

Hugh Carey

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Carey Forges Broad Union Of Democrats and Liberals

By FRANK LYNN

Representative Hugh L. Carey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has put together since his landslide victory in the Sept. 10 primary a Democratic-Liberal coalition that covers an unusually broad spectrum from Meade H. Esposito, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, to Alex Rose, the leader of the Liberal party.

As a result, Mr. Carey is the first Democratic gubernatorial candidate in two decades who can count on an apparently enthusiastic and united party behind him as he goes into the stretch in his campaign.

The principal ingredient in the surprising and unusual unity is a widespread belief among politicians that the 55-year-old Mr. Carey is a formidable candidate who is already the front-runner in the contest with the incumbent, Governor Wilson. "They smell a winner," said Harold L. Fisher, an influential Brooklyn Democrat and an early supporter of Mr. Carey.

The euphoria is so predominant that Carey aides are concerned about overconfidence and note that Howard J. Samuels looked like a sure winner in the Democratic gubernatorial primary two months ago.

A key figure in forging the coalition behind Mr. Carey has been former Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who was also an early and important Carey supporter and who is now the candidate's top adviser.

With strong ties to labor, liberal money and the Liberal party, Mr. Wagner has been able to fill in the chinks in the armor of Mr. Carey, who has been identified primarily with the Brooklyn Democratic organization and to a lesser extent, labor.

The result has been a broadly based political coalition that, if successful, could signal a similar, urban-oriented, national coalition in the 1976 Presidential election.

Continued on Page 45, Column 5

Carey Forges Broad Democratic-Liberal Coalition

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

tial election, according to Democratic politicians in other states who are watching the New York campaign.

Mr. Carey won without the support of the state Democratic organization, which largely backed Howard J. Samuels. As a result, the organization, notably Joseph F. Crangle, Democratic state chairman, is playing a substantial role in the Carey coalition but not a pre-eminent role.

The less than key role of the organization was evident when Mr. Carey was asked to name his top advisers. He responded after only a moment's hesitation: "Wagner, Carey, Cummins, Rose and the people on the ticket."

Jerry Cummins, owner of a Manhattan printing company and a political buff who was involved peripherally in Kennedy campaigns, is the campaign manager, while Mr. Wagner is statewide campaign chairman. The candidate himself, a

strong-willed veteran politician, also does much of his won campaign managing.

The inclusion of Mr. Rose the long-time Liberal party leader, was somewhat surprising since there had not been previous ties between the two. However, Mr. Wagner and Mr. Rose have been political partners for many years.

Mr. Carey also mentioned another key adviser, David Garth, who has no ties to the Democratic organization. Mr. Garth was a major figure in the Carey primary victory and is currently researching issues and preparing radio and television commercials for the final month of the campaign.

Mr. Carey was obviously walking a political tightrope as he was questioned in an interview on the role of the Democratic organization in his campaign.

"The politics of inclusion, the politics of inclusion, the politics of inclusion," he repeated parrot-like at the start and end of the interview in his sparsely furnished office at the campaign headquarters, 518 Fifth Avenue.

He said that he had met with Mr. Crangle several times since the primary and with about 40 of the state's 62 Domestic county chairmen last Friday at a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel.

Meets With Esposito

He also conceded, in response to a question, that he had met with Mr. Esposito, his home county leader and the politician who had probably dealt his candidacy the sharpest blow by his endorsement of Mr. Samuels.

A usual minimum political base for a candidate is the support of his home county leader. Mr. Carey and Mr. Esposito, who have had personality differences for several years, met Monday evening in a group of six to eight, Mr. Carey said, after Mr. Esposito's re-election campaign.

Brooklyn Democratic leader.

Mr. Carey said that his campaign would be run in the various counties where the organization had not supported him by coordinators who had worked in the primary campaign. In Albany, Queens and other counties where the organization backed him, the county leaders will head the local Carey campaign.

He said that he expected the enthusiastic support of the county organizations in New York City. "There's a foot race on to see who can do better, and that will allow me to concentrate on the suburbs," the candidate said. He appeared to be considerably more relaxed and less wary than he had been during the primary campaign.

