

COPY

December 8, 1972

Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Market Tower
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Dear Senator:

Your letter of December 1 has been received in the absence of Senator Eastland who is presently in Mississippi.

In order that your message might be brought to his prompt attention we are forwarding your letter on down to our Mississippi office.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Courtney C. Pace
Administrative Assistant

CCP/at

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Market Tower
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

December 1, 1972

Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

As you know, I am going to be privileged to represent the State of Delaware in the 93rd Congress convening January 3, 1973.

It is my understanding that I should make known my preference for committee assignment. The following list indicates that preference:

1. Foreign Relations
2. Judiciary
3. Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
4. Public Works
5. Commerce
6. Labor and Public Welfare

I understand that my personal wishes may not be accommodated, but it is my desire to let the committee members know what my preferences are.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe Biden". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

JRB/Jr.:emp

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 15, 1973

The Honorable James Eastland
Suite 2241
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Eastland:

I wish to thank you for the support you gave my request for committee assignments. I was both flattered and grateful to receive appointments to the Public Works and the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs committees.

I am particularly honored to be selected to the Steering Committee. The assistance you lent to this appointment is also appreciated. I look forward to serving with you on the Steering Committee in the months ahead.

Despite my preoccupation with family matters at this time, I intend to place the highest priority on attending to my committee responsibilities. I shall do my best to measure up to the trust you have placed in me.

Thanks again,

Cordially,

/oz
Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JRBjr/bc

*P.S. Sen Byrd informs me that
you were especially helpful on
my behalf. Thank you very much.*

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 20, 1974

The Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Colleague:

As you know, there was enacted into law an amended Presidential Election Campaign Fund (PL 93-53, July 1, 1973). It authorizes individuals to designate \$1 (spouses filing jointly, \$2) of their tax obligation to be placed in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

We are writing you as one of the 61 supporters of the amended check-off provision approved on June 27, 1973, to invite you to join us on the Senate floor during the Morning Hour on Wednesday, February 27, 1974, in order to express our support for the provision and to urge our constituents to make use of it. It will take the widest publicity to make Americans aware of the benefits of the check-off provision.


Our constituents are expressing increasing dissatisfaction with the manner in which political campaigns for elective Federal offices are financed. Professional polling agencies (e.g. Harris Poll, September, 1973) have reflected similar sentiments widespread. There is no one cure-all, but certainly sufficient funds raised by means of the taxpayers' check-off would greatly ease the burden of solicitation of funds from other sources that many of us believe is not constructive.

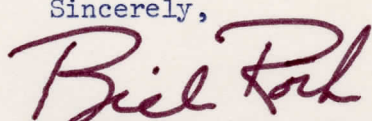
Please notify members of our staffs, listed below if you care to join with us in the discussion on February 27, 1974.

Wes Barthelmes (Senator Biden) x 5042

Tex Burkett (Senator Roth) x 2441

Thank you.


Joseph R. Biden, Jr. U.S.S.

Sincerely,

William V. Roth, Jr. U.S.S.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
DELAWARE

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

June 25, 1974

Honorable James Eastland
President Pro Tempore
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

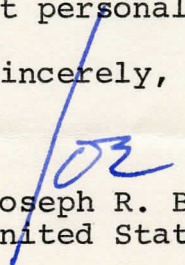
I am writing, as a fellow member of the Steering Committee, to express my strong interest in being considered for a position on the Appropriations Committee.

Should I be appointed to this committee, I would be willing to give up either of my two present committee assignments -- Public Works or Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

I would deeply appreciate your support in this effort.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JRBjr/dd

JOE BIDEN
DELAWARE



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 19, 1974

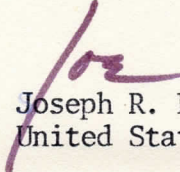
The Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

Upon reflection, I have decided that I would like to become a member of the new Budget Committee which was the subject of discussion at the Democratic Caucus on Thursday, July 18. This request of mine would replace an earlier one made to you in which I expressed a preference for the Appropriations Committee.

I would deeply appreciate favorable consideration of my amended request when the Steering Committee meets to appoint members.

