

## **Correspondence – D-F**

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*with: pls. file, science & technology*

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

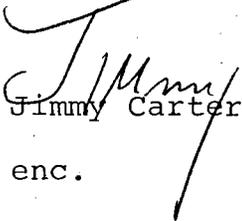
April 5, 1976

Dr. James C. Fletcher  
Administrator  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

I have been asked to reaffirm my support of the Landsat program. As the enclosed letter shows, I felt in 1974 that this was a valuable program, and I continue to support the Landsat program.

Very truly yours,

  
Jimmy Carter

enc.

P.O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Georgia 30301 404/897-7100

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.



booming with only 40 percent on the farms.

It is, of course, possible that those residing on the mainland are happy with their stable unproductivity. But, if this is the case, it is hard to account for the 56,000—mostly elderly—who were allowed to leave their homeland by the Communists last year. The elderly do not usually wish to be totally uprooted. It is even harder to explain the 6,100 who last year survived a 6-mile swim to the safety of Hong Kong, and impossible to count those who never made it. The Hong Kong police say they find only a quarter of the illegal entrants. I hope they are not trying too hard. It was a Communist, Lenin, who said, "people vote with their feet." If these facts perplex advocates of the world's various "peoples paradises," I suggest they read some remarks by Mr. Robert F. Hurligh of the Mutual Broadcasting System. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the commentary be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the commentary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMENTARY BY ROBERT F. HURLEIGH

There's an old saying that you cannot compare an apple to an orange, and yet there are those in public life who do this every day when they compare the American system of government to that of another country—particularly when they suggest that we should look at the stability of another form of government. Where there is stability—as there is reputed to be in Russia, or Cuba or any of the Socialist communist countries—it is a false stability; the stability of a totalitarian government. To make such comparisons is to ignore the constitution and to suggest that one man or a few men should be given absolute control of the destinies of millions—that the very freedom of speech, of religion and the press should end because dissent cannot be tolerated; that the right to be secure in our homes without unreasonable search and seizure works against the state and that due process of law should be forgotten because the state is the law.

Even so, there is a serious threat to the American system today by those who would impose an economic philosophy which is based on the premise that the government can regulate and run the businesses of this nation better than private management. There is not a scintilla of evidence to support this theory, and—in truth—to prove otherwise one need only to look at the Postal System and the bloated bureaucracy of most government agencies. Anyone trying to sell such a system to the American people a few years back would have been dismissed as a fool or a tool, but the world is faced with unprecedented economic problems and these are the times when the voice of the hyper-critical is heard throughout the land. We are being told that we cannot trust ourselves or the economic system and that has made us the envy of the world. The Soviet Union, with two generations under communism needs detente to acquire our technology and our trade while continuing its harsh police state and the regulation of the lives of its people. And Fidel Castro, with an aly wave of his ever-present Havana, tells an American television audience that there is no dissent of any consequence in Cuba and swallows a smoke-disguised laugh as he tells reporters there are no means of public dissent since the communications facilities are controlled by the government for the benefit of the people. Are we to believe there are not even murmurs of dissent in Cuba, in Russia or in China? Can we not live as a

nation with the other nations while understanding the differences? And the answer is that we are—and will continue, with the knowledge that our own personal and economic freedom allows us a true sense of confidence in facing the future.

So goes the world tomorrow.

#### GEORGIA RECOGNIZES NEED FOR ERTS

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I have received a letter from the Honorable Jimmy Carter, Governor of Georgia, in which he tells how satellite data from ERTS has been or will be used in the preparation of statewide water resource, geologic, landform, land cover, and vegetation maps, as well as investigating regional mineral resources, charting sediment transport, and monitoring strip mine development. An interpretative atlas has been prepared from ERTS imagery which presents geologic, landform, and land use information for the entire State.

The Governor states:

Georgia has long recognized the need for more and better information concerning the nature and distribution of our natural resources, as well as the extent of man's activities on the land and water. . . . Over the past two years, ERTS has played an increasingly valuable role in this process.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Governor Carter's letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1974.

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,  
Chairman, Committee On Aeronautical and Space Sciences, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: Georgia has long recognized the need for more and better information concerning the nature and distribution of our natural resources, as well as the extent of man's activities on the land and water. This need has resulted in a system of programs whose common objective is the collection, storage, and distribution of land use and resource information for use by planners, educators, and the general public in addressing the critical problems which now face us.

Our the past two years, ERTS has played an increasingly valuable role in this process. In Georgia, satellite data has been used in the preparation of statewide water resource, geologic, landform, and vegetation maps as well as in the investigation of regional mineral resources and in the charting of sediment transport on the Georgia coast. Land cover maps have been prepared utilizing ERTS imagery for the southwestern portion of the State and for the Atlanta area, using computer techniques developed at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Future applications will include the development of programs for monitoring short term land use and resource changes with a particular emphasis on the Coastal Region, and for monitoring strip mine development all over the State. An interpretative atlas has been prepared from ERTS imagery which presents geologic, landform, and land use information for the entire State.

The great interest which has developed in Georgia, and in a great many other States as well, concerning the application of satellite-obtained remote sensing is a clear indication of the need for the type of agency envisioned in S. 2350 and S. 3484. However, I feel that it

is extremely important that this organization has a basic responsibility for all types of non-military remote sensing operations which are currently conducted by the Federal Government. The difficulties, as well as the opportunities, which are inherent in the ERTS program equally apply to the high-altitude photographic programs conducted by NASA. ERTS must be seen as only one of a series of remote sensing platforms, all of which have varying degrees of applicability in our inventory effort and many of which are available only through Federal programs. If remote sensing is to continue to be a primary ingredient in land use planning, then increased coordination and cooperation will be essential.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM LEGISLATION

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, a recent editorial in the Kansas City Times provided a comment on the recent campaign finance reform legislation which is worthy of note.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CONGRESS HAS PRODUCED REAL CAMPAIGN REFORM

The electoral reform measure sent this week to the President will transform political campaigns in America. It is not a perfect bill, but it is far better than anything that might have seemed possible only a few short months ago.