Bronx and Queens Supporters

Actually, Mr. Carey has close ties to at least two of the city's Democratic leaders, Queens Borough President Donald R. Manes, who replaced City Councilman Matthew J. Troy as Queens Democratic leader last week, and Patrick J. Cunningham of the Bronx, who was an original Carey supporter and then switched to at least nominal support of Mr. Samuels because the state committee endorsed him. However, the Cunningham support of Mr. Samuels was considered distinctly "soft" by Samuels campaign aides.

Mr. Carey denied that he had any plans to purge Mr. Esposito or any other leaders who had opposed him. "If we're successful in November, we're not going headhunting," Mr. Carey said.

The candidate has also diffused the organization role in his campaign by working closely with his running mates, including Ramsey Clark, the United States Senate candidate.

cooperation between the two candidates "couldn't be better." He said that Mr. Carey had offered space to Mr. Clark in all even sounded him out on the possibility of a joint television and radio commercial.

As part of the unity pitch, Mr. Carey has assigned roles in his campaign to Mr. Samuels and all the defeated Democratic contenders for the statewide nominations and met Wednesday evening with leaders of the New Democratic Coalition.

"I had no feeling that the regulars have taken over this campaign," said Arnold Weiss, chairman of the New Democratic Coalition, which had supported Mr. Samuels. One result of the meeting with the coalition leaders was that Mr. Carey held up the designation of City Councilman Stanley Simon of the Bronx as borough coordinator because of objections by the coalition leaders.

*N.Y. Times
Sept 27, '74*

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A. G. Jones Oct 13, '74

TV BLITZ TO END GOVERNOR RACE

4 Carey Spots Stress 'Time for Change'—Wilson Ads Push Past Themes

By JOHN DARNTON

The gubernatorial contest moved into its final and most visible phase this weekend as both candidates began a new blitz of television commercials.

Representative Hugh L. Carey of Brooklyn, who has been off the electronic stump since his primary victory last Sept. 10, has four new "spots" which began with a 30-second appearance last Friday night over WCBS-TV, moments before the "Planet of the Apes."

It shows the Democratic candidate out on the streets, as do all of his commercials, and he is speaking against high state and local taxes—Republican inspired—as construction crews work in the background.

The new Carey ads are by David Garth, the publicity consultant whose earlier efforts are widely credited with helping Mr. Carey roll up a surprisingly large margin over Howard J. Samuels in the Democratic primary. The ads turn from an emphasis on Mr. Carey's record in Congress to the themes of Republican "entrenchment," "time for a change" and "independence" from party bosses.

Governor Wilson, the Republican candidate, who began his television commercials last Sept. 23 at a reported weekly cost of \$200,000, will begin six new spots starting this weekend. They are basically an expansion of those that have appeared over the last few weeks, dealing with crime, inflation and the Governor's accomplishments. But they will be slightly "harder-hitting," in the words of Harry J. O'Donnell, Mr. Wilson's press secretary.

Of the two commercials dealing with crime, for example, one involves a rape victim and the other notes the Governor's support for the restoration of capital punishment for killing a policeman. One of them mentions Mr. Carey by name as someone who scoffed at the death-penalty legislation as "show-boating."

But the Wilson ads fall short of the "second wave" of commercials described by Republican campaign workers some weeks ago, that were to attack the Carey record more actively. These are still in the planning stage, according to those close to Mr. Wilson.

The Governor's ads were done by the Marschalk Company, Inc., which has been used by Republicans for numerous statewide elections, including those of former Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Few Regional Spots

In none of the current round of ads are the candidates' running mates given exposure, although both camps say future ones will. Both sides say the ads will be used extensively statewide, with little of the regional concentration that has marked some past campaigns.

"We're not following the traditional Democratic strategy of running them in the cities and praying that the rest of the state has a halibut," said Jeff Greenfield, who works for Mr. Garth, the consultant for Mr. Carey's ads.

Mr. Garth, who says he is worried that Mr. Wilson's ads have been running unopposed for weeks now—something he calls "a clear shot"—said \$100,000 has been raised for "the first buy" of air time. The advertising goal is \$600,000, roughly half that of the figure for the Wilson campaign.

Spirits at the Carey headquarters were lifted by the results of a Newsday-Gannett telephone survey released yesterday that showed Mr. Carey with 49 per cent of the vote and Mr. Wilson with 28, with 23 per cent undecided.