Best wishes,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 23, 1974

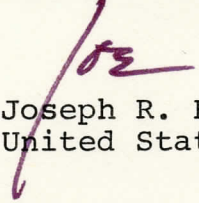
Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

I appreciate the opportunity
that you have given me to serve as a
member of the new Budget Committee.

I am most appreciative.

Best wishes,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JRBjr/dd

COPY

December 9, 1974

Dear Joe,

I have just returned to Washington and received your letter about committee assignments.

It will be a pleasure to try to be helpful to you.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,
I am

Sincerely,

U. S. S.

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator
5221 Dirksen Senate Office Building

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 7, 1974

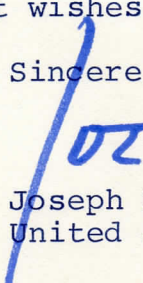
Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

Your request box is filling up, I know, but I simply want to take the liberty of re-affirming my request for appointment to any forthcoming vacancy on the Foreign Relations Committee.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JRBjr/wbd

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 17, 1975

Honorable James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eastland:

I write in appreciation for your support in nominating me to the Foreign Relations Committee.

I will do my best to measure up to your expectations.

With best wishes for a successful Congress.

Sincerely,

JB

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JRBjr/dd

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 21, 1975

The Honorable James Eastland
The United States Senate
Room 2241
Washington, D. C. 20510

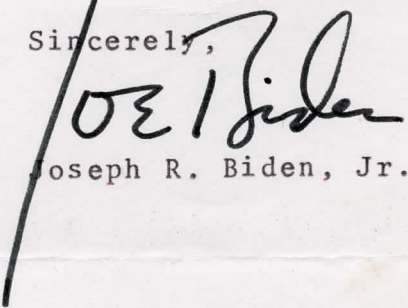
Dear Senator Eastland:

Just a note to thank you for your support in the adoption of S. Res. 251 concerning President Ford's upcoming trip to Peking and the accounting of our remaining missing-in-action.

As you know, this resolution was adopted unanimously by the Senate on November 19th. I think that we agree that these missing Americans represent the legacy of our involvement in the tragedy of Indochina. We owe their relatives and our Nation a final accounting.

Once again, I appreciate your co-sponsoring my resolution.

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

JRB/d1

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 17, 1975

The Honorable James Eastland
United States Senate
Room 2241
Washington, D.C. 20510

Pres. pro temp.

Dear Senator Eastland:

Currently, I am a member of three Class A Committees -- Banking, Budget, and Foreign Affairs. At the end of the 94th Congress, I am obliged, as I understand it, to withdraw from one of those three Class A Committees. I shall notify you at a future date from which of the three I shall withdraw.

I also wish to point out that I am not a member of a Class B Committee and I wish this letter also to signify my desire to be named to the Joint Economic Committee.

Thank you.

Best wishes,

/ Joe Biden
Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

JRB/wb

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 11, 1977

The Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
2226 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to your direction at this morning's meeting of the Judiciary Committee, I am requesting that I be appointed Chairman of the National Penitentiaries Subcommittee.

I have discussed this appointment with Senator McClellan and we agreed that the name of the National Penitentiaries Subcommittee should be changed to the Corrections and Sentencing Subcommittee. We also discussed a slight expansion of the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee to include not only correctional facilities but also the effectiveness of criminal penalties and the judicial process of sentencing in criminal cases. We both recognized that there might be some overlap of jurisdiction on the matter of criminal sentencing but that referral of legislation in that area might be handled, subject to your consent, between Senator McClellan and me on a case by case basis.

I look forward to working with you on the Committee.

Sincerely,

JB

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

yes
Sailed 3/20

March 21, 1977

Dear Colleague,

Friday, we introduced legislation to temporarily halt the Food and Drug Administration's ban on products containing saccharin.

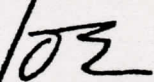
Our resolution will put a temporary ban on the proposed FDA regulations until the agency has conducted adequate and conclusive tests supporting their position. Dr. Sherwin Gardner, the Acting Commissioner for FDA, stated that, "We have no evidence that saccharin has ever caused cancer in human beings...But we do not now have clear evidence that the safety of saccharin does not meet the standards for additives established by Congress." Without clear evidence how can Dr. Gardner ban the product. Dr. Gardner is, of course, referring to the 1958 Delaney Amendment requiring the FDA to ban products that might contain cancer producing ingredients. It is our belief, however, that we have a responsibility to reexamine this regulation and any other regulations that give a Federal agency the freedom to prohibit the use of a specific product without sufficient data.