Of course, Watergate and related scandals concerning the 1972 campaign were what made it happen. Nevertheless, Congress can be proud of itself on this one. Changing electoral procedures—the pathway over which each and every member arrived in the House or Senate—is a fearful thing for Congress to even contemplate, let alone act upon. But this 93rd Congress did it; furthermore, Congress produced a bill which even Common Cause, the citizen lobby group, called "historic reform legislation."

Public financing of presidential campaigns—including primary elections—will go far to remove candidates from the mercies of contributors with the big money. The same arrangement for congressional candidates will come eventually. There are reasonable contribution limits and reasonable spending limits. Candidates will be required to set up central campaign committees. Disclosure of contributions must be filed 10 days before an election (with the information post-marked no later than 12 days before the election); 30 days after the election and quarterly. Thus a week and one-half before the voting, the people will know who is supporting whom.

Underpinning the whole structure will be an 8-member, bipartisan board controlled by six voting public members. Two will be appointed by the House leadership; two by the Senate leadership, and two by the President. The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House will be ex-officio members. The board will have powers of civil enforcement and can go after court injunctions. Thus there will be a group actively looking for campaign violations, a body receptive to complaints and able to investigate them.

This is a fine first step toward restoring public confidence in representative government. There can be no question that the trust has been shaken by the events of the past two years—the parade of great corpora-

*Passive*

*General file*

*Stu: FYI  
Missy*

JESS HAY

TWO THOUSAND ONE BRYAN TOWER  
THIRTY SIXTH FLOOR  
P. O. BOX 5644; DALLAS, TEXAS 75222  
214 748 0511

July 21, 1976

Mr. Jon A. Frey  
American Uniforms  
141 Cole Street  
Dallas, Texas 75207

Dear Jon:

Your letter of June 25 arrived sometime ago, and I apologize for the delay in responding.

I share your view that the right-to-work laws in Texas and 18 other states have contributed greatly to the prosperity of those states, relative to the economies of those jurisdictions which do not have such laws. For that reason, I join you in firmly supporting retention of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartly Act. Governor Carter's position on the matter is as follows:

- 1) He will not exert any effort to occasion the repeal of Section 14b. He will not use the power of persuasion which emanates from the White House to occasion such repeal, nor will he publicly or privately encourage such action by the Congress.
- 2) If, regardless of such neutrality by a Democratic president, Congress should enact legislation repealing 14b, Governor Carter (as your letter suggests) has indicated that he would not veto the legislation.

Mr. Jon A. Frey

Page 2

With the exception of Lyndon Johnson, Governor Carter stands as the only Democratic nominee for president since 1944 who has publicly indicated that he would not seek repeal of Section 14b; and, in that sense, his is the most moderate position which could be hoped for within the framework of the Democratic coalition in this country. Based on my prior conversations with Governor Carter, I am confident that he personally favors retention of the right-to-work laws, and I know that he is very mindful of the contributions which those laws have made to the economies of states such as Texas, Georgia and North Carolina.

In short, Governor Carter's position on the matter makes it clear that the battle for retention of 14b will reside in the next four years in the same forum where it has resided now for nearly 30 years; in the Congress of the United States. I join you in actively supporting candidates for the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives who are committed to the retention of Section 14b and hope that legislators of that persuasion will be predominant again in the Congress which will convene in January of 1977.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Jess Hay

cc: Governor Dolph Briscoe  
cc:  Mr. Frank Moore  
Deputy Campaign Director-Southern States  
Jimmy Carter for President  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

June 25, 1976

Mr. Jess Hay  
7236 Lupton Circle  
Dallas, Texas

Dear Jess:

I am writing you this letter as a fellow American and Democrat. For many years, I have supported the Democratic Party as I felt it best served the needs of the American people. When one thinks upon it, that's what our government is for - to serve the needs of its people.

It is my understanding that you are strongly supporting Governor Carter's efforts for Presidential election. Governor Carter has expressed publicly that he would sign a bill to eliminate Sec. 14b of the Taft Hartly Act which would eliminate each of the 19 states' right to retain their right to work laws. Actually, all of the Democratic candidates share his posture on this issue. This is forcing many Texas Democrats to vote for President Ford in an effort to preserve this precious freedom that we now have.

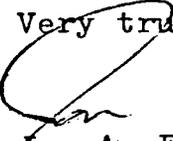
One of mankind's greatest failings is that he often doesn't learn from his history. Need we only look at what the unions have done to the country of England to see a prophetic view of our country. They have killed the country economically, paralyzed a once great Parliament, and have sent their young men and women to other parts of the world seeking a new life - one that at least has the hope of prosperity.

Let us look at our own country. Statistics show many thousands of people are migrating to Texas from the East as we have a more desirable standard of living. The repeal of section 14b would eliminate this standard of living. Interestingly enough, polls show that most union members are not in favor of elimination of "Right to Work" laws.

Mr. Jess Hay  
Page 2  
June 25, 1976

Jess, I beg of you - don't ever take away our freedom, let us treasure and keep that part of our life that this country was founded upon. Let us not give our children and grandchildren less freedom than was given us.

Very truly yours,

  
Jon A. Frey

JAF:lw

cc: The Honorable Dolph Briscoe Jr.

