

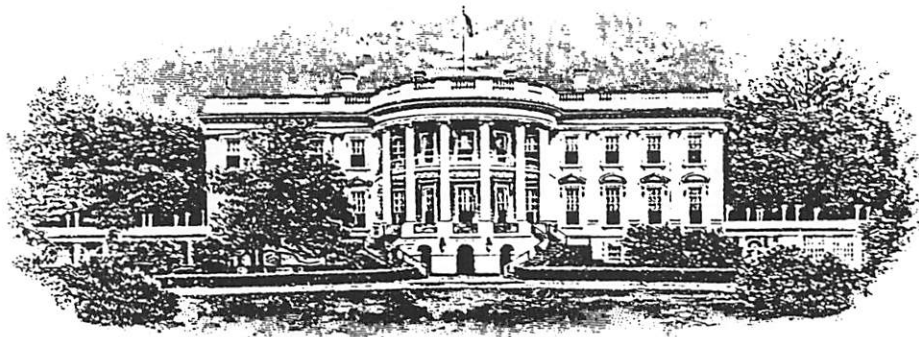
Pres. Carter

MINORITY REPORT

FACT SHEET 106

August 1979

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I. THE RECORD

CIVIL RIGHTS

1. The Carter Administration, through reorganization of civil rights agencies, has given new power to two offices: OFCCP, headed by Weldon Rougeau, and EEOC, headed by Eleanor Holmes Norton. Civil Rights enforcement activity has increased significantly. In the first two years of this Administration nine companies have been debarred from doing business with the government because they failed to take affirmative action to hire and promote women and minorities. Just recently, Uniroyal, Inc., which held \$37 million in Federal contracts, was barred from doing business with the government.

2. President Carter's 1980 budget included a substantial increase in funding for civil rights enforcement. EEOC and HEW's Office of Civil Rights will receive together about 1700 new positions and, for the first time, Federal money will be available to States for enforcing fair housing laws.

3. The President's authority to pardon Federal prisoners does not extend to prisoners who were convicted and serving sentences pursuant to State laws such as the *Wilmington 10*. However, the Administration through Drew Days, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, filed an *amicus curiae* brief in the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina calling for the release of the *Wilmington 10*. An *amicus curiae* brief supporting affirmative action was filed by Solicitor General Wade McCree in the *Bakke* case. After the Supreme Court's decision in that case, the President in a personal handwritten note ordered all departments of the Federal government to continue to vigorously implement affirmative action programs.

The Justice Department through Solicitor General Wade McCree intervened in the "reverse discrimination" suit brought by Brian Weber against Kaiser Aluminum Company. The Administration's position in support of voluntary affirmative action was recently upheld by the Supreme Court.

4. The Administration strongly supported the use of busing as a proper tool to desegregate public schools in a brief filed in the Supreme Court.

Partly as a result of that position, the Supreme Court, in cases involving Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, recently reaffirmed the use of busing as a method of desegregation and noted that school systems segregated at the time of the 1954 *Brown* decision still have a continuing duty to desegregate.

5. The Justice Department filed an unprecedented civil rights action against Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo and that city's Police Force charging the city's police with brutality against every racial and ethnic minority group in the city, especially Blacks and Hispanics. This was the first Federal government suit against an entire police department and the first to charge indiscriminate brutality. The suit seeks an end to alleged systematic brutality against minorities and threatens the city with loss of Federal funds if it fails to end this conduct.

APPOINTMENTS

1. Two Blacks now serve in President Carter's Cabinet. Patricia Harris, as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, heads the largest agency in the Federal government and controls the largest budget. Andrew Young serves as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Top level sub-cabinet appointees include Army Secretary Clifford Alexander; President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Bruce Llewellyn; Under Secretary of Interior, James Joseph; Assistant Secretary of Labor, Ernest Green; Assistant Secretary of HEW, Mary Berry; and Assistant Attorney General Drew Days.

2. President Carter has appointed more Blacks to the Federal district and circuit courts than all other Presidents combined. Thus far 22 Black Federal judges have been named across the country. Other Blacks are in the final stages of the selection process including candidates for two district court seats in Alabama, one in Florida, one in Indiana, and a circuit seat in the 5th Circuit. Most of these appointments resulted from the Carter Administration's Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978 and will have an important impact on the nation's judicial system.