The poll was conducted for the Long Island newspaper and for the suburban and upstate Gannett chair by the Decision Research Corporation of Wellesley, Mass. In it 2,400 registered voters were queried from Sept. 30 through Oct. 8. An earlier poll, published last Sept. 22, gave Mr. Carey 52 per cent and Mr. Wilson 27, with the rest undecided.

Those queried were selected from telephone directories across the state, by random sampling techniques, the company said. They were asked to give their preferences if the election were held that day.

The Carey camp saw the slippage of 3 points as a point for their candidate during a time when the Governor's ads were running, as well as a "hard" lead. However, a statement by R. Burdette, the state campaign director, showed "signs of significant movement toward Governor Wilson," with Mr. Carey losing ground.

Returning from a three-day swing upstate, Governor Wilson conferred with his staff members yesterday, with a round of dinner appearances scheduled for the evening. His office issued a release calling Mr. Carey hypocritical for his comments the day before in which he criticized busing. The release said Mr. Carey had supported pro-busing bills and amendments "on one dozen occasions" in 1971 through 1973.

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WILSON LEADING CAREY—IN FUNDS

Governor Starts Campaign
With \$270,445 Surplus

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

Governor Wilson is beginning his campaign with a surplus of \$270,445 while his opponent, Representative Hugh L. Carey, has a deficit of \$377,455 after his Democratic primary victory. Statements filed by both candidates in Albany showed yesterday.

The statements cover the two weeks leading up to and including primary day, Sept. 10, a period during which Mr. Carey had to repay \$286,500 in loans to his brother, Edward, to bring the Representative's brother within the contribution limit set by the state's new election law.

Edward Carey's loans and contributions since June 1, when the law took effect, now total \$21,000. Before June 1, he gave or lent \$950,000 to his brother.

Governor Wilson began the two-week period with a balance of \$445,180 and spent most of his money getting his campaign off the ground after a quiet summer. His major expenditure was \$97,300 to Marschalk, Inc., his campaign advertising agency.

\$721,561 Spent

During the two-week period, Mr. Carey raised \$543,970 and spent \$721,561, substantially increasing the deficit he had at the end of the last reporting period on Aug. 31. At that time, he had spent \$2,036,421 and was \$196,241 in debt.

In addition to the loan repayments, Mr. Carey's principal expenditure during the last two weeks was \$155,000 to Garth Associates, the company that handled the intensive television campaign that some people credit with having shifted the momentum of the primary from Howard J. Samuels, the Democratic state organization's candidate, to Mr. Carey's favor.

Despite the differences in their net balances, both Mr. Carey and Governor Wilson are relying for the most part on contributions of \$1,000 or more. Governor Wilson gave \$6,000 to aid own campaign during the two-week period and drew major contributions from other names familiar in Republican fund-raising circles: \$5,000 from George F. Berlinger, the former Welfare Inspector General, and his wife; \$5,000 from Gustave L. Levy of the Goldman Sachs Brokerage firm; \$3,000 from Frederick L. Ehrman, chairman of the Board of Lehman Brothers.

Other major contributors to Mr. Wilson's campaign were V. Theodore Low, a limited partner in Baer Stearns, a brokerage firm, and his wife, \$6,000; Arthur C. Twitchell Jr., a theatrical producer, \$5,000, and Richard L. Gelb, chief executive officer of the Bristol-Myers Company, \$3,000.

The New York Republican State Committee gave Mr. Wilson \$25,000 during this period, and is believed to have much more in reserve for the rest of the campaign.

UA Mysterious Contributor

Mr. Carey's largest individual contributor was K. K. Tse, who lists his address as Hong Kong and whom no one in the Carey C campaign could identify with certainty yesterday. He gave \$10,000, with a separate committee, New Yorkers for Carey, apparently set up for the sole purpose of accepting one of his two \$5,000 contributions.

Many of Mr. Carey's other large contributions came from C labor unions and corporations. The seafarers International Union gave \$10,000; the Transport Workers Union \$7,900, and a number of shipping companies several thousand dollars each.

Under the new law, corporations are allowed for the first time to contribute to political campaigns.