*James*

July 31, 1976.

Mr. Hamilton Jordan,  
Carter Campaign Headquarters,  
Plains, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Could I interest you in the enclosed article? I was very impressed with the recent Democratic Convention and after setting down my reactions to it it occurred to me that the feelings expressed might be of use in your publicity program.

If you are interested the usual rate for material of this kind would be acceptable. Otherwise, would you oblige by returning the manuscript to me in the enclosed self-addressed envelope?

Thank you, and continued good luck in your campaign!

Sincerely,

*Ima Devaney*

(Mrs. M.L. Devaney)

6101 N. Sheridan Rd., E.  
Chicago, Illinois, 60660.

August 26, 1976

Mr. Malcolm H. Dubin  
3340 Lamarque Drive  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

Dear Mr. Dubin:

Thank you for your letter, which has been referred to me. Your concern over mindless liberalism without regard to the consequences is understandable. Although Mr. Carter favors strict enforcement of the antitrust laws, his desire is to provide both an atmosphere of free and open competition in which businesses can operate and a fair shake to the consumer. He does not favor the divestiture of the exploration, extraction and refinement phases of the oil companies for example, although he feels that competition is presently inadequate to assure free markets at the wholesale and retail levels. Mr. Carter is an affirmative advocate of the private enterprise system. He does not favor breaking up companies because of largeness per se where free trade is not constrained.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Anne Moss  
National Issues & Policies

AM/bt

August 26, 1976

Ms. Penelope Farthing  
3405 Prospect Street, N. W.  
Apt. 4  
Georgetown, D. C. 20004

Dear Ms. Farthing:

Congressman Fred Richmond has written that you are very interested in working for the Carter campaign. Unfortunately we have completed our staff hiring for the presidential campaign. We appreciate your interest very much.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jasinowski  
National Issues and Policies

cc: Fred Richmond

JJ/mg

~~Stu~~: Jerry

Please  
acknowledge  
copy to Fred  
(Richard).

Bob  
Lipshutz

FRED RICHMOND  
14TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:  
AGRICULTURE  
SMALL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1333 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5936

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:

147 MONTAGUE STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201  
TELEPHONE: (212) 522-7121

1368 FULTON STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11216  
TELEPHONE: (212) 636-4707

August 5, 1976

Robert J. Lipshutz, Esq.  
1795 Peachtree Road  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bob:

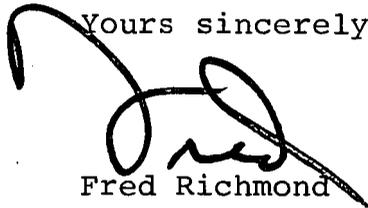
I am sorry that we did not have an opportunity to discuss Ms. Penny Farthing during our visit this morning.

Ms. Farthing is an outstanding attorney at the Federal Trade Commission, but she is most anxious to work in the Carter campaign, either on issues related to anti-trust matters or in your advance office.

Enclosed is Ms. Farthing's resume. I would be most grateful if you would arrange for her to be interviewed and can assure you that she is a truly remarkable, capable and alert young woman.

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,



Fred Richmond

FR:dsm

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Penelope S. Farthing

PENELOPE S. FARTHING

3405 Prospect Street, N.W. Apt. 4 - Georgetown, D.C. 20007 - (202) 337-1726  
BORN: 6/2/45 in New Castle, Indiana - 5'2" - 110 lbs, excellent health

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

January 1974 - present

Liaison Officer, Federal Trade Commission, attached to Office of General Counsel. Responsible for Congressional relations including the representation of the Commission on legislation, monitoring of Congressional correspondence and testimony preparation. Handle intergovernmental liaisons.

BUSINESS ADDRESS

Federal Trade Commission  
Room 585  
6th & Pa. Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20580  
PHONE: (202) 523-3479

August 1972 - January 1974

Consumer Affairs Counsel, American Retail Federation, Washington, D.C. Represented Federation in agency rulemakings. Registered lobbyist working with Congress on legislation affecting retailing. Speechwriting, preparation of articles for publication, legislative research and testimony preparation.

July 1971 - July 1972

Federal Communications Commission, Broadcast Bureau. Evaluated legal qualifications for transfers of control of radio and television licenses. Recommended Commission action to be taken on applications for assignments of broadcasting licenses.

April 1970 - July 1971

Federal Communications Commission, Office of General Counsel. Handled matters involving enforcement of Commission orders. Referred cases to Department of Justice for prosecution.

EDUCATION

1967 - 1970 INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

1963 - 1967 PURDUE UNIVERSITY

J.D. 1970. Active in Student Bar Association, teaching assistant in business law.

Active in campus government and Associated Women Student Officer of Pi Beta Phi.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Listed in outstanding Young Women of America. Distinguished Service Award - Federal Bar Association. Admitted to Bar - Indiana, U.S. Supreme Court, District of Columbia. Federal Bar Association - Co-Chairman, Council on Younger Lawyers, Secretary, Council on Antitrust and Trade Regulations. American Bar Association - Co-Chairman, Young Lawyers in Public Service, Editor - The AFFILIATE. American Women in Radio and Television, Washington, D.C., Chapter Secretary.

