



# Background Guide

Ad Hoc - Jimmy Carter's Cabinet 1979

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## Letter From the CD

It is my distinct honor to welcome you to Indiana Model United Nations Conference X, and I congratulate you on being selected to be a delegate in the Ad-Hoc Committee of the Secretary General. This committee is a labor of love and a culmination of many personal research interests, and I hope that you will find the tumultuous year of 1979 to be just as interesting as I do.

A bit about myself, I am a senior studying Cybersecurity and Global Policy at the Hamilton Lugar School of Global and International Studies. In the past, I have served as a crisis understaffer, chair, and USG of Finance at IndianaMUNC. I also serve as the President and Chairman of Indiana Model United Nations, Inc., our collegiate travel team and this conference's parent organization. Outside of MUN, I am a lover of all things political and historical and an unhealthy IU basketball fan. Professionally, I have completed two internships in Washington, observing federal policymaking at the legislative and think tank levels. After graduation, I plan to move to Washington full time to pursue a career in legislative politics.

My intention with this committee is to give you a taste of the herculean task that is policymaking in the White House. Throughout any given administration, Presidents are faced with crises at home and abroad, leaks from and competition among their staff, and challenges from Congressional opponents, political rivals, and opposing world leaders. They must handle those crises all while being forced to keep an eye on public opinion, the lifeblood of political survival. Juggling these tasks is not easy, especially with so many competing interests at play, yet I trust that with some political savvy, creativity, and backroom maneuvering, this cabinet can see Carter through to success.

The following background guide will provide an overview of the domestic and international situations and crises facing the Carter administration. The guide is intended to give you a foundational idea of what the situation is entering 1979 and what high-level trends will be important for the cabinet to follow throughout the weekend. The specific crises and events you will need to first address will be revealed to you in your first crisis update at the beginning of the first session, before debate begins.

As one final note, I would like to remind you all that this will be a committee with full crisis elements using a two-pad system. I am happy to answer any questions about this format at the start of the first session. Additionally, I would like to indicate that I will look favorably upon directives and backroom arcs that introduce creative and innovative solutions to the crises posed to you. Although many crises may involve conflicts and wars, I would prefer to move this committee beyond just wargames and focus on a balance of substantive policy in addition to the use of force.

I wish you good luck, and I hope you have a memorable weekend at IndianaMUNC X!

Alex Kukura, Crisis Director



## Introduction to Committee

When Jimmy Carter defeated Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential election, America invested its collective hope in a peanut farmer-turned governor from Georgia. Two years into his presidency, many Americans have the impression that Carter was far more qualified to be the former than the latter. Despite running on promises to change Washington for the better and improve the economic plight facing most Americans, substantive reform has yet to materialize, and Carter risks being condemned as a one-term president.

1979, therefore, presents the final opportunity for Carter to right the ship before entering a tumultuous presidential election cycle within which Carter could face a challenge from both a Democratic primary and a Republican general election opponent. As you will soon learn, the challenges facing the Carter administration are many. Some issues are intrinsically linked, risking that a solution to one issue could exacerbate another. Some have practical legislative solutions, while others are seemingly completely out of the President's control, no matter how much his constituents demand change. Governing and policymaking are not easy tasks, and the President is looking to you, his closest advisors, to help guide him through the year and put him back on the path to electoral success.

## 1976 & 1978 Elections

Before you can consider the decisions facing President Jimmy Carter's cabinet in 1979, it is important to understand the broader political context within which you will be operating. For the scope of this committee, the 1976 presidential election serves as a good starting point. This election pitted then-Governor Jimmy Carter against incumbent President Gerald Ford, who had taken over the presidency following Richard Nixon's resignation in August of 1974. The legacy of Watergate hung over President Ford and his campaign, especially considering Ford's unpopular decision to pardon Nixon. Seizing upon the citizens' desire for accountability in the post-Watergate era, Carter marketed himself as a Washington outsider and born-again Christian who could bring dignity and integrity back to the White House (1).

