

June 21, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON
SUBJECT: Mayors Conference

In accordance with your request, we covered the Mayors Conference out of this office. Al Abrams was on the floor, Bill Rhatican was the contact here.

Things went reasonably well under the circumstances, but there was one small flap which should be brought to your attention. By my instructions, Abrams did not try to lobby against the housing resolution. There were two reasons: first, it was obvious there was no way to change it and, therefore, we thought it wiser not to create a confrontation. Secondly, the big city mayors' opposition to our position could be an interesting signal to the suburban voters.

Al reports to me that Romney, through his lieutenants, plunged in and made a big issue over a compromise amendment which when it was brought forth as a substitute he indicated was not inconsistent with Administration policy. Attached is the amendment which had the blessing of Romney's people. The marked paragraph certainly does not seem to me to be consistent with Administration policy. I bring this to your attention primarily because you may anticipate this problem to continue in the future.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES

WHEREAS, there are inadequate housing opportunities for low and moderate income families in many metropolitan areas; and

WHEREAS, zoning and land use restrictions are sometimes used to impede equal housing opportunities throughout metropolitan areas; and

WHEREAS, some cities do not have adequate land and few cities have the additional financial resources necessary to provide adequate housing, education, police and fire protection, public works, health, and other public services; and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Constitution, the Housing Act of 1949, and Fair Housing legislation has established that the provision of and access to and adequate supply of low and moderate income housing regardless of income or race in all parts of our country is a vital national goal; and

WHEREAS, in furtherance of this goal, each level of government, whether it be federal, state, county, or municipal, has an affirmative duty to assure that a full range of housing opportunities becomes a functional reality; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, has an affirmative obligation to administer its programs and to allocate its resources with this national policy firmly in mind; and

WHEREAS, President Nixon's policy on equal housing opportunities announced on June 11, 1971 ~~amounts-in-effect-to-a-denial-of~~ raises great concerns about its potential effectiveness in achieving such opportunities; and

WHEREAS, low and moderate income groups, including blue and white collar workers, returning war veterans, the elderly, the young and minorities, cannot afford new single family housing, for all of which in 1970 median sales price was \$23,500 including subsidized 235 lower income housing;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the USCM strongly ~~objects~~ urges ~~to-the-position-of~~ President Nixon that ~~the-Federal-Government-should-not~~ to support the incremental initiative taken by Secretary George Romney of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and direct all other appropriate federal agencies to cooperate with HUD to promote the development of low and moderate income housing in-all-communities- throughout all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including in suburban communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ~~the-Federal-Government-should~~ President Nixon or, where appropriate Secretary Romney direct federal agencies adminis- tering programs such as, but not limited to, highway appropriations, public works projects, and FHA mortgage loan guarantees, as well as community

development projects to advise all communities that the future availability of federal funds depends for these projects will depend upon the applicant-community's commitment to provide low and moderate income housing opportunities and that to refuse to cooperate in this regard will serve to terminate all such federal assistance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federal Government should take great care in analyzing the availability of housing opportunities when locating a government facility or when awarding a federal contract to a private company and that where cooperation is not forthcoming from the community or company in question, the Federal Government should refuse to so locate the facility or approve the contract; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the USCM requests that a delegation of Mayors meet with the President to discuss the ramifications of his policy on the development of low and moderate income housing for the nation.

June 16, 1971.....Amended resolution offered by Mayor Lee Alexander of Syracuse, New York to USCM Plenary Session

DRAFT REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The report of the Committee on Resolutions of the United States Conference of Mayors, to the Delegates attending the 1971 Annual Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Resolutions Committee met in the Burgundy Room of the Bellevue Stratford on Saturday, June 12, 1971, for the purpose of considering resolutions proposed by the membership. Copies of all resolutions received prior to May 10 were mailed to the member cities of the United States Conference of Mayors on May 28, 1971, and each delegate, at the time of registration, received as part of his materials, copies of the 39 proposed resolutions submitted in advance for consideration by the Committee.

The members of the Resolutions Committee were.

CHAIRMAN: Mayor Carl B. Stokes, Cleveland
VICE CHAIRMAN: Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro, III,
Baltimore

Joseph L. Alioto	William S. Hart
San Francisco	East Orange
Lloyd M. Allen	Harry G. Haskell, Jr.*
South Bend	Wilmington, Del.
Robert B. Blackwell	Moon Landrieu
Highland Park	New Orleans
Frank W. Burke	Paul W. Lattimore
Louisville	Auburn
Stephen P. Clark*	Mrs. Patience S. Latting
Dade County, Fla.	Oklahoma City
Richard J. Daley*	John V. Lindsay
Chicago	New York City
Douglas F. Dollarhide*	Henry W. Maier
Compton	Milwaukee
John Driggs	Sam Massell
Phoenix	Atlanta
Peter F. Flaherty	Hans G. Tanzler, Jr.
Pittsburgh	Jacksonville
Kenneth A. Gibson*	Wesley C. Uhlman
Newark	Seattle
Herman W. Goldner	Louie Welch
St. Petersburg	Houston
Roman S. Gribbs	Kevin H. White
Detroit	Boston
Daniel D. Guice*	Robert M. Wilson
Biloxi	Costa Mesa

*Not present

The Committee approved the following numbered resolutions, all of which had been submitted for the Committee's consideration in advance, and recommends to the membership that they do pass: Numbers 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, and 39.

In addition, the Committee approved Resolutions Numbers 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 35, with the amendments noted below and recommends to the membership that they do pass as amended.

The Committee tabled for further consideration Resolutions Numbered 3, 5, 34 and 36.

Number 29 was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 1, "National Priorities": was amended by adding language in the last RESOLVED clause so that it reads as follows:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Congress provide that membership on such Commission be made up of governmental officials, Governors of States, Mayors of Cities and Federal officers, in addition to representatives of the academic community, labor, minority groups and business sectors of our economy.

Resolution No. 4, "Bicentennial": was amended by the addition of one WHEREAS clause and one RESOLVED clause which read as follows:

WHEREAS, Philadelphia, the site of the 38th Conference of Mayors, has been selected by the President as the focal point for an international exposition of an inspirational and cultural nature;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayors of the Cities of the United States lend their support to the planning and execution of an outstanding international exposition in Philadelphia in 1976; and

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Resolution No. 7, "Model Cities Program": the first RESOLVED clause was amended to read as follows:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the U. S. Conference of Mayors urges that the Model Cities program be maintained in its present form and not be absorbed into the Administration's proposed Community Development legislation, so that an orderly continuation of this demonstration effort might be carried out to its completion.