Governor Wilson yesterday W announced three campaign appointments. Jerry A. Danzig, the Governor's special assistant, will be director of broadcast media relations. L. Richard Guylay, another special assistant and former advertising man, will serve as liaison official to the Marschalk agency. Bradford J. Race Jr., a 29-year-old lawyer, will run the suburban and upstate campaigns.

N. Y. TIMES

WED. SEPT. 18, 1974

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Washington Post
September 5, 1974

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Reviving the FDR Coalition in New York

NEW YORK—Rep. Hugh Carey's success in closing the anonymity gap and overtaking Howard Samuels in Tuesday's Democratic primary for governor carries national visions of rebuilding the party's old FDR coalition.

Agreement among politicians here that Carey is surging ahead in the campaign's closing days has led to eleventh-hour efforts by Samuels to portray him as the champion of Arab oil. That maneuver for critically important Jewish votes typifies the Democratic politics of suicide which have brought 16 years of Republican victories in New York.

But what makes Carey's campaign so important nationally is his potential success in regaining Italian, Irish and lower-income Jewish voters who have been voting increasingly Republican for governor and president. If he can recapture this blue-collar vote while not offending the ideological left, Carey can become the first Democratic governor of New York since Averell Harriman and a Democratic leader of imposing national proportions.

Carey's style in rebuilding the Roosevelt coalition was demonstrated last week at an enthusiastic beer-drinking meeting of the 37th assembly district's regular Democratic organization in Queens. In an oratorically tough law-and-order stand, Carey pledged "to restore safety to every neighborhood in this great state from end to end." Earlier that evening, Carey had endorsed President Ford's middle-road approach on Vietnam amnesty by declaring: "I see nothing wrong with alternative service."

Even if anything short of unconditional amnesty is anathema to the hardcore left, Carey is liberal enough—72 per cent in Congress last year as measured by the Americans for Democratic Action—to satisfy those reform politicians who are tired of losing.

Reformer Robert Abrams, the ambitious young borough president of the Bronx and probable nominee for attorney general, last week endorsed Carey over Samuels. Ideology aside, Abrams

sees Carey bringing the ethnic vote and victory to the entire ticket.

The advantage of a witty, knowledgeable, politically shrewd Irishman heading the ticket has long been manifest here. But millionaire manufacturer Samuels, making his fourth attempt at governor, seemed unbeatable after attaining total identity while running New York City's Off-Track Betting Corp. Carey's polls last January showed Samuels ahead 42 per cent to 6 per cent. Well respected in Washington as an influential member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Carey was a cipher in New York outside his Brooklyn district.

Thus, when the Democratic State Committee convened in Niagara Falls last June, the outcome seemed foredoomed. Endorsed by the reformist New Democratic Coalition (NDC),

Samuels seemed certain to win the habitually light-voting Democratic primary (26 per cent turnout in 1973 disproportionate participation Irish, liberal and Manhattan Party leaders bowed to the inevitable and endorsed Samuels privately predicting that Nelson Rockefeller's successor—Gov. Malcolm X, conservative and Catholic—would defeat Samuels in November nominally Democratic ethnic

But the regulars did not. Carey's rich brother, oilman contributing over \$1 million, nest egg and media expert Garth's skillful television campaign Carey became a statewide closed the gap. Besides vicariously reformers such as Bobby A. S. regular clubhouse politicians who never cared for Samuels anyway—district leaders in Queens, Brooklyn and the

Bronx—have been sliding over to Carey.

Recognition that Carey had caught up with Samuels came last week during a confrontation in suburban Westchester County. On the way to a debate there, campaign aide Jeff Greenfield gave a two-minute lecture to Carey: don't bomb the slower-talking Samuels and make him an object of sympathy.

Instead, it was Samuels who drew blood. By none-too-subtle implication, Samuels suggested that Carey, through his brother's contributions, would represent Arab oil power in Albany and that, in contrast, Howard Samuels was representing Jewish interests. An outraged Carey slashed back at Samuels with personal invective.

Samuels later told us he mentioned Carey's contributions only because brother Hugh had been "too sanctimonious." But a letter to Jewish voters pledging "Howard Samuels won't sell out the state for Arab oil" suggests a planned strategy.