Despite some late-campaign gaffes and missteps, the most notable being an ill-advised interview with Playboy Magazine which led to a 15-point drop in his popularity, Carter won the presidency on November 2, 1976. Carter won only 23 states to Ford's 27, yet he eclipsed Ford's electoral college vote count by 57 (297-240). Carter's campaign is recognized for its adept use of the media to create a campaign advantage, a strategy which is now ubiquitous in national campaigns. This media campaign was especially successful at presenting Carter as a folksy pragmatist and a potent antidote to the Nixon-Ford Watergate political era (2). However, Carter's success provided little boost to the Democrats congressionally, seeing only a one seat gain in the House of Representatives and a loss of one seat in the Senate.



The struggles continued for Democrats in the 1978 midterm elections. Issues with Carter's popularity, largely stemming from the energy and inflation crises, led to gains for the Republicans in both the House and the Senate, netting 15 and 3 new seats in each chamber respectively. Despite these additions, Democrats continued to hold a significant majority in the House (277-157) and the Senate (58-41), providing Carter and the Democrats with a continued mandate and complete control over the federal government.

## Domestic Policy Landscape

Perhaps the most pressing problem facing the Carter Administration is the economy. Since the start of his administration, America has been facing a period of stagflation, reflecting high inflation and low economic growth. Inflation hit a high of 7.8% in 1978, rising from the 4.9% of just two years prior, without a corresponding increase in wages or job opportunities (3). Americans are suffering as a result and continue to look to the White House for answers to their economic pains. Unfortunately for Carter, energy policy is at the center of the issue. After President Nixon decided to arm Israel during the Yom Kippur War in 1973, OPEC, led by oil producing Arab states, reduced oil exports (4). This put significant strain on the American economy, slowing down economic growth while increasing prices. The President has

attempted numerous policies to improve the energy situation, including creating the Department of Energy, establishing a strategic petroleum reserve, and passing the National Energy Act of 1978, but no clear solution to the problem has emerged.

One major hinderance to Carter's attempts to improve energy policy is his relationship with Congress. While the Democrats control both chambers of the legislative branch, Carter has struggled to build a strong rapport with Democratic leadership and rank-and-file members in both the House and the Senate. This is largely a result of his insistence upon being viewed as a Washington outsider that doesn't wait around to play games of Congressional politics - he expects quick results, and this tends to rub legislators the wrong way. This has manifested itself in numerous failures to get key pieces of legislation over the finish line as well as outright rebukes of Carter's foreign policy initiatives, such as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's decision to block the sale of Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) to Iran (5). While Carter campaigned on passing major health care, environmental, educational, and welfare reforms, most of these initiatives have been stalled or significantly watered-down. If Carter wants to present legislative victories to voters during his 1980 campaign, he will need to quickly improve his relationship with congressional Democrats.



Beyond repairing his relationship with Congress, Carter needs to improve his standing with the American people. While Carter's approval rating sits at 50% entering 1979, he spent much of the first two years of his presidency underwater (6). Carter's popularity has been hindered by a series of personal embarrassments and scandals within and around his administration. Perhaps most uncontrollable, Jimmy's brother, Billy, has taken advantage of the president's national image to enrich himself (7). While these get-rich-quick schemes mostly involve endorsement deals and publicity stunts, rumors are beginning to emerge that Billy has been contacted by foreign nations to act as a foreign agent. More damaging to the administration is the continuing scandal involving Bert Lance, former Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Lance resigned amid allegations that he had gained illicit benefits in his prior role at a Georgia bank.<sup>8</sup> This scandal, coming so soon after Watergate, quickly undercut the public's confidence in Carter and his ability to create an administration that could move American politics beyond the corruption that had defined the first half of the 70's.

Beyond these scandals, Carter continues to struggle to maintain effective control over his White House staff. One possible reason for this is his decision to not name a White House Chief of Staff. Many of Carter's closest advisors and political allies were hired as White House staffers, but he was reluctant to favor any one individual as Chief. While this was good for maintaining his individual relationships with his longtime advisors, the lack of clear leadership and management may be a reason for continued misbehavior among senior officials. While Carter was originally reluctant to hire a Chief, he is softening to the idea, and may be more open to formally naming one if a recommendation comes from his cabinet.