Resolution No. 8, "Economic Opportunity and Development" was amended by deleting the following WHEREAS clause:

WHEREAS, funds and services are scarce in the cities and the Administration seeks to increase the local share of anti-poverty programs by five percent,

and adding the following WHEREAS clause:

WHEREAS, funds and services are scarce in the cities and there should be no increase in the local share of antipoverty programs causing further hardship.

and striking the word "Conference" from the second RESOLVED clause and substituting the word:

Congress

Resolution No. 9, "Summer Youth Program": the third fifth and sixth WHEREAS clauses were amended and there were added one WHEREAS clause and two RESOLVED clauses so that the Resolution should read as follows:

WHEREAS, each summer brings an increasing need for employment and recreational opportunities for our nation's youth; and

WHEREAS, the present high rate of unemployment representing over five million Americans, including Vietnam returning veterans and older people seeking employment, coupled with the scarcity of jobs now present in the private sector, indicates stiff competition for those few jobs available and indeed an overall bleak picture of employment opportunity to the thousands of disadvantaged youths now residing in cities throughout our nation; and

WHEREAS, the non-profit sector, both public and private, particularly including local government, can offer meaningful employment and recreational opportunities which will contribute to the individual youth and the community at large; and

WHEREAS, for the summer of 1971 the number of summer Neighborhood Youth Corps jobs that the cities can effectively utilize is 641,639; and

WHEREAS, these jobs should be full opportunity summer jobs, a ten-week period at \$1.60 per hour or \$480 per individual; and

WHEREAS, despite the cities demonstrated ability to effectively use 641,639 NYC slots, costing \$308.6 million, the Administration is currently planning to provide \$164 million for summer 1972; and

WHEREAS, administrative funds provided with current Neighborhood Youth Corps funds enable local sponsors to hire only one supervisor for every 150 enrollees, a clearly inadequate number of supervisors; and

WHEREAS, summer youth programs have for the past several years been funded on an emergency basis with inadequate dollars, little planning and at the last minute,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors urges the Administration to begin now to develop plans for the summer of 1972 for the purpose of assuring the youth of American cities that their employment opportunities will not be deficient, as is the case for the coming summer; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Administration place top priority on this area of neglect and place competent staff at the federal level to make certain that the funds available arrive in ample time for orderly planning; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urge the Administration to carefully survey the employment needs of youth within our cities and request adequate funds to fill this void so critical to the well-being of our youth and our cities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government provide additional funds so that local governments might hire sufficient supervisory personnel so that the enrollees and the community might receive the maximum benefit from the program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urge the Congress to appropriate funds above the Administration request, if necessary, to assure that this critical need be met; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President instruct the Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development and Interior to make available all possible discretionary funds available for open space and outdoor recreation for purposes of enlarging recreation opportunities for youth for this and future summers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urge the President to act now by instructing the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to release immediately all funds appropriated by Congress for the specific purpose of hiring the disadvantaged youth now seeking employment in our nation's cities.

Resolution No. 14, "Post Office Pay Local Taxes": was amended by deleting the second RESOLVED clause.

Resolution No. 16, "Energy Shortage": the first RESOLVED clause was amended to read as follows:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the U. S. Conference of Mayors that the President and the Congress take all measures necessary to assure the nation of an adequate fuel supply in future years by prosecuting all violations of existing anti-trust laws, limiting the export of coal and removing restrictions on the import of oil and that all domestic oil reserves including Alaskan Pipeline be developed and furthered with all due dispatch.

Resolution No. 17, "Impounded Funds and Needs for Full Funding": was amended by adding two WHEREAS clauses between the last WHEREAS clause and the first RESOLVED clause as follows:

WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Agency and the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco, by filing appropriate class action in law and in equity, have raised the serious questions of the constitutionality of Presidential impounding of appropriated funds and line item veto; and

WHEREAS, existing contract obligations to various cities and Federal agencies are based upon reliance on funding as determined solely by action of the United States Congress;

And further by striking part of the first RESOLVED clause so that it shall read as follows:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors again calls upon the President to respond to the urgent needs of our cities by releasing the impounded urban funds.

And further by adding a final RESOLVED clause as follows:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference endorses in principle the issues raised by class action brought by the Redevelopment Agency and the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco and recommends to Redevelopment Agencies and Housing Authorities throughout the nation that they investigate the feasibility, where appropriate, of joining in the said class action as co-plaintiffs.

Resolution No. 20, "Water Pollution Financing": only the title was amended to read as follows:

"Funding of Water Pollution Control Programs."

Resolution No. 23, "Housing Opportunities": this resolution was amended and the complete text follows:

WHEREAS, there are inadequate housing opportunities for low and moderate income families in many metropolitan areas; and

WHEREAS, zoning and land use restricting are sometimes

used to impede equal housing opportunities throughout metropolitan areas; and

WHEREAS, some cities do not have adequate land and few cities have the additional financial resources necessary to provide adequate housing, education, police and fire protection, public works, health and other public services; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Constitution, the Housing Act of 1949, and fair housing legislation has established that the provision of and access to an adequate supply of low and moderate income housing regardless of income or race in all parts of our country is a vital national goal; and

WHEREAS, in furtherance of this goal, each level of government, whether it be federal, state, county or municipal, has an affirmative duty to assure that a full range of housing opportunities becomes a functional reality; and

WHEREAS, the federal government, pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, has an affirmative obligation to administer its programs and to allocate its resources with this national policy firmly in mind; and

WHEREAS, President Nixon's policy on equal housing opportunities announced on June 11, 1971 amounts, in effect, to a denial of such opportunities; and

WHEREAS, low and moderate income groups, including blue and white collar workers, returning war veterans, the elderly, the young and minorities, cannot afford new single family housing, all of which in 1970 had a median sales price of \$23,500 including subsidized 235 low income housing,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly objects to the position of President Nixon that the federal government should not promote the development of low and moderate income housing in all communities, including in suburban communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should advise all communities that the future availability of all federal funds depends upon the applicant-community's commitment to provide low and moderate income housing opportunities and that to refuse to cooperate in this regard will serve to terminate all federal assistance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should take great care in analyzing the availability of housing opportunities when locating a government facility or when awarding a federal contract to a private company and that where cooperation is not forthcoming from the community or company in question, the federal government should refuse to so locate the facility or approve the contract; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors requests that a delegation of Mayors meet with the President to discuss the ramifications of his policy on the development

of low and moderate income housing for the nation.

Resolution No. 24, "Uniform Relocation" was amended by adding to the first RESOLVED clause so that it reads as follows:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Office of Management and Budget and all affected federal agencies to comply immediately with the Congressional intent of the Uniform Relocation Act by establishing one set of regulations and procedures for all agencies, with allowances for appropriate distinctions between agencies. This should include the assurance that displaced citizens will be relocated in housing equally as valuable and up to the physical and health standards of the property from which they are displaced.

Resolution No. 25, "Urban Renewal Funding": was amended by adding the following as a final RESOLVED clause:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urge the President to release the funds which are appropriated.

