

## **Correspondence – M-O**

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August 26, 1976

Mr. Bill McCarter  
World Mission Journal  
1548 Poplar Avenue  
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Dear Mr. McCarter:

Mr. Jim Newton has requested that Governor Carter express to you his views on free enterprise and the establishment of one world government. Due to his extremely full schedule at the present time, Governor Carter asked that I write you. He is firmly committed to the preservation of our free enterprise system and our national sovereignty, as well as to the restoration of moral leadership in this country. He will appreciate your support in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jasinowski  
National Issues and Policies

JJ/mg

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK 20742

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

October 28, 1976

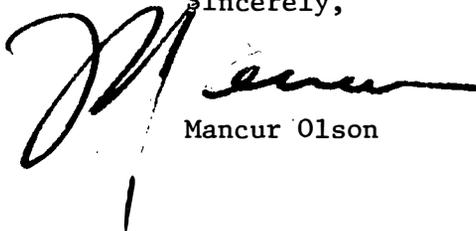
Mr. Bertram Carp  
Senator Mondale's Staff  
Carter-Mondale Headquarters  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Bert:

Whichever way the election goes, you will presumably be coming back to Washington after the election. Could I see you then for a couple of minutes?

Perhaps I'm pessimistic, but I'm terribly worried we might somehow lose the election at the last minute.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mancur Olson', written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Mancur Olson

MO/ak

Aluben Solomon  
Farm Wa Leg. Sri.



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

August 14, 1976

Marvin McKelvey  
105 Alcade Moreno  
San Antonio, TX 78232

Dear Mr. McKelvey:

Thank you for your kind letter and interest in the Carter campaign. Unfortunately, we are not able to publish for distribution every speech the Governor has made. Because of this, I cannot enclose the speech you requested.

I have enclosed a set of our issues statements for your use and if you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to write again.

Sincerely,

Neil S. Sader  
Issues Staff

NSS/stc

Enclosures

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.

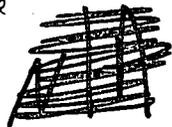




SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

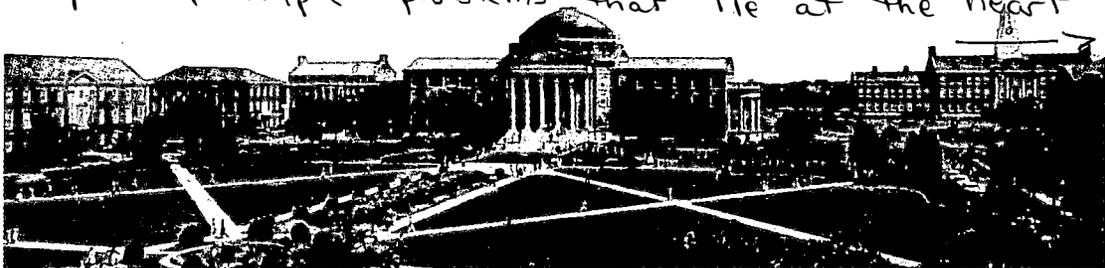
Dallas, Texas 75275

5-1-76



Dear Sirs :

I was very impressed by the speech Gov. Carter gave at our campus two days ago. So much so, that I would like to request a copy of it if that is possible. I have been a student of politics for several years and I have never been so taken by the confidence and knowledgability of any candidate to the plain, simple problems that lie at the heart



Campus Scene

of the issues. I would be glad  
to pay for a copy of the Governor's  
speech of April 29.

Sincerely Yours

Marvin R. McKelvey

105 ALCALDE MORENO  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
78232

# HOGAN & HARTSON

FRANK J. HOGAN (1877-1944)  
NELSON T. HARTSON (RETIRED)

SEYMOUR S. MINTZ  
GEORGE E. MONK  
EDWARD A. McDERMOTT  
FRANK F. ROBERSON  
MERLE THORPE, JR.  
LEE LOEVINGER  
WILLIAM T. PLUMB, JR.  
C. FRANK REIFSNYDER  
GEORGE W. WISE  
ROBERT K. EIFLER  
EDGAR W. HOLTZ  
JOHN P. ARNESS  
FRANCIS L. CASEY, JR.  
E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN, JR.  
ARNOLD C. JOHNSON  
LINWOOD HOLTON  
JOHN J. ROSS

HOWARD F. ROYCROFT  
ROBERT H. KAPP  
SHERWIN J. MARKMAN  
ROBERT J. ELLIOTT  
JAY E. RICKS  
ROBERT M. JEFFERS  
DENNIS J. LEHR  
ARTHUR J. ROTHKOPF  
KEVIN P. CHARLES  
JEROME N. SONOSKY  
JAMES A. HOURIHAN  
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JOHN M. FERREN  
AUSTIN S. MITTLER  
VINCENT H. COHEN  
HOWARD R. MOSKOF  
GEORGE U. CARNEAL

GARY L. CHRISTENSEN  
ALFRED T. SPADA  
BOB GLEN ODLE  
RICHARD S. RODIN  
STUART PHILIP ROSS  
RICHARD J. M. POULSON  
PETER W. TREDICK  
ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON  
ALFRED JOHN DOUGHERTY  
PETER F. ROUSSELOT  
JAMES J. ROSENHAUER  
SARA-ANN DETERMAN  
JOSEPH M. HASSETT  
ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, JR.  
JOE CHARTOFF  
DAVID J. HENSLER  
ERIC A. VON SALZEN

J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT  
OF COUNSEL

815 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE (202) 331-4500  
CABLE "HOGANDER WASHINGTON"  
TELEX 89-2757, 64353

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER  
(202) 331-4626

September 30, 1976

Mr. Bert Carp  
Mondale Issues Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Bert:

Enclosed is another memorandum containing a very obvious suggestion of mine.

Best regards.