August 26, 1976

Mr. Guy N. Ducharme, President  
Windsor Life Insurance Company of America  
1180 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036

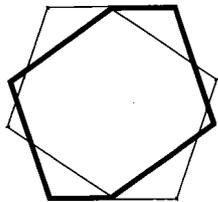
Dear Mr. Ducharme:

Thank you very much for your letter, which has been referred to me. Your suggestions are appreciated and will receive our full consideration.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jasinowski  
National Issues & Policies

JJ/bt



**The Graduate School and University Center**  
of the City University of New York

Office of the Dean for Urban Policy and Programs  
Graduate Center: 33 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036  
212 790-4251

May 22, 1976

Mr. Orin Kramer  
Task Force Coordinator  
Carter Campaign Headquarters  
Post Office Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Kramer:

As per our recent conversations, as re-enforced by a subsequent conversation with John Bowles, the names of persons who have participated in one or more meetings with me as part of an urban task force operation and have contributed in one way or another to the positions on urban policy which have been conveyed by me to the campaign are as follows:

Honorable James A. Cavanagh  
Honorable Jerome P. Cavanagh  
Professor Edwin Reubens  
Mr. Walter Rothschild  
Professor Harold Hochman  
Professor Walter Goldstein  
Professor Eugene Smolensky  
Mr. J. Bruce Llewellyn  
Mr. Nicholas Carbone  
Mrs. Elinor C. Guggenheimer

Of the above list, I would consider those whose names are starred to be members of the Task Force, save only for objections based on strong contrary political judgments.

The names of those who have not yet been formally invited but whose names have been mentioned and who in the judgment of the undersigned ought to be designated, if they are willing, as members of the task force are as follows:

Mayor Coleman Young  
Mayor Henry Maier  
Mr. Adam Yarnolinsky  
Mr. Chester Harr  
Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson (Newark)  
Professor James Q. Wilson  
Honorable Alfred del Bello  
Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton  
Honorable Joseph Erazo

There might, of course, be additional names of persons who are desired by your headquarters to serve on this committee.

I would like to ask that a finalized list be supplied to me at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

*Julius C. C. Edelstein* (SW)

Julius C. C. Edelstein  
(Dictated But Not Read)

W

WINDSOR  
LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY  
OF AMERICA

Jerry

1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036 - PHONE: (212) 869-8050

GUY N. DUCHARME, C.L.U. CAN.  
PRESIDENT

August 17, 1976

Mr. Stuart Eizenstat  
National Director of Issues  
Carter Headquarters  
Colony Square  
Atlanta, Georgia 30361

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

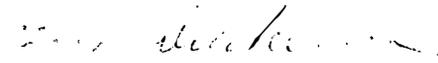
I have just received the NALC Newsletter in which a copy of the letter addressed to you from DeWitt H. Roberts, Executive Secretary, appears.

I am enclosing a letter which I have sent to President Ford and other people in the administration which speaks for itself.

I believe the American people should have a designated amount of premium which they can deduct, as is done in many other countries of the world.

I am also enclosing a recent article that appeared in Business Week which shows 17.5% of life premium is tax deductible, in France, there is also a percentage with a maximum premium allowance as a tax deduction. This deduction would help the families that really need it the most, in other words families earning less than \$20,000 per year.

Very truly yours,

  
Guy N. Ducharme  
President

/ae



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1976

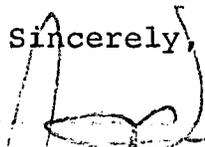
Dear Mr. Ducharme:

The Vice President has asked me to respond to your recent letter and to thank you for sharing your proposals with him regarding a tax deduction for the purchase of individual life insurance policies.

This proposal appears to move in the same direction as the President's proposals and encourages increased savings and capital formation in this country. It would also indirectly achieve increased investment in various forms of securities. We appreciate your directing our attention to this option and for providing us with some good analysis of it. It will be thoroughly reviewed and carefully considered during the policy development process.

Thank you again for sharing these ideas with us.

Sincerely,



John G. Veneman  
Counselor to the  
Vice President

Mr. Guy N. Ducharme, C.L.U. Can.  
President  
Windsor Life Insurance Company  
of America  
1180 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036



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

MAR 25 1976

Dear Mr. Ducharme:

Your February 6 letter to President Ford which proposed a limited income tax deduction for the purchase of life insurance was referred to the Treasury Department for reply.

You will be interested to know that Secretary Simon in his statement before the House Ways and Means Committee in July 31, 1975, suggested the development of "Individual Savings Accounts," which would serve to encourage savings generally. The ISA would be neutral as to investment medium and therefore would include life insurance, as well as savings accounts, government savings bonds, corporate stocks and bonds, mutual funds, etc. However, largely because of revenue cost in a tight budget situation and the desire to encourage stock ownership, this Administration is limiting the scope and recommending at this time the enactment of a limited income tax deduction for stock investment.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey Galper  
Associate Director  
Office of Tax Analysis

Mr. Guy N. Ducharme  
President  
Windsor Life Insurance Company  
of America  
1180 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036

W

WINDSOR  
LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY  
OF AMERICA

1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036 - PHONE: (212) 869-8050

GUY N. DUCHARME, C.L.U. CAN  
PRESIDENT

April 13, 1976

Mr. Bill Archer  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Bill:

It's been quite a while since we last communicated, however, I have followed the ERISA bill very closely. Some of your predictions have come true.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing correspondence which I have sent to President Ford and Vice President Rockefeller. I feel this would be a tremendous boost for the capital formation of this country.

~~If you have the occasion to be in New York I certainly would like to re-new acquaintances.~~

Sincerely,

  
Guy N. Ducharme, CLU, Can.  
President

/ae  
Encls.

MEMBER:  
WAYS AND MEANS  
COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
LONGWORTH  
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

May 7, 1976

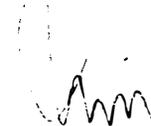
Dear Guy:

Thank you for your letter of April 13. It certainly was good to hear from you!

The material which was enclosed with your letter was very interesting. It should be considered by the Ways and Means Committee and I've made a note of it-- and will try to bring it up at an appropriate time.