Resolution No. 26, "Community Development Grant Consolidation" was amended by adding a new RESOLVED clause preceding the final clause:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Model Cities be maintained as a separate program and that it not be included in any consolidation of physical development programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

Resolution No. 31, "Low and Moderate Income Housing Programs": was amended by adding a RESOLVED clause prior to the final RESOLVED clause:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urges the President to request full funding from the Congress for all federal housing programs, and

Resolution No. 35, "Economic Development": was amended so that the entire text reads as follows:

WHEREAS, the economic vitality of cities is required for a sound nation and a sound national economy; and

WHEREAS, past and present federal programs and policies, and the lack of a national growth policy have had the effect of weakening the economic foundations of cities and urban areas and encouraging inefficient distribution of economic activity, with consequent (1) discouragement of business location and growth in cities, (2) flight of industry to the suburbs, (3) failure of marginal city enterprises and (4) deterioration of the tax base and less ability of the city to provide vital services and maintain the infra-structure upon which economic growth depends; and

WHEREAS, such economic decline and urban decay increase the numbers of unemployed, whose jobs either disappear completely or are moved to the suburbs, and such workers are precluded from seeking employment in the suburbs because of discriminatory land use restrictions; and

WHEREAS, migrants from rural areas find there are no jobs available in the cities and that they too, are excluded from living close to the expanding suburban job market; and

WHEREAS, alternative growth patterns designed to relieve the population pressures on the cities, such as new towns and rural revitalization, will not come into full effect for many years, and consequently, are not real solutions to the immediate urban problems, but will divert scarce resources from the task of maintaining the economic life of the cities; and

WHEREAS, Congress and the President have allowed these conditions to exist, and in particular, the Economic Development Administration has been given inadequate statutory authority in the past and inadequate levels of funds in the present to make any significant impact toward improving this condition of the cities' failing economic health; and

WHEREAS, the economic vitality of the nation has been seriously constrained in recent years by reduced availability of credit; and

WHEREAS, this has resulted in intolerable levels of unemployment concentrated in our urban centers; and

WHEREAS, increased levels of employment can only be achieved through industrial diversification; and

WHEREAS, the economic recession has made industrial diversification extremely difficult for areas of the country most severely hit by the present state of the economy; and

WHEREAS, many of these areas need the help of the federal and state governments to finance the diversification effort; and

WHEREAS, city capital improvement projects were significantly curtailed during 1969-1970 because of the high interest rates in the municipal bond market; cities with low bond ratings are finding it increasingly impossible to secure financing through the municipal bond market; and several federal programs require that local capital matching funds be raised by the sale of taxable municipal bonds (which are subsidized and guaranteed by the federal government) through independent federal agencies uncoordinated with one another;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges that the process of developing and maintaining the economic vitality of the cities, as the foundation for a sound urban and national economy, must be assigned high national priority; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress and the President respond to this national priority by adequately funding and giving sufficient power and jurisdiction to the Economic Development Administration, or if necessary, to an entirely new comprehensive body, with a clear mandate to reverse the economic stagnation and decline the cities now face; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such a body should work directly with locally elected officials in creating and implementing economic development efforts. Assistance should be in the form of planning and technical assistance as well as direct financial aid; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an economic development component shall be an essential element of any national, regional, or local growth plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that government and industry should be encouraged to remain in, locate to, and grow in the cities. Industrial and government relocation from cities to suburbs where adequate housing will not be available for all employees should be strongly discouraged; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors call upon the President and Congress to enact legislation that would encourage industries to expand or locate in depressed urban areas. This might be done through investment credits, accelerated depreciation benefits, or simple tax benefits; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government establish a program to broaden the market for the sale of municipal bonds in order to lower the interest rate, that the federal government assist cities with low bond ratings in the marketing of their bonds, and that the federal government centralize its financial assistance to cities for bonds sold pursuant to federal programs.

With reference to resolutions proposed by Mayor Stokes, Cleveland, entitled "Toward A Decent Home for All Americans", Mayor Hart, East Orange, entitled "Family Assistance Plan", and "National Legal Aid and Defender Association" and Mayor Blackwell, Highland Park, entitled "Extension of OEO" such resolutions were referred to appropriate committees.

In addition, the Committee; acting under the Rules of the United States Conference of Mayors, considered the several additional resolutions noted below and recommends to the membership that the following resolutions which are attached hereto do pass:

Resolution No. 40	"The Philadelphia Resolve"
Resolution No. 41	"Withdrawal from Vietnam and Reordering National Priorities"
Resolution No. 42	"Police and Fire Survivors Insurance Program"
Resolution No. 43	"Continuation of Special Food Service Program"
Resolution No. 44	"Public Broadcasting"
Resolution No. 45	"Commendation of HUD for New Leasing Policy"
Resolution No. 46	"Welfare Reform"
Resolution No. 47	"Public Service Employment"

Respectfully submitted,

Carol B. Stokes, CHAIRMAN
Thomas D'Alesandro, VICE CHAIRMAN

NOTE: All Resolutions approved by the Resolutions Committee will be considered at the business session on Wednesday, June 16, at 9:00 a.m.

(Additional Resolution)

The Philadelphia Resolve

PREAMBLE

At this 1971 meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, we Mayors of the nation, in the fervent desire to realize the promise of the Federal Constitution, do call upon all citizens to join us in demanding a re-ordering of national priorities and a realignment of our common revenues to stem the rising tide of distress in urban America.

It is appropriate that we do issue this call from historic Philadelphia, for it was here that the future of mankind was lighted almost 200 years ago by the Declaration of Independence, and it was here that the American adventure in Federalism was charted through a Constitution that still speaks directly to all of us today --

We the people of the United States...

Not, "We the States," but we the people united in a common concern ... Millions of poor Americans are fleeing from unemployment, hunger and intolerance to seek a better life in the nation's cities while urban dwellers are fleeing to the suburbs, leaving the cities with diminished resources to meet increased needs.

... in order to form a more perfect Union ...

The cities are not responsible for this dilemma and should not bear the enormous costs alone, without help from the nation as a community of concern. The shapers of Federalism stressed the need for an equitable distribution of the public burden, and guardianship over those least able to fend for themselves.

... establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility,

provide for the common defense...

What language could more pertinently address itself to the contemporary struggle for equality of opportunity, for safety in our streets and security in our homes?

...promote the general Welfare...

In our mobile society the care of health, the availability of quality education and the preservation of dignity are national in scope and effect, not parochial community obligations; they are national goals affecting all Americans.

...secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and
our Posterity...

The national government has the right and indeed the Constitutional mandate to establish standards of decency, and must use its common resources to equalize the burden on its citizens.

...do Ordain and Establish this Constitution for
the United States of America.

This Constitution shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, not
the law of the respective States but an umbrella shielding and em-
bracing all the people of these United States.

The Philadelphia Resolve

WHEREAS....

Today We the people are urban America -- seventy-five percent of the nation's population live in metropolitan communities and are embroiled in civil turmoil, at the mercy of elemental forces over which they have little control; and The United States dare not ignore the magnitude of the needs of so many of its citizens, for a nation can stand only as long as there is an awareness of common concern; and The goal of the Constitution, according to James Madison, was to enable the national government to be "armed with a positive and complete authority in all cases where uniform measures are necessary."

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED...

That we, the United States Conference of Mayors, do address the people of America, and do invite them to join us in calling upon the Federal Government to assume its constitutional responsibility for the well-being of all the people through a form of revenue sharing that helps the cities, the governmental entity closest to the people; through federal guarantees of full employment, decent and adequate housing, and equality of educational opportunity; through facilitation of mass transportation, and by the establishment of uniform national standards for health care and welfare systems.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED...