Yours truly,



Sherwin J. Markman

SJM:efw

Enclosure

M. O. Norby, #620  
1301 S. Scott  
Arlington VA 22204



Postage paid by John Witherspoon

Patriot



U.S. Postage 9¢

Mr. Stu Eisenstadt  
Assistant to Governor Carter  
Plains Georgia

Neil

N/A

August 22, 1976, Sunday am

Dear Mr. Eisenstadt: I have just finished reading the story in today's Washington Post about your intention to stress the theme of "competence" in your campaign strategy. I wonder if you know how terrifyingly accurate your diagnosis is. Anyone who has any contact with the White House these days knows that Ford is still surrounded by all of the Nixon people, and that he is being manipulated and advised by the same old Nixon crowd. What is more frightening, however, is the fact that when Nixon was in office, he bent all the Civil Service merit system rules to place his people in the top levels of the civil service structure in every department. It will be 10 or 15 years before we can get them out of there and they will be ideally protected while they continue, like termites, to destroy the integrity of government in their "dug-in" positions as GS-15, 16, 17, and 18 civil servants.

M. O. Roebey

Issues

R D 3, Box 35  
Catskill  
New York 12114

July 24, 1976

Hamilton Jordan, Manager  
Carter Presidential Campaign  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I am one of an unknown number of Americans not yet lapsed into cynicism. We still believe that American government can be constitutional and that a President can be a servant of the people. And we are ready to believe that Jimmy Carter is a new breed of man, one who can become that kind of President and give us that kind of government. His words at the Democratic Convention had a far clearer ring than the dull gong of campaign promises; they sounded like vows of pure commitment.

Yet, having assured us that he would work to reform the tax structure, Jimmy Carter the other day told a group of worried New York businessmen that he would be "cautious." Granting that "cautious" can be a very good word, what are we to understand by it in this context? Did Jimmy Carter's directness and zeal fail him in the presence of the New York businessmen? Why didn't he tell them with ardor that, yes, we must have an overhaul of the tax system and that, yes, his Administration would thereto address itself mightily? We need to know the answer before we vote for Jimmy Carter and unless total cynicism is to overwhelm us all.

Cordially yours,

*Wm R. Myshrahl*

William R. Myshrahl

John Mudd  
R. D. 1 Box 281  
Schenevus, New York 12155  
Tel (607) 27805876  
June 25, 1976

Dr. Peter Bourne  
Carter Campaign Headquarters  
2000 P Street, N.W. Room 400  
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Dr. Bourne:

Jack Gilligan, a colleague at the Woodrow Wilson Center suggested that I send you the attached outline of a possible strategy for the geographic decentralization of government administration--an alternative method of reorganization in the executive which you might want to consider.

If you think it useful to pursue, and I might be of any use, please let me know.

Sincerely,



John Mudd

August 26, 1976

Mr. William R. Myshrall  
RD 3, Box 35  
Catskill, New York 12414

Dear Mr. Myshrall:

Thank you for your letter,,which has been referred to me. Mr. Carter is strongly committed to reform of the tax structure to provide for a simplified system which treats all income the same taxes all income only once and makes our system of taxation more progressive. He is cautious in the sense of not wishing to comment upon isolated parts of specific tax reform proposal until he has had the time to analyze the entire tax structure and present a comprehensive package.

Your support of Mr. Carter in his endeavor to bring a different sort of government to the American people is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Anne Moes  
National Issues & Policies

AM/bt

Answered

Mr. Eizenstat,

I am a student at the University of Georgia doing a research paper on Governor Carter's Presidential campaign from the 1972 Democratic Convention to the 1976 Democratic National Convention. During my research I have come upon certain questions that cannot be answered through normal library research, ie. newspapers, magazines, and books. I would be most grateful if you could answer the questions listed below.

1. Why did Governor Carter propose at the September, 1973, Southern Governor's Conference that the Southern States conduct primaries on the same day?

2. According to the Washington Post March 26, 1975, Governor Carter was getting the best local press of all the candidates as he traveled. How did Governor Carter get so much local attention being so comparatively unknown?

3. Later that year the Washington Post stated that Governor Carter expects his detailed knowledge of the delegate selection process to pay off early in the primaries. Can you tell me what this detailed knowledge was and how Mr. Carter applied this knowledge to the 1975 campaign and the 1976 primaries?

4. How major a role did Governor Carter's position as Chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee from 1973 to 1974 play in his subsequent 1975 campaign and the 1976 primaries?

5. What major contributions to the Carter campaign was Hamilton Jordan able to make after his year and a half stay in Washington as director of the Campaigns Division of the Democratic Campaign Committee?

Your help is appreciated.

*Brian Michel*

DENVER

10/18



Harris Sherman (+ Felix Spada)

Sir.

Colo. Dept. of Natural Resources

→ { 303/733-8454 (h)

303/892-3311 (o)

Jim Monahan

303/892-2155 (o)

303/377-0691 (h)

(has been working  
with Joe Browder on  
Carter energy stuff)

Also, Lamm gave  
Jim Johnson a 16 page  
paper on these  
subjects last time  
through Denver



# State of Colorado

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

DENVER

RICHARD D. LAMM  
Governor

August 30, 1976

Mr. Burt Carp  
Carter For President Offices  
100 Colony Square  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Carp:

About a week and a half ago, Senator Walter Mondale called Governor Lamm and asked him to prepare a summary of energy issues facing this State and the western region generally. Enclosed please find that paper entitled "A Western View of National Energy Problems and Policies."

We attempted to outline the issues in a summary form within this document. However, we do have quite a few individuals working on very specific pieces of the energy question. If you would like elaboration or amplification on any of the points contained herein, please feel free to contact me, and I can put you in touch with the appropriate individual within the Administration. I can be reached at 303-892-2471.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Monaghan".

