Office Building and the Old Executive Office Building is not available. Kahn and Bosworth believe that it will be difficult to operate an effective program if the various components of CWPS are split among various geographical locations. They also feel, because of the programs' high priority, close proximity to the White House is essential.

However, if you agree with our recommendation, we will prepare a space utilization order for implementation, and will carry out this order.

V. Decision

- Accept the recommendation to add 90 positions.
- Disapprove the recommendation
- See me
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
1/16/79

The Vice President  
Hamilton Jordan  
Stu Eizenstat  
Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
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Rick Hutcheson

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	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1979

*ok - to  
Maintain US govt  
position - Tone down  
rhetoric*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT  
HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*  
BOB LIPSHUTZ *BL*  
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu R.J.F.*

SUBJECT: Weber vs. United Steelworkers of America (Steelworkers), Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation (Kaiser), United States (U.S.) and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

This memorandum responds to your request for a collective comment on the above case, as reflected on the Attorney General's recent memorandum to you.

I. Issues Presented

The legal issue in this case is a critical one: whether a private employer and a union may voluntarily agree in a collective bargaining agreement to adopt an affirmative action program reserving 50% of the openings in a newly created skilled-craft training program for black applicants in the plant, (until the proportion of minorities in skilled craft positions equaled their percentage of the black labor force in the area) where there has been no prior judicial finding of discrimination against blacks in that plant -- without amounting to reverse discrimination against whites in violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The broader policy/political issue is similar to that presented in the Bakke case (which involved a public educational institution): to what extent should the Administration support affirmative action programs entered into voluntarily, to remedy societal discrimination (not necessarily discrimination by the entity mentioned in the suit), even when they are based on racial factors and may be perceived as "quotas".

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## II. Background

Kaiser had been sued by blacks for alleged discrimination at other plants involving integration of their skilled trades. No suit had been filed at their Gramercy, Louisiana plant, involved here, but black plaintiffs established a prima facie case of discrimination at a nearby plant in Chalmette, Louisiana. However, in 1974, only 5 of the 273 employees in their skilled craft were black, although the local population was 46% black and the local labor force 39% black. Kaiser attributed this disparity to the lack of training opportunities for blacks caused by general societal discrimination. There is no proof the disparity arose due to any discriminatory practices on their part. In 1971, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) notified Kaiser its craft employment practices at the Gramercy plant did not conform to OFCC's anti-discrimination requirements and recommended to Kaiser that it establish a training program in which at least 50% of the new craft employees should be black.

The Steelworkers were concerned, as was Kaiser, by the lack of blacks in their skilled crafts and in 1974 embarked on a nationwide program to alter the picture. In major areas of their jurisdiction this majority white union negotiated temporary agreements with companies, including Kaiser, under which 50% of future craft and craft-training vacancies were to be awarded to qualified minorities until their statistical underrepresentation was eliminated. (modeled after a consent decree which transformed employment practices in the steel industry -- a decree upheld by the Circuit Court).

This provision of the contract thus emphasizes that this preferential treatment program is temporary and transitional and may help to reduce opposition of some groups which envision that "affirmative action" is a forerunner of permanent, rigid quotas.

No effort was made on a plant-by-plant basis to show employer's potential culpability for the absence of black craftsmen; rather the Steelworkers sought to end the absence of blacks from craft jobs in plants with large black populations employed in productive jobs.

The collective bargaining agreement set a goal at the Gramercy plant of 39% minority representation in the crafts, reflecting the black percentage of the areas labor force -- after which the 50% scheme would be ended.

To implement the agreement, Kaiser instituted a training program enabling incumbent production employees to become qualified for craft vacancies. Kaiser awarded half the vacancies to the most senior qualified whites and half to the most senior qualified blacks who applied. Had the vacancies been awarded solely on the basis of plant seniority without regard to race, all would have been awarded to whites. The blacks selected were as fully qualified as the whites.

The district court threw out the plan as a violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act on the ground that only a court could impose this type of affirmative action program following proof of past discrimination against the black employees selected for the skilled craft training programs -- not to satisfy OFCC or to avoid vexatious litigation by the minority employees.

The U.S. (through the Justice Department) and the EEOC intervened in the Court of Appeals, on behalf of Kaiser and the Steelworkers. In a 2 to 1 decision the Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court ruling against the plan. It rejected the district court conclusion that only courts could impose remedial programs involving racial quotas but did agree that the use of numerical eligibility programs by Kaiser and the Steelworkers violated Title VII because Kaiser had not been found guilty of discriminatory hiring or promotion at its Gramercy plant. Thus, in the absence of prior discrimination, "a racial quota loses its character as an equitable remedy and must be banned as an unlawful racial preference prohibited by Title VII". The Court held that preferences could not be employed in response to general societal discrimination, absent proof of discrimination by the employer in question.

The dissenting judge would have upheld the Kaiser plan since to condition affirmative action on proof of past discrimination would chill voluntary compliance, which should be permitted to remedy either societal discrimination or discrimination by the employer which it obviously would not wish to admit. Reasonable voluntary remedies should be permitted for "arguable violations" of Title VII, which could be found here in light of the low percentage of blacks both in the general workforce and in skilled craft jobs at the Gramercy plant, together with the prior practice of requiring 5 years of previous experience as a prerequisite for the craft positions. The dissenting judge also found independent authority in a Presidential Executive Order, but noted that further evidence would be needed on this particular issue.

The U.S. and EEOC (as did Kaiser and the Steelworkers) asked the Supreme Court to review the case and reverse the lower courts, thereby upholding the plan here. The federal government took the position that Title VII permits a voluntary affirmative remedial action by an employer and a union who have a reasonable factual basis for deciding that an employee could establish a prima facie case of discrimination with respect to the plant and jobs in question, and that it would be contrary to the history and content of Title VII to require that affirmative remedies could be adopted only if it could be established in court that the employer had been guilty of discrimination. The U.S. also concluded that the percentage of minority employees in Kaiser's skilled craft positions was so low that Kaiser and the Steelworkers could reasonably conclude Kaiser might be found liable if a Title VII proceeding was brought, and could thereby institute this plan to avoid such a suit. The U.S. also found Executive Order 11246 supported the lawfulness of voluntary affirmative action programs adopted by agreement between unions and employers. The U.S. position was that the program does not prefer "less qualified" blacks over "more qualified" whites, did not exclude whites as a class, and that ~~the~~ since the 50% rate ended when parity with the local labor force was reached, the plan was not a "rigid and inflexible quota system".

### III. Recommendation

From a legal standpoint the position taken by the Justice Department in the Court of Appeals, in seeking Supreme Court review of this case, and in the draft brief forwarded by the Attorney General, sustaining the validity of the voluntary plan entered into by Kaiser and the Steelworkers for their Gramercy, Louisiana plant, is supportable. We commend the Justice Department for an excellent draft brief. We do suggest that some of the rhetoric be toned down and that favorable references to "quotas" per se (e.g. pp. 21,29,26 of draft brief) be removed.

From a policy/political view we likewise support the thrust of the draft brief since it is consistent with the position taken in the Bakke case and with the Administration's support for affirmative action.

We probably will be attacked by some groups who will view the Kaiser plan as an outright "quota". They will contend that if this case does not present a quota, nothing does. The public as a whole, to the limited extent they are likely

to focus on this particular case, will oppose the government endorsing what the news media may call a quota. This may create some resentment in conservative circles and among blue collar workers toward "the government", if not toward you.

These negative factors are more than outweighed by the positive advantages of supporting the Kaiser/Steelworkers plan:

- a) There would be very strong opposition to the Administration from civil rights and black groups (who have heretofore been supportive of our civil rights positions) to a position contrary to the one previously taken by the government in the lower court.
- b) Some of the opposition from groups (like unions) which traditionally oppose quotas, will be blunted by the the position of the Union and the AFL-CIO in this case in favor of this plan, based on the premise that the government should not interfere with arrangements made in free collective bargaining to integrate previously all-white jobs.
- c) To oppose a plan entered into voluntarily by a private company and union would be contrary to the thrust of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which is to encourage voluntary action to redress discrimination.
- d) Opposition to the plan would "chill" affirmative action efforts by other companies and unions -- even those which are less "quota-like" than the case here. Many private firms may be awaiting this judgment before going forward with their own plans.
- e) The United States government has already taken a position in the lower court and before the Supreme Court (in asking for a writ of certiorari strongly in favor of the Kaiser-Steelworkers plan. Indeed, the federal government intervened as a party in behalf of the Kaiser-Steelworker defendants at the Court of Appeals level. To now take a contrary position (which the Justice Department does not at this time intend to do) would be inconsistent in the extreme.

- f) There is significant case law -- and indeed the Court of Appeals, even in ruling against the Kaiser-Steelworker plan, confirmed -- that an identical affirmative action program to the one entered into here voluntarily, would be sustainable under Title VII had it been ordered by a court or government agency after a finding of discrimination at this plant or if entered into through a consent decree during litigation. It would be ironic if Kaiser was precluded from voluntarily instituting such a plan -- without having to admit to past discrimination.
- g) The OFCC had pressured Kaiser to develop a similar affirmative action plan. The government is therefore in a difficult position to now disclaim it.
- h) Kaiser instituted a new on-the-job training program thereby opening new opportunities for whites as well as blacks not available before. Weber and other white employees are therefore in a better position than if no affirmative action program were undertaken.
- i) There is enough evidence in the record for Kaiser to reasonably believe a prima facie case of discrimination could have been made against it.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Bob Lipshutz  
Zbig Brzezinski

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the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

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Per: Rac Project

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BY KS NARA DATE 6/26/13

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WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARONSON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FIRST LADY

HARDEN

HERNANDEZ

HUTCHESON

KAHN

LINDER

MARTIN

MILLER

MOE

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PETTIGREW

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ADMIN. CONFIDEN.