## Foreign Policy

While Carter faces numerous challenges at home, the international arena offers no brighter prospects. Of course, the primary source of issues is the Soviet Union, as the United States remains engaged in its Cold War rivalry. President Nixon had introduced a policy of détente with the Soviets, which focused on relaxing the tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. while increasing trust between the two nations.<sup>9</sup> The Carter administration has yet to chart its own clear policy vis-à-vis the Soviets, largely because of disagreements at the highest levels of foreign policy decision-making. Specifically, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski differ greatly in their overall philosophies and strategies. Vance, as the nation's chief diplomat, tends to push for a more dovish and diplomatic approach to the Soviets, reflecting Nixon and Kissinger's concept of détente. Brzezinski, on the other hand, tends to offer more heavy-handed approaches to the Soviets and foreign policy writ-large, advocating for more use of force and intervention.<sup>10</sup> Carter and his cabinet must determine which route they prefer and endorse - dovish or hawkish. However, it may be possible to pursue a middle ground between the two.



One country that represents this dichotomy best is Iran. Led by the U.S.-backed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Iran has seen ongoing anti-government protests since 1977. These protests criticize the Shah largely for his excessive military spending and failure to deliver on promises for social and economic reforms. The protests are also religious in nature, with many demonstrations carried out at the direction of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Khomeini's directives are carried out by his followers in Iran, though they originate from his places of exile in Iraq and France (11).

Intelligence indicates that the Shah remains securely positioned on his throne, though there is some disagreement within the administration over whether the U.S. should continue to support the Shah and defend his regime, or if it should begin making overtures to dissidents such as Khomeini who may head a successor government.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, U.S. relations with Israel continue to cause issues with Arab states. A breakthrough came in the fall of 1978, however, when President Carter successfully negotiated the Camp David Accords with Israel and Egypt. This agreement committed Egypt and Israel to a framework for a peace treaty between the two states. It also provided a framework for peace in the Middle East beyond Israel and Egypt, focusing especially on resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict (12). While it remains too early to determine the overall effect or outcomes of the Camp David Accords, the agreement is widely recognized as the best foreign policy achievement of the Carter administration to date and an opportunity for continued progress in a troubled region.

Another foreign policy success came in America's backyard. Despite speaking against ceding control of the Panama Canal on the campaign trail in 1976, Carter completed negotiations on and signed the Torrijos-Carter Treaties in 1977. Ratified by the Senate in 1978, these treaties granted Panama control of the Panama Canal, beginning in 1999 (13). U.S. control of the canal, which had been the status quo since its opening in 1914, was a major source of conflict not only between the U.S. and Panama, but also with Latin America writ large. Despite this progress, however, numerous issues continue to face the U.S. in its own hemisphere. These include continued resistance to U.S. influence and intervention in the region, as well as a rise in the quantity of Soviet-backed communist resistance movements and regimes.



The rise of communism in America's backyard is seen as a major mark against its prestige, but the administration has not yet communicated a clear plan for maintaining democracy, capitalism, and overall American influence in the region. In creating a new policy, the Carter cabinet will need to determine what role human rights will play. Carter ran on a platform of human rights in 1976, but many of the countries the U.S. relies upon in Latin America are themselves guilty of human rights atrocities. Striking a balance between human rights progress and Cold War strategy will be of key importance for the administration.

Finally, the intelligence community's New Year Report has several key points to keep an eye on in the world in the coming year. John Paul II was elected Bishop of Rome and Pope of the Roman Catholic Church in October. As a Polish cleric and outspoken critic of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet control over Eastern Europe, analysts believe he could prove to be a catalyzing factor for any resistance movement within the Soviet bloc (14). In the United Kingdom, an election will be held in the beginning of May. The Conservative party, led by Margaret Thatcher, is currently predicted to win enough seats to oust the unpopular Labour government (15). Finally, in China, Deng Xiaoping is in his first few months as Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, or de-facto leader, of China. Xiaoping was a critic of Mao Zedong within the upper levels of the Chinese Communist Party and was targeted twice for purging during the Cultural Revolution. His reemergence on the political scene in China is surprising, and analysts estimate that he is truly committed to instituting market-economy reforms within China (16). Establishing good relations with Deng early on could help ensure the success of these reforms, potentially opening the Chinese market to the international system of finance and trade.

## Conclusion

- With these issues in mind, it falls upon you, the cabinet, to chart a course for the third year of Jimmy Carter's presidency. Upon entering the room for the first session, you will receive the first Presidential Daily Intelligence Briefing on the issues that require your most immediate attention. Presidents, however, cannot only focus on the issues immediately at hand, and problems that are on nobody's radar today could become tomorrow's crisis. For this reason, it will be prudent to keep these identified problems and constraints in mind when pursuing your policies.
- The date is January 1, 1979. The election is 673 days away. The future of America (and Carter's political career) is in your hands.