Jim Monaghan  
Assistant to the Governor  
for Natural Resources

A Western View  
of  
National Energy Problems and Policies

I. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to describe energy-related problems and policies from a western perspective. While there are certainly a variety of opinions and policies generated by individual western states, a clear regional perspective is emerging on many of these issues. The western states have drawn together and addressed energy-related issues in unprecedented regional accord. Therefore, while the views in this paper are specifically those of Governor Richard D. Lamm's Administration in Colorado, they do reflect in large part a regional view of our energy problems.

The western region of the United States, comprising the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah, unmistakably possess an abundance of energy resources. Coal ranks as the most available and sought after energy resource, with this region possessing over 40% of the nation's deposits. Western coal is low in sulfur content, it is strippable, and the cost of western production is attractive.

In addition, the states of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming also possess vast and untapped oil shale resources. The technologies of extracting oil from shale rock and the accompanying economies place oil shale development in a much more uncertain status than coal development in the west. However, the three states do have within their boundaries billions of barrels of oil which cannot be dismissed as a potential source of energy in the years to come.

The western region is also rich in uranium ore, which will play an important part in the nation's fuel mix if nuclear development is to be accelerated.

The role which the federal government plays in stimulating the development of our natural resources is further heightened in the west by the fact that the federal government owns over 36% of the region. Over 80% of high grade oil shale reserves are on federal land. Leasing programs, as well as other incentives provided by the federal government, will continue to make federal policy the most influential force relative to future levels of energy resource development in the west. By all accounts, energy development in western states will be accelerated during the last part of this century. Projections of coal development from the region range anywhere from a five-fold to a nine-fold increase over present levels which are in the neighborhood of 60 to 80 million tons per year (MTPY).

Acting upon the realization that the western states will be under tremendous pressure to accelerate the development of energy resources, ten democratic governors have formed the "Western Governors' Regional Energy Policy Office" as their chief regional energy organization. The membership of WGREPO includes the states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. While this alignment of states includes a number of states which do not possess an abundance of natural resources, the organization was drawn from the memberships of two Title V Commissions: the Old West Regional Commission and the Four Corners Regional Commission. The first year of operation of the organization has demonstrated that fringe states which do not expect to be overpowered by energy development are nonetheless concerned about regional effects of accelerated energy development upon their communities.

## II. National Energy Policy

A frequent cry of those concerned with energy development in this country is that there is a lack of a national energy policy. Given the vicissitudes of

the federal legislative and administrative process, it may be asking too much for a comprehensive articulation of national energy policy. However, the Ford Administration must be faulted for its inability even to approach a comprehensive strategy for dealing with the gap between energy supply and demand in this country.

There have been two major attempts at providing a comprehensive strategy, and both have failed. "Project Independence" was initiated shortly after the Arab oil embargo of 1973 as a strategy for attaining energy self-sufficiency in the next two decades. Shortly thereafter, the newly created Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) drafted what they referred to as a "blueprint" of a national energy strategy. This has been through a second draft now and has been treated to numerous public hearings throughout the country.

Both efforts suffered from theoretical and statistical treatment of energy production and consumption as opposed to setting realistic and attainable goals. In each case, the strategies were constructed with minimum input from the public or from other levels of government, resulting in an adversary treatment by numerous individuals and organizations throughout the country. Of particular concern to many was the low priority given energy conservation in both "Project Independence" and the ERDA "blueprint." The redraft of the ERDA 76-1 plan allegedly increased the role of energy conservation in meeting our energy needs, but the facts of the budget and its allocation show this to be merely a paper commitment.

Not only do federal energy planning efforts fail because they are largely theoretical, but there is very little connection between such plans and the day-to-day actions and policies of federal agencies. For example, while the President recently proclaimed energy conservation as a major thrust of his Administration, this area accounted for less than 2% of the federal energy

research budget, and of that, most of the funds are for personnel and coordination rather than actual research. What is needed most is research in consumer motivation and programs to allow for the implementation of current technology. If this were done, then the mid term and long term goals of ERDA would begin to build a rational relationship to the problem. Indeed, the same criticism is true in the solar and alternative energy development fields: lack of any real commitment to current technology implementation and a low level of interest in long term development. In short, while the federal government has been looking at a number of energy development scenarios, ERDA appears to have placed primary emphasis upon increased nuclear development throughout the United States and continued acceleration of fossil fuel development.

The net result of what must be characterized as a lack of leadership on the part of the Administration and a piecemeal approach by Congress is that western states have an extremely difficult time defining their role. From a western perspective, the most important need is for the federal government to provide a system so that the western states can evaluate resource development potential within this region. In other words, while the federal government has the overall responsibility of determining acceptable levels of dependence on foreign oil and the types of fuel mixes which are needed to adequately supply the country, disjointed federal policies should not force unacceptable levels and types of western energy development. Within the context of a broad national policy, the individual states should be allowed to assess their own development potential and to provide important policy blocks within the national policy framework. The present Administration's approach of a total "top-down" formulation of national energy policies will continue the adversary relationship between western states and the federal government. The western states have a great deal of

expertise in energy development and, I am convinced, a firm commitment to assist this nation in solving its energy problems. By giving the western states a major voice in national energy policy, increased fossil fuel development in this part of the country can occur in a manner acceptable and beneficial to all.

There is a great deal of debate over how much energy development the west should shoulder. While some of the projections given to our states by the federal government are much too high to meet without severe disruptions of western communities, it is important to note that all western states do feel that they have a responsibility to accelerate fossil fuel development generally. Some individuals contend that the nation's energy needs can be met without any increase in western coal development. They argue that eastern and midwestern coal extraction can fill the void. An on-the-ground assessment of the probability of increased energy development in the west leads one to believe otherwise. Our perception is that the investments which have been made by the private sector in coal development in the west, together with the leases which were signed prior to the coal lease moratorium of the mid-'70's, and the work which state and local governments have done to prepare themselves for an acceptable level of coal development all indicate that it would be unrealistic to block acceleration of western coal development. We actually need to achieve a balance between the continued production of eastern coal and stepped up development of western deposits.