Thanks again, Guy, for writing. With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,



Bill Archer, M.C.

Mr. Guy N. Ducharme, President  
Windsor Life Insurance Company of America  
1180 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036

P.S. I'll be sure and give you a call if I get to New York in the future.

N/A

991 Frelinghuysen Ave.  
Apt. 5-H  
Newark, New Jersey 07114  
August 28, 1976

Mr. Neil Sader, Issues Staff  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Dear Mr. Sader:

Your letters of Aug. 11 and Aug. 14 received. Thank you for writing to me thanking me for the advice on the Campaign. What ever was said that was of any help, I am glad; As I only write inspirationally as the Spirit gives it to me.

I could send you some real helpful advice, if you care to have it. I wouldn't send it unless you say so. You might not understand everything in those messages, but if you and all others will read them with open minds and with a harmonious attitude: Pray for understanding concerning what you read, the Spirit will give it to you.

Then follow the instructions as given, you will be wonderfully blessed. We must realize, I'm sure you realize, we are in a new day and age: a completely new dispensation. I may be somewhat religious; but not the kind of religious fanatic that some people think religious people are. My religious belief and training is of a common sense, down to earth; A practical kind. One you can see and get results from if you try it. It works alright. But with faith and trust. You who are endeavoring to do good things--in trying to make Our Country a better place to live in, and everyone's life more happier; Like our good friend Mr. Jimmy Carter--need all the strength and encouragement of GOD, from GOD you can get to come over, in other words to overcome the opposing forces. I know you know what I mean. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely, your friend in Christ' Mind and Spirit.

Gladness Darling

AUG. 20, 1976



From the desk of

W. DEAN DABSON  
7132 ENFIELD DR.  
MENTOR, OHIO 44060

Neil S. Sader  
Issues Staff  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Sader:

Presidential guideposts and honorable mention via the news media of voluntary rent or mortgage adjustment programs to deal with fixed incomes and income setbacks are preferred to rent or mortgage controls (which are a last resort).

(continued)

AUG. 20, 1976



From the desk of

#2

Neil Sader  
Issues Staff

W. DEAN DABSON

7132 ENFIELD DR.  
MENTOR, OHIO 44060

Also helpful might be some type of insurance or deferred repayment schedules or a combination of both to meet the following problems: inflation, job reclassification, age, disabilities, temporary unemployment etc.

Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Dean Dabson

# Firm Finds Way to Lower Rents for Elderly

Knigt Newspapers  
MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif.  
— A California apartment management firm has found a way to lower rents to the elderly without losing profits.

Taube Associates of

Beimont, which handles accounts for some 6,000 apartment units in the San Francisco Bay area, conducted an experiment from January to March of this year and found that because senior citizens demand fewer services and are more

reliable as tenants, their rents can be lowered.

**THE EXPERIMENT** grew out of a 1975 rental dispute here in which several tenants at a large complex complained about a rent increase.

Proposed rent hikes ranged up to \$25 a month. With roughly one-third of the 82 units occupied by seniors, many on fixed incomes, there was financial concern.

Mike Norton, Mountain View's city housing coordinator, urged both sides to discuss the issue. "Someone suggested . . . that persons over 62 pay only 50 per cent of the increase," Norton said.

"Management said it would think about it and come back. The idea was that senior citizens cost less as tenants and should pay less rent. It's a theory a lot of us have had a long time, but have never been able to

prove," said Norton.

**WHAT TAUBE** found out was that seniors indeed do cost less as a general rule.

They don't move as often as younger tenants and so cost less to management firms like Taube, which must advertise vacancies, clean units to prepare them for the next tenant, and replace or repair broken furniture.

"The average cost to fill a vacancy is \$400," said Ken Ambrose, vice president of Taube.

**AMBROSE SAID** his firm continues to study computerized data and trends on operating expenses to see if the same policy should be

put out to all 6,000 units owned or operated by Taube.

In Mountain View, any senior with a directed rent increase of \$25 pays only \$12.50.

Seniors with rent increases of \$10 pay only \$5.

"The idea came from one of our middle-aged tenants there," said Taube. "He was one of those with a \$25 increase. He had a good job and said he could handle the increase, but what about seniors?"

"Actually, we're optimistic that, in selected cases, we might be able to extend the same sort of rent adjustment to disabled on the same theory."

N/A

10/1/75 To Candidate Carter, for your info: Can you send me copy of your reputation?

LETTER FILE

October 1, 1975

Senator Henry M. Jackson,  
Jackson for President Committee,  
511 Second Street, N.E.,  
Washington, D.C. (20002)

State...  
ANS FILE  
Do I see it in Georgia you are in favorable country  
for anti-F position.

Dear Senator Jackson:

Thanks for your letter of September 11, 1975. In it you state:

"As you may know, fluoridation of water is a matter within the jurisdiction of local and state governments. As a U.S. Senator, I have no responsibility in such issues. The Congress has never passed legislation providing for the fluoridation of the country's water supply. Because of your interest, I would encourage you to write to your local representative or mayor about the fluoridation of water in your local community."

This is alright, and perhaps technically correct, in your way of thinking. But it is passé, dated, and the last part is completely irrelevant to our local situation. The information on the relation of fluoridation and cancer-increase, inserted into the Congressional Record on July 21, 1975, should be taken within your purview. I mean the speech of Rep. James Delaney and the accompanying results of the study of scientists, Dr. Dean Burk and Dr. John Yiamouyiannis. This clearly makes fluoridation the subject of concern on the national level. I can only conclude that you and your staff have not read the Cong. Record item, up to the date of your letter, September 11.