Carey's own advisers have winced at his brass-knuckles reaction: a threat to withhold endorsement from Samuels if he wins the primary. "Hughie's always in danger of being too much the combative smartaleck Irishman," one close supporter told us.

Instead of combativeness, Carey strategists want nostalgic identification with the glorious past—not the dreary present—of the New York Democratic Party. One 60-second radio commercial includes taped endorsements of Carey by former Gov. Averell Harriman, former Mayor Robert Wagner and the widow of former Gov. Herbert Lehman. Harriman himself, spry at age 83, was walking the streets of Yonkers last week in behalf of Carey.

Carey, in short, is waging an essentially nonideological campaign aimed at rebuilding the old Democratic coalition. If it succeeds Tuesday despite the expected tiny turnout, he will become an instant national power in a party now devoid of dominant figures.

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Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Compromise Among the Democrats

HILTON HEAD, S.C.—Festive from his overwhelming triumph in New York, Gov.-Elect Hugh Carey flew here Sunday afternoon to the Democratic governors' conference in an impatient mood, quickly translated to Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss in a private, two-hour session in Strauss's Hilton Head Inn suite.

Carey's message was blunt: With unemployment soaring and housewives in revolt against inflation, the Democratic Party must "stop blowing the trumpets" about party reform, end the suicidal struggle over racial quotas and try to fill the leadership void in President Ford's weak administration.

Carey flew home early Monday morning, but not before outgoing Ohio Gov. John J. Gilligan, with Strauss's blessing, had decided to line up all governors and governors-elect here behind a compromise on the torrid issue of racial quotas which had one singular advantage: Anything else would be worse. Gilligan's "compromise" was to finesse the question of new language by inserting the anti-discrimination, delegate-selection procedures already agreed on for the 1976 presidential convention into the party's new charter (which will apply only to 1980 and beyond and which is the heart of the problem of racial quotas).

By Monday noon, the mood of the three dozen governors and governors-elect here had hardened into solid agreement for Carey's warning that a country sliding into possible depression would not accept endless

"political haggling over procedural reforms." With memories fresh of the bloody Chicago convention of 1968 and the left-dominated McGovernite disaster of 1972, the governors — from Alabama's George Wallace to Wisconsin's Patrick Lucey—agreed unanimously to Gilligan's masterful appeal for the compromise.

That opens the door wider than a crack to squeeze the Democratic Party through its midterm convention in Kansas City two weeks hence without a major party-splitting walk-out. The new charter, including rules on nondiscrimination for selecting delegates in the 1980 convention, will dominate the Kansas City meeting.

But at least as important as Gilligan's compromise to the future of the election-fattened Democratic Party was the surprising unanimity of old and new Democratic governors. Governors' conferences are always long on rhetoric, short on consensus.

In keeping with that well-established rule, the top aide of Wendell Anderson of Minnesota, the conference chairman, told us Sunday night: "Neither Wendy nor anyone else can get a hard statement through this group. It is much too diversified."

He was wrong. More important, the Gilligan compromise committed each governor to quite a lot: To use his political power at Kansas City in all-out defense of the nondiscrimination clause adopted here. That clause is anathema to such anti-quota hard-liners as astute, blunt-spoken Al Barkan, chief political operative of the

AFL-CIO. It is anathema to such pro-quota hard-liners as Richard Hatcher, black mayor of Gary, Ind.

Thus, one of Barkan's aides, when he first learned what the governors had done, was apoplectic. "The governors operate way up there in the stratosphere and they don't know the first simple fact about rules and procedures of delegate selection," he told us. "They're going to regret not closing the door completely on racial quotas." The Gilligan compromise outlaws "mandatory" quotas, but says nothing explicit about voluntary quotas (which every governor here is against).

Accordingly, the governors risked their political credit on the right and on the left by moving so frontally into the party's agonizing battle over racial quotas. Having lived through virtual Democratic civil war over much of the past decade, they are following the example of every successful National Democratic Party leader since Franklin Roosevelt: Build from the center out, avoiding the extremes.

If the Gilligan compromise is adopted at Kansas City, prediction about how it will or will not work for the 1980 convention is senseless. But at the least, it would prevent the party, in Gilligan's words, from "tearing ourselves to shreds" at Kansas City and beyond and bring the White House within reach in 1976.