### III. Institutional Weaknesses Within the Federal Government

A manifestation of the lack of comprehensive federal energy policy is the proliferation and overlap of federal agencies dealing with energy development. In literally every functional area, there are a number of federal agencies which claim to have administrative and substantive responsibility.

The Federal Energy Administration, which was created in response to the Arab oil boycott of 1973, continues to hang on to its slim official role of providing fuel allocation direction for the country; but as members of Congress have indicated, it is overstaffed. With respect to FEA, it should be pointed out that one of the more positive moves of the Ford Administration has been the institution of "Interagency Coordinating Councils" under the auspices of the President's Energy Resources Council. FEA was solely responsible for establishing these Coordinating Councils which are essentially directed by Frank Zarb, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration. The Coordinating Councils are federal interagency councils which attempt to coordinate action within function areas. For example, the interagency council working on synthetic fuels includes representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Commerce, the Energy Research and Development Administration, Federal Energy Administration, and Department of Interior.

Although FEA strains to define a role for itself, it has been responsible for most of the quality communications between the states and the federal structure. In addition to FEA, the last two years have witnessed the establishment of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) which was created through the Non-Nuclear Development Act of 1974. ERDA's charge is to demonstrate and develop various sources of energy for this country. ERDA appears to have all the trappings of another burgeoning bureaucracy, involved in substantive or functional areas already claimed by FEA.

The examples of programmatic overlaps and vague missions are numerous. It is not uncommon to find the Federal Energy Administration sponsoring meetings dealing with western coal development, when the lead federal agency for western coal development is clearly the Department of Interior. In the area of energy

conservation, the delineation of responsibility between ERDA, FEA and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is incomplete. One of the areas that has attracted a great deal of federal agency attention is energy impact assistance. Knowing that the governors desire maximum assistance from the federal government in this area, numerous federal agencies are now exhibiting program components dealing with energy impact assistance. FEA, ERDA, HUD, the Department of Interior and even the Environmental Protection Agency all sport staff dealing in this important area.

The lack of coordination and blatant duplication by federal agencies is aggravated all the more by the various agency regional offices. For every federal agency in Washington which is having a difficult time defining its role in the energy area, we find a counterpart regional representative engaged in a similar struggle. We have found that the communication between top administrators in Washington down to the field representatives leaves a great deal to be desired. More than once, governors have negotiated with Secretaries and Administrators in Washington but to find that the essence of those negotiations are not later conveyed to the regional personnel with whom the states are required to work on a daily basis.

#### IV. Federal Incentives For Increased Energy Production

A great deal of attention has been focused on the role the federal government might play in stimulating energy development, particularly fossil fuel development, through various incentives. The Non-Nuclear Act of 1974 gave ERDA authority to provide incentives in the form of grants and price supports. These mechanisms will require specific congressional approval of each proposed development. In addition, the Administration has sponsored legislation to stimulate the demonstration

and development of "synthetic fuels." Synthetic fuels include the gasification and liquefaction of coal, oil shale development, and the generation of fuel from biomass. In order to make federal incentives for synthetic fuels more acceptable, Congress has included legislative support for geothermal resources, solar development and energy conservation. The major form of federal incentive in the proposed synthetic fuels area has been federally sponsored loan guarantees. At the present time, the Administration's bill (H.R. 12112) is awaiting action before the full House of Representatives.

The western governors generally support a federal government role in investigating and demonstrating new forms of energy development. However, the governors generally oppose federal underwriting of energy production. The governors distinguish between federal incentives to demonstrate and test a technology as opposed to the commercial production of fuel. One problem that many western states have had with the synthetic fuels bill is that the Administration has not clearly recognized these distinctions; the proposed legislation for the support of demonstrating a technology also often provides an industry with the mechanism for scaling up to full commercial production. With respect to loan guarantees for oil shale development, Colorado opposes commercial production until a modular development program is set up. This should provide answers concerning adequacy of technology, nature and level of impact and the economics of this type of fossil fuel development.

#### V. The Role of State Government

In developing national energy policy, and in implementing federal energy programs, state governments are in a position to assume some very specific responsibilities. As mentioned above, the states should fully participate in

the formulation of national energy policy. However, the states are responsible for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of their citizens. The right of state government to apply its laws and regulations to federal energy projects or energy development occurring on federal land is a heavily debated subject. The states have continually maintained that they should have the right to apply state laws and regulations to these projects if such laws and regulations are at least as stringent as the federal counterpart. Given the potentially disruptive nature of energy development in the west, together with the fact that federal land is dispersed throughout the whole Rocky Mountain region, the governors feel that there must be one set of standards or laws applied within any given states. In the synthetic fuels legislation, for example, the governors have successfully argued for a "concurrence mechanism" which requires that a governor concur in the proposed development prior to the finalization of a loan guarantee by the federal government. The lack of a gubernatorial concurrence can be overridden by the Administrator of ERDA in this case if he finds that such a development is warranted in the national interest. Activity which is unacceptable or hazardous on private and state land cannot be allowed to occur on federal land simply because it is classed as federal "public domain."

If this country is to become less dependent upon foreign energy sources, the federal government will need the cooperation of all states possessing energy resources. If federal legislation or agency action attempts to pre-empt the appropriate application of state laws and regulations, it will again set into motion an adversary relationship between state and federal governments which will be counter productive.