That copies of The Philadelphia Resolve be transmitted to the President and the Congress of the United States, to the Governors and other presiding officers of those States, all of whom share with the Mayors, the obligation, the commitment, and the responsibility for We the people.

In convention here assembled at the site of the birth of this nation, and in the very context of the language and the dream of the Founding Fathers, we Mayors do urge all Americans to join in seeking the realization of the Federal promise.

Withdrawal from Vietnam and Reordering of National Priorities

WHEREAS, City Governments fully understand and accept the leadership of the National Government in international affairs; and

WHEREAS, The war in Vietnam has brought such serious division to the people of our communities that it has become a proper concern to City Governments; and

WHEREAS, President Nixon has taken encouraging steps to end the American involvement in the Vietnam conflict; and

WHEREAS, the continuation of the Vietnam conflict badly distorts national priorities and the allocation of national resources; and

WHEREAS, Both Congress and leading elements in the private sector have undertaken serious study of the problems involved in conversion from war expenditures to domestic expenditures; and

WHEREAS, City officials and civic leaders, along with governmental officials and leaders in the private sector at all levels, must have some clear guidelines if the achievement of their conversion goals and new program directions are to be realistic; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Conference of Mayors calls upon the President to do all within his power to bring about the complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam by December 31, 1971, or sooner; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress to work with the President in the development of a constructive program of peacetime conversion which will give national priority to the needs we face in the fields of housing, education, health, child development, law enforcement, and other pressing domestic needs.

Resolution No. 42

(Additional Resolution)

Police and Fire Survivors Insurance Program

WHEREAS, President Nixon has proposed a program whereby families of slain police officers will receive \$50,000; and

WHEREAS, President Nixon intends to submit the proposal to Congress in the near future; and

WHEREAS, firemen like policemen frequently put their lives in jeopardy in the fulfillment of their duties; and

WHEREAS, it must be recognized that firemen, too, subject themselves daily to the chance of losing their lives in an effort to protect the lives and property of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, Atlanta's most recent tragedy when four members of its Fire Department were killed by an explosion while helping to extinguish a blaze points out the occupational dangers of fire fighting similar to police work,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors calls upon the President to include in his police survivors insurance proposal to the Congress a similar provision for firemen, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors urges the Congress to act immediately on a proposal to provide \$50,000 survivors insurance to policemen and firemen.

Resolution No. 43

(Additional Resolution)

Continuation of Special Food Service Program

WHEREAS, the Special Food Service Program (SFSP) of the Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service has enabled city governments to feed daily hundreds of thousands of young people every summer; and

WHEREAS, the SFSP provides many of these poor youngsters their sole nutritious meal each day during the summer; and

WHEREAS, the authorizing legislation for this program -- a portion of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 as amended -- expires June 30, 1971; and

WHEREAS, the Food and Nutrition Service now has on hand requests for funding of special food programs in the amount of \$31 million and expects more,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors urges the Congress to immediately pass authorizing legislation to extend, subject to modifications, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that appropriate action be taken by the Congress to provide funding equal to the proposed authorization of \$32 million for the SFSP; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Congress complete such action as soon as possible, in no event later than June 30, 1971, so as to enable the Nation's cities to continue to provide nutritious meals daily to the Nation's poor youth.

Resolution No. 44

(Additional Resolution)

Public Broadcasting

WHEREAS, city governments in the United States have begun to recognize the unique potential of non-commercial television and radio for providing education and public information and encouraging greater citizen involvement in government; and

WHEREAS, public broadcasting is bringing the work of the local government directly to the citizens in a large and growing number of cities through programming focusing in-depth on local issues and problems; and

WHEREAS, public broadcasting is encouraging greater citizen participation in the political process through expanding coverage of political candidates, conventions and elections and programs which give citizens opportunities to hear from and respond to their mayors and other elected officials; and

WHEREAS, during the two and a half years since its creation the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has provided direct financial and technical assistance which has strengthened many of the more than 200 television stations and over 100 radio stations and created interconnected national networks in both television and radio; and

WHEREAS, during this same period the programs provided by public television and radio have won an unprecedented amount of awards and critical acclaim, as well as sharply increased audiences; and

WHEREAS, the United States Conference of Mayors has provided regular counsel to the Corporation through its participation in CPB's Advisory Committee of National Organizations,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors endorses and encourages cooperation between local public broadcasters and elected officials in developing programming which informs and involves citizens regarding the work of local government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors urges the Nixon Administration and the Congress to develop and approve a system of long range financing for the Corporation during the current session of Congress to provide insulation from outside influence and the means for developing an effective national system of public broadcasting to serve the citizens of the United States.

Resolution No.45

(Additional Resolution)

Commendation of HUD for New Leasing Procedures

WHEREAS, the traditional landlord-tenant relationships have been substantially changed in recent years by statutes in many states, as well as by a long series of legal decisions to provide greater balance between the rights of tenants and landlords; and

WHEREAS, this has been particularly true in public housing, the courts indicating that Local Housing Authorities have duties and obligations which cannot be avoided or circumvented; and

WHEREAS, the traditional public housing leases have resulted in unnecessary friction and strain between management and tenants and in litigation which is costly to management, tenants, and taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development issued two Circulars on February 22, 1971 designed to improve the living environments of public housing tenants to protect and balance the legal rights of both management and tenants; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors commend HUD for its issuance of the new Model Lease and Grievance Procedure Circulars; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors call upon every local Housing Authority to promptly and fully implement these new Circulars.

Welfare Reform

WHEREAS, public assistance rolls have increased dramatically over the last decade; and

WHEREAS, the poverty population for the first time in ten years increased in 1970 by 1.2 million American people over 1969; and

WHEREAS, the present tax burden of financing welfare is now inequitably distributed throughout the nation and is in part financed by regressive taxes, such as sales and real property, which unfairly burden low and middle income families; and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Conference of Mayors has repeatedly called for a total reform of the welfare system and the establishment of basic income supplement payments for all people unable to work and whose income falls below the officially recognized level of poverty; and

WHEREAS, the House Ways and Means Committee has reported out a welfare reform bill with an income maintenance payment of \$2400 a year for a family of four; and

WHEREAS, the underlying principle of eligibility for public assistance should be the need of the recipient rather than his category of disability, employment status, family status, age, sex, or place of residence; and

WHEREAS, mayors and local governments have demonstrated a commitment to assume greater leadership and responsibility for manpower and social services at the local level but cannot raise the funds needed to meet long-delayed health, welfare, education and social services and to train and employ participants in the Opportunities for Families Program; and

WHEREAS, Title XX of last year's welfare reform proposal provided the large cities the opportunity to be the prime sponsor of the delivery of social services; and

WHEREAS, the city itself is in the best position to determine the needs of its citizens, evaluate its economic and social resources, organize and operate manpower programs, and deliver social services effectively; and

WHEREAS, state and local governments need immediate relief from spiraling welfare costs this year; and

WHEREAS, the proposed funding formula would provide inadequate, uneven, and disproportionate relief for state and local governments that provide welfare costs this year,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for adoption of H. R. 1 by the House of Representatives without weakening amendments.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U. S. Conference of Mayors again affirms its support for welfare reform with these features, among others:

1. An adequate basic supplement for the working poor and payments to other American citizens who are unable to work and whose income falls below the officially recognized poverty level.
2. Eligibility based on need, rather than category.
3. A federally funded, comprehensive social services delivery system that governments of localities -- regardless of their population -- may have an opportunity to coordinate and administer, if they choose to do so.
4. Immediate federalization of the funding of public assistance programs this year.
5. Federal matching of supplementary state benefits to assist jurisdictions that provide benefits at a higher level than will be supported by full federal funding.
6. 100 percent funding of the public service jobs to be created under the Opportunities for Families Program and provision for integrating activities into planning, coordinating, and operating of ongoing manpower programs at the city level.
7. Provision of vendor payments on recurring items, as well as non-recurring items, at the option of the recipient, and exploration of this concept through demonstration projects and studies.