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Per; Rac Project

ECDN; NLC-126-16-7-1-6

BY 135 NARA DATE 6/26/15

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
ROBERT LIPSHUTZ *R.L.F.*

SUBJECT: Puerto Rican Prisoners

*Held this in  
Don't  
obeyance -  
Let it gain  
bureaucratic  
momentum  
J*

You may recall that you requested comments from the Attorney General on a recommendation made by Representative Robert Garcia and eleven other representatives to commute the sentences of the four Puerto Rican prisoners. In response to your request, the Attorney General sent the attached response (Tab A), but this was before meeting with us as set out below. (C)

The Attorney General's principal concern was the procedural difficulty of commuting the sentences of criminals who are unwilling to request clemency because of their political beliefs. In a memorandum of December 21, the Attorney General noted that he would "not object to being overruled" on this procedural point, and he also noted that he would not oppose the release of these prisoners "as part of a prisoner exchange, or for some other foreign policy grounds." (C)

Subsequently, we met with him and he agreed that the foreign policy considerations and political considerations might justify the release of these prisoners. Specifically, these considerations are: (C)

- (a) Lolita Lebron and three male Puerto Rican nationalists have been in federal prison for 24 years. No other woman in the Hemisphere has been in prison on such charges for so long a period; a fact which Communist critics of your human rights policy are fond of pointing out. (C)
- (b) If the four are released, they will no doubt be used by independent groups as symbols of their struggles, but we believe they will be the source of less criticism of the U.S. if they are released than if they remain in prison. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review 1/12/85

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BY KS NARA DATE 6/27/83

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CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

- (c) Commuting the sentences of these prisoners will not only be welcomed as a compassionate and humanitarian gesture by virtually everyone in Puerto Rico, but also throughout Latin America. Cy supports it. (Tab B) (C)
  
- (d) Release of these prisoners will remove from the agenda of the United Nations and other international forums a propaganda issue which is used each year against us, and is increasingly used as an example of the inconsistency of our human rights policy. We can expect that Castro will exploit this issue this year, particularly during the Non-Aligned Summit. However, Castro has said publicly, and his representative has indicated to us privately, that if we release the four Puerto Ricans, they will, after an appropriate interval, release the four U.S. citizens imprisoned in Cuba. (See Tab C.) (C)

We were preparing a memorandum for you along these lines when we received a letter from the Governor of Puerto Rico (Tab D). He makes a very strong case for not releasing the prisoners, and he has given that case to The Washington Star which published a story on January 11, 1979, (Tab E). (C)

We believe that the Governor is virtually alone in this position. You may recall that Jose Granados, currently the Majority Leader of Puerto Rico's House of Representatives, wrote you a letter on June 28, 1978, which urged you to reject Castro's offer to exchange them for the four prisoners in Cuba, but to release the Puerto Ricans independently because "they have paid their price" and because this would demonstrate that you are "responsive to domestic public opinion in Puerto Rico." (C)

However, before making a recommendation to you, we would like to wait a couple of weeks to see the response in Puerto Rico to the Governor's letter. If, as we expect, the Governor finds himself completely isolated in his opposition, then a decision by you will be much easier. (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





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

December 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

RE: Puerto Rican Nationalists

I am writing regarding the letter to you signed by Congressman Robert Garcia and eleven other Congressmen urging that you grant the unconditional release of Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores Rodriguez, Lolita Lebron and Oscar Collazo, the four Puerto Rican Nationalists serving Federal sentences for crimes committed at Blair House in 1950 and the House of Representatives in 1954. As you will recall, you granted a commutation of sentence to time served to another Puerto Rican nationalist, Andres Figuero Cordero, on October 6, 1977, for humanitarian reasons because it was represented by the Bureau of Prisons at that time that he was suffering from terminal cancer and had a life expectancy of not more than eight weeks.

Cordero, Miranda and Rodriguez were convicted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia of assault with intent to kill and assault with a deadly weapon in the 1954 shooting of five Congressmen on the floor of the House of Representatives. They were sentenced on July 8, 1954 to a total of from twenty-five to seventy-five years' imprisonment. They were also convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of conspiracy to overthrow the government and received an additional consecutive sentence of six years' imprisonment on October 26, 1954. For her involvement in the same shooting, Lebron was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon and sentenced to fifty-six years' imprisonment. The fifth Nationalist, Oscar Collazo, was convicted for the murder of a White House guard during an attempted assassination of President Truman in 1950. He is serving a life sentence. He and Lebron have been eligible for parole release for some time but have refused to apply for or participate in any parole proceedings. Miranda and Rodriguez will become eligible for parole release on July 7, 1979 but will probably follow the lead of the others in refusing to apply for parole consideration.

None of the four Puerto Ricans still imprisoned has submitted an application for commutation of sentence as required by the rules governing Executive clemency promulgated by the Attorney General and approved by the President. 28 CFR 1.1 - 1.9. We have been advised that each of these prisoners will accept unconditional clemency if granted but will not apply for it. The apparent ground for their position is that to petition for clemency (as for parole) would be an admission of the authority of the United States over them and a recognition of the sovereignty of the United States in Puerto Rican affairs.

You have, it seems to me, three options. You may require that they file petitions in accordance with the rules as a prerequisite to the consideration of their cases or at least require them to make some affirmative indication that they seek this relief. You may direct the Department to consider clemency for them on the merits of their cases without their seeking relief. Finally, you may grant clemency to them without prior consideration in the Department.

I cannot recommend granting clemency without at least some indication from them that they seek such relief. This would establish a troublesome precedent for the Department inasmuch as we often have requests for relief on behalf of someone else. I do not object to being overruled on a case by case basis if that is your wish. In the case of Cordero you granted clemency without an application and without a favorable recommendation. However, his case is distinguishable since he was thought to be suffering from a terminal illness. This is not the case with respect to the other four Puerto Ricans. //

Apart from the foregoing considerations, I suggest that foreign policy consequences and questions relating to the international image of the United States be explored by appropriate officials. In this connection I understand that Amnesty International may list in the near future the four Puerto Rican nationalists as political prisoners and other rights groups have identified the case of the four Puerto Ricans as examples of human rights violations. While I disagree with this characterization, it should be taken into account.

The public activities of Cordero since his release more than 14 months ago indicate what might be expected from the other four nationalists should they be released. Since his release Cordero has been hospitalized intermittently but remains active in his drive for Puerto Rican

independence and freedom for the remaining jailed Nationalists. He was scheduled as the principal speaker at a rally in New York City on March 4, 1978 to commemorate the anniversary of the 1954 shooting of Members of Congress. In June he apparently attended a New York City dinner honoring the outgoing Cuban Representative to the United Nations, Ricardo Alarcon. He received a "special invitation" to attend the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Havana, Cuba from July 28 through August 5, 1978. The FBI reports that it was important to the ongoing campaign for the release of the jailed Nationalists that Cordero's visit to Cuba be given international publicity. Cordero also participated in a July rally in Washington to demonstrate for the release of the four. Statements have been attributed to him that he would repeat his attack on Congress if he could. Cordero also expressed last summer his admiration for terrorist bombings in Puerto Rico.

The Department of Justice has no planned action regarding the remaining four Nationalists. As I stated in my memorandum to you dated October 5, 1977 regarding Cordero, it would be bad precedent for the Department to act in this matter without either a formal petition or at least some affirmative request from the Nationalists. Since the only methods of effecting their release would be Executive clemency or parole for those two Nationalists now eligible for such consideration and the Nationalists have steadfastly refused to seek any relief either before the Pardon Attorney or the Parole Commission, their continued incarceration remains inevitable unless you should direct otherwise.

*Quinn T. Tamm*  
Attorney General

*I oppose the release of these four  
prisoners except as part of a prisoner exchange  
or some other foreign policy ground -  
which, if possible, should be stated.*  
*HTB*

8



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

"X" items  
S/S 7824722

7845

December 28, 1978

~~SECRET~~ (entire text)

NODIS

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Release of Puerto Rican Prisoners

The Department of State favors positive consideration of the proposal that the United States Government release the four Puerto Rican nationalists who are serving federal sentences for crimes committed at Blair House in 1950 and at the House of Representatives in 1954. We understand that various Puerto Rican leaders have expressed interest in this case.

We believe that the release of these Puerto Ricans would lead to the freeing by the Cuban Government of the several American and Cuban/American political prisoners detained in Havana for many years. We have received assurances from the highest levels of the Cuban Government that these Americans will be freed in the near future only if the United States Government finds a way to release the Puerto Ricans from detention. Nevertheless, the release of the Puerto Ricans in the U.S. and of the Americans in Cuba would be the result of sovereign and independent decisions by both governments. No formal linkage would exist.

We note the fact that the Cuban Government has received favorable international attention as a result of its program of releasing most political prisoners, including some who have been convicted of having committed violent crimes against the state. We believe that there would be strong approval of the U.S. decision to release the Puerto Ricans among the governments of Latin America. In addition, we consider that the obligation exists for the U.S. Government to actively pursue ways to obtain the release of U.S. nationals imprisoned abroad who were acting on behalf of U.S. agencies. There has already

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~~SECRET~~

XDS-3 12/28/98 (Tarnoff, Peter)

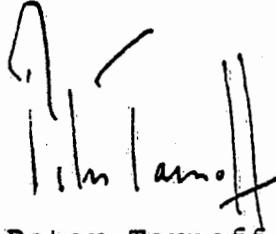
BY: KS NARA, DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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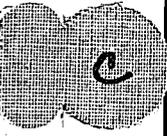
been considerable congressional and public interest in the case of Larry Lunt, one of the Americans in prison in Havana.

The Secretary of State personally concurs in this recommendation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Tarnoff". The signature is stylized with a large initial "P" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Peter Tarnoff  
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~



SECRET

Prisoner Exchange

Barbara Walters interview with Fidel Castro, June 18, 1978: (U)

Ms. Walters: And finally, on the exchange of prisoners. As I understand it from our earlier conversation, if the United States will release the Puerto Rican prisoner Lolita Lebron, you would release the American prisoner Laurence Lunt. (U)

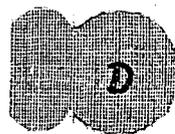
President Castro: We are willing to do so. We have been asked our opinion about this in an indirect way, and we have expressed that our conformity depends on the Puerto Ricans themselves if they are willing to do so. Now then, mention was made of Lolita Lebron. I think Lolita does not expect to be released alone. She accepted if the four--I think four--if they free them all. I think it is four. You asked me if we in that case would be willing to release three other North Americans that I think are left, and I said that we would have to examine that or discuss that with the comrades of the leadership of the party. But I would favor the release of the prisoners, of these four Americans, that are still in prison if the Puerto Ricans are released. (U)

August 8, 1978:

Padron: "If the USG pardons the group of Puerto Ricans, we will also pardon the U.S. citizens, and we will do so at the most appropriate moment in order not to give the appearance of a prisoner exchange." (S)

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED  
Per, Rac Project  
ESDN: NLC-126-16-7-1-6  
BY: JCS NARA DATE: 6/27/13





*Office of the Governor*  
*La Fortaleza, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901*

January 8, 1979

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I understand that the Department of Justice has submitted for your consideration a report concerning four Puerto Ricans who have been confined in Federal prisons for more than two decades. I have been informed also that the Justice Department looked into the matter at your personal request.

In the light of these developments, there are several thoughts which it is my responsibility to offer for your consideration at this time.