I trust, Senator, that you won't mind my candid and direct talk. In my view, 1976 will be a year to face and accept truth, and political reality. It is my opinion that you, in your position of comparative strength at this point, can be President of the United States in 1976, if you will take a position of opposition to fluoridation. It is that simple!

It is my understanding (although I have not seen the wording) that Democratic Candidate Jimmy Carter of Georgia has already taken a position of opposition.

Anyone who takes a position of opposition, in my view, need not fear the "clout" of the 51 professional organizations in the U.S. (listed in the enclosed) who have endorsed fluoridation. They are all "sleeping". The endorsements were only "paper" and railroaded endorsements, as indicated in the book, "Fluoridation and Truth Decay", by Caldwell and Zanfagna (Top-Ecol Press, 1974, 301 pages).

If you took a strong position of opposition to fluoridation, in light of the Cong. Record report and the information in the book cited above, the vast majority of the "little", individual members of these professional groups, freed from the wrong-headed "concensus-pressure-methods" of the health services, would come out and even rise up to agree with you. Millions of middle-class and "little" citizens all over the nation of a conservative persuasion would move to approval of your candidacy. (You need to be just a little to the right of center, to win!)

Note enclosed copy from Cong. Record, and copy of letter to congressmen and some senators which we, as members of the National Health Federation, are sending. As a Senator, please consider the contents of this letter.

In the first issue of my new monthly paper, "The St. Charles Cosmos-Monitor", coming out October 1, I take a position of endorsement of you as Democratic candidate for President. Five hundred copies of the first issue are being printed. These will be distributed and sold in St. Charles County, and maybe a hundred or so around the country, by subscription, etc. But candidly, Senator, I will probably withdraw my support of you in the coming months, if you decide to "skirt" the issue of fluoridation. In the light of the known facts now, any candidate who does this and avoids this priority-health-issue is really morally irresponsible. I may decide to support Candidate Carter, no matter what his position of relative strength, after reading and understanding his position. This issue of fluoridation, with the possibility of cancer reaching epidemic proportions in the U.S. is very serious business.

most enclosed here

(Note: Copies of this letter sent to 15-20 friends and associates in U.S.)

Yours very truly,  
Cyril Echelle  
Cyril Echelle, M.A., Chairman,  
St. Charles Fluoridation and Cancer Study Committee,  
519 Houston St., St. Charles, Mo. (63301)

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OSKEY GASOLINE AND OIL COMPANY, INC. •  
2950 METRO DRIVE •  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55420 •

September 17, 1976

Mr. Roger Koloff  
Democratic National Committee  
Issue Section  
100 Colony Square  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Roger,

You will note the enclosure is lengthier than I had promised; however, you wanted some practical illustrations of where general or specific errors in energy management had occurred -- thus, I required a bit more space.

As an oil man, Fritz paid me a high complement at the Minneapolis Carter-Mondale reception Wednesday by introducing me to Carter as the "most knowledgeable independent oil man I know." I hope the enclosure bears out in part the confidence he has in me.

The enclosure was written in order to help you;

- 1) Develop the obvious theme of coherent systems oriented energy policy; and,
- 2) Make the strongest possible appeal to the small business community.

After all, for the first time in modern times the small business community has a chance to have "one of its own" in the White House. Small business which furnishes half the jobs in this country is traditionally republican - - - but NOT if Carter and Mondale carve out a series of strong positions designed to encourage small business. The energy industry contains more small entities than does any other industry. What better opportunity to deal with the problem fraught energy situation than to address that situation before a freindly small business community.

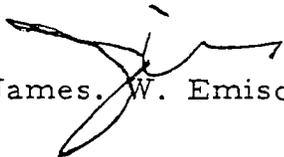
Mr. Roger Koloff  
September 17, 1976  
Page Two

In general, the thrust of this "small business" appeal should be developed quickly and repeated often. More specifically, the small crude producer, the wholesalers and retailers, all will have a very strong impact in states critical to a Carter-Mondale victory. Carter, particularly, can talk to small businessmen in language they understand. He can state that he is one himself and that he will not suffer the harassment and destruction of the small business community.

I have lived through the entire "energy mess" and by now every voter in America knows it is time to stop management by expediency and get on with what must be done. The public wants leaders that will tell them exactly that.

Roger, you and the Carter-Mondale team have the best double-barrelled opportunity I have seen in this campaign. On the subject of energy, Carter and Mondale can be specific, appeal to both the nation and the small business community and be DYNAMITE.

Warmest regards,



James. W. Emison

Enclosure

Comments Regarding National Energy Policy From the Perspective  
of an Independent Participant in the Energy Industry

1. Given the energy-intensive nature of American society and the rapid depletion of non-renewable domestic reserves of certain fossil fuels, it is imperative that the next Administration, in cooperation with the Congress, develop and expeditiously implement a comprehensive, systems-oriented, national energy policy which provides for the most cost-effective, environmentally compatible utilization of domestic energy reserves and available technology. This national energy policy must reflect and provide for both long and short-term energy needs. That the development and implementation of such a policy be one of the principal priorities of the next Administration is particularly important in light of previous Administrations' failure to address the inequities and inadequacies of the domestic energy market on any more than a "stop-gap" basis. This reactive approach to the United States' energy needs has created incentives for a precipitous and wasteful depletion of domestic reserves of natural gas and crude petroleum, while failing to provide the incentives for the development of the technology necessary to the nation's full utilization of alternate domestic sources of energy such as coal. Absent the development of an affirmative, comprehensive national energy policy to replace the current reactive approach to energy problems, the United States will become increasingly dependent upon foreign energy reserves and therefore increasingly vulnerable to international economic blackmail.