3. President Carter has named more Blacks to regulatory boards and commissions than any other President. These historic appointments include the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Merit Systems Protection Board, National Transportation Safety Board, Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and Federal Reserve Board of Governors. Many of these powerful regulatory bodies have never had Black commissioners or members prior to this Administration.

4. In the military establishment, President Carter has appointed the first Black woman Army General and the first Black Marine General. Of the eight Black Generals in the history of the Air Force five were named by President Carter. Of the 22 Black Army Generals, President Carter appointed 12. Thus far he has also named two Black Navy Admirals, bringing the total number to four.

EDUCATION

1. The Carter Administration has increased the level of funding set by the last administration for education programs in the Office of Education, HEW, by 50 percent. Greater emphasis has been placed on programs for disadvantaged children. Funding for the Headstart program, which is designed to provide needed assistance to children from low-income families, has been requested at a level of \$700 million for 1980. This is substantially more than was requested by the last administration.

2. Funding for the Title I program of compensatory education for disadvantaged students has increased by 60 percent, including a new Carter initiated allocation of \$400 million targeted to large city school districts with a high concentration of poor students.

3. The Right to Read program will receive \$37 million and expand to include all of the basic skills.

4. Full funding of \$2.6 billion under the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program is provided for grants up to \$1,800 to students to help them attend college. This program and the student loan program have been expanded to serve middle income, as well as low-income students, and will result in a 50 percent increase in student assistance.

BLACK COLLEGES

1. On January 17, 1979, President Carter issued a memorandum to every agency and department head directing them to use all available resources to strengthen and enhance historically Black colleges.

2. The HEW Title III program to strengthen Black colleges has been fully funded at \$120 million in fiscal years 1979 and 1980. Legislation has been proposed which will substantially increase the authorization level for this program from \$120 million to \$200 million annually. In addition, the Administration has proposed a new challenge grant program to attract State and private resources to these institutions which will have a separate annual authorization of \$50 million.

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. The food stamp program has been simplified and retargeted toward those most in need. It is no longer necessary to purchase food stamps. The change from purchased to free food stamps will enable an additional 3 million low-income people to take advantage of the program. Benefit payments will increase by \$600 million to compensate for rising food prices.

2. The Administration moved early to support the financially-troubled social security system which was on the verge of bankruptcy. As a result of the President's action, the over 30 million elderly, disabled, and needy Americans who depend on social security will continue to receive these benefits from a now financially-sound system.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT — URBAN POLICY

1. President Carter personally lobbied Congress for the passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act.

2. The Administration has aggressively implemented minority set-aside programs in a number of major Federal procurement projects. For instance, the local public works legislation, which passed in 1977 at the President's request, had a 10 percent set-aside. The implementation of that requirement resulted in 14 percent of the \$4 billion contracts going to minority owned firms. In addition, the \$3 billion Northeast Corridor Project to rebuild the railbed in that area is being implemented with a 15 percent set-aside.

3. Eight million more jobs have been added during the Carter Administration and as a result there are more Blacks employed than at any time in history. Black teenage employment which stood in January 1977 at 575,000 jobs rose to 709,000 by July 1979, a 23 percent increase.

4. To combat unemployment the President created a comprehensive \$21 billion legislative package to stimulate the economy: \$4 billion in public works programs to create about 200,000 jobs; \$7 billion in tax cuts for low and moderate-income families; a \$1 billion increase in counter-cyclical revenue sharing funds which are distributed to particularly distressed cities; a \$1.5 billion youth employment program to create over 200,000 jobs for young people; a \$500 million doubling of the Job Corps; an increase in CETA public service jobs from 300,000 to 725,000, as well as targeting of these jobs for the truly disadvantaged; and, tax credits for employers who hire young people. Partly as a result of this legislative package, the unemployment rate dropped nearly 25 percent to 5.6 in June 1979.

5. The President has asked Vice President Mondale to chair a Cabinet-level Youth Employment Task Force. The Task Force is conducting a comprehensive review of Federal youth employment programs in order to develop comprehensive legislative recommendations for the next session of Congress. These legislative proposals will seek to reduce the unacceptable level of unemployment particularly among minority teenagers and to involve the private sector more actively in creating new jobs.

6. The Department of Housing and Urban Development's new program of Urban Development Action Grants has generated \$4.5 billion in private reinvestment in distressed cities. This has resulted in the creation of more than 170,000 new jobs and the retention of 78,000 jobs in distressed communities. This is an important element of the Carter Administration's Urban Policy which

includes four Executive Orders and 19 major legislative initiatives designed to meet the needs of urban areas.