## VI. Energy Impact Assistance

Some areas of the west subject to intensive energy development represent some of the most rural areas in the United States. The Rocky Mountain West averages approximately 9.5 persons per square mile, compared to the national average of 57.5 persons per square mile. Energy development in the west could create numerous boom towns which will severely disrupt existing communities. Small communities adjacent to coal mines and generating facilities will likely experience exponential growth over the next few years. The boom town phenomenon carries with it more than the simple disruption of the western way of life; efficient water and sewage systems, inadequate schools, a lack of minimal housing, and generally an inferior community infrastructure are all potential hazards resulting from accelerated fossil fuel development in the west.

To date, the federal response to these problems has been insensitive and inadequate. The Ford Administration has responded in two ways to the boom towns created by federal energy programs. First, the government has attempted to force a realignment of existing development funds so that energy impact problems can be dealt with essentially within existing budgets. This approach just shifts such impacts to other areas of any given state. Secondly, the Administration has introduced into Congress a generic impact assistance bill (H.R. 11792) which provides federal loans and loan guarantees to communities for impact assistance. Most western states have a constitutional prohibition against borrowing money or otherwise encumbering future revenues. In such cases, federal loans and loan guarantees for community development in impacted areas simply cannot be utilized. Local communities also have difficulty in using such loans and loan guarantees. Many communities are at their bonded indebtedness limit and, therefore, find such loans irrelevant. The federal loan guarantee approach to community development is not particularly a breakthrough either in that these types of provisions are

based on the discretion of a federal official to either forgive local debt or force the local residents to assume the debt in the event that local revenues do not match capital outlay. In other words, the federal government has asked that local residents bond themselves for future energy-related growth and indicated that if expected revenues do not match construction costs, they might forgive these community loans. However, communities have generally rejected such assistance since the federal forgiveness is only discretionary.

The states have generally taken the position that prior to the initiation of any federal energy program which will have a socio-economic impact, the federal government has a responsibility to work with the states to determine and project the nature and extent of the impact. Further, we maintain that if the federal government is responsible for initiating energy development programs, then it is also responsible to see that systems are in place to deal with the impact in an acceptable manner prior to realization of the project. As an example of federal/state concern over impact needs, the synthetic fuels legislation provides for a "concurrence mechanism" which requires that a governor concur in the proposed development prior to the finalization of a loan guarantee by the federal government. The lack of concurrence can be overridden by the Administrator of ERDA if he finds that such a development is warranted in the national interest.

Insofar as specific methods of delivering impact assistance are concerned, western states generally feel that the consumers of the energy should be held accountable for the costs of production. Local residents living in close proximity to energy development sites should not have to shoulder an unfair burden of energy development costs. An idea which has not been fully considered by the Ford Administration is "internalizing" community development costs into the project costs of any particular development. This system would allow the payment of community impact costs through normal private market place mechanisms.

It is obvious that the cost of energy development to states and local communities will more than likely outstrip financial benefits which these units of government will receive through expanded energy development. There is a clear need for a federal grant system which would be flexible enough to provide "front end," expeditious impact aid to the communities before they are overwhelmed by the projected growth.

Under the Ford Administration, the federal government has devised a number of incentive mechanisms to take the risk out of energy development by private industry. Western states are simply asking that if the federal government is going to remove the risk to expedite energy development, they also work with the states and local communities to relieve local residents of risks which such development has for the communities.

#### VII. Environmental Constraints on Western Resource Development

Because of the abundance of federal environmental legislation, western states have had little influence with respect to environmental constraints on western resource development. Colorado feels that the region can experience increased resource development while maintaining acceptable environmental standards. Colorado has continually requested that Congress retain the significant deterioration portions of the Clean Air Act so that our individual state air quality officials can examine proposed developments on a case-by-case basis.

The State of Colorado generally supports the notion that the best technology commercially available should be utilized in all energy development projects so as to mitigate to the greatest extent possible any environmental damage. With respect to mined land reclamation in the semi-arid portions of the west, the State of Colorado holds that land which cannot be satisfactorily reclaimed should

not be strip mined. A severance tax proposal initiated by the Lamm Administration contained incentives for deep mining as opposed to strip mining.

#### VIII. Water and Energy Development

The very real limits of water resources in the Rocky Mountain West place significant restraints upon western energy development. A number of western states are considering "export policies" which would give preference to the export of the raw resource from the region rather than the conversion of the resource to electricity, gas, or liquid fuels. While the State of Colorado has not yet undertaken full analysis of the water problems to be able to embrace a firm policy in this area, we are interested in the fact that a coal slurry pipeline would use only one-seventh the water per Btu used for coal fired electric generation.

It would be incorrect to say that there is not enough water in the western states to increase energy generation. However, any vast increase in energy conversion within semi-arid western regions will by necessity have a very negative impact on western agricultural production. The tradeoffs between energy development and agricultural production, because of limited water supply, are critical in this region which produces much of the country's food products, but have not been addressed sufficiently by the federal government.

#### IX. Mineral Leasing Act Amendments

In addition to other comments above relating to western coal development, it should be noted that the Congress has recently enacted comprehensive amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. These amendments contain provisions for a more orderly and rational development of coal leases, and stress the need for

diligent development after the execution of the lease. The amendments also stress the need for a comprehensive land use planning approach to coal leasing and development. In addition, the bill (S. 391) raises coal lease royalties, as well as the states' share of revenues from coal leases. The bill increased the states' share from the present 37½% of revenues to 50%. It also removed restrictions on what the additional 12½% can be used for. Western states gave their unanimous support of the coal leasing amendments and viewed the increase in the states' share of lease revenues as a source of funds which could be expeditiously used to deal with energy impact problems.

President Ford vetoed S. 391 despite bipartisan western support for the bill and eventually the Congress overrode his veto. The veto override may indicate the need for the Department of Interior to reassess their recently established EMARS (Energy Mineral Activities Recommendation System) program. The majority of western governors strongly support the enactment of a sound federal strip mining bill. We deplore the President's two vetoes and view them as a lack of commitment by the federal government to protect our region.