2. Because the United States will continue to be dependent upon natural gas and petroleum as its principal sources of energy until such time as technological development produces economically and environmentally practicable alternatives, it is essential that the next Administration take cognizance of a number of facts relevant to the domestic energy market. First, to a significant degree, the United States' present pattern of fuel consumption is the result of government created cost differentials between alternate fuels such as natural gas and refined petroleum products. To the extent that these artificial cost differentials make one fuel more economically attractive than its practical alternates, the government is the proximate cause of shortfalls in supply experienced by consumers for whom there is no practical alternate fuel or industrial feedstock.

A vivid example of this point is provided by the impending shortages of natural gas which can be expected during the upcoming heating seasons.

With very few exceptions, such as small residential use or compliance with environmental requirements, the use of natural gas as a boiler fuel is inexcusable in light of the present and future requirements for natural gas as a process fuel or essential feedstock for industries such as stainless steel, synthetic textiles, clay pipe, and agriculture. However, pursuant to government controls, the price of natural gas is substantially below the price for alternate fuels such as residual fuel oil. As a result, large commercial and industrial consumers of boiler fuel will

elect to burn natural gas whenever it is available to them. Therefore, in areas such as Northern Illinois where natural gas is plentiful, large amounts of natural gas are burned as boiler fuel. Given the acute shortages of natural gas which are predicted in areas such as Ohio and the Carolinas, where natural gas is essential as a process fuel or a chemical feedstock for industry, this lack of coordination is unconscionable.

As will be discussed below in greater detail, artificial cost differentials between alternate fuels also have significant, anti-competitive consequences in various sectors of the energy market. Thus, to the maximum extent possible, the next Administration should strive for the elimination of artificial, government-treated cost differentials between alternate domestic sources of energy.

Second, because recent experience has demonstrated the severe impact upon the nation's economy which sudden and significant increases in the cost of energy can have, I recognize that the government may be forced to permit the cost of domestic energy to rise to world energy market levels on a planned, rather than instantaneous basis. However, I cannot over-emphasize that the proximate result of delaying parity between the cost of domestic fuels and their foreign counter-parts is acceleration of the depletion of domestic reserves, and therefore ultimate and increased dependency on foreign reserves, to an extent which is directly proportional to the cost differential between domestic and foreign fuels. Therefore, to the extent that the government, for economic reasons, imposes artificial incentives

for the consumption of rapidly depleting domestic reserves of fossil fuels, it must, in order to assure adequate supplies of such fuels to those consumers for whom there is no practicable alternative, take corresponding action to deter unnecessary uses of these fuels. I make this latest point with the greatest reluctance. For the reasons which I will outline in greater detail below, I firmly believe as past experience has demonstrated, that the consumer is best served over the long term by a highly competitive, free-market which operates with a minimal amount of government intervention. Only under circumstances which threaten the overall, long-term, vitality of the national economy should the government take the extraordinary steps of imposing artificial price differentials between domestic and foreign sources of energy and the end-use limitations which are a necessary companion to such price differentials.

3. As suggested above, I strongly believe that the consumer is best served over the long term by the uninhibited operation of a highly competitive, free-market, both domestic and international, for energy. However, the next Administration must recognize that to the extent that the international market continues to be dominated by a foreign cartel, it is unrealistic to discuss a truly free energy market on either the domestic or international level. Therefore, it is essential that the government promote the freest market achievable in the context of the unequal distribution of market power existing in the domestic and international markets.

Since the enactment of the Sherman Act, it has been the consistent policy of the federal government to prohibit the predatory exercise of concentrated market power. This policy has been, and continues to be, based on the assumption that the consumer is assured of the best value and service in the context of a market comprised of multiple buyers and sellers of any given commodity. The past thirty years have proven that this assumption is particularly true in the energy market. Small, independent businesses at all levels of the energy market, from producers to retailers, have consistently provided the most successful price competition to the large, integrated companies as well as competing with these companies by affording services to their customers which the integrated companies have been unwilling or unable to match. In light of this fact, it is necessary that the government take affirmative action to promote the viability of small businesses in the energy industry and to assure that neither government intervention in the market place, nor an inequitable distribution of market power, renders otherwise viable small business entities non-competitive. Absent such affirmative action, small businesses will disappear from the energy industry as their economically more powerful competitors complete their efforts to intensify the trend towards complete vertical and horizontal integration.

The plight of a small participant in the energy industry under current "unfree" market conditions is readily illustratable.

Under conditions, in which comparable products, either foreign or domestic, are comparably priced, an independent supplier, such as

myself, can obtain product from numerous sellers who must compete for its business. Thus the precondition for a free market is fulfilled, i. e. a sufficient number of sellers to assure adequate supplies at competitive prices. Under these conditions, it is extremely difficult for a more powerful economic entity to drive an independent supplier out of the market without employing blatant predatory pricing, which entails actual, out-of-pocket costs for this larger entity. These out-of-pocket costs, when coupled with the antitrust liability to which they would be exposed by predatory pricing, serves as an effective deterrent against such practices by more powerful competitors. Further, because these larger competitors must dispose of the product which they produce, a free market actually encourages these competitors to sell product to independent suppliers at an economic price rather than taking the risk and absorbing the costs of driving the independent suppliers from the distribution chain.