Resolution No. 47

(Additional Resolution)

Public Service Employment

WHEREAS, over 5 million Americans are without jobs and the overriding domestic concern at the present time is the rising rate of unemployment; and

WHEREAS, the unemployment problem no longer faces a few large cities since the problem of general unemployment has spread to cities, both large and small, throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission of Automation and Technology has reported that public services in health, welfare, recreation and social services are in need of some 5 million additional workers; and

WHEREAS, the cities are without funds to meet the long delayed services and to provide jobs for the unemployed; and

WHEREAS, the Congress last year passed through both Houses manpower reform legislation which included a massive public service employment program which was unfortunately vetoed by the President without consultation on the part of the nation's mayors and over the protests of mayors confronted daily with the unemployment problem and the shortage of services in cities throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, this year after recommendations by the nation's mayors the Congress has passed through both Houses the Emergency Employment Act soon to be considered by the Conference Committee,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors urges prompt action by the Conference Committee and the House and Senate in sending the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 to the President; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference of Mayors urges the President to meet with the nation's mayors for consultation before he acts on this desperately needed legislation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President reverse his indicated position and sign this vital measure into law at the earliest possible date.

EYES ONLY

October 7, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

Apropos our conversation yesterday and my general political concerns, I think the attached is terribly revealing and also terribly discouraging. Please, as I say, keep me out of this area for reasons we both well understand. But, I do think that in addition to the subject discussed yesterday, someone should be taking a very hard look at the overall problem of judgeships' appointments and qualified ethnics.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

EYES ONLY

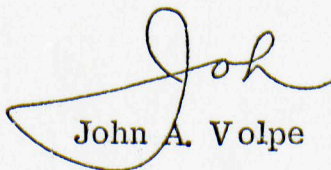
September 30, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Charles W. Colson
Special Counsel to the President

I have reviewed the attached lists that I received from the Justice Department of judges appointed since the President took office and I thought you would be interested in my findings.

Without being able to testify as to the accuracy of ethnic origins, it appears that from the 159 names listed only about 2 of the judges are of French extraction, another 2 German, 7 Jewish, 2 Middle European, 1 Polish, 1 Puerto Rican (for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) and only 3 of Italian heritage. It is not a very good percentage for any of them.

I am particularly concerned about the lack of adequate representation relative to the Italian-American community as this is the largest group to which we can look forward to for real support next year.


John A. Volpe

Attachments

EYES ONLY

EYES ONLY

September 30, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

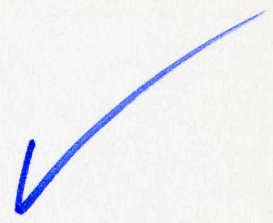
The attached might be of interest to you. Because of the nature of this, I would suggest you destroy it after reading it. Lowell Perry is never going to fly with the Building Trades in the job at Labor. This one conversation confirms my judgment.

F41

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1971



MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM: JOHN EVANS *2*

The Legislative Action Committee of the U. S. Conference of Mayors (Lindsay, Daley, et al.) will meet in Boston on September 23. The opening round of statements to the press will be as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>Henry Maier</u>
Mayor of Milwaukee
(Chairman of the
Committee) | - Will acknowledge the existence of great economic problems in the country, but will say that the President's new economic policy game plan "distorts national priorities" and is inadequate. |
| <u>Harry Haskell</u>
Mayor of Wilmington | - Will support the need for General Revenue Sharing and blame Wilbur Mills and Congress for failing to enact this program, which has universal and bipartisan support. |
| <u>Kenneth Gibson</u>
Mayor of Newark | - Will state that he was "dismayed" by the President's request for a one-year delay in implementation of Welfare Reform, and will express a hope that the proposed cutback in federal spending will not be at the expense of the citizens in need of assistance. |
| <u>Wes Uhlman</u>
Mayor of Seattle | - Is expected to suggest that the Emergency Employment Act is simply tokenism, and is not enough. [<u>Note</u> : This statement, if made, would not represent the majority view of the Legislative Action Committee.] |

cc: Ken Cole
Chuck Colson
Ron Ziegler
Ed Morgan

August 5, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM: CHARLES COLSON

SUBJECT: Domestic Briefing, August 4

One of the charts shown at your domestic briefing yesterday to us tired old circulation men from defunct magazines seemed to convey the point that issues are the number one motivational factor in determining how a person casts his vote for President. You may recall that this chart was based on a North Carolina study and the one as to which I raised the question about candidate image and personality. Harper's answer was that in the North Carolina study they were unable to quantify personality or image, but that it ranked somewhere just below issues.

My concern is that the chart itself is, therefore, quite misleading in that it ranks issues and then party loyalty as the two prime motivating factors whereas in truth even though it could not be reflected in this particular survey the top three considerations are: issues, candidate personality or image and party identification. Probably, but not certainly, in that order.

I hope that the President understood why this category was omitted, otherwise it would be easy to get the impression that candidate image, personality, leadership, etc. was no factor at all. In my mind it becomes an especially crucial factor if indeed we are successful on the issues or the major issues have been blurred between the two candidates,

September 23, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM: CHARLES COLSON

SUBJECT:

Per our conversation, this is for your weekend discussions with Hodgson. Our purpose will have been 90% frustrated if this guy is appointed. This feeling on my part is unrelated to Mr. Perry's political qualifications, experience or dedication.

LOWELL W. PERRY

In 1970 Lowell Wesley Perry was named Personnel Manager for Basic Manufacturing Division which includes labor-relations, training personnel, equal employment, etc.

Perry was named manager of Chrysler Corporation Labor Relations Section "B" in June 1968.

As manager of the section, he was responsible for labor relations activities concerning approximately 40 thousand hourly rated employees in 20 Chrysler Corporation plants. These plants included the power train facility and non-automotive plants located in Detroit and Indiana mainly, as well as in other areas of the United States.

Responsibility for National Labor Relations Board cases including all Chrysler Corporation plants, was also part of Perry's functions.

He was appointed to the Board of Control of Ferris State College, Big Rapids, Michigan in March 1969 by Governor William G. Milliken.