That was Carey's message to Strauss, and there wasn't a governor here who did not agree.

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Hugh Carey's victory in New York Sen

Carey's Coalition

The New York Democratic Party is notoriously self-destructive, but last week it got a boost in spite of itself.

The party's satraps had given their official gubernatorial endorsement to 54-year-old Howard Samuels, a onetime industrialist and perennial political hopeful who had built a new image as "Howie the Horse"—director of New York's Off-Track Betting Corp. But it was clear that the Democrats' hearts still marched with the old FDR coalition, and a persistent but unheralded Brooklyn congressman named Hugh Carey, 55,

grabbed the advantage by winning the endorsements of such old hands as Averell Harriman and ex-Mayor Robert Wagner. In a blitz of sentiment and eleventh-hour TV spots, Carey pulled about 60 per cent of the vote—and the party found itself in better shape for a run on the Statehouse than it had been in twenty years.

Campaign Chest: It was a race with few issues but many ironies. Party pros thought Samuels was unbeatable as a primary candidate, but even at the convention they hedged their bets and made sure Carey's name would be on the ballot. Samuels, who had run three times before without the party's backing, found his hard-won nomination to be almost worthless, and grossly underestimated his opponent's resources. Carey's oilman brother, Edward, filled half of Carey's \$2 million campaign chest himself, and Carey spent almost \$1 million on media spots alone.

Samuels tried to make an issue of Carey's "Arab oil interests," but the gambit didn't work. And the success of Carey's over-all strategy—to lure disaffected blue-collar and low-income ethnic voters back into a solid Democratic bloc—caught Samuels off-guard. "Until three weeks ago, he never really thought he was in a primary," said one Samuels campaigner. By then, party leaders were defecting wholesale and the race was all but over.

Carey's decisive victory gives him a strong chance to unseat incumbent Gov. Malcolm Wilson in November. Wilson, 60, is a veteran of 36 years in state government, but he spent most of it in the shadow of Nelson Rockefeller. And with Carey pushing the idea that New York's governor should take a leadership role in national affairs, Wilson's determined focus on state problems—and insistent "no comments" on broad issues such as Watergate—may strike voters as

parochial. Clearly, Carey's win gives the Democrats their best hope yet of breaking the GOP's sixteen-year hold on the New York Statehouse. Said Democratic party leader Joseph Crangle last week: "The great coalition has come together."

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Newsweek - Sept. 23, 1974

TEACHERS' UNION SUPPORTING CAREY

Action Regarded as Helping
His Chances for Backing
by State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

Representative Hugh L. Carey, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has won the endorsement of the state teachers' union in a surprise weekend move that campaign strategists of both parties saw yesterday as greatly enhancing his chance of winning the endorsement of the State A.F.L.-C.I.O. next month.

The unanimous endorsement by the 60-member executive council of the United Teachers of New York startled almost everyone, including Albert Shanker, the union's vice president, who had gone to Albany for the Saturday meeting fully expecting the council to recommend neutrality between Mr. Carey and his Republican opponent, Governor Wilson.

Instead, the discussion lasted only 90 minutes and ended in a unanimous vote. "It was a real groundswell, a tremendous feeling of excitement," Mr. Shanker said yesterday.

Wilson Aides Surprised

The endorsement also surprised the campaign advisers of Governor Wilson, who had courted the 209,000-member union assiduously almost from the start of his administration. The Governor went to the union's annual convention in Montreal in March and drew repeated ovations when he pledged to review the unpopular Taylor Law, which prohibits strikes by public employes and to reduce the probationary term before tenure from five to three

By the end of the legislative session, when the Governor's promised reforms were enacted into law, everybody figured they'd endorse us," one of Mr. Wilson's top aides said yesterday.

Thomas Y. Hobart, the union's president, said the endorsement had been based on Mr. Carey's "favor record in Congress and his excellent program from the educational point of view." He did not specify what Governor Wilson had done to lose the endorsement, saying only that "we looked at the records of both candidates."