## Positions

*Note: Because of a staffing purge in the middle of 1979, many administration officials began or ended their tenures during this year. For the purposes of this committee, each cabinet official will be considered to be the current occupant of his or her position for the entire duration of the committee.*

### **Walter Mondale (Vice President):**

In January of 1977, Mondale moved his desk about ten feet, transitioning from Senator from Minnesota to President of the Senate. Mondale was a centrist in the Senate, recognizing the party's rightward-shift away from liberal New Dealism. As Vice President, Mondale has made waves by insisting upon having an office in the White House, a clear indication of his closeness to the President. Mondale views himself as an 'activist' Vice President; he enjoys traveling the world pushing Carter's—and his own—policies. His role as President of the Senate also gives him a voice in the administration's legislative affairs.

### **Cyrus Vance (Secretary of State):**

As Secretary of State, Vance is the nation's chief diplomat and (in theory) the face of American foreign policy. Having previously served as Secretary of the Army and Deputy Secretary of Defense, Vance brings considerable defense policy experience to his role. This military experience manifests itself in Vance's of pushing 'dovish,' or more peaceful, foreign policy strategies—he understands that when use of force is authorized, its individual soldiers, not policymakers, that do the dying. Vance has been involved in all of the administration's most important negotiations and foreign initiatives, though he is forced to consistently compete with the National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski for influence in foreign affairs.

### **G. William Miller (Secretary of the Treasury):**

Miller first entered public service in 1963 after a career in the Coast Guard, law, and business. He was soon appointed to serve as a director at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and in 1978 President Carter nominated him to be Chairman of the Federal Reserve. He served only a brief stint in this role, as Carter soon nominated him to fill in as Secretary of the Treasury in 1979. Given his extensive military, business, and financial policy background, Miller is a smart man with a large network. As Secretary of the Treasury, Miller is the chief financial officer of the United States and the President's primary advisor on economic and financial matters.



## **Harold Brown (Secretary of Defense):**

A one-time child prodigy, Brown is an accomplished military scientist holding a PhD from Columbia University. His scientific contributions to military technologies got him hired to the Department of Defense, where he now serves as Secretary. As Secretary of Defense, Brown has authority over all civilian military matters and a strong voice in creating the nation's military and foreign policies. Although he has no direct command, his civilian and scientific point of view is valued greatly by the President when determining questions of conflict and war.

## **Benjamin Civiletti (Attorney General):**

A product of Columbia Law School, Civiletti became Attorney General in 1979 after spending the beginning of Carter's term as Assistant and Deputy Attorney General. As Attorney General, Civiletti is the chief law enforcement and legal officer in the country, as well as the head of the Department of Justice and all its constituent agencies. As Attorney General, Civiletti has made a name for himself by not being afraid to investigate administration officials or the President's family, and he is also known for his strict enforcement of racketeering, white-collar crime, and civil rights laws. He is also a proud Italian-American, and the first person of Italian heritage to serve as Attorney General.

## **Bob Bergland (Secretary of Agriculture):**

A farmer from Minnesota, Bergland brings real-world experience to his job as Secretary of Agriculture. Beyond hands-on agricultural experience, Bergland brings federal political experience, having served as a U.S. Representative from Minnesota. During his time in the House, Bergland served on the Agriculture Committee, further immersing himself in the intersection between politics, policy, and agriculture. Because of this collective experience, Carter nominated Bergland to serve as Secretary of Agriculture. In this role, Bergland is responsible for all policy matters relating to food supply, farming, farmer relations, and other agricultural issues.

## **Juanita Kreps (Secretary of Commerce):**

A former professor specializing in labor demographics, Kreps rose through the academic ranks to national notoriety, eventually becoming the first woman to be director of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972. In addition to her role at the NYSE, Kreps served on multiple Fortune 500 corporate boards and is well known as an early advocate of the feminist movement. Nominated by Carter to be the first woman Commerce Secretary, Kreps comes to the cabinet with no prior government experience, though she is eager to focus on the issues important to her, including Social Security reform and improving the status of women in government.