Perry, who was born December 5, 1931 in Wpsilanti, Michigan, joined the Air Force after graduation from the University of Michigan in 1954. While earning his B. A., Perry also earned All American ratings on the football team.

From 1956-1960 Perry was a player, coach and scout for the Pittsburgh Steelers. He came to Chrysler in 1963 from the NLRB where he was an attorney.

Perry was a personnel specialists in the automotive sales group of Chrysler from 1963 - 1965. For the next three years, until his appointment as manager, he worked as a labor relations representative.

Perry holds an LLB degree from the Detroit College of Law and is a member of the Michigan State Bar Association.

He is a member of the Booker T. Washington Businessmen's Association and Industrial Forum and is on the Board of Directors, United Foundation. He is also past president of the Varsity Club of Detroit and serves on the Board of Governors of the University of Michigan Club of Detroit.

He is married to the former Maxine Lewis of Denver, Colorado. They have two sons, Lowell Jr., 12 and Scott, 6. They live at 16630 Normandy, Detroit.

EYES ONLY

July 26, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON
SUBJECT: Investigation Funding in Senate

I noted in the News Summary that the funds for the Senate investigation of the origins of the Vietnam War/Pentagon Papers have been cut from a requested \$250,000 to \$100,000.

In my opinion, the Democrats are getting wise to the fact that any inquiry into the origin of the Vietnam War can only hurt the Democrats. I would not in the slightest be surprised to see a continuing effort to downplay the hearings that a few weeks ago all of the Democratic senators were so eager to undertake.

It is clearly in our interest to see that hearings are held and that they are extensive and well publicized.

If you concur, perhaps Clark MacGregor should have some quiet meetings with the Republican Leadership with a view to insuring that our best political interests are served.

cc: Clark MacGregor

July 26, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

Someone should have a study prepared of the number of Top Secret leaks that have appeared in the New York Times over the last few months. Obviously there is an open pipeline.

Is this something we should ask Krogh to do? I would think that Dave Young could research it.

The one which John Scali told me about yesterday, while serious is but one of a series over recent weeks, many of which have come through Tad Slucz.

July 23, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON
SUBJECT: Revenue Sharing Bill

According to my intelligence our revenue sharing bill will be voted down 19-6 by House Ways and Means this week. This could afford us a magnificent political opportunity if the conventional wisdom around here is correct that revenue sharing in its present form does very little for us politically.

Why not gracefully accept our defeat, refuse to endorse any hybrid package, which will come out bearing the name of Carey (or another Democrat) and then be known as the Mills/Carey bill. We might consider announcing that revenue sharing, as proposed, has been killed by Wilbur Mills. It's over, that's it. The wrath of the governors, mayors and county officials will be on Mills' head.

We could then immediately offer the traditional Republican, Byrnes/tax credit approach -- something along the lines that every taxpayer is allowed a credit on his Federal income tax up to a certain amount for the amount he presently pays for property taxes, or a combination of property and income taxes. This is the original Republican revenue sharing plan that many members of the House led by Byrnes and Laird fought for through the '60s. Mills has always endorsed this in principle, and in fact, indicated earlier this year that he found it vastly preferable to the kind of revenue sharing we proposed.

It could, of course, be known as a form of revenue sharing but we could more importantly hang on it the politically appealing label of "The Property Tax Relief Act of 1971".

I recognize that there are some administrative problems with this approach in preference to the direct grant approach. On the other hand, it has huge political grass roots appeal and accomplishes what we apparently have been unable thus far to accomplish with revenue sharing -- it relates to the individual taxpayer. Whatever happens to it, whether it passes or not, we will get the credit for proposing it. If it should pass, it is, in fact, the purest form of revenue sharing; if it should not, we have a damn good issue which people understand and we become the party trying to help the 66 million homeowners in America -- most of them middle class working people who carry the heaviest tax burden and are increasingly restive about it.

One of the beauties of this approach also, is that it appeals to both conservatives (because it is a tax credit) and to liberals (because property taxes are considered the most regressive form of taxation). It also has a special appeal to the elderly who are particularly burdened by heavy property taxes and who get no special tax relief as they do with income tax.

Obviously if we were to do this with some drama we could take the issue completely away from Mills and for that matter most of the leading Presidential Democratic candidates. Otherwise, we may be fighting another defensive battle with no political payoff.

July 19, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON

Per our conversation this morning, the attached
is from yesterday's Detroit Sunday News.

July 16, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON
SUBJECT: Secretary Romney

I am sure you noticed the attached in today's News Summary. Romney is hardly taking the line that I think the President has in mind and is quite likely to be speaking at variance with what the President will say when he addresses the subject.

Maybe this issue should be raised at a Cabinet meeting so that individual Cabinet members realize that they ought not to speak out unless they have the party line. It think this is really terribly unfortunate and should be called to Romney's attention.

INDOCHINA II

The bulk of a 1,500 man SVNese task force pulled back to SVN from a fruitless, one-week drive into Cambodia. They left behind about 500 troops to man a newly opened artillery and patrol base in the Parrot's Beak. (AP, noted on CBS) The withdrawal came as the 11 day lull across SVN persisted and only small and scattered clashes were reported by the allied commands.

* *

Gen. Minh charged that US support of Thieu and repression by Thieu's government could prevent a fair and honest Presidential election. He called for the replacement of Amb. Bunker. (AP, noted on NBC and CBS)

* *

The Army has filed murder, attempted murder and assault charges against a 23-year-old soldier accusing him of killing two officers with a "fragging" bomb in VN, wounding a third and trying to kill two others. (UPI; noted on CBS)

* * * *

McNAMARA PAPERS II

Secy. Romney defended the right of the press to publish the Pentagon study of the US role in VN. "I think the newspapers had a right to publish what was made available to them," Romney said. While defending the right to publish the papers, Romney added: "It is another question if a public official has a right to take it upon himself to decide to disclose material made available to himself through his public position. The issue has raised the question of the classification of documents. I am sure there has been a tendency to overclassify. I hope the publication of the papers will help avoid a repetition of mistakes made in the past."

* * * *

July 12, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

SUBJECT:

Attached Article

Had I known I would have been much more careful about the anti-semitic comments that I have from time to time made in your presence. And here all the time I thought you were a fellow fascist! It just proves you can't trust anyone anymore.

June 28, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM: CHARLES W. COLSON

As you can see on the attached,
Bob thinks you should make this
call.

June 28, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON
SUBJECT: Arthur Fletcher

Pursuant to the meeting you and I had with Hodgson and Silberman, I have prepared the memo to the President that you asked for. Perhaps it should be redone and submitted as a memo from you or if you think it adequately states the position you might wish to simply add your concurrence and send it along.

The President is having a private off-the-record meeting with Peter Brennan Friday morning. I am positive this subject will come up. I therefore strongly urge that this issue be resolved if at all possible before Friday.

The purpose of the Brennan meeting is political to try to keep him on our side. This would absolutely do it if the President were in a position to use this one.