7. The Administration is moving dramatically to stimulate Black economic development. President Carter has set a goal of tripling Federal purchases from minority suppliers and vendors by 1980, to bring the total to \$3 billion annually. The private sector Minority Purchasing Council has been encouraged to match the \$3 billion goal. Thus, combined Federal and private sector purchases from minority businesses are targeted for \$6 billion. Approximately 40,000 jobs are generated for each billion dollars of procurement.

8. The Administration is putting over \$145 million of Federal deposits in minority owned banks and recently set up a minority bank development program to provide technical and managerial assistance as well as capital to minority owned banks. In addition, Black savings and loan institutions will be assisted by a new minority investment program set up by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

FOREIGN POLICY

1. Under the leadership of President Carter and Ambassador Andrew Young, this Administration has developed a positive and cooperative working relationship with nations of Black Africa. This new policy constitutes a reversal of previous American position and allows for the establishment of new trade and diplomatic ties with African nations. The new U.S.-African policy strongly opposes apartheid in Southern Africa.

2. Despite substantial opposition, the President will maintain economic sanctions on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia until the new government demonstrates that it is truly representative of the people and embodies the principles of majority rule and self-determination.

II. PENDING LEGISLATION

ENERGY

The President has proposed a comprehensive energy program designed to reduce our dependence on foreign oil by 50 percent by the end of the next decade. This goal can be best achieved through conservation and the development of alternate sources of fuel. Alternate fuel development will require an expenditure of over \$100 billion and will result in the creation of hundreds of thousands of jobs. A percentage of the \$100 billion will be set aside for minority entrepreneurs. In the short run, an increase in the cost of home heating oil will be unavoidable. To compensate, the energy program provides for \$2.4 billion annually for aid to low-income households. This is three times the figure that had been originally suggested.

HEALTH

The 1980 budget proposal includes an increase of \$451 million in health care services for medically underserved areas. Medicare and medicaid funds will increase from \$44.5 billion in 1979 to \$48.5 billion in 1980. Medicaid coverage will be extended to over 2 million additional children from low-income families and expectant mothers. Coverage under Medicare will be expanded to assist disabled persons who return to work.

As part of the Administration's national health strategy to address the needs of the poor and medically underserved, outlays of \$76 million are proposed for support of 6,195 National Health Services Corps Scholarships. Scholarship recipients will serve in medically underserved areas. In the past, Federal subsidies were provided to increase the number of health professionals without regard to geographic location.

Hospital costs increased between 14 percent and 20 percent annually from 1975 to 1977, faster than any other essential product or service. The President has introduced legislation to slow the rise in hospital costs. If approved by Congress, this will result in a saving of \$53 billion over a 5-year period by the government and those paying hospital bills.

The President has also proposed legislation which would provide Federal health insurance for the aged, the disabled, and the poor, and require employers to provide insurance for employees.

WELFARE REFORM

The President has submitted a Welfare Reform Program to Congress which will increase employment and training opportunities. The program will provide 400,000 newly funded public service employment and training slots. It will also increase cash benefits to needy families with children, mandate coverage of two-parent families, and improve the administration of the program.

CEASE AND DESIST

President Carter's 1979 State of the Union Message to Congress called for "cease and desist" powers for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. These powers will provide an effective enforcement mechanism for Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act which prohibits discrimination in housing. Additionally, a White House Task Force has been formed to aid the passage of legislation designed to strengthen HUD's enforcement powers.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TREATY (SALT)

The President is aggressively advocating ratification of the SALT II treaty. The treaty would enable us to maintain a military strong enough to deter attacks, to defend ourselves should deterrence fail, and at the same time, decrease the risk of a nuclear holocaust.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

President Carter's proposed Cabinet-level Department of Education has been approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives. The establishment of this Cabinet-level Department reflects the high priority the Administration has placed on quality education and equal educational opportunity.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOTING RIGHTS

President Carter strongly supported the passage of an amendment granting the citizens of the District of Columbia full voting representation in Congress. The Administration is presently working for ratification by two-thirds of the states.