#### X. Oil Shale

The development of oil from shale rock in Wyoming, Colorado and Utah has long held a potential for providing additional domestic sources of oil. However, the retort technologies of oil shale development have yet to be proven at a commercial level, and a first estimate of the economies of such production casts a great cloud of uncertainty over oil shale development. The State of Colorado supports investigations into the feasibility of various oil shale technologies. Without an adequate demonstration of these technologies, it would be premature to render any final judgment as to the role of oil shale development in solving our energy problems.

It is Colorado's firm position that any demonstration of oil shale technologies should proceed at the smallest level needed to demonstrate adequately the feasibility of the technology. We define this as a single retort producing in the range of 6,000 - 10,000 barrels of oil per day. We have concluded that such a "module" retort will provide the vast majority of answers with respect to the technical feasibility of a given technology, as well as its impact. Colorado further holds that until there has been an adequate demonstration and evaluation of oil shale development at the modular level, full scale commercial production is inappropriate.

XI. Nuclear

The development of nuclear energy in the western states is a hotly debated public issue. Initiated laws which would restrict the growth of the nuclear industry are on the November ballot in Colorado and Arizona.

XII. Energy Conservation

Energy Conservation is of vital interest to every region of the country. However, it carries a special import to the Rocky Mountain West. Aggressive national energy conservation programs, if successful, will give the western states and the nation the necessary time to plan for and cope with the impacts of increased fossil fuel development. This lead time is essential to the development of a comprehensive plan for national energy usage. The western states believe that energy conservation must be a keystone of any set of national priorities.

To date, the federal support of energy conservation has been questionable. As noted in the Kennedy-Wirth Bill, one of the problems has been the lack of

capital for conservation investments. Although this is partially recognized in the FEA Extension Bill, the level of support is still not adequate. The ecological and economical benefits of conservation must be equated with production technologies. The first line of attack on our energy supply problems must be through adaptation of efficient technologies in the production and consumption of energy.

The second line in a long term savings is through alteration of consumer habits. It is proven that our quality of life need not be sacrificed, but rather that energy efficiency can bring about a particular use of our renewable and non-renewable resources.

The Ford Administration has not invested the necessary capital in energy conservation research, demonstration or implementation. Only because of congressional and special interest group pressure has added interest been placed on energy conservation. However, no serious realignment of energy strategies, research dollars or agency programs have occurred even in light of this "new awareness" by the Administration.

Richard D. Lamm  
Governor of Colorado

August 30, 1976

946 Midland Road  
Oradell, New Jersey, 07649  
October 4, 1976

Noel Sterrit, Issues Desk  
Carter-Mondale Headquarters  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia, 30301

Dear Mr. Sterrit:

I phoned the Carter-Mondale Headquarters in Atlanta twice last week and asked for the man at the issues desk. I was informed that he was not available at the time and would phone back. After not hearing anything for several days, I contacted Joe Fichera at Carter-Mondale Headquarters in New Jersey where I live.

The issue at hand is a very crucial one which has, in my opinion, been overlooked. Enclosed is a letter I wrote to the Editor of the New York Times. Today, an employee of the Times phoned to inform me that they will publish the letter this week in the Letters to the Editor section. I have enclosed a xeroxed copy of the letter. Please read it carefully and see what you think. Don't you agree that it is a very important campaign issue?

I hope to hear from you in the very near future.

Respectfully yours,

*Ronald C. Monticone*

Ronald C. Monticone, Ph.D.  
Professor of Government  
Queensborough College  
City University of New York

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 10, 1976

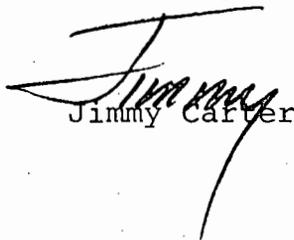
Mr. William O. Nixon  
101 Orange Street  
Port Charlotte, Fla. 33952

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Thank you for your letter. I found your suggestions on the Economy quite interesting. I have referred them to my issues staff for further study.

Please don't hesitate to write me again if you have any further suggestions. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

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.



3/4

Issued

101 Orange Street  
Port Charlotte, Fla. 33952

February 21, 1976

Mr. James Carter  
1 Woodland Drive  
Plains, Ga. 31780

Dear Mr. Carter:

First, allow me to introduce myself. I am a retired engineer. Most of my working life has been with scientists. I have learned not to reach conclusions and then set out to prove them. Neither do I use the data of the past to predict the future. Unlike the doctors before Louis Pasteur, I do not treat the symptoms of a disease or malfunction with bandaids. These are the tactics of most of the economists and politicians. I solve difficult problems by basic analysis of a whole disease or malfunction.

Our economic problems are well understood, not as an economist but as an economic scientist. I assure you that if you will listen, understand and campaign on a scientific basis, you will not fail to reach the White House.

In brief, the basics are these:

- 1) Economics is a science of money, manipulated by mankind.
- 2) Inflation, depression, unemployment, poverty, debt and crime are but symptoms of a disease created by mankind's manipulation of money.
- 3) Pasteur said, "The rash, the aches and the pains are not separate diseases, but one disease. It is not of the skin, the muscles or the stomach. It's a disease of the blood." This nation's disease is also a disease of the blood and blood of a nation is money.
- 4) Our troubles are not caused by the free enterprise system, the producing business man, the spending by government nor the worker. They are caused by someone, or group of someones, who manipulate money. The problem is to pinpoint who they are, how they are damaging the economy and how much. The solution must stop the damage being done without affecting the rest of the citizenry or the system.
- 5) To avoid adverse consequences from bandaids, we must solve these economic ills without penalizing the wealthy. Nor shall we allow any entity who is damaging the economy, even though inadvertently, to continue damaging the economy because they are wealthy. We must not limit nor tax the rich for this purpose. We must not tax the poor to compensate for the damage being done.