However, current conditions in the petroleum market in no way resemble the conditions which exist in a free market. First, the disparity between the costs of domestic and foreign product effectively eliminates an independent entity's ability to obtain economically priced product from any non-domestic sources. Second, because of crude oil cost equalization under the entitlements program many independent refiners are given a cost advantage over their independent marketer competition which, but for this program, they would not enjoy. The result of this combination of factors is that in particular marketing areas, independent refiners are now in a position to expand

their market share and increase their per unit profit by:

- a) offering product to the marketer's customer at a price equal to the marketer's cost;
- b) refusing to sell product to the marketer at a price which permits it to resell the product at a profit.

I believe that this is a perfect example of government action which inadvertently results in anti-competitive effects.

Because I believe that the constantly changing structure of the industry and the complexities involved at all levels thereof preclude the creation of an efficient, competitive market through a legislated divestiture and dissolution of the major integrated companies, I oppose such action on the grounds that resulting disruptions in supply and cost patterns could cause economic dislocations comparable to those which resulted from the sudden, and staggering, increases in crude oil costs instituted by OPEC. Given this assumption, I believe that under the circumstances, such as those which exist today, the Federal government can best promote a competitive energy industry through intensified and expeditious enforcement of the antitrust laws and by performing a "referee's" role similar to that which I believe Congress envisioned when it passed the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (EPAA).

4. Given the importance which I place on the Federal government's acting as a "referee" within the context of an "unfree"

energy market, it is most appropriate that I address the Federal Energy Administration's (FEA), attempt to fulfill this role over the previous three years.

It is unquestionable that, but for FEA and the mandate of EPAA under which it operates, many independent participants in the energy market would have ceased to exist as viable economic entities. However, I believe that a review of FEA's performance over this period would disclose also that the greatest portion of the administrative burden, which FEA's regulatory effort has generated, has fallen upon those businesses which are least able to cope with it.

The inordinately complex regulations promulgated have rendered most of the small businessmen, affected thereby, incapable of knowing, in any other than the most general fashion, whether their activities are in compliance with the regulations.

FEA's Office of Exceptions and Appeals, to which a small businessman must look in the event of hardship, is operated in the most inflexible manner imaginable. By requiring small businesses to provide extraordinary amounts of financial and market information, much of which is unavailable to such companies, the Office of Exceptions and Appeals has, in many instances, effectively precluded such companies from receiving the relief which Congress clearly intended they receive. Finally, and perhaps most telling, FEA's compliance program has been directed primarily at small entities rather than at

the major integrated companies which control much greater shares of the energy market. The unequal standard of accountability which FEA's pattern of enforcement represents seems in direct contradiction to the statutory mandate under which the regulations were promulgated.

In summary, as a small, independent competitor in the energy market, I believe that the next Administration must recognize a number of facts. First, it is essential for the Federal Government to develop and implement at the earliest possible date a comprehensive national energy policy which considers the entire scope of energy needs and consumption. Second, current energy consumption patterns are to a significant extent the result of artificial cost differentials imposed by the government. These differentials not only accelerate the consumption of certain non-renewable resources, but also generate significant anti-competitive effects in the market by foreclosing sales to certain consumers and by limiting viable supply options. Therefore, the next Administration should strive to eliminate artificial cost differentials between particular domestic fuels and between domestic and foreign fuels. Third, because a truly free market in energy does not currently exist, the next Administration must take affirmative action to protect and promote the participation of small independent entities which, but for the conditions which foreclose a truly free market, would prosper.

Such action will insure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the energy market is as "free" and competitive as possible given existing conditions. Finally, the next Administration should reassess the policies of the Federal Energy Administration. As stated above, the agency's current programs and approach to its mandate places an inequitable burden upon members of the class protected by EPAA while placing a comparatively small burden on the major integrated companies with whom they compete.

August 26, 1976

Mrs. M. L. Devaney  
6101 N. Sheridan Road, E  
Chicago, Illinois 60660

Dear Mrs. Devaney:

Thank you for sharing your article entitled "Thoughts On The Democratic Convention - 1976" with Mr. Jordan. The article is both well-written and interesting. Your perspective as a Canadian living in this country provides you a perspective not many Americans have.

Unfortunately we must return the article to you. Our own staff generally develops materials such as these when we need them.

Again, thank you for sharing your material with us.

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Weagraff

PJW/mg

266 FLORAMAR TERRACE  
GULF HARBORS  
NEW PORT RICHEY, FLORIDA 33552

JOHN C. DAVIS  
Consulting Economist  
Phone (813) 849-4579

MA  
Aug. 24, 1976

Mr. Neil S. Sader  
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Sader:

Thank you for your note acknowledging the material I sent on the "issues". I know how busy Mr. Carter is but I wish there were some way he could read the published article I sent him on the importance of restoring the wage-price guidelines.

The guidelines provide an acceptable, compromise step between no controls on wages and prices and across the board direct controls. They are much more acceptable to unions, business concerns, and the public than direct controls. There is no way in view of the power of large oligopolies to administer prices for us to have full employment without inflation in the absence of some government restraint on wages and prices. The guidelines can be "sold" to the public since they embody an axiomatic relationship, that is, that wage increases in excess of productivity (output per manhour) are by definition, inflationary.

Despite poor administration and the failure to apply them to prices the guidelines worked quite well during the sixties. One of Nixon's most serious mistakes when he became President was to dump the guidelines. What economic disaster followed!

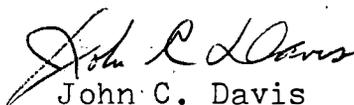
I developed the guidelines while with the President's Council of Economic Advisors. If I could have ten minutes with Mr. Carter I am sure that I could convince him that in place of his present

more

position of saying that upon becoming President he will ask for standby wage-price controls, he should indicate that he will reinstitute the wage-price guidelines.

With best wishes for the success of the campaign.

Sincerely,

  
John C. Davis

Biographical reference:

Who's Who In America