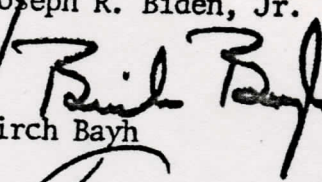
We not only dispute the right of the FDA to ban the sweetner, but we are also questioning the validity of the tests. The question of applying animal results directly to humans has troubled scientists for years. The **massiveness** of doses of saccharin used seems ludicrous to us. These tests included feeding rats. Saccharin was given to 100 rats and 100 of their offspring. In the first generation three cases of cancer occurred in the second generation ten cases. We ask you, is this conclusive? In determining the meaning of these tests for humans it is important to know that a 5% saccharin diet is the equivalent of drinking 800 bottles of diet soda every day for a lifetime.

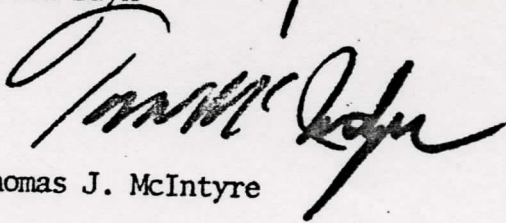
Dear colleague
March 15, 1977
Page 2

Our resolution is really quite simple. It would prevent the FDA from prohibiting the use of saccharin until adequate and conclusive tests are conducted. We hope you will join us in cosponsoring this legislation. If you have any questions please contact Karen Adler, ext. 4-5042 in Senator Biden's office.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.


Birch Bayh


Thomas J. McIntyre

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 25 1977

Dear Senator:

I plan to introduce the attached bill entitled the "Equal Educational Opportunities Amendments of 1977" which would amend the Educational Opportunities Act of 1974 to prohibit the courts from ordering the transportation of any student unless the court first determined that a racially discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor in the constitutional violation for which the transportation is proposed as a remedy.

The bill is predicated upon a series of decisions handed down by the Supreme Court, beginning in June of last year, in which the Court fashioned a new rule in racial discrimination cases. The basic rule which the Court first applied in the employment discrimination case of Washington v. Davis, 426 U.S. 229 (1976), the Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Corporation (Jan. 1977) housing case, and now seems prepared to apply to school cases, is that a court cannot impose a remedy for alleged discrimination based upon evidence of discriminatory effect alone. The Court now requires that there be a finding that "a discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor in the constitutional violation for which the remedy is proposed." In essence, the "Equal Educational Opportunities Amendments of 1977" would legislate this rule for busing cases.

My bill strikes at the heart of the injustice of court ordered busing. It prohibits the federal courts from disrupting our educational system in the name of the constitution where there is no evidence that the governmental officials intended to discriminate.

My bill is limited in several important respects. First, it is only directed at busing cases which are still in the courts and for which busing has not yet been ordered.

Second, the bill only goes as far as the Supreme Court seems to go. It only goes as far as the new "discriminatory purpose" rule recently enunciated by the Court. It only goes this far because, I believe, that except via a constitutional amendment, the Congress could not go beyond the rulings of the Supreme Court.

I believe there is a growing sentiment in the Congress to curb unnecessary busing. In September of 1975, the Senate passed my amendment to the HEW appropriations bill that prohibited HEW from ordering busing

March 2, 1977

Page 2

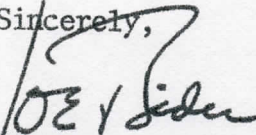
to achieve school integration. That was the first time the U.S. Senate took a firm stand in opposition to busing. The Supreme Court seems to have recognized that busing simply cannot be justified in cases where state and local officials intended no discrimination.

This legislation protects legitimate constitutional rights without permitting the extreme remedy of busing where it is not justified.

I have attached a list of questions and answers regarding this legislation for your perusal.

If you are interested in joining me as a cosponsor of this bill or desire any additional information, please contact me or Karen Adler and Gerry Doherty of my staff at 4-5042.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe Biden", written over a horizontal line.