### **Joseph A. Califano Jr. (Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare):**

Califano, a Harvard law graduate and Navy JAG from Brooklyn, comes to the cabinet with extensive government experience. He previously served in several junior and senior roles at the Department of Defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson before being named Johnson's White House Domestic Affairs Advisor in 1965. In this role, he began focusing on legislative policy related to labor, health care, education, urban issues, and civil rights. This expertise led Carter to make him Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, a role in which Califano has placed particular focus on Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security, student loan, and higher education reform. However, Carter and Califano often clash over the high price tag associated with these reforms.

### **Cecil Andrus (Secretary of the Interior):**

An Idaho native, Andrus spent the early part of his life living and working in the outdoors. After serving in Korea, Andrus returned to Idaho and decided to run for public office, first running for the Idaho Senate in 1960. He ran for governor in 1966, narrowly losing, but managed to turn his electoral success around in 1970, winning election to the post. He first met President Carter in 1971, when the two were each freshman governors. Knowing Andrus' love for the outdoors, Carter tapped him to be Secretary of the Interior. In this role, Andrus is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Department of the Interior, especially the maintenance of national parks, conservation of America's natural resources, land, and animals, and the government's relations with Native Americans.

### **James R. Schlesinger (Secretary of Energy):**

Schlesinger comes to the cabinet with extensive—and bipartisan—government experience. After receiving a PhD in economics and teaching at the University of Virginia, Schlesinger joined the Nixon administration as assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget, eventually rising to become the chair of the Atomic Energy Commission, director of the CIA, and Secretary of Defense. Given his interest in atomic and nuclear policy during his time at the AEC and DoD, Carter asked Schlesinger to join his campaign as energy advisor. After creating the Department of Energy, Carter named Schlesinger its first secretary. As Secretary of Energy, Schlesinger is responsible for integrating the energy powers of the executive agencies and formulating Carter's energy policies—and he also can't help but occasionally butt into national security conversations.

### **Zbigniew Brzezinski (National Security Advisor):**

Under Presidents Nixon and Ford, Henry Kissinger had completely remade the office of the National Security Advisor and the National Security Council to increase his own influence and role in foreign policy decision-making. Brzezinski inherits these same reforms and influences, and he has used them to maintain his own relevance in the White House. As National Security Advisor, Brzezinski has one of the strongest voices on foreign policy in the administration, and he frequently butts heads with Secretary of State Vance over which direction Carter's policy should take. Unlike Vance, Brzezinski believes heavily in the use of force and power projection to achieve American goals abroad.



### **Stansfield Turner (CIA Director):**

A graduate (and football player) of the United States Naval Academy, Turner has almost thirty years of experience as a naval commander. He has held several high-command positions in the Navy and served as the President of the United States Naval Academy prior to his appointment as CIA director. As CIA director, Turner also serves as the Director of National Intelligence, giving him authority over the United States' foreign covert operations, intelligence gathering, and intelligence analysis. As a result of this authority, Turner plays a major role in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy, especially when decisions to use force or otherwise utilize American personnel abroad are being made.

### **Andrew Young (United Nations Ambassador):**

Young began his accomplished career as a pastor and civil rights activist, joining the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Georgia in 1960. He eventually rose to become executive director of the SCLC, and he was a key strategist and negotiator in the battle for civil rights throughout the 1960's. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1970, but later won a seat in 1972. He was selected by Carter to serve as Ambassador to the United Nations in 1977. Building upon his experience in the civil rights movement, he is devoted to advocating for the peaceful use of American diplomacy and power to achieve resolutions to conflicts around the world.

### **David C. Jones (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff):**

Jones joined the Air Force out of college, quickly earning his wings and becoming a commissioned officer. After a long career spent climbing the Air Force officer ladder, he was made Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force by President Nixon in 1974. President Carter promoted him to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1978. As the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Jones is the highest-ranking military officer in the country. As such, he is the chief military advisor to the President, giving him an important voice in military and foreign policy matters. His civilian counterpart is Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, with whom Jones must often debate the risks and benefits involved in military operations for the President.