First, our appreciation for the interest you have taken in this issue. That you have done so is fully in keeping with your unsurpassed record of devotion to the principle of equal treatment and fair play for all American citizens, regardless of race, religion, ethnic origin, or social circumstances. Every Puerto Rican welcomes the compassion and concern exemplified by your desire to become better informed on this subject.

It is in that spirit that I write to you today.

As you are aware, a number of individuals and groups, both in Puerto Rico and on the mainland, advocate the release from prison of Oscar Collazo, Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel-Miranda, and Irving Flores. Most arguments in favor of their release focus on the many years they have already served in prison, and on the proposition that they have now adequately repaid their debt to society for the crimes they committed during the 1950s.

The President  
January 8, 1979

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To a degree, I share the sentiment that they have been imprisoned a sufficiently long time to qualify them for consideration of executive clemency under normal circumstances. However, for the reasons explained herein, there are serious objections to a pardon or commutation of their sentences, unless and until they admit to having committed serious crimes and express repentance.

Oscar Collazo readily admits that he attempted to assassinate a President of the United States. He and his collaborator assaulted Blair House in 1950 and instigated an exchange of gunfire in which a Secret Service agent was killed.

The other three prisoners entered the visitors' gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954 and wounded several defenseless Congressmen in a totally unprovoked assault. Like Mr. Collazo, they readily admit having committed this act.

None of the four have expressed remorse for their acts. Quite to the contrary, all four have emphatically and consistently reaffirmed their adherence to the tenets of the para-military Puerto Rico Nationalist Party, a tiny fringe movement which advocates the dissolution by force of Puerto Rico's ties to the United States. The movement loudly rejects and condemns the concept of democratic self-determination for the American citizens of Puerto Rico, and is pledged to struggle for independence by any and all means, and particularly by violence, with no regard whatsoever for the will of the Puerto Rican electorate.

The gravity of the crimes for which they were sent to prison, and for which they refuse to admit guilt or show repentance, attests to the four prisoners' fanatical disregard for individual rights, human life, and free institutions of government. To this day, they assert that the United States Government lacks legal jurisdiction over them. Moreover, if released, they freely acknowledge that it is their intention to return to Puerto Rico and continue their "war" for independence. That they are to be taken seriously in this respect has been amply evidenced by the behavior of Andrés Figueroa-Cordero, the fifth member of their group, who was set free in 1977 when he was diagnosed as suffering from terminal cancer.

In view of the reported state of Mr. Figueroa-Cordero's health, I supported his release from prison. Since his return to Puerto Rico, however, his conduct, in spite of his illness, has been indicative of what may be expected if the other four are also allowed to go free unconditionally.

The President  
January 8, 1979

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Beginning at the very moment of his arrival, Mr. Figueroa-Cordero has attempted to carry forward the totalitarian aims of his Party. He has preached hatred of the United States. He has threatened with death anyone who ignores or opposes his cause. Indeed, on the day of his arrival he publicly stated that he would shoot through the ears any person who refused to listen to him.

Should the other four imprisoned Nationalists be released unconditionally, their presence in Puerto Rico--or elsewhere--would constitute a menace to public safety. Their release under such circumstances would establish a highly undesirable precedent.

Regardless of the perpetrator's motivation, be it personal or be it political, no just society can tolerate the commission of violent crimes by its citizens. In a just society, therefore, I submit that no pardon or commutation of sentence can in all fairness be granted until and unless the convict demonstrates by word and by deed that he or she: 1) has been rehabilitated; 2) feels sincere remorse for the crime he or she committed; 3) is pledged to live out the remainder of his or her life as a productive and law-abiding member of the community.

Like Andrés Figueroa-Cordero, the four remaining Nationalist prisoners have satisfied none of these prerequisites. Should they be released, they can confidently be expected, like Andrés Figueroa-Cordero, to continue to trumpet their defiance of the President of the United States, and of the nation he was elected to lead.

Should they be released under such circumstances, it is my firm belief that public opinion in much of the world--and especially among adversaries of the United States--will interpret the gesture as a tacit admission by the United States that the Nationalists' assertions are valid: that they were indeed "political prisoners," and that, as such adversaries have long argued in forums like the United Nations, Puerto Rico's role as a part of the United States is both invalid and intolerable.

Amnesty International, winner of the Nobel Prize, has throughout its distinguished history steadfastly and consistently refused to recognize as a political prisoner (the term they use is "prisoner of conscience") any individual who either commits or advocates any act of violence. Surely this principle must apply even more emphatically in the case of assassins or would-be assassins who not only do not admit that what they did was wrong, but who insist that they are prepared to repeat such acts in the future.

The President  
January 8, 1979

Page -4-

When and if these four Nationalists express remorse for their violent criminal acts, I shall have no objection to their release from prison, on condition that they promise to behave peacefully and lawfully from then on. But if they are turned loose, despite their sworn determination to attempt to foment revolution against the duly-elected governments of Puerto Rico and the United States, then our nation will have committed a grave error. I feel certain that such a decision would have undesirable international repercussions; I feel certain also that it would render more difficult the discharge of your solemn duty to preserve domestic tranquility throughout the nation, as well as my solemn duty to maintain public order in Puerto Rico.

Those who pressure you for their pardon or for commutation of their sentences would not have to share your responsibility if, after their release, they were to engage in, propose, or encourage another attack on Congress, assassinate or injure anyone in Congress or in Puerto Rico, or disrupt the peace and tranquility of our island.

I thank you for taking the time to consider my views on this important subject. Should you so desire, I shall of course be at your disposal to discuss it further at your convenience.

With warm personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,



Carlos Romero-Barceló

# Carter Has Tough Decision On Releasing Puerto Ricans

By Jack W. Germond *1-11-79, P.1*  
and Jules Witcover

President Carter has been squeezed into an awkward political corner by a recommendation now on his desk from the Justice Department that he grant clemency to three Puerto Rican nationalists who shot up the House of Representatives 25 years ago and a fourth who was involved in the attempt to assassinate President Harry Truman four years earlier.

If Carter agrees to free the Puerto Ricans — and a decision is expected momentarily — he will be doing so over strong objections from the com-

monwealth's leading politician of the moment, Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo, who has informed Carter within the last few days of his opposition.

White House officials said there was no "formal" proposal before Carter at the moment, but other sources suggested this was hair-splitting and that a decision was imminent.

The politics of the situation is further complicated by Carter's much-advertised commitment to human rights and by the fact that Puerto Rico will hold its first presidential primary election a year from now.

**THREE OF THE Puerto Ricans** — Lolita Lebron, Rafael Concel Miranda and Irving Flores, all in their 50s now — are serving 25- to 75-year terms in different federal prisons to which they were sentenced after a shooting spree in the House on March 1, 1954, in which five members of Congress were wounded.

The fourth, Oscar Collazo, is serving a life sentence in the 1950 case in which another Puerto Rican and a White House policeman were killed in a Pennsylvania Avenue gun battle that grew out of the attempt on Truman's life.

They are all eligible for parole. But they have refused to apply, arguing that to cooperate with the penal system would compromise their contention that they are political prisoners and have been all along.

Carter, however, could free them with pardons or commutations of their sentences to the time already served and, thus, allow them to leave custody without taking any positive step of their own. And four former governors of Puerto Rico, including Luis Munoz Marin, have urged that he do just that.

**BUT ROMERO** argued with equal force that such action would allow the nationalists to present themselves to the country and the world as political martyrs when they are being deservedly punished for a crime, not a political opinion.

Through an intermediary, Romero said he would favor clemency if the nationalists met the criteria he uses himself — by showing some repentance, some possibility of being rehabilitated and some interest in carrying on "a productive and useful life in the community."

On the contrary, he said, the prisoners have shown none of these qualities but have indicated "they would do the same thing over again" if they were freed.

Public opinion in Puerto Rico is considered divided on the question.

Romero is also clearly concerned about the public and political reaction, in Puerto Rico and on the mainland, to the nationalists once they are freed. He raises the question of who would bear the responsibility "if these people espouse sedition and violence" again.

**SOME OF THOSE** familiar with the case have visions of them flying to Cuba to receive a hero's welcome from Fidel Castro while Carter's human rights policy is depicted as hypocritical. Lebron, particularly, is considered as fiery a revolutionary as she was 25 years ago, when she declared: "I did not shoot to kill. I shot to acquire freedom for my country, and I am not sorry for what I did."

A fourth nationalist involved in the 1954 shooting, Andres Figueroa Cordero, was granted clemency by Carter in 1977 because he was critically ill with lung cancer. Romero supported that decision on humanitarian grounds. The ailing nationalist was flown back to San Juan where, from a wheelchair, he declared his continuing dedication to "independence and Marxism-Leninism for the island" and "the right to open their ears with gunfire" when demands for independence are not met.

Whatever the public reaction if the three were freed, the decision could lead to new political controversy in Puerto Rico in which Carter could not avoid being involved.

**AS A DEMOCRAT** and an advocate of statehood for the island commonwealth, Carter has taken pains to win the reputation he now has as a popular figure in Puerto Rico. In 1975, for example, he was the only one of the potential Democratic presidential nominees for the upcoming election to respond to an appeal for some recognition by a group of young liberals there who formed what amounted to an outpost of the national Democratic Party.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: Jan. 16

MEMO FOR: Susan Clough

FROM: FRAN VOORDE *fran*

This is an "historic" original  
from the President's work at  
Camp David ----- I just want to  
be sure it gets to the appropriate  
files ---- Rick or NSC? ???  
Please send wherever best.

Thanks.

NEEDS ACTION  
TODAY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
December 30, 1978

Mr. President

For some reason there are all sorts of rumors persisting in the press that you are going to participate in a public ceremony on Monday with the Chinese for New Year's.

I am not

If you approve sending the cable to Hua, may we have Jody publish the text of it here --- it would help in putting to rest the public event rumors.

yes

no

fran

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ok as amended

J

DRAFT NEW YEAR'S PRESIDENTIAL CABLE TO HUA KUO FENG

Today, after a generation of isolation from each other, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China establish full diplomatic relations <sup>between our governments,</sup> ~~with each other.~~ The cause of world peace <sup>will be</sup> served by this historic act of reconciliation.

The estrangement of our peoples <sup>has sometimes</sup> produced ~~a generation~~ of misunderstanding, confrontation, and ~~war~~ <sup>enmity.</sup> That era is ~~now~~ behind us. We can <sup>now</sup> establish normal patterns of ~~trade,~~ <sup>Commerce</sup> ~~tourism,~~ and scholarly and cultural exchange. Through common effort, we can deepen the new ties of friendship between our peoples, and we can <sup>jointly</sup> contribute to the prosperity and stability of Asia and the Pacific region.