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE
"EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
AMENDMENTS OF 1977"

Q. 1. Is this attempt to limit the authority of the Courts to order busing by Congress constitutional?

A. 1. Yes. It is constitutional for Congress to set standards for the implementation of a constitutional right by the courts so long as those standards do not interfere with the right itself. Congress can, therefore, enact legislation limiting busing as a remedy provided it does not restrict the 14th Amendment rights of litigants as interpreted by the courts. Since this legislation is consistent with the evolving principles of 14th Amendment law as developed by the Court in recent cases, it is, thereby, constitutional.

Q. 2. Since the Supreme Court appears to be nearing a definitive ruling in busing cases consistent with this legislation, why is it necessary now?

A. 2. The Supreme Court, and indeed all Federal courts, are courts of limited jurisdiction and can decide only cases properly brought before it upon appeal. It could be months or even years before the proper case is brought before the Supreme Court providing it with a record from which to make this decision.

In this instance, Congress would be taking the initiative on a matter of immediate concern to many areas in the country by framing the issue for the courts consistent with the Constitution.

Q. 3. Would this legislation permit all busing cases previously decided by the courts to be re-opened?

A. 3. No. It would apply only to busing cases which are still in the courts and for which busing has not been ordered.

Q. 4. The Court appears ready to require that there be a finding that a "discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor" in its determination of racial discrimination cases. Does this legislation provide guidelines for determining a "discriminatory purpose"?

A. 4. No. The operative language of the legislation, "discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor", is based on the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Corporation (Jan. 1977). In that decision, the Court established some guidelines for implementation of the "discriminatory purpose" rule. For example, the Court said in footnote 21 of the **decision**:

Proof that the decision by the Village was motivated in part by a racially discriminatory purpose would not necessarily have required invalidation of the challenged decision. Such proof would, however, have shifted to the Village the burden of establishing that the same decision would have resulted even had the impermissible purpose not been considered. If this were established, the complaining party in a case of this kind no longer fairly could attribute the injury complained of to improper consideration of a discriminatory purpose. In such circumstances, there would be no justification for judicial interference with the challenged decision. But in this case respondents failed to make the required threshold showing. See Mt. Healthy City School Dist. Bd. of Education v. Doyle, No. 75-1278, post, p. ---.

Furthermore, as stated elsewhere in the decision, the Court based this language on an earlier line of cases. The Court cited Keyes v. School District No. 1, 413 U.S. 189, 208 (1973); Wright v. Rockefeller, 376 U.S. 52, 56-57 (1964); Akins v. Texas, 325 U.S. 398, 403-404 (1975).

Therefore, the "discriminatory purpose" language has a well established meaning in 14th Amendment law.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Biden

introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on -----

A BILL

To amend the Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1974 to provide for an improved standard for enforced transportation of students, and for other purposes.

(Insert title of bill here)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Equal Educational Opportunities Amendments of 1977".

Sec. 2. Section 215 of the Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1974 (20 U.S.C. 1714) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) , and all references thereto, as subsection (d), and by inserting after subsection (b) the following subsection:

"(c) No court of the United States shall order directly or indirectly the transportation of any student unless the court determines that a discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor by the school officials in the constitutional violation for which such transportation is proposed as a remedy. No court of the United States should otherwise abridge the right of any child to attend the school nearest his home except for purposes of 'special education' as defined in Section 602 (16) of the Education of Handicapped Act (20 U.S.C. 1401)."

Sec. 3. The Amendment made by section 2 of this Act shall take effect with respect to any order of a court of the United States which is made after the date of enactment of this Act or which is made prior to such date but

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
JAMES ABOUREZK, S. DAK.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.
JOHN C. CULVER, IOWA
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
DENNIS DE CONCINI, ARIZ.

STROM THURMOND, S.C.
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
WILLIAM L. SCOTT, VA.
PAUL LAXALT, NEV.
ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYO.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

June 15, 1977

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am sorry you were unable to attend today's Judiciary Committee hearing on a bill to limit busing introduced by Senator Roth and me on June 9, 1977.