The solution is not difficult. All we must do is to determine who, how much and in what way the damage is being done. Then we require those entities who are doing the damage, even though inad-

vertently, to pay for the damage done.

I am quite well acquainted with complex computers and the basics of their functions. I could supply a relatively inexpensive set of computers that could take data from income tax returns and determine which entities were causing the damage, if any, and how much had been caused. Wealth, per se, nor profits in real wealth, would enter into the calculations.

Actually, no one would pay for damages because all entities would be advised of the mathematical formula being used. Each entity would, rather than pay damages, rearrange their mode of operations to avoid such payment. But the rearrangement would end the damage being done. A very few entities could not, or would not, stay in their present business unless they were allowed to continue doing damage. They would try wheeling, dealing and corruption. Failing that, they would cease operations.

Good! If their particular mode of operations is a detriment to this nation, then let it be known and the nation can survive without them.

There is no way anyone can cheat. To cheat would only add to the damage payment in excess of the cheating. It would do so automatically by negative feedback within the computer. An attempt to cheat would reduce the entity's profits.

The computer system would operate like this: At this moment, at a great deal of expense, data related to our economy is being gathered. This data would be fed into one master computer. This master computer would establish four constants. The four constants would be used by a bank of small computers to calculate each entity's damage, if any. This would take about 25 girls as each entity's calculation could be made in less than one minute.

An entity's calculated damage could be subtracted from their income tax so no damage less than their income tax would actually be paid. This may seem like giving it back, but the computers would take care of that, and I could call attention to entities that damage the economy over two hundred billion dollars each year and pay no income tax.

I will not say who these entities are, for then it would seem that I have a grudge against someone. Now should you tell the public who you believe they are. Your campaign should only say, "The computers will honestly point them out." People are well aware of the capabilities of computers. Computers took us to the moon without the public or the politicians understanding the mathematics involved.

All I, a mathematician with more than a smattering of arithmetic, can say is that I am as sure as that three and four are

seven. I stand willing to wager my life, if need be, that my mathematics are correct. All economic problems can be solved within two years with no strife.

If this interests you, I will be glad to be of service at any time and in any way. My country comes first in importance.

Sincerely yours,

*William O. Nixon*

William O. Nixon

WON/abr

May 18, 1976

Mr. Joseph V. Norton  
1 Sherman Square  
New York, New York 10023

Dear Mr. Norton:

Thank you for your letter and the information on the blood supply.

You bring up several interesting points which deserve careful consideration. I have referred your correspondence to my Issues Staff for study.

Please feel free to write me at any time you have further questions or suggestions. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

JC:alb

1 Sherman Square  
New York, NY 10023  
12 April 1976

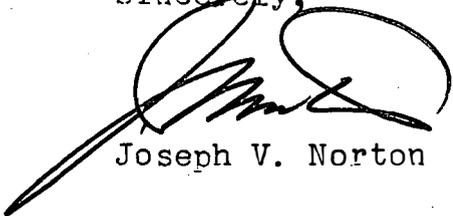
Mr James Earl Carter Jr  
Campaign Headquarters  
Peachtree Street  
Atlanta, Georgia 30304

Dear Mr. Carter:

A copy of the inclosed letter has been forwarded to almost every member of the United States Congress. You certainly deserve the same idea advantages of others in your present situation. The press, too, has been less than kind on the subject matter.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,



Joseph V. Norton

Incl: a/s

1 Sherman Square  
New York, New York 10023  
12 April 1976

United States Senator  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

There has long been a need to seriously improve the nation's blood supply and several prominent Americans have expressed their concern over this issue.

As you may well know, our national blood assets versus population (as well as our assets versus death/accident rates) when compared with those of other advanced modern societies does not indicate that we lead in having this precious commodity available in sufficient quantity or quality to adequately support our medical system which is so much a part of the public health picture.

At the present time almost every possible scheme and device is employed so as to entice individuals to participate in blood donor programs. Not long ago, Mayor Beame of New York City publicly expressed concern over the two-day recovery period accorded certain city employees and, furthermore, indicated that he might seek to remove a city-union contract clause which provides for compensatory time-off for Firemen... imagine the dollar value of such fringe benefits which the New York taxpayer has to bear! Such fringe benefits and many others (free tickets to..., supplemental vacation days, blood assurance, blood insurance, etc.) as well as blood indebtedness have become common-place and form the cornerstone of our voluntary blood programs, and without such benefits our volunteer blood donor would disappear outside the penal institutions.

On the other hand, we find a large number of blood donors who because of unfortunate economic conditions visit our many "blood parlors" in New York, and because they accept direct remuneration (seven dollars or more per pint), are castigated mainly by those who have a financial interest in the commodity or depend on the commodity for a livelihood.

Twice as many men, women, and children have been killed on our highways than all the battle deaths experienced by our military forces since the birth of our nation, and it could well be that we've suffered more than 20 million serious injuries since the automobile arrived. The automobilist fully deserves to become the "backbone" of our voluntary blood programs, and little real objection could be raised concerning this scheme in view of the deceptive, misleading, and sometimes unrealistic schemes which are now employed.

12 April 1976

A bill should be introduced requiring automobile accident insurance policies to contain a "blood donor clause" which would offer modified (lower) insurance premiums to blood donor policyholders. This fringe benefit ought to be readily accepted by the public, especially the 110-million voting-age American motorists who contribute so much to today's blood problems.