June 25, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

CHARLES W. COLSON

SUBJECT:

Arthur Fletcher

For several months there has been growing concern with the political effect of Arthur Fletcher's activities and rhetoric. Peter Brennan and other friendly leaders report that Fletcher has become so outspoken in his attacks on the Building Trades minority hiring practices that he has (a) become virtually ineffective in trying to aid minorities, and (b) has almost totally alienated the Building Trades from us politically. While this may be an overstatement, I do know for a fact that he has hurt us seriously in our efforts to recruit Building Trades leaders. He is blamed by Peter Brennan for blocking the voluntary minority hiring agreement in New York which was negotiated by the trades, minority representatives, Rockefeller and Lindsay.

Bill Usery shares the view that Fletcher has become a serious liability although obviously he is in an awkward position within the Labor Department to express this other than on a very confidential basis.

As Assistant Secretary for Workplace Standards, Fletcher has considerable contact with and control over the Building Trades. The Building Trades do not regard minority hiring practices as a civil rights issue, rather as "union busting". Particularly while building tradesmen are unemployed, they oppose training new apprentices. They view our activities as an attempt to break their control of hiring practices and also as an aggravation of existing unemployment. This position is therefore difficult under the best of circumstances. There seems to be general agreement that the "home town solutions" (like the Philadelphia Plan) are not working, possibly because of Fletcher's heavy-handed tactics and sharp rhetoric. In short, a white whom they trusted might do much more by persuasion than a black whom they resent.

On the other side of the coin, Fletcher is probably the most articulate and effective advocate we have with the black community. In this job, however, he is dealing basically with a white constituency.

Hodgson, Ehrlichman, Under Secretary Silberman and I met last week. The general concensus was that Fletcher could only be moved with a promotion and that we must not make it appear that his move is a concession to the Building Trades (although this point can privately be made to a few key leaders, like Brennan); Hodgson states that Fletcher is not an effective administrator and that this is an administrative job, that he could be moved without disruption to the Labor Department's programs.

The recommendation was agreed to that he be asked to become Deputy Chairman of the RNC and that he be used as chief party spokesman to recruit blacks. At the same time, John Ehrlichman would designate him as the chairman of a study task force for long range planning for minority employment. This has been discussed with Bob Dole who is quite enthusiastic and who has wanted Fletcher for some time in a more active political role (Dole's only reservation is the Committee budget). Dole and Hodgson do not believe, however, that Fletcher will accept the job unless he feels that it was what you want.

Recommendations

1. That Fletcher be promoted to the position of Deputy Chairman of the RNC and named as the head of a Domestic Council task force on minority unemployment.

Approve: _____
 Disapprove: _____
 See Me: _____

2. That John Ehrlichman approach Fletcher to sound him out on the plan and if he is at all responsive that you personally ask him to do it, pointing out that you need him to serve this Administration in this capacity. You might also indicate that after the election there might be even more important tasks for him to perform.

Approve: _____
 Disapprove: _____
 See Me: _____

3. That you approve this plan but without your involvement.

Approve: _____
Disapprove: _____
See Me: _____

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By *zlw* NARS, Date *9/9/80*

MAY 17, 1971

PERSONAL/CONFIDENTIAL

FOR CHUCK COLSON

Would you please now "follow up" on the meetings which the President has had with Henry Ford II and James Roche of General Motors?

The President was very glad that these gentlemen came in to talk to him about the air bag which, it turns out, would have been a very onerous and expensive regulation for the automobile industry.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Roche in separate meetings convinced the President of the lack of wisdom of these regulations.

For your private information Secretary Volpe will, on or before the 14th of June, cause a reconsideration of the safety regulations to be completed, pursuant to petitions now pending, in favor of the auto companies.

However, it should be made clear to the manufacturers that the President in fact ordered the reconsideration and the result.

If in doubt, call me.


John D. Ehrlichman

PERSONAL/CONFIDENTIAL

H Folder

May 27, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

I have your personal/confidential memo of May 17th regarding James Roche and Henry Ford. I understand the point fully and will proceed accordingly.

EYES ONLY

May 4, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

SUBJECT:

New York Times

I note from this morning's News Summary that the New York Times has purchased a number of other publications, including the Family Circle magazine. This was once a nice innocuous, middle-America publication which will probably now be filled with NYT political poison.

Somewhere in the back of my mind I recall that the NYT was once considered the eligible candidate for attack by Mr. McLaren's chargers. Is this something that might be considered? It seems to me it would have some intrinsic virtues of its own as well as being a nice thing to keep Mr. McLaren busy with.

May 3, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON

Would you consider an "Issues and Answers" appearance in late May or early June when we might want to give a special push to our domestic programs?

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COLSON

FROM.

ALVIN SNYDER *AS*

I agree that John Ehrlichman was excellent on the CBS Morning News, and we are on the alert for other TV possibilities for him. I arranged an NBC network film interview for him last Friday, where he discussed revenue sharing, executive reorganization and the importance of not limiting the constitutional powers of the Presidency. This will be included in a one-hour prime time special which will be aired on the NBC owned TV stations the week of May 21 and at a later time on the full network, also in prime time. Mr. Ehrlichman agreed that this was an excellent forum to discuss these points. I am on the lookout for other network specials which would be appropriate for him and our other top people.

I would hope Mr. Ehrlichman considers an Issues/Answers appearance when the timing is right. Its format of two reporters and one guest provides an opportunity to develop a line of thought, as opposed to the other Sunday interview programs which use larger panels of newsmen to fire questions.

April 30, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON

I just watched the replay of your CBS program yesterday morning --
superb, especially the ending!

General

May 27, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHARLES COLSON

I have your personal/confidential memo of May 17th regarding James Roche and Henry Ford. I understand the point fully and will proceed accordingly.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By few NARS, Date 5/17/71

MAY 17, 1971

PERSONAL/CONFIDENTIAL

FOR CHUCK COLSON

Would you please now "follow up" on the meetings which the President has had with Henry Ford II and James Roche of General Motors?

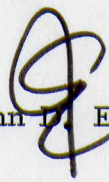
The President was very glad that these gentlemen came in to talk to him about the air bag which, it turns out, would have been a very onerous and expensive regulation for the automobile industry.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Roche in separate meetings convinced the President of the lack of wisdom of these regulations.

For your private information Secretary Volpe will, on or before the 14th of June, cause a reconsideration of the safety regulations to be completed, pursuant to petitions now pending, in favor of the auto companies.

However, it should be made clear to the manufacturers that the President in fact ordered the reconsideration and the result.

If in doubt, call me.


John D. Ehrlichman

PERSONAL/CONFIDENTIAL

May 24, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

FROM:

CHUCK COLSON

If indeed I am a "politically sensitive people" as per your note, somehow my political sensitivities fail me completely with respect to Tony Jurich's suggestion. I have a lot of respect for Tony but after reading the attached I think perhaps he needs a vacation.

Hhave just done a long memo at Haldeman's request on good political issues but I somehow can't find room to include this one in it.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 5-20

For Chuck Colson

From John Ehrlichman

Are you a politically
sensitive people?

How do you react
to this?