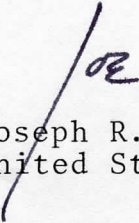
Testimony was received today on the constitutionality of the bill from Lino Graglia, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Texas and Charles Abernathy, Professor of Law at Georgetown Law School. Nathan Glazer, Professor of Education and Sociology at Harvard University discussed the social and educational effects of Court-ordered busing. Enclosed are copies of their testimony.

The second and final day of hearings on the bill is scheduled for tomorrow, June 16, beginning at 10:00 a.m. The witnesses scheduled to testify are as follows:

10:00 Senator Edward Brooke
10:15 Professor Ralph Winter, Professor of Constitutional Law, Yale University
10:45 Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Director, Washington Bureau of the NAACP
11:30 Mr. James E. Venema, President, National Association of Neighborhood Schools
12:15 Recess
1:15 Dr. David Armor, Rand Corporation
2:00 Ms. Barbara Crowell, League of Women Voters

Your attendance would be most appreciated, and I am sure you will find the hearing to be most informative.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LA.
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, KY.
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.
JAMES R. SASSER, TENN.
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZ.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.
LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., CONN.

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 23, 1977

Dear Colleague:

You will recall that the so-called Byrd Amendment was adopted on the Senate floor as a part of the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1976. That amendment reads as follows:

"Section 208. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest the student's home, and which offers the courses of study pursued by such student, in order to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

Identical language was subsequently enacted as a part of the Fiscal Year 1977 bill, and was included by the House Appropriations Committee in the Fiscal Year 1978 bill as it was reported from Committee.

Since the original adoption of this language in September of 1975, the Committee has sought a formal and dispositive legal opinion from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on the effect of the Byrd Amendment.

On June 7, HEW Secretary Califano provided such an opinion in a letter to Senator Eagleton interpreting the Byrd Amendment as follows:

"I have reviewed this matter in detail with the General Counsel of the Department, and have concluded that I should give the language of the Byrd Amendment its most literal application. The amendment refers to "transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest to the student's home, and which offers the courses of study pursued by such student" (emphasis added). If the grade structure has been changed for the school year in which the transportation occurs, then the school nearest the student's home (and which he previously attended), may no longer be one "which offers the courses of study pursued by such student."

Thus, under this interpretation, HEW could require a plan involving "pairing" or "clustering" of schools, and invoke the Byrd Amendment prohibition only with respect to such a remedial plan.

New language in this section, as adopted by the full Senate Appropriations Committee is shown by underlining.

"Sec. 208. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest the student's home, (except for a student requiring special education, to the school offering such special education), in order to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For the purpose of this section an indirect requirement of transportation of students includes the transportation of students to carry out a plan involving the reorganization of the grade structure of schools, the pairing of schools or the clustering of schools, or any combination of grade restructuring, pairing or clustering. The prohibition described in this section does not include the establishment of magnet schools."

Secretary Califano supported his interpretation with a legal memorandum from the Department of Justice which states in part:

"... Congress would appear to be saying that HEW may not, by rejection of submissions, require a plan that provides for transporting students beyond the closest school under the remedial plan. The limit on transportation for a desegregation plan adopted pursuant to Title VI would therefore be transportation to the closest school which, under the new plan, serves the student's grade. However, compliance with Title VI would still require a plan which will achieve the greatest possible desegregation (see n. 4, *supra*); therefore, HEW could reject remedial plans which did not attempt to desegregate through pairing (with appropriate restructuring of grade levels and assignment of students to the closest school serving their grade level following grade restructuring) if such a properly constructed pairing plan would result in the greatest degree of desegregation of any possible remedial plan."


This combined interpretation by Secretary Califano and the Justice Department, in effect, nullifies completely the congressional intent behind the Byrd Amendment. This congressional intent was clearly stated in the Senate report which accompanied the Fiscal Year 1977 HEW appropriations bill. The report set forth the test of a letter, October, 23, 1975, from then-HEW Secretary Mathews in which Secretary Mathews stated:

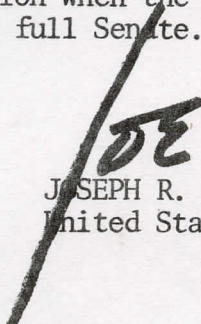
"Although that amendment is not an absolute prohibition against requiring the transportation of students, it would effectively ban the Department from requiring such transportation in virtually every desegregation case."