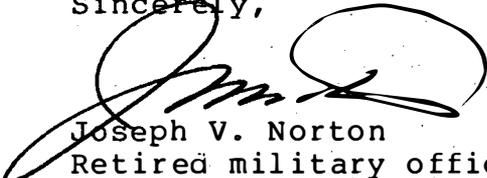
The Federal Trade Commission appears reluctant to proceed against the American Medical Association and others who sponsor a Blood Replacement Program (known otherwise as blood assurance or blood insurance) which offers world-wide and unlimited quantities of blood (or by-products) to qualified members; i.e., participants (not necessarily regular donors) may receive an unlimited quantity of this commodity at any time and in any geographic location, despite undenied reports and indications that our blood assets fall short of requirements, and regardless of the status of blood programs in less developed or primitive societies that Americans may venture to visit. Further, almost all of the program sponsors are not directly involved with the collection, processing or dispensing of the commodity and do not exercise control in its use within the United States or in foreign countries.

The American National Red Cross is reluctant too, at this time, to give serious consideration to this suggestion, and the Red Cross Blood Program is not among the proponents of such reform for minor reasons too numerous to recount. However, that organization is not above using schemes, some of which may raise serious ethical questions. For example, instead of directing a stronger effort in supporting schemes aimed at augmenting a response from the 95% or more uninvolved adult population, we find the American Red Cross (in its zealous effort to remain competitive publicly with commercial blood interests) has sent representatives into our educational institutions, especially high schools, to circulate promotional material and "Parental Consent Forms" in an effort to solicit blood donations from minor-age children in New York and other states.

The recently defeated bill in the Senate which would have required all states to adopt no-fault automobile insurance indicates concern and interest in automobile accident compensation and insurance. I would appreciate your taking the time to consider the blood donor clause apropos automobile accident insurance.

Good wishes.

Sincerely,



Joseph V. Norton  
Retired military officer

Note: Personal insurance "blood donor clause" covered by statutory copyright.

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-15-76

To Paul Witzge --

Enclosed is a copy of the speech Gov. Carter delivered in Chicago today on foreign policy.

Thanks for your continued help.

All the best,  
Steven Stark

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.



17



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

2-3-76

TO N.Y. STATE HQ,

ENCLOSED ARE ALL POSITION  
PAPER'S TO DATE AS WELL AS  
IMPORTANT ARTICLES AND SPEECHES.  
LET ME KNOW IF YOU NEED  
ANYTHING ELSE.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT  
ISSUES

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

DEAR MR. (NEAL)

ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF GOV. CARTER'S  
POSITION PAPERS AS WELL AS A FEW MAJOR  
SPEECHES. IF YOU NEED ANYTHING ELSE, PLEASE  
LET ME KNOW.

SINCERELY,

~~JIMMY CARTER~~  
C. CABOT

OW

2/25

LARGEST COMBINED DAILY CIRCULATION IN TEXAS

# FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

MORNING EVENING SUNDAY

Editorial Department

February 17, 1976

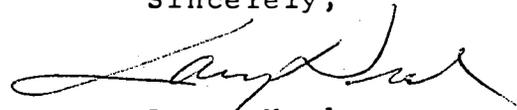
Jimmy Carter for President Committee  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, GA 30301

Dear Sirs:

We are in the process of compiling data on the various presidential candidates and campaigns.

We would like to have from your organization copies of position papers and other material that is available.

Sincerely,



Larry Neal  
Political Writer  
Morning Star-Telegram

LN:nw

Mrs. Frederic S. Nathan  
14 East 90th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10028

December 22, 1975

Mrs. Frederic S. Nathan  
14 East 90th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10028

Dear Mrs. Nathan,

Thank you for writing. I will try to outline an answer to some of the questions you are concerned with.

Abortion is an extremely personal and emotional issue. I and my wife have serious reservations about the practice. However, I do not feel that it is proper for me to impose my personal preferences on others.

Abortion is treatment for failed contraception, but it is interventive rather than preventive. With stronger and more widely available family planning programs and centers we should see the need for abortion minimized in the future. Abortion should not be encouraged as a primary method of birth control. Aside from any moral difficulties, it is still traumatic, sometimes painful, and costly. And there is impressive evidence that poor women do not have access to the planning resources they would need.

I do not support any amendment to nullify the Supreme Court decision.

The United States is the only industrialized nation which does not have a public, comprehensive maternal and child health care program or a national, large-scale public child care program. The enactment of a comprehensive child development bill to provide quality, non-profit child care must be one of our major national priorities.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

MRS. FREDERIC S. NATHAN  
14 EAST 90TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10028

November 3, 1975

Dear Mr. Carter,

My local Democratic Club had a candidates evening the other night and I missed seeing you there. (Rayh, Schapp, Udall, Sanford and Ladoumattaris came).

If you had been there I would have asked these questions: What is your position on legal abortion? Do you support the

Supreme Court decisions on abortion?

If you have reservations, what are they? The Presidential Order of 1971 concerning abortion is greatly out of date. Would you write a new one? What would it say?

Would you support a States Rights Constitutional Amendment on abortion?

Do you believe Medicaid should fund pregnancy terminations for the poor?

Do you believe National Health Insurance should cover pre-natal care and pregnancy terminations? For single women?

I look forward to your answer.  
Sincerely, Frances Nathan

Letter File



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

February 16, 1976

N.O.W. Legislative Task Force  
P.O. Box 9013  
Jacksonville, Fla. 32208

To the task force --

Thank you for your questionnaire. In the past, we have found that answering questions on a simple yes or no basis cannot convey adequately Governor Carter's views on a particular subject. For this reason, we prefer to give more comprehensive answers.

I have enclosed a copy of our answers to a questionnaire sent to us recently by the National Women's Political Caucus. I trust it will answer most of your questions.

For those questions not covered in the enclosed questionnaire, here are the Governor's answers:

--Governor Carter sees the principal issues in the country today as jobs, integrity and competence. He has repeatedly called for a job for every American who wants to work. He says, "The inability of both the federal executive and legislative branches to effectively oversee, manage, and implement well-intentioned federal programs is the chief threat