Precisely because our two countries have different traditions, cultures, and political and economic systems, we have much to gain from each other. The United States prizes the great variety of opinions and origins among its own citizens. <sup>Similarly,</sup> ~~The~~ <sup>is free to</sup> United States desires a world of diversity in which each nation <sup>jointly</sup> makes a distinctive contribution. ~~A~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~pluralistic world order best expresses~~ the manifold aspirations, cultures, traditions, and beliefs of mankind.

The American people value the enormous contributions the Chinese people have made to the achievements of humanity. And we welcome the <sup>growing</sup> involvement of the People's Republic of China

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BY K3 NADA, DATE 6/27/13

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rk  
J

*[Handwritten initials]*

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping

full

On this New Year's Day, I welcome the ~~fulfillment of~~ <sup>establishment of</sup> ~~the Shanghai Communique.~~ <sup>diplomatic relations between the US of A and the PRC.</sup> (spell out)

New tasks now await us. ~~We must provide the basis for expanded trade, scientific cooperation, tourism, and cultural exchanges between our two peoples.~~ The new Sino-American relationship offers great potential benefit to the welfare of our peoples, to the promotion of peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, and to stability throughout the world.

The American people -- and I personally -- look forward ~~eagerly~~ to your forthcoming visit to the United States. In Washington, we can talk seriously with each other about both global and bilateral matters. ~~I wish to hear from you about your nation's bold program for its modernization. And I hope to share with you my thoughts about the role of the United States in world affairs and about the direction of our foreign and domestic policies.~~

Together, we can seize the opportunity your visit affords us to foster a constructive and enduring relationship between our two peoples. To that end, Mrs. Carter joins me in wishing you and Madame Cho Lin a Happy New Year, and we look forward to greeting you in the United States.

Jimmy Carter

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Per; Rac Project

ESDN; NLC-126-16-7-2-5

BY KS NARA DATE 6/27/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

in world affairs. We consider China as a key force for global peace.

We wish to cooperate closely with the creative Chinese people on the problems that confront all ~~humanity~~<sup>people</sup>. Together we can promote the common human aspiration for dignity, self-respect, freedom, a decent life, and the enjoyment of the fruits of one's labor.

Your Excellency, in our country, the first day of the New Year is a time of rededication and resolve. In that spirit, we pledge during the coming years:

- to continue as an <sup>enlightened</sup> Asian and Pacific power, determined to help maintain peace and stability in the region;
- to enrich <sup>the lives of our people,</sup> ~~our nations,~~ both spiritually and materially, through expanded trade, tourism, student exchanges, <sup>and</sup> cooperation in the sciences, and cultural exchanges, all on a basis of equality <sup>and mutual benefit;</sup> and
- ~~and~~ to extend our hands across the Pacific <sup>to you</sup> in friendship and peace.

Jimmy Carter

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

FOR ACTION  
FYI

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

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	EIZENSTAT
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	RAFSHOON
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARONSON
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HERNANDEZ
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	WARREN
	WEDDINGTON
	WISE
	VOORDE

	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*done*  
*J*

January 15, 1979  
5:15 P.M.

MR. PRESIDENT  
CONGRESSMAN DAWSON MATHIS  
WOULD APPRECIATE A CALL FROM  
YOU TO DISCUSS HIS RECENT  
CONVERSATION WITH CASTRO IN  
CUBA.

*Juan Tur went*  
*PHIL work - critical*  
*of Castro -*  
*prisoner*

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91

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21

10

IF THIS WERE YOUR BACK PORCH,  
YOUR PLACE TO SIT AND REFLECT  
UPON YOUR MISSION IN LIFE, WHAT  
ONE LASTING CONTRIBUTION WOULD  
YOU HOPE TO BE REMEMBERED FOR BY  
YOUR FELLOW AMERICANS? WOULD  
NOT A WORTHY GOAL BE SOME WAY  
TO REKINDLE OUR NATIONAL SPIRIT  
AND OUR HERITAGE AS A STRONG,  
SELF-RELIANT PEOPLE?

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TRANSFER SHEET

Jimmy Carter Library

COLLECTION **CARTER PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS - STAFF OFFICES**  
Handwriting File

Acc. No.: 80-1

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and transferred to the  Audiovisual Collection  Museum Collection  Book Collection  Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

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8x10 color photo of South Lawn of the White House seen from sun porch

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Series: CHRON FILE

Box No.: 115

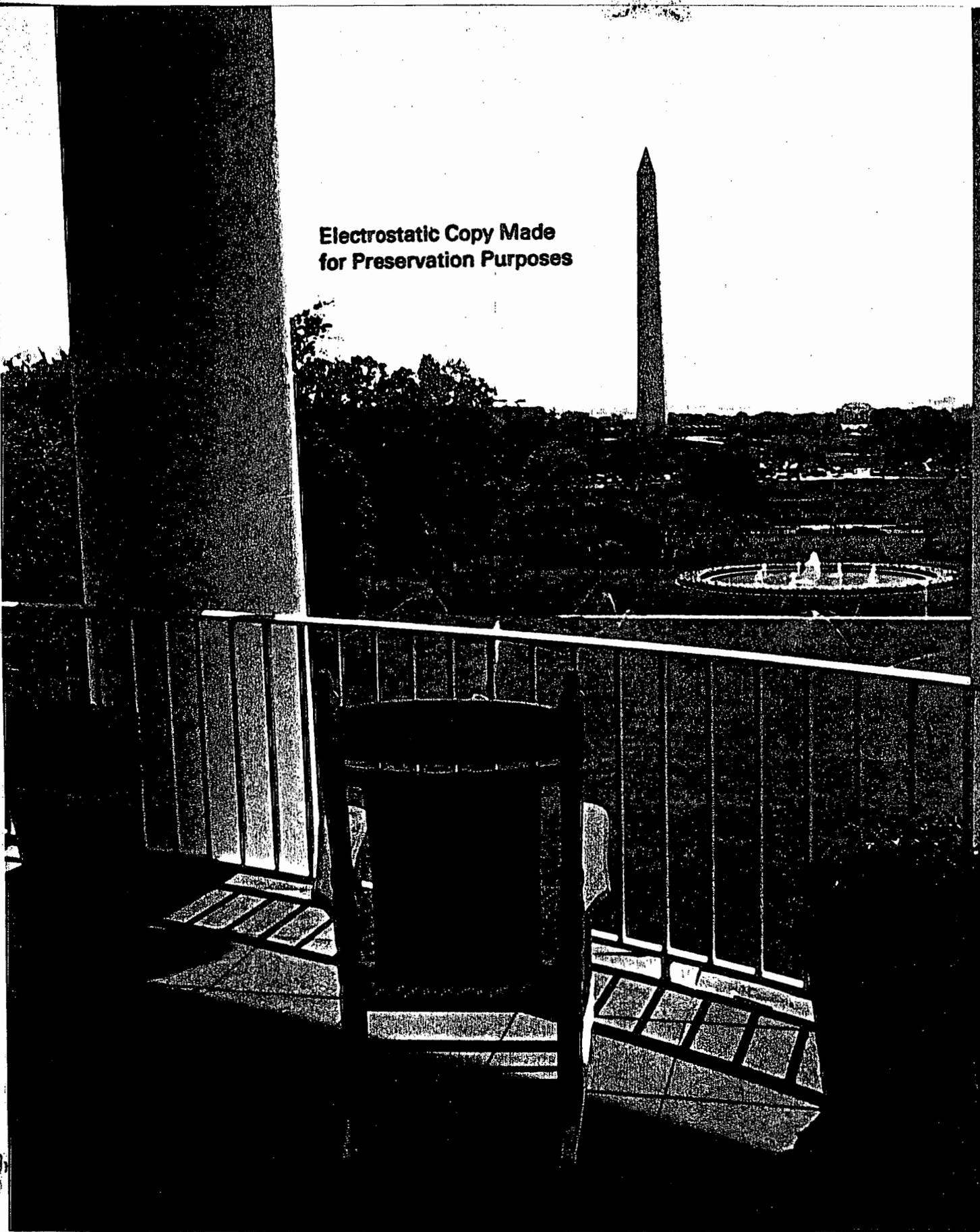
File Folder Title: 1/16/79

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## CONSERVATION GENERATION

### Spirit of Conservation

Americans largely identify our energy crisis as a problem brought about by a temporary lack of resources to meet the demands of our everyday life.

The root cause of the energy crisis is spiritual rather than material. It is the wasteful misuse of our national resources which has caused a crisis and deprived our planners of an orderly transition to facilitate long-term development of alternate technologies. Although conservation in itself will not solve our crisis, it will return Americans to the spiritual principles which honed our national values as a self-reliant, provident people. In a world where we depend on increasing resource supplies to support our national lifestyle, we comprise approximately 2% of the global population and consume approximately 40% of the world's energy. Our national appetite has generated unacceptable waste, diminished our independence as a nation, and decreased our international image as a people of greatness and goodness.

We are living at odds with our original spiritual heritage. Our national destiny and the solutions required to correct our course rests in a spiritual revitalization of principles we have largely discarded in our everyday lives. Conservation is nationally viewed as deprivation. The truth is that conservation will lead to richer and more rewarding lives for every American. Conservation will give us a heightened sense of self-worth that will cure far more than short-term availability of resources. Conservation will restore our

global image as a people and insure the continuance of our freedom.

Conservation will not lead to an unacceptable decline in our standard of living, but will lead us to a more wholesome life in true alignment with our forefathers' conception of the "good life".

Conservation does not remove affluence, it removes only waste, guarantying abundance for future generations.

Those who are pre-disposed to chart our national decline overlook the sleeping spirit within our free society. When Americans are properly awakened to a cause the effect can be dramatic. Our history as a nation richly demonstrates the response of our citizens in time of need.

#### Our Need

Our national malaise is largely due to the national need having been expressed in purely material terms. It is not so much our needs which require correction, but how we turn to satisfy them. It is our need to actively do again, instead of being done for.

One only has to look to a recent historical example, the incredible public response to the Northern California water shortage, to understand the significance of American commitment.

While our President has mobilized the Department of Energy and introduced legislation for a national energy program, private enterprise has mobilized its efforts to produce greater fossil fuel supplies. The scientific community has organized its efforts aimed at achieving technological advances related to developing alternate sources of energy. The American public, indispensable ingredient

to an era of orderly energy transition, remains immobilized. Does not the capacity to inspire citizens to self-initiated action depend upon their ability to perceive the problem, which is all too often clouded by technical overkill? This does not produce a climate in which individual participation is nurtured and fostered.