The HEW committee report specifically stated the Committee's concurrence in the Mathews interpretation. See Senate Report 94-997.

The tortured legal opinion rendered by Secretary Califano and the Justice Department, in clear violation of stated congressional intent, compelled us to amend the existing Byrd Amendment to clarify beyond any peradventure of a doubt the original intent of Congress to prohibit HEW from requiring students to be bused as part of compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The amendment, adopted by the full Appropriations Committee by a vote of 13 to 9, simply restores the Byrd Amendment's original intent and removes any doubt as to the policy established by Congress two years ago.

Attached is a copy of the Byrd Amendment as approved by the Committee. We would welcome your support for this provision when the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1978 comes before the full Senate.


THOMAS F. EAGLETON
United States Senator


JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
United States Senator

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
DELAWARE



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 30, 1977

The Honorable James O. Eastland
Room 2241 DSOB
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I want you to know that I very much appreciate your help during this week's Committee meeting in attempting to bring my anti-busing legislation to a vote.

I am hopeful that the bill can be voted on at the next meeting, and, with your assistance, I am confident there is sufficient support for approval by the Committee.

Again, many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "JR" or "JB", written over a diagonal line that extends from the "Sincerely," text.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
DELAWARE

letters

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 13, 1977


The Honorable James O. Eastland
Room 2241 DSOB
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to thank you again for your efforts in support of my bill to limit court ordered busing, and to confirm the agreement reached at the conclusion of today's meeting that this bill will be the first order of business at the next meeting.

Again, thanks for your support.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 7, 1977

The Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman, Judiciary Committee
Room 2241 DSOB

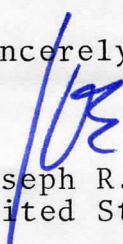
Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation today during which I expressed my interest in becoming chairman of the Criminal Laws and Procedures Subcommittee. I understand, of course, that full committee members senior to myself would be given the first chance to chair this subcommittee.

The area of criminal laws and procedures has been one of great interest to me over the years, and goes back to my days as a criminal defense lawyer prior to serving in the U.S. Senate. And, as you know, when I was first appointed to the Judiciary Committee this year, my first choice for a subcommittee assignment was that of Criminal Laws and Procedures.

I would very much appreciate your consideration and support.

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.

BIRCH BAYH, IND.

ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.

JAMES ABOWREZK, S. DAK.

JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.

JOHN C. CULVER, IOWA

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO

DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZ.

PAUL HATFIELD, MONT.

STROM THURMOND, S.C.

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT, VA.

PAUL LAXALT, NEV.

ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH

MALCOLM WALLOP, WYO.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

August 22, 1978

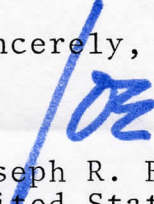
Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
2241 DSOB
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you will recall, last fall you supported S. 1651 which Bill Roth and I authored to limit the use of busing as a remedy in school desegregation cases. Bill and I plan to attach S. 1651, as approved by the Judiciary Committee, as an amendment to S. 1753 when that bill to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act soon comes up for consideration by the full Senate.

Since your support was essential to having our bill reported out by the Judiciary Committee, I want to personally ask your continued support and alert you to our intentions. Your participation in floor debate would be welcomed.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 12, 1978

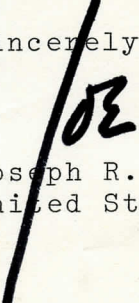
The Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I understand that you dissolved the conference on the magistrates bill which also contains the diversity matter. If you intend to request the appointment of new conferees, I feel, because of my membership on the Improvements Subcommittee and my position on diversity, that I should be included in that conference.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

The Hon. James O. Eastland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We respectfully request that the Justice Improvement Act of 1978 or any legislation pertaining to reorganization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration be referred to the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures. This legislation would amend Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 by restructuring the LEAA. As you are well aware the LEAA and its authorizing legislation, the so-called Safe Streets Act, falls within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Laws Subcommittee, and any amendment to that legislation is of vital concern to our membership.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

/JRB

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Chairman

Strom
Strom Thurmond
Vice Chairman