Mr. Carey's camp, so taken by surprise that aides did not even put out the customary press release, was naturally delighted by the endorsement. The United Teachers had urged Carey in the Democratic primary, but the stand had been seen more as opposition to Edward J. Samuel's than as any commitment to an endorsement in the general election against Governor Wilson.

Impact is Assayed

The endorsement was seen as especially significant because of the weight the teachers' union carries in the two million-member State American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization, which holds its convention Oct. 2 and 3.

The United Teachers will have more than 500 of the somewhat more than 1,000 delegates, with a two-thirds vote needed for endorsement. Four years ago, after a bitter debate, the state convention endorsed Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller over Arthur J. Goldberg.

One reason why many people had assumed that the endorsement this year would go to Governor Wilson was the statement of Raymond R. Corbett, the state A.F.L.-C.I.O. president, who hailed Mr. Wilson last March as "a friend" who was even "a little bit better" than the favored Mr. Rockefeller.

The labor coalition that Carey will bring to the convention—including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Transport Workers Union, the International Longshoremen's Association and now the teachers—has cast that assumption into doubt four years ago, before their merger into the New York State Teachers Association remained neutral in the gubernatorial race.

For his part, Governor Wilson has major labor support from the New York State Building and Construction Trades Council, which formed the core of Mr. Rockefeller's support.

Clark on Television

As the first Sunday after the primary, yesterday was generally a day of rest and recuperation for the winning candidates, their families and their staffs.

Ramsey Clark, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, appeared on the WCBS-TV "Newsmakers" program. He called on Congress to overrule President Ford and regain control of former President Richard M. Nixon's papers and tapes, in the same way that the Federal Government reclaimed the physical evidence of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Clark's Republican opponent, Senator Jacob K. Javits, declined to appear on the program. Norman Kramer, the program's producer, said that the 30-minute format would have been expanded to an hour if the Senator had accepted an invitation, extended on Thursday, to appear with Mr. Clark after a scheduled broadcast of the New York Giants game was called off.

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NY Times
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CAREY WOULD AID TENANT PAYMENTS

Seeks Funds to Help Old and Poor Meet Housing Charges

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Governor Carey announced yesterday that he would ask for a \$22 million appropriation to help pay the rent and carrying charges of elderly and poor families who cannot afford the rising costs at middle-income housing developments that get city and state aid.

The Governor said he would also request legislation permitting these housing developments to buy their fuel through the State Office of General Services, thereby reducing one of the major costs that, with inflation, have driven up rents and carrying charges in the developments.

The proposal, if approved, could have the effect of defusing an explosive situation at Co-op City in the Bronx, the largest apartment development in the country.

Withholding Action

Residents of the 15,372-apartment development in the northeast Bronx have been withholding payment of monthly carrying charges since the State Division of Housing sought last July to impose a 25 percent increase retroactive to April.

As a result of the tenants' action the Division of Housing has begun cutting services, and laying off some of the project's 460 employees. The residents' steering committee, despite daily accruing fines levied by two Supreme Court justices, has vowed to continue to refuse to turn over \$17 million in carrying-charge checks it has collected.

In New York City residents of 300 housing projects would benefit from the proposed supplements, and upstate residents of 160 projects would be eligible for the supplements.

Funds for the \$22 million are already provided for in the Governor's executive budget submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. The proposed legislation will be submitted "within a matter of days," a spokesman said.

The Governor said it was necessary to keep the state's housing program operating through increased rents and carrying charges to cover rising costs.

However, he noted: "Such increases work particular hardship for those living on fixed incomes and for the lower-income families forced to pay a disproportionate share of their income for shelter. We

have a very genuine conflict between the financial imperatives of the project and the rent-paying ability of certain tenants."

The Governor proposed that elderly people with incomes of less than \$6,500 a year be exempted from paying more than one-third their incomes for rent or carrying charges, and he requested approval of \$12 million to make up the difference.

He also proposed that \$10 million be approved for an expanded capital-grant, low-rent assistance program to help, on a hardship basis, other families who would be forced to pay a disproportionate share of their income for rent and carrying charges as a result of increases. "Disproportionate share" was not defined.

Besides city and state-aided Mitchell-Lima cooperative and rental projects, Limited Dividend and Redevelopment Fund projects would be affected by the proposal.

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