Strong belief in American ingenuity lulls many into the "technology-will-save-us" school of wishful thinking. Suspicions about the energy industry's integrity lead some to feel that fuel shortages are just an industry hoax designed to increase prices. Others believe it is the federal government's role to solve this and every other problem Americans encounter. All of these viewpoints and the opinions of experts and quasi-experts assail the American public daily through the media, creating a stalemate born of conflicting facts, half-truths, opinions, guesses, and forecasts. If our enemies had planned a campaign to undermine the American spirit, the past five years could not have rendered a greater victory. In a free society conservation of material resources can only be preserved by mobilization of the spiritual resources.

#### Mobilizing The Conservation Spirit

To inaugurate citizen mobilization, the founding meaning of "Thanksgiving" is the missing link within our everyday life. The weekend preceding Thanksgiving could be used as the ideal opportunity for the President to outline a public campaign for conservation, acknowledging that:

1. Our national resources are wonderful gifts that require gratitude and reverence through the manner WE CONDUCT OUR EVERYDAY LIVES.
2. We are running out of our national resources, it is pointless to argue how soon! We must insure

an opportunity for our future generations by returning to the virtues of the true American spirit....  
"waste not, want not".

3. If every American adopts, in some way, the spirit of conservation our resources will be significantly prolonged, our national worth both home and abroad shall re-bound, and our sense of individual self-worth will be enhanced.

4. We can remain a land of promise and maintain our standard of living if we live in a conserving manner which will keep the spirit of Thanksgiving alive.

5. We will show the world, through this public spirit, that freedom is our greatest energy source.

This occasion would allow the President to demonstrate his belief in the family enterprise by announcing certain steps his family has and is undertaking in making a national example for conservation. This might also be accompanied by a statement concerning conservation procedures that will be adhered to forthwith in all government offices regarding the prudent use of all resources.

A recent national poll underscores the public apathy; only four out of ten American adults feel the energy crisis is "fairly serious". This underscores the need to mobilize our most powerful energy sources, the American spirit.

Mobilizing the American spirit is not new or novel. We must realize that the best resource America has for addressing its vanishing resources problem is the American citizen. We know that Americans, throughout history, have risen to meet emergencies, have applied themselves unselfishly and have cooperated to achieve goals against staggering odds.

From the Revolutionary War through the great depression and World War II, we have ample evidence of our great national strength created by free people working with determination toward a common goal. This must be done with careful, thoughtful strategy that is pragmatic, factual and appealing. Conservation must offer ideas that are simple to follow and capture peoples' imagination and spirit by proof of benefits, individually and collectively.

It is not difficult to visualize that a mobilizing organization on the White House level is imperative and would be a highly effective catalyst through which the efforts of civilian conservation programs could be orchestrated. Conservation activities should include citizens from all political, cultural and racial backgrounds, big and small businesses, and national and local personages whose personalities combine to form a united appeal coordinated by the visible leadership of the first family.

#### Presidential Action

The President can catalyze the movement by announcing the establishment of a special White House Citizens Conservation Committee for the following purposes:

1. To provide a constant flow of information on how citizens may become involved and to report on the results of worthy citizen activity.
2. To provide informational assistance to organizations and groups who wish to undertake regional community action and conservation projects.
3. To announce "The President's Annual Conservation Awards" to states, cities, communities, businesses, educational institutions, and individuals whose ingenuity and ideas have resulted in significant con-

tributions to national conservation.

4. To develop and maintain a speakers and entertainers bureau of personalities, celebrities and entertainers who would donate specific time to national and local appearances/rallies for conservation.

5. To develop guidelines for student conservation fairs (like science fairs) with student projects, information booklets, contests, posters, etc., to promote conservation among students. It is among our nation's youth that tomorrow's ethics and values are molded. It is here that we can establish conservation as a virtue, because it contributes to self-reliance, self-worth and self-esteem.

6. To create the opportunity for the citizens of the United States to assist the President's Citizens Conservation Committee in compiling a handbook of practical ideas to save resources. The ideas used would be those proven successful by individual citizens and which can be easily duplicated and used by others in their homes, businesses or communities. The due date for the project could be June 1, 1979, and the handbook could be available from the government printing office by November, 1979 at a reasonable cost. The booklet would be printed on re-cycled paper and for each citizen's idea selected for the handbook, a tree could be planted in honor of that citizen in his or her local community. The tree's growth would symbolize replacement of the paper pulp utilized in making paper for the handbook.

7. To designate the Sunday preceeding Thanksgiving as a permanent national day of worship for conservation. This could be an occasion to link all religions

with conservation, and to develop a televised White House observance, possibly assisted by the President's sister, Ruth Carter Stapleton, with the Carter family, cabinet and their families. This White House service would set the tone for religious services by clergy and religious leaders throughout the nation as an occasion to observe the spiritual qualities of our American Heritage, re-establishing the link between religion and conservation.

8. The President's international concern for conservation could link the "Friendship Force" to facilitate and accommodate an exchange of conservation specialists to participate in regular planned excursions as a means of establishing the first international exchange on conservation. A valuable example to foreign nations can take place. American delegates could offer information on new technologies for conservation while representatives from visited countries could share practical knowledge utilized in their countries related to experience with eliminating waste and stretching resources.

9. Finally, it should be an announced goal of the Citizens Conservation Committee to help communities form partnerships with local businesses in creating community conservation coops. These coops would provide a source of employment for disadvantaged and handicapped youth, and those in rehabilitation programs, to collect and re-cycle home, business and industrial waste which can be reprocessed for community benefits. With procedures as simple as making fire logs from newspaper, a community conservation example can be demonstrated. The role of the coop, under local business sponsorship, would be towards providing some profitable waste re-cycling techniques not commonly utilized. The goal of the coop should be to create

useful resources from society's wastes. The purpose of the coop should also provide additional services, such as energy efficient improvements for the low income community population. The coop could also operate a team of emergency maintenance technicians to aid community conservation efforts. The first community coop would be appropriately introduced in Houston.

The White House conservation mobilization staff would not be large, and could use volunteers from both public and private sectors.

#### Igniting The Public Spirit

During World War II, leadership to conserve was demonstrated with conviction and practice by the Roosevelt family. We were all made to feel that it was unpatriotic to waste. Under the leadership of the First Family, civilians gathered everything from kitchen grease, aluminum kitchenware and old tires. We were encouraged to grow victory gardens and use self-discipline in the use of our cars through the motto "is this trip really necessary". At that time the fingers formed the "V" for victory; the same fingers can be posed today to illustrate a "C" for conservation in our mobilization at home for the "moral equivalent of war"...waste!

The most awesome energy of a free society is its citizens. We are like a gigantic torch to which one man holds the power of ignition. To that one man who gives birth to a conservation generation, free people throughout the world owe their prayerful thanks.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1979

MEETING WITH SENATOR HOWARD BAKER

Tuesday, January 16, 1979

3:00 p.m.

The Oval Office

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

From: Frank Moore *F.M./pad*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss with you his recent trip to the U.S.S.R.

II. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo Only

III. BACKGROUND

On the return trip from the Soviet Union, I asked the Minority Leader if he was ready to discuss what he plans to do on SALT. He said he had not yet thought it all out and needed time after his return to talk with you.

I recommend that you begin today's meeting by bringing Senator Baker up-to-date on the timing of SALT and other foreign policy matters. You can then try to draw him out regarding his position on SALT. If he will not make any definite statements, you should attempt to pin him down as to when he might make his decision.

As background, the Senator will probably tell you in a nice way that Republicans and Conservative Democrats will use the SALT debate as an opportunity to question the Administration's policy on defense and foreign affairs. This is apparently the party line agreed upon by Brock, etc.

I have already told you privately of Senator Baker's concern regarding Ford's and Kissinger's position on SALT.

I would appreciate it if you would thank Senator Baker for the personal courtesy shown to me as your representative on the trip to the U.S.S.R. He was always very careful to see that I was the second person down the ramp of the airplane at official ceremonies, that I was seated at the head table, and that I was present or furnished with a complete transcript of his press conferences. In fact, on the return trip, I shared the front compartment of the plane with the Baker's leaving Senators Tower, Garn, Hayakawa, Danforth and Wallop in the rear with staff.

You should advise Senator Baker that you, Brzezinski, and Cy Vance will very soon have a bipartisan foreign policy briefing for the Senate and a breakfast with new Senators (Republicans and Democrats) as soon as it can be scheduled.

You should tell Senator Baker that you recognize and appreciate the bipartisan attitude that he as Minority Leader has shown on foreign policy, and that you will need his and his colleagues' support more than ever this Congress. (Some Republicans have told Baker that they are willing to support you on foreign policy but feel they do not get enough public credit for their efforts.)

Senator Baker will readily discuss Republican politics with you if you care to get into that area. He considers that all politicians are blood brothers and should stick together.

Basically, you should let him talk. He will have a prepared agenda.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Phil Wise

FOR ACTION  
FYI

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

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
/	EIZENSTAT
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	RAFSHOON
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARONSON
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HERNANDEZ
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	WARREN
	WEDDINGTON
/	WISE
	VOORDE
	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1979

9  
/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *She*

SUBJECT: Welfare Reform

On December 23, Jim McIntyre, Charlie Schultze and I sent you a memorandum, joined by Secretaries Bergland, Califano and Marshall, seeking approval to begin consultation on the outlines of a \$5.5 billion welfare reform package that would be implemented in FY 1982. You approved this recommendation.

We also sought an additional \$700 million to \$1.5 billion in negotiating room. You indicated that you would prefer not to authorize that room.

The December 23rd memorandum inadvertently did not include a request from Secretaries Bergland and Califano that they meet with you before you finally decided not to allow any room for negotiation. Secretaries Bergland and Califano are especially concerned about leaving open, at this time, the option of increasing the cost of our welfare reform package by \$500 million (from \$5.5 billion to \$6 billion) in order to cash out Food Stamps for SSI recipients (aged, blind and disabled). They feel strongly that this proposal would not only have the effect of increasing benefits for the SSI population (since many do not use Food Stamps because of the stigma) but would also simplify administration and reduce red-tape.

Your other advisors prefer to wait until soundings have been taken before making a final recommendation to you on this question.

Rather than schedule a meeting now, I strongly urge that you leave open at this time the option of later approving an additional \$500 million for cashing out Food Stamps for the SSI population, with the understanding that it would not be part of the final legislative proposal until you have given final approval. OMB and CEA concur with this recommendation.

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(1) Agree to defer final decision on Food Stamps cash-out for SSI population until after consultation (Recommend)

✓

*no  
commitment*

(2) Schedule meeting now requested by Secretaries Bergland and Califano if you disagree with deferring a final decision

*J*

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

2:20 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTOGRAPH WITH JUAN EDGAR PICADO AND CARLO ROBERTO PICADO

Tuesday, January 16, 1979

2:20 p.m.

(2 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Betty Ubbens *Betty Ubbens*

I. PURPOSE:

Courtesy Call

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS:

- A. Background: Mr. Picado will attend the National Prayer Breakfast on Thursday. When Mrs. Carter found out that he would be in town, she indicated that she would like him to come in for a photograph with you. Mr. Picado's son, Carlo, will be accompanying him. Following the photograph Mrs. Carter will meet with both of them in the Map Room.

You met with Juan Edgar Picado last August when he stopped by the Oval Office for a courtesy call. On December 7, you and Mrs. Carter sent a message for the Costa Rica Prayer Breakfast. Also, Miss Allie recently participated in a Friendship Force exchange and stayed with the Picado's.

- B. Participants: The President, Mrs. Carter  
Mr. Juan Edgar Picado and his son,  
Mr. Carlo Roberto Picado
- C. Press: White House Photographer Only.

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - January 16, 1979

---

- 7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 7:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
- 8:00 Breakfast with Congressional Leaders. (Mr. Frank  
(60 min.) Moore) - First Floor Private Dining Room.
- 10:15 Mr. Nelson Cruikshank - The Oval Office.  
(10 min.)
- 10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 11:30 Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral  
(30 min.) Stansfield Turner, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and  
Mr. Hamilton Jordan - Oval Office.
- 12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter and Mr. Drummond  
(60 min.) Ayres, New York Times - The Oval Office.
- 2:00 Mr. James McIntyre - The Oval Office.  
(20 min.)

20773

NAME OF AGENCY  The White House	PRECEDENCE  ACTION:  INFO:	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
---------------------------------------	--	-------------------------

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION	DATE PREPARED	TYPE OF MESSAGE <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> BOOK <input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE ADDRESS
FOR INFORMATION CALL		
NAME	PHONE NUMBER	

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF COMMUNICATION UNIT

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED (Use double spacing and all capital letters)

TO: January 16, 1979

Honorable James R. Thompson  
Governor of Illinois  
Springfield, Illinois

I have declared an emergency for the State of Illinois because of the impact of an abnormal accumulation of snow resulting from blizzards and snowstorms on the State. I have authorized Federal relief and recovery assistance in the affected areas.

Snow removal is a responsibility of the State and local governments. Federal aid is supplementary in nature and should be limited to that which is necessary to provide emergency access on vital transportation arteries, the reopening of blocked supply routes to agricultural, educational, governmental, commercial, and industrial establishments, and such other emergency assistance as may be required to save lives and protect public health and safety. Federal assistance will be based on a cost sharing by the Federal Government of two-thirds and by the State and local governments of one-third of the total eligible emergency snow removal costs.

The Administrator, Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, will coordinate Federal disaster assistance efforts. The Federal Coordinating Officer will be Mr. Robert E. Connor Regional Director of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Region V. He will consult with you and assist in the execution of the Federal-State Agreement governing the expenditure of Federal funds.

JIMMY CARTER

*ML*  
*1-16-79*

*Dispatched 3:00 pm*  
*1/16/79*

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	
PAGE NO.	NO. OF PGS.

20793

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1979

Dear Madam Secretary:

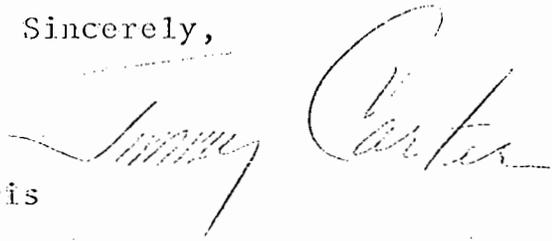
I have determined that the impact of an abnormal accumulation of snow resulting from a series of blizzards and snowstorms in the State of Illinois is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a declaration of an emergency under Public Law 93-288. I therefore declare that such an emergency exists in the State of Illinois.

Snow removal is a responsibility of the State and local governments. Federal aid is supplementary in nature and should be limited to that which is necessary to provide emergency access on vital transportation arteries, the reopening of blocked supply routes to agricultural, educational, governmental, commercial, and industrial establishments, and such other emergency assistance as may be required to save lives and protect public health and safety.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate, from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as are necessary to provide Federal emergency assistance authorized by law and by this declaration. Federal assistance shall be based on a cost sharing by the Federal government of two-thirds and by the State and local governments of one-third of the costs of all eligible emergency snow removal.

I expect regular reports on progress made in meeting the effects of this emergency, the extent of Federal assistance already made available, and a current projection of additional assistance required.

Sincerely,



Honorable Patricia Roberts Harris  
Secretary of Housing and  
Urban Development  
Washington, D. C. 20410

*Orig. signed letter and copy of telegram to Gov Thompson  
sent to Sec HUD, w/receipt, via 2nd Messenger  
1/17/79.*

20793

Let Danny

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1979

3:00 pm

announce

Posting

Time

J

1/16/79

Telegram despatched

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT  
LYNN DAFT

Stu

3:00 pm.

2 pd. ltr to HUD 1/17/79

SUBJECT:

Recommendation for an Emergency  
Declaration - Illinois

In the attached letter, Secretary Harris recommends that you grant an emergency declaration to the State of Illinois due to a recent snow storm.

We concur with Secretary Harris' assessment of the situation and recommend that you grant the declaration.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

500  
1/16/79

11:30 a.m.

rick--

president asked that you  
hold this until you hear  
from frank moore (patti desouza)  
that contact has been made  
with rostenkowski...

thanks--susan

# DISASTER PRIORITY

## SUBJECT

RECOMMENDATION TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR AN EMERGENCY DECLARATION  
ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

## DATE

JANUARY 15, 1979



THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

REQUEST FOR SNOW EMERGENCY DECLARATION

STATE: Illinois

TYPE OF INCIDENT: Snow Storm

STORM DURATION: January 12 - January 14, 1979

SNOWFALL DURING BLIZZARD (INCHES) 9"-24"

EXISTING DEPTH OR SNOW ON GROUND BEFORE STORM (INCHES) 8"-24"

AREAS AFFECTED: These are the counties requested by the Governor. The Administrator, FDAA, intends to approve all of these counties for emergency aid if you approve the recommendation below.

The Counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Henry, JoDaviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Peoria, Putnam, Stephenson, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago.

COMMITMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES:

Specific actions taken by the State include:

- o Special patrols by Illinois State Police troopers, involving 8,484 extra man-hours, to render assistance to stranded motorists and carry out other emergency-related missions.
- o Round-the-clock efforts to clear Interstate highways and state routes on the part of the Illinois Department of Transportation, at an estimated cost of \$3.4 million, and

- o Deployment of 38 National Guard personnel, and required equipment, in LaSalle and Winnebago Counties.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS EXPRESSED BY THE GOVERNOR:

The extent of snowfall compounded by high winds and extensive drifting has exceeded the capacity of State and local governments to cope with the problem. This situation poses a definite threat to lives, public health and safety.

FDAA FINDINGS:

A. Public Health and Safety:

Deaths: 15  
Injuries: 28  
Sheltered: 1500

B. Disruption of Community and Essential Services:

- 1) Power Outage: 8 counties
- 2) Sewage and Water Outages: 4 counties

Other significant closings:

Hundreds of schools and businesses have had to close.

C. Impact on Transportation System:

	<u>State System</u>	<u>County Primary/Secondary</u>	
Estimated miles closed to date (this storm)	6,000	17,500	Total 23,500
Miles cleared to date	3,300	7,000	Total 10,300
Miles needed to be cleared (Emergency Access only)	2,700	10,000	Total 12,700

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Governor's request for an emergency be approved. If you approve this declaration, the

Administrator of FDAA intends to limit the period of emergency assistance to a maximum of five days, except in those cases where unusual circumstances warrant extensions of time.

Jan. 15, 1979

*Walter A. Miller for*  
Secretary, Housing and Urban Development

Date:

Attachments

- Summary of Findings
- Declaration Letter
- Telegram to the Governor
- Notice to the Press
- Representation
- Governor's Request

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### ILLINOIS

The winter storm and blizzard conditions have virtually paralyzed widespread portions of northern Illinois, in which the majority of the State's population resides. The Governor has declared a state of emergency. There is a serious threat to public health and safety because the magnitude of the emergency snow removal task is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments. There is an urgent need at this time to accelerate emergency snow removal efforts in order to open transportation arteries and access to utilities to relieve critical problems. The Governor reported that a declaration of an emergency will cut the expected time of snow clearance to a matter of days, as opposed to the estimated two weeks or more that will be required if the localities must rely only on their own resources.

Your declaration of an emergency will allow the Federal Government to provide the necessary emergency assistance required by the State and local governments to provide emergency access and reduce the threat to lives, public health, and safety.

ILLINOIS REPRESENTATION

The Governor of Illinois is:

James R. Thompson (R)

Illinois Senators are:

Charles H. Percy (R)  
Adlai E. Stevenson, III (D)

Representing the Affected Areas:

Bennett Stewart (D)	1st District
Morgan F. Murphy (D)	2nd District
	3rd District
Edward J. Derwinski (R)	4th District
John G. Fary (D)	5th District
Henry J. Hyde (R)	6th District
Cardiss Collins (D)	7th District
Dan Rostenkowski (D)	8th District
Sidney R. Yates (D)	9th District
Abner J. Mikva (D)	10th District
Frank Annunzio (D)	11th District
Phillip M. Crane (R)	12th District
Robert McClory (R)	13th District
John N. Erlenborn (R)	14th District
Tom Corcoran (R)	15th District
John B. Anderson (R)	16th District
George M. O'Brien (R)	17th District
Robert H. Michel (R)	18th District
Tom Railsback (R)	19th District

This represents the districts which include the counties requested by the Governor. This should not be interpreted to mean that all the requested counties in these districts will be designated if the declaration is made.

For further information, contact Judy Barrows, FDAA  
(202) 634-6115.

January , 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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NOTICE OF THE PRESS

The President today declared an emergency for the State of Illinois because of the impact of an abnormal accumulation of snow on vital transportation arteries within the State. The President's action will permit the use of Federal funds in relief and recovery efforts in designated areas of the State.

Federal assistance from the President's Disaster Relief Fund will consist primarily of Federal assistance to provide emergency access to vital supply routes to agricultural, educational, governmental, commercial and industrial establishments, and such other emergency assistance as may be required to save lives and protect public health and safety. Federal assistance will be based on a cost sharing by the Federal government of two-thirds and by the State and local governments of one-third of the total emergency snow removal costs.

Federal relief activities in Illinois will be coordinated by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the direction of Administrator William H. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox will designate the specific areas within the State eligible for Federal assistance, based upon Federal and State damage assessments.

Mr. Robert E. Connor, Regional Director of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Region V, will be designated as the Federal Coordinating Officer to work with the State in providing Federal emergency assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288.

Note:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM FDAA: (202) 634-6666.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Cong Leaders breakfast 1-16-78

95<sup>th</sup> → 96<sup>th</sup>  
900d

- > Econ - inflation - '80 budget <sup>7.1 → 7.0</sup>  
RWI - Hosp Cost - COWPS  
<sub>TIP</sub>
- > SALT II → III Treaty
- > Panama implementing - There
- > PRC Normalization - Woodcock  
TAWAN
- > GEORG
- > MTN - CVD
- > Iran
- > Phillipine Base agreements
- > Latin America - Mexico

Tip Need definite program - domestic

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8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
January 15, 1979

C  
/

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, January 16, 1979  
8:00 a.m.  
Family Dining Room  
From: Frank Moore

INTRODUCTION

You should thank the Leadership for their guidance and assistance during the 95th Congress. You should express your optimism for the 96th -- stressing the need for an even stronger and closer working relationship in 1979 and 1980.

I. PRESS PLAN

A Newsweek photographer will be present to take a picture of you with Speaker O'Neill and Majority Leader Byrd.

II. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

III. AGENDA

1. Economy, Anti-Inflation and FY 80 Budget. You should reconfirm your commitment to the anti-inflation effort and point out that without Congressional support, advice, and resolve, success will be impossible.

The Administration's anti-inflation legislative package will include Real Wage Insurance, Hospital Cost Containment, COWPS Reauthorization, and perhaps some initiatives in the area of Regulatory Reform.

You should outline the framework of the budget and indicate that the assistance of the Leadership will be vital if we are to hold the line on federal spending. Rather than getting into details, you should indicate that advance copies will be delivered to the Leadership on Friday afternoon and that the budget will be sent up officially next Monday.

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If you feel inclined, you could at this point mention the four-member task force from my staff which will be working with the Budget and Appropriations Committees in an effort to adequately communicate the Administration's positions on the budget.

2. SALT. Senator Cranston will probably ask you for a status report on SALT. You may want to preempt this by mentioning the Treaty in your opening remarks. As you know, whatever you say will probably become public on this volatile issue.
3. Panama Canal Implementing Legislation. We will be sending the legislation to the Hill on Thursday. It will probably be referred jointly to five separate committees in the House. Jack Murphy's Merchant Marine Committee and the House International Relations Committee will get the biggest parts. You should stress the importance of early action on the legislation.
4. PRC Normalization. We expect to send the legislation on the status of Taiwan to the Hill late this week. You may also want to mention the importance of quick Senate action on the Woodcock nomination.
5. Reorganization. You should mention that, contrary to press reports over the weekend, there have been no decisions tentative or otherwise regarding reorganization plans in the areas of economic development or natural resources. You will be receiving decision memos later in the week and will make your final determinations at that time. You can add, however, that you are committed to proposing a Department of Education and will do so, the exact form of which is not yet determined.

PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President

Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Senator Alan Cranston  
Senator Daniel Inouye  
Senator Warren Magnuson

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
Congressman James Wright  
Congressman John Brademas  
Congressman Thomas Foley  
Congressman Dan Rostenkowski  
Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm

Chairman John White  
Zbig Brzezinski  
Stu Eizenstat  
Jody Powell  
James McIntyre  
Frank Moore  
Dan Tate  
Bill Cable  
Bill Smith

10:15 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Meeting with Nelson Cruikshank  
at 10:15 a.m.

Nelson has privately confided in me that the purpose of his meeting is to discuss whether he can stay with the Administration given our position on Social Security. He so strongly opposes our proposals that he feels that he cannot, in all honesty, support them in the Congress. He wants to be loyal to the Administration but feels he cannot on this critical issue which falls directly in his domain. I do not believe he has made any decision to quit, which would be very harmful given his excellent ties with labor and the elderly, but does want to discuss this intimately with you.

I think what we should be attempting to do is to keep him on board, indicate to him that you do not expect him to publicly endorse these reforms if he is opposed to them and see if that will satisfy him. I am not certain that it will because he will undoubtedly be called upon by Congress to testify.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Tim Kraft  
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

FOR ACTION  
FYI

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

VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

EIZENSTAT

KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE

POWELL

RAFSHOON

WATSON

WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARONSON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FIRST LADY

HARDEN

HERNANDEZ

HUTCHESON

KAHN

LINDER

MARTIN

MILLER

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

WARREN

WEDDINGTON

WISE

VOORDE

ADMIN. CONFIDEN.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT <sup>TK</sup>  
ARNIE MILLER ~~AA~~

SUBJECT: Federal Co-Chair of the Title V  
Regional Commission (Mid-Atlantic  
Region)

Recently, you authorized the creation of three new Title V Regional Commissions. As you know, the past performance of the Federal Co-Chairs has not met the desired expectations of either yourself or Secretary Kreps.

After reviewing the work of the Commissions with staff from both Commerce and Jack Watson's office, we have developed the following criteria for the selection of the new Federal Co-Chairs:

- o Management experience - requiring supervision over nine staff members and the ability to make critical budgetary decisions.
- o Intergovernmental experience - the ability to coordinate programs and policies with state and locally-elected officials.
- o Understanding of and support for Administration policy and goals.

The Mid-Atlantic Region encompasses some of the most economically and politically significant states in the Union, and includes:

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Daniel W. Horgan  
2132 37th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
202/338-7511

Government Experience: DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION  
Department of Community Affairs  
State of New Jersey

The office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration is responsible for development and administration of state and federal grant programs designed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of New Jersey's 21 counties and 567 municipalities.

As Deputy Commissioner for Administration, I directly managed the department's operating divisions in setting intergovernmental policies vis-a-vis the grants and aid, technical assistance, program evaluation, and auditing. Subject areas of such policy included public works, housing, public safety, urban and regional planning, human service delivering, municipal budgetary review and capitol programming.

As Deputy Commissioner I was responsible for programming and fiscal policy of grants totalling more than 61.2 million, 73.5 million, and 71.3 million dollars in fiscal years '74, '75, and '76 respectively.

I further was directly responsible for internal management and all phases of personnel administration for a cabinet level department of over 600 employees with an annual budget for administration of 5.5 million, 5.2 million, and 6.0 million dollars in fiscal years '74, '75, and '76 respectively.

I was the department's prime public information officer and dealt on a daily basis with many of the more than 5000 county and local elected officials who relied on my office for guidance.

I served as a Gubernatorial appointment to the New Jersey Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

#### MAYOR

South Brunswick Township, New Jersey

As Mayor of South Brunswick Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey, I was the Chief Executive Officer of the municipality experiencing tremendous growth as a result of shifting population patterns within the country's most densely populated state.

Service demands for police, fire, planning administration, public works, welfare and fiscal management were all administered through my office.

Government Experience (continued):

MAYOR

As Mayor I was responsible for budget preparation, and all matters of tax assessment and collection.

I also represented the township at hearings before the County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the state legislature on matters pertaining to municipal legislation.

Business Experience:

My business experience centers around the Advertising & Public Relations Industry. From 1960 to 1968, managing a staff of seven, I operated a successful company in New York City that included among it's clients such firms as: Avon Products, Inc.; First National City Bank; The Singer (Sewing) Machine Company; Best Foods; and Canada Dry.

Political Experience:

Presently I am the Executive Director of the Democratic National Committee. I held that same position in New Jersey under two different Chairmen. Included in this period was the election of Brendan T. Byrne.

Ohio Coordinator - 1976 Democratic Campaign Committee

Military Experience:

Led Marine Rifle Platoon in Korea. Attained rank of Major in U.S.M.C. Reserve.

Education:

B.S. Business Administration  
St. Peter's College  
Jersey City, New Jersey

Personal:

Married 22 years to Dorothy J. Driscoll  
Four children: Kevin Michael, a Senior at St. Bonaventure University; Matthew James, a Junior at Colgate University; Kathleen Mary, a Sophomore at St. Bonaventure University; and Patrick James, a seventh grader at Annunciation School in Washington, D.C.  
Parish: Annunciation R.C. Church

References:

Peter W. Rodino, Jr.	M.C.
Robert A. Roe	M.C.
Harrison A. Williams	Senator
John Glenn	Senator
Brendan T. Byrne	Governor

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

Johnny,  
This is letter

Monday King game to me  
for you Sunday.

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Monday

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January 14, 1979

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Dear Mr. President,

I am Alfred King, II: 25 years old, the oldest grandson of Dr. King Sr. and the oldest male of the upcoming third generation.

I work closely with my granddaddy and serve as caretaker and assistant to him in many of his dealings. I traveled with him on many of his speaking trips and campaigning trips for you. I was fortunate enough to go with my grandfather on the first leg of the unique "whistle stop" train campaign when everybody got out at the different stops and shook hands and made speeches. I got out and shook hands and campaigned too.

I have admired you and your family long before the presidency and had a special feeling for you all. I shall never forget you and your wife, Rosalyn, on that tragic day when my grandmother, Mrs. King Sr. was shot in church. It was less than an hour after the actual shooting had occurred and we the family had all gathered over at my granddaddy's house in sadness and shock. You and Mrs. Carter came in. You were still governor then. It was very kind and comforting of you all to be with us at that time. I guess maybe I was grieving more than the rest of the children because I especially remember Mrs. Carter coming over and hugging me saying, "it's going to be alright," having a comforting effect almost as strong as my own mother's. Mrs. Carter is one of my most favorite ladies in the world.

At any rate, Mr. President what I am writing to you about today is my book. As you know my father Rev. A. D. King and my famous uncle Martin Luther Jr. are dead. They are not here to push for me and advise me. None the less, I have carried on and progressed on my own, with my family's help. But, it has been very hard for me to crack the New York publishing circle: and get an advance and get my book published. Thus, I am asking your help. I am sure that you have some high contacts in the publishing field and I know that if you speak it will be done.

Certainly I know that you have enough problems and crises to deal with in the world without mine. But, sometimes Mr. President, it is just as important to help one life as it is to help a whole nation. And this is what I am asking of you, to help me as soon as possible get my book published. For if and when I get it published it would establish my personality and presence. The book would give me a base from which to develop personally as well as develop my career. And the book would give me a voice so that I could speak out in my own right. Speak out with you on many issues, such as voluntary wage and price controls.