MAY 20 1971

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

May 18, 1971

TH
ack

Dear John,

You will recall I sent you sometime ago suggestions concerning a shift by the United States to the metric system. You, in turn, forwarded my suggestions to the Office of Science and Technology. Attached is a copy of their reply.

As one might expect, there is no recognition of the political advantages to the President for such a program. To be perfectly blunt, John, this kind of consideration would not come from bureaucratic mentality. I suggest it warrants a review by politically sensitive people and not by the Bureaucrats.

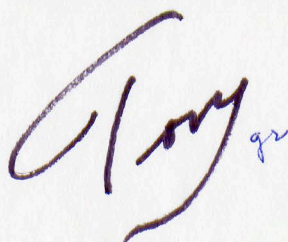
I am sorry for the delay in this follow-up note, but I have been out of the country and am just catching up.

Again, my very best to you.

Best personal regards,

Mr. John Erlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs
The White House

Attachment



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

file

February 26, 1971

Dear Mr. Jurich:

I have read a copy of your thoughtful memorandum to John Erlichman concerning a shift by the United States to the metric system. I think that few who have studied the question will doubt the ultimate desirability of the shift.

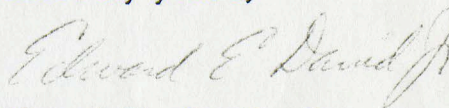
Among the benefits, certainly one of the greatest would be improving our competitive position in foreign trade. Others range from simplifying international standards of product performance and safety to simplifying the teaching of arithmetic in grade schools.

The major disadvantage is cost. The National Bureau of Standards is conducting a series of studies of the benefits, problems and projected costs of conversion. Even without an accurate estimate it can be seen that retooling, replacing of measuring devices, phasing out inventories, continued supply of spare parts and so on will impose formidable problems on United States industry and commerce.

The first of the NBS reports, this one concentrating on international standards implications, has been published. Others, including a study of costs, are in preparation. A final report to Congress under PL 90-472, the Metric Study Act, will be submitted in August, 1971.

I am asking Dr. Lewis M. Branscomb, Director, National Bureau of Standards, to keep you informed of his agency's progress. I am sure he will provide you with any more information that you may need.

Sincerely yours,



Edward E. David, Jr.
Director

Mr. Anthony J. Jurich
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for National Security Affairs
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

May 12, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES COLSON
SUBJECT: Black Caucus

If it affects your planning at all on the release of the Black Caucus reply, we have succeeded in bumping the Black Caucus from "Meet the Press" by putting Bill Rogers on. This means they will not have a Sunday talk show as a forum to reply and maybe we would want to consider going Friday night with our reply to them.

cc: Clark MacGregor
George Shultz
H. R. Haldeman

March 26, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN
FROM: CHARLES W. COLSON

I have just been advised that farm parity will drop two points when the mid-March farm price figures are released next Tuesday. This is, of course, a further jolt in the farm belt, and is additional reason why I think we should very soon have the meeting we have discussed on how we can get parity back up and how much it will cost to do it.

cc: John Whitaker
 Ron Ziegler

File

January 11, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

I was startled to read recently that two-thirds of all eligible voters are either home owners or members of a home-owner's immediate family.

We have checked the figures out. Sixty-four percent of the 62.8 million households in the United States are owner occupied -- 40.4 million. According to the Census Bureau, each household averages 2 eligible voters (probably higher now with the 18-year old vote).

There were 65,776 million voters in 1970 out of 20 million eligible; two-thirds of all eligible voters are home owners and family. Home owners tend to be in the higher economic brackets and, therefore, as a group would tend to vote in higher percentage than average.

Based on all of the foregoing, one can safely guess that about three-quarters of all actual voters are home owners and their family. One can also assume that they are particularly sensitive to property taxes, which are rising everywhere -- and fast. It seems to me that any appeal that can be made in connection with revenue sharing to the effect that property taxes can be lowered could have enormous political impact both generally for us and in getting approval for revenue sharing in Congress.

Charles W. Colson

cc: Ed Morgan

bcc: H. R. Haldeman

bcc: New file "Political Strategy"

← Ruth
Cov
with memo in
file

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES COLSON

SUBJECT: HOMEOWNERS - VOTERS

Based on figures obtained from Census Bureau, the household owners are approximately 66% of the eligible voters.

(There are, as of March 1970, 62.8 million households in the US, 64% of the households are owner occupied units. As of November 1970, there were 65,776 million voters (actual) and 120,701 million eligible voters. Census Bureau estimates that there are an average of 2 voters for each household.

Of the 63 million households, 64% or 40.42 million households are owner occupied. With each household averaging 2 eligible voters, approximately 81 million household owners are voters. The household owner-voters are approximately 66% of the entire 120,701 million eligible voters.)

Joanne Gordon

WILLARD W GARVEY
300 WEST DOUGLAS
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

31 October 1970

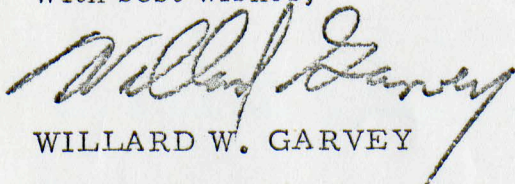
Mr. George Bell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

George, thank you for calling and passing on the information and reactions of the President to the grass roots response to his talks.

In answer to your question as to how the President might translate his appeal into votes for the local congressional and senatorial candidate, as mentioned, if the Republicans really want a 51% majority, it seems to me the 65% of the people who are home owners should not be overlooked. We have found, over the past ten years, that 100% of these home owners have strong emotional, economic and political interest in reducing local government and taxes on their homes. This can provide the political handle for relating the individual's self interest to his government at the state and national level as well. Returning government to the citizen reduces government spending, reduces inflation, and reduces cost of living.

Could the President broadcast an appeal to ask each "home owner" to vote Republican and ask his neighbors to do the same on Tuesday?

With best wishes,


WILLARD W. GARVEY

WWG:gv

*Joanne - 88
what 88
the voting Population
in fact own their own
homes - get
complete figures
WM*

*Censor
Mr Young
157 335*

January 11, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

I was startled to read recently that two-thirds of all eligible voters are either home owners or members of a home-owner's immediate family.

We have checked the figures out. Sixty-four percent of the 62.8 million households in the United States are owner occupied -- 40.4 million. According to the Census Bureau, each household averages 2 eligible voters (probably higher now with the 18-year old vote).

There were 65,776 million voters in 1970 out of 20 million eligible; two-thirds of all eligible voters are home owners and family. Home owners tend to be in the higher economic brackets and, therefore, as a group would tend to vote in higher percentage than average.

Based on all of the foregoing, one can safely guess that about three-quarters of all actual voters are home owners and their family. One can also assume that they are particularly sensitive to property taxes, which are rising everywhere -- and fast. It seems to me that any appeal that can be made in connection with revenue sharing to the effect that property taxes can be lowered could have enormous political impact both generally for us and in getting approval for revenue sharing in Congress.

Charles W. Colson

cc: Ed Morgan

bcc: H. R. Haldeman

bcc: New file "Political Strategy"