III. APPOINTMENTS UPDATE

CABINET CHANGE

Patricia Roberts Harris, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development has been appointed Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

MILITARY

President Carter has appointed the first Black General in the history of the United States Marine Corps:

Brigadier General Frank E. Petersen, Jr.
Deputy Director for Operations
Joint Chiefs of Staff
National Military Command Center
Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Jerome Ferris (Wash.) - 9th Circuit

Benjamin Gibson - Western District of Michigan
Matthew Perry - District of South Carolina

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Marilyn Funderburk, Deputy Social Secretary
Annette Samuels, Assistant Press Secretary
William Lawson, Executive Director, Veterans
Federal Coordination Council

PRESIDENTIAL AND SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

(* denotes Presidential Appointee)

Mr. Leon Anderson
Director, Human Resources and Forest Service
Department of Agriculture

Mr. William Anderson
Regional Administrator (Kansas City)
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Ms. Judy Andrews
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary
for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Maurice Barboza
Coordinator, Office of Congressional and
Intergovernmental Relations
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Victor Berry
Assistant Deputy Administrator of
Field Operations
Department of Agriculture

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Director, Office of Minority Economic
Program Development
Department of Commerce

***Mr. Andrew Brimmer**
Member
President's Commission on Executive Exchange

Mr. Arthur Campbell
Area Coordinator
Farmers' Home Administration
Department of Agriculture

Mr. Charles Clark
Associate Administrator for Human Goals
Veterans Administration

***Mr. Leroy D. Clark**
General Counsel
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

***Mr. William Clement**
Member, Board of Directors
National Consumer Cooperative Bank

Ms. Gloria Cousar
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary
Office of Community Planning and Development
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Fred Dorsey
Director, Office of Policy Implementation
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Mr. James Frazier
Director, Office of Equal Opportunity
Department of Agriculture

***Ms. Frankie Freeman**
Inspector General
Community Services Administration

***Mr. Kenneth A. Gibson**
Member, The President's Export Council

Mr. James Gittens
Assistant for Congressional Relations
Office of Legislation and
Intergovernmental Relations
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. James Goodwin
Director, International Training
Agency for International Development
Department of State

***Ms. Anne Holloway**
Ambassador to Mali

Ms. Pauline Johnson
Director, Office of Economic Development
Agency for International Development
Department of State

***Mr. Kenneth A. Jones**
White House Fellow

Ms. Alexis Kennedy
Executive Assistant
to the Regional Administrator (Chicago)
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Randy Kinder
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

***Ms. Ruth Love**
Member
National Commission on Employment Policy

Mr. Kenneth Latchiola
Deputy Administrator
Farmers' Home Administration
Department of Agriculture

***Dr. George Lythcott**
Administrator, Health Services Administration
and Assistant Surgeon General
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Mr. Walter J. McDonald
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Department of the Treasury

Ms. Emma McFarland
Regional Administrator (San Francisco)
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Clyde McHenry
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Housing
Department of Housing and Urban Development

***Mr. Albert J. McKnight**
Member, Board of Directors
National Consumer Cooperative Bank

Mr. Archie Morris
Chief of Facilities Management
Office of the Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. Michael Peay
Director, Washington Office of the
Ambassador to the United Nations

Ms. June Carter Perry
Director, Public Affairs
ACTION

Mr. Leonard Robinson
Director, Population for Africa
Agency for International Development
Department of State

Ms. Rita Samuels
Assistant to the Director
Community Services Administration

Ms. Jacqueline Sutton
Deputy Director, Office of Equal Opportunity
Department of Agriculture

***Mr. Paul W. Sweeney, Jr.**
White House Fellow

***Mr. Hobart Taylor**
Member, The President's Commission
on Executive Interchange

Ms. Geraldine Thompson
Regional Administrator (Atlanta)
Department of Housing and Urban Development

***Mr. Julius B. Thrower**
Member, The President's Commission
on Employment Policy

Mr. William True
Director of Personnel
Farmers' Home Administration
Department of Agriculture

Ms. Betty Walker
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Farmers' Home Administration
Department of Agriculture

Ms. Janet Watlington
Director, Legislative Affairs
ACTION

Ms. Carolyn S. Williams
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Assistant
Secretary for Assisted Housing Programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Ms. Marialice Williams
Senior Assistant for Congressional Relations
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Larry Wilson
Chief of Finance
Office of the Secretary of Agriculture

***Ms. Margaret Bush Wilson**
Member, President's Commission on
White House Fellowships