I think you are right on it (voluntary wage and price controls), and I think it will work. But, people and leaders must be made to understand that it is more than just a matter of policy. That is to say that the road to economic recovery is going to take more than just an act of policy by the government, it is going to take also, an act of heart, an act of heart by the people. The people have got to make it work, it's not going to work just by itself, they-we have got to put some heart in the program, some self-sacrifice in it, to make it work. It's a two way street. Business

leaders have got to give some to the general public and too the public has got to give some. There has got to be a sort of moral spirit about the whole thing. And in my opinion this is not what is coming across. Preachers, white and black, who have direct contact with the people and the leaders should in my opinion be dramatizing the moral side of your policy. Preachers and the church should be echoing your wishes and passing on the compassion of the Lord. Instead, the church seems to be in its sometimes bad habit of silence. If my book were out and I had more exposure and access to the media I'd speak out and put some fire up under some of these religious folks and get them to help you more and get this thing straighten out, like they should.

Never the less, Mr. President, I pray you will help me get my book published soon. It is very important to me and my development. It is the only chance for me to raise my life to the success that I hope it to be. The book is my biography. It is the story of what it is like to grow up in a famous family, the interesting joys and pressures of being a King. I hope that my story of growing up will help and inspire many of my fellow young people in their growing up. My Aunt Coretta has read portions of my tentative drafts and she endorses it.

I would not ask your help Sir, if I did not really need it.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you. May God always bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alfred King II". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed word "Sincerely,".

Alfred King  
(404) 344-8260-home  
(404) 898-2119-work

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1979

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze <sup>CS</sup>

Subject: Industrial Production in December

Tomorrow (Wednesday, January 17) at 9:30 a. m., the Federal Reserve Board will release its estimate of industrial production in December. Total industrial output went up 0.6 percent last month, the same as in November.

The index of industrial output and figures on real GNP are the two broadest measures we have of the performance of the overall economy. They behave differently in part because the index of industrial output covers only manufacturing, mining, and utilities, whereas the real GNP is more comprehensive in coverage. They also diverge because of different methods of measurement.

Growth in real GNP (for which we will have 4th quarter figures later today or early tomorrow) appears to have accelerated significantly from the third quarter to the fourth. Growth in industrial production, however, slowed somewhat -- from an 8-1/2 percent annual rate in the third quarter to a 7-1/2 percent rate in the fourth. But the industrial production figures do confirm that the economy was still displaying substantial momentum in the final three months of last year. Moreover, breakdowns of total industrial production by major industry category indicate that output growth is widespread and relatively well balanced.

As you know, we expect growth to slow this year to roughly half of last year's pace. As yet, however, there is no evidence of any slowdown, much less of the recession that many private forecasters are predicting.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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/

January 16, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jim McIntyre *Jim*  
Stu Eizenstat *Stu*  
Charlie Schultze *CLS*

SUBJECT: Administration Position on Social Security  
Tax Cuts

We met this morning with Joe Califano and Bob Carswell to develop an Administration position on social security tax cuts.

There is very strong sentiment in the Congress for reducing social security taxes, presumably in line with benefit reductions or other cost savings. While it may be possible to forestall Congressional action in this session, the very large social security tax rate increase scheduled for 1981 raises serious problems of higher tax burdens and inflation. This will increase pressures for tax reduction next year.

All of us agreed that the prospect for enactment of your hospital cost containment proposal and the social security savings proposed in the budget would be greatly improved if the savings could be applied towards forestalling at least part of the 1981 tax increase.

We also agreed, however, that it would be premature, both on economic and political grounds, to commit to any specific size, structure or timing of a post-1980 tax change at this time. Your budget carefully avoids doing this, noting that future tax policy depends upon progress against inflation, the state of the economy, increases in tax burdens, the budgetary situation, and other contingencies which cannot be accurately forecast this far in advance.

We therefore decided to hold open the prospect of some relief from the scheduled social security tax increases in conjunction with cost savings from benefit reforms and hospital cost containment, but to avoid any specific commitment at this time. However, such cost savings could also be used to fund priority programs or to reduce the deficit, as appears appropriate at the time.

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The 1981 deficit of \$1.2 billion published in the budget includes proposed social security savings of \$5.3 billion. However, the deficit does not include any reduction of the presently scheduled 1981 social security tax rate increase of \$9.2 billion (\$12.2 billion in calendar 1981) for the reasons stated above. Therefore, any such reduction would imply a 1981 deficit larger than that published in the budget. However, the budget makes clear that such future tax options are not included in receipts and the deficit; that they will be considered in light of economic and budgetary circumstances as appropriate; and that the 1981 published deficit is not a policy commitment.

The 1981 receipts published in the budget, which include the scheduled social security tax increases, imply that individual income taxes and employee social security taxes combined would rise to over 15 percent of personal income (modified to include employee social security taxes). This would be a postwar high, well above the 11.7 percent average of the 1960's and the 12.7 percent average of 1970-1978.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1979

MR. PRESIDENT

At 2:15 p.m. today, Rosalynn is going to bring Juan Edgar Picado and his son, Carlo Roberto (18-years-old) over for a quick photo.

PHIL 

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1/16/79

Stu Eizenstat  
Louis Martin

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 5, 1979

*Japan  
re-type  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: LOUIS MARTIN *Stu*  
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Presidential Directive on Black Colleges

*Stu  
C*

Background

In your meeting last August with representatives of historically black colleges, you asked Hale Champion, Undersecretary of HEW, and the black college presidents to prepare together a directive stressing federal support for historically black colleges.

The attached presidential directive emphasizes your personal commitment to leave black colleges better off when you leave office, than they were when you came. To accomplish this, the agency and department heads are asked to:

- Familiarize appropriate staff with the resources available at historically black colleges and provide a fair opportunity for the colleges to participate in agency programs;
- Identify areas where the colleges can more effectively participate in agency activities, e.g. grants, contracts, and cooperative education programs;
- Establish goals and timetables for increased participation; and
- Appoint a high level liaison to work with Louis Martin in overseeing agency activities.

The implementation of the directive is under the direction of Louis Martin with assistance from Joe Califano.

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for Preservation Purposes**

### Agency Comments

In November a draft directive was sent to all agency and department heads for comment. The suggested language changes were incorporated.

We should point out, however, OMB's recommendations that (a) the directive include all colleges with significant numbers of black students, not just historically black colleges, and (b) the concern that agencies not interpret establishing goals for black college participation as quotas.

In our revisions we have addressed the second point, but not the first. The directive aims to help historically black colleges; it is not student aid and is neutral on the racial composition of the faculty or student body.

### Signing Ceremony

We are attempting to schedule a brief signing ceremony in the Oval Office to be attended by black college representatives and the White House press corps.

The purpose of the ceremony is threefold: to dramatize your continuing commitment to black colleges; to enlist their support on Administration initiatives, such as the Department of Education; and to acknowledge the National Endowment for the Humanities chairman's grant for "A Legacy Unfolded," to plan a major historical project depicting the contributions of the 105 black colleges to national and international progress. (This project has wide appeal among black college presidents and exemplifies this Administration's intentions toward the institutions.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The approximately one hundred historically black colleges of this Nation have played and continue to play a unique and important role in providing educational opportunities to many thousands of students. They have done so in the past when there were no other avenues open to the overwhelming majority of black students. They do so now by continuing to provide special opportunities for students of all races.

The continuing importance of historically black colleges and universities, not only to students but also to this Nation's social, economic and educational life, cannot be over-estimated. This Administration is committed to enhancing their strength and prosperity.

In moving toward this goal the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare criteria call for efforts to strengthen the historically black public institutions through increased financial support, new and expanded programs, and the elimination of educationally unnecessary program duplication between them and their traditional white counterparts. These efforts are required to ensure that the historically black colleges are able to participate fully in the educational and social progress of our Nation.

I have repeatedly expressed my hope that the historically black colleges will be stronger when I leave office than when my Administration began. I am asking today that you personally join with me in meeting this objective by initiating and overseeing the following actions:

- Conduct a thorough review of the operations within your department or agency to ensure that historically black institutions are being given a fair opportunity to participate in Federal grant and contract programs. Ensure that an affirmative effort is made to inform black colleges of the opportunity to apply

and compete for grants and contracts. Particular attention should be given to identifying and eliminating unintended barriers that may have resulted in reduced participation in and benefits from Federal programs by these colleges.

- . Identify areas where historically black institutions can participate more effectively in your Department's activities. Consider, for example, small research contracts or grants which can be let without competition, and new or existing cooperative education programs which facilitate minority student access to Federal employment.
- . Where appropriate, establish goals and timetables for increased participation of historically black colleges in the activities of your department or agency. These goals should reflect targets for increased expenditures beyond your fiscal 1978 levels.
- . Establish a forum for continuing consultation with representatives from the historically black colleges and universities. Plan visits and other efforts to familiarize appropriate staff in your agency with the unique and indispensable resources at black colleges.
- . Appoint a high-level liaison person to oversee these activities.

I am asking Louis Martin, my special assistant, in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to monitor the implementation of this directive government-wide. I personally plan to review periodically progress made toward increasing access of historically black colleges to all Federal agencies.

In a separate communication, I have asked that Secretary Califano resume publication of the Federal Interagency Committee on Education's annual report on patterns of Federal funding for historically black colleges.

I want to be certain that this Administration's strong commitment to the Nation's historically black colleges and the contents of this directive are thoroughly understood by everyone. Please be certain that copies of this directive are circulated to all appropriate individuals within your department or agency.

*Jimmy Carter*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Zbig given copies of his as well as Brown's for delivery. Rick will notified Stu and Jack that they can go to Zbig's office and read his. No other copies made.

Note: Susan Clough  
has original in her  
file in President's office  
copies given to Zbig & Harold  
Brown only. Rich 1-16-79

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1-16-79

To Harold & Zbig

I am not willing to endorse  
the Michigan ELF site because of  
firm commitments given to the  
Governor and people of Michigan by  
the former Secretary<sup>(?)</sup> of Defense and  
by me. As was the case with the  
NATO funding level the matter of  
integrity is at stake. We could  
do a mea culpa & cancel the prom-  
ise if absolutely necessary, but  
this is not the case - yet.  
We need an ELF system - that  
is not a question.

I can support a Wisconsin system  
and would be willing to keep the  
Wisconsin-Michigan option open. DoD  
has apparently done very little  
to convince Michigan political leaders

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

and people of the minimal adverse  
effects of E7 vs Seafarer or  
of the strategic need.

Work with Jack & Stu on  
a revised proposal to me & expedite.

J. C.