### **Frank Moore (Congressional Liaison):**

A Carter loyalist hailing from northern Georgia, Moore has worked for Carter since his time as Governor of Georgia. During Carter's time as governor, Moore served as Carter's liaison to the Georgia state legislature, making him the obvious candidate to hold that same role in Carter's national administration. As Congressional Liaison, Moore is responsible for helping formulate the administration's legislative agenda and selling that agenda on Capitol Hill. Given Carter's at times tumultuous relationship with Congress, Moore is responsible for smoothing things over and attempting to maintain harmony between the Democratic majorities in the House and the Senate and the White House.



### **Cecil Andrus (Secretary of the Interior):**

An Idaho native, Andrus spent the early part of his life living and working in the outdoors. After serving in Korea, Andrus returned to Idaho and decided to run for public office, first running for the Idaho Senate in 1960. He ran for governor in 1966, narrowly losing, but managed to turn his electoral success around in 1970, winning election to the post. He first met President Carter in 1971, when the two were each freshman governors. Knowing Andrus' love for the outdoors, Carter tapped him to be Secretary of the Interior. In this role, Andrus is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Department of the Interior, especially the maintenance of national parks, conservation of America's natural resources, land, and animals, and the government's relations with Native Americans.

### **Ray Marshall (Secretary of Labor):**

After growing up in an orphanage, joining the Navy, serving in World War II, and earning a PhD in economics from the University of California at Berkeley, Marshall has defied the odds throughout his life. As Secretary of Labor, Marshall is responsible for any issue involving workers, employment, and organized labor. Of particular importance to Carter is the administration's relationship with unions, which constitute a large base of support for Democrats in national elections.

### **Hamilton Jordan (Senior Political Advisor):**

A political wonderkid from Georgia, Jordan ran Carter's gubernatorial campaign and is credited with formulating the plan to win the Democratic nomination for President in 1976. Jordan now serves as Senior Political Advisor to Carter in the White House, though he is widely considered to be the quasi-chief of staff given his closeness to Carter and authority over other members of the White House staff. His role as political advisor makes Jordan responsible for setting the overall political strategy for the administration, including legislative initiatives, the timing and content of executive orders, and matters related to Carter's 1980 reelection campaign (though he is not officially a part of the campaign, and certainly not its manager).

### **Timothy Kraft (White House Director of Political Affairs):**

Hailing from Noblesville, Indiana, Kraft is a known campaign guru among national Democratic ranks. He served in senior roles on the 1976 campaign, and Carter has retained him as a political advisor in the White House. As political director, he works with Hamilton to set the overall political strategy for the administration. Kraft has also been tapped to serve as Carter's 1980 campaign manager, placing his priorities squarely on positioning the administration to be competitive in the upcoming election and undermining Republican initiatives to gain momentum going into 1980.



## **Charles Schultze (Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers):**

As a professor of economics and a prolific writer, Schultze has made a name for himself as an expert in economic policy issues. He has held posts at multiple universities and the Brookings Institution, and previously served in the Johnson White House as Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Carter tapped Schultze to serve as the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, giving him a major voice in the administration's economic policies. In this role, Schultze must consider the economic implications of domestic and foreign policies, as well as figure out an economic plan capable of improving the state of the American economy, especially combatting inflation.

## **Stuart Eizenstat (Domestic Affairs Advisor):**

Eizenstat is a longtime Carter loyalist, having worked with the President since his 1970 gubernatorial campaign. During the 1976 election, Eizenstat helped write the Democratic Party platform and domestic policy plan, solidifying his place as a domestic policy expert in Carter's circle. As Domestic Affairs Advisor, Eizenstat is responsible for setting the tone on all matters of domestic policy, including the economy, welfare, healthcare, education, and public safety, among others. He is also responsible for coordinating the activities of all federal domestic policy agencies, which can lead to conflict with other cabinet-level officials with departments that fall within the domestic policy portfolio.

## **Madeline Albright (National Security Council Congressional Affairs Liaison):**

The daughter of Czech immigrants who fled communism, Albright is a young rising star in the foreign policy world. She received her PhD from Columbia University just four short years ago, and National Security Advisor Brzezinski poached her from the staff of Edmund Muskie to work for the NSC. Given her relationship to the Senate, she serves as the Congressional Affairs Liaison for the NSC. In this role, she is responsible for being the go-between for the NSC and Congress, giving her an important voice in the legislative strategy of the administration, especially as it relates to foreign policy, and in ensuring that Congressional oversight does not limit Carter's foreign policy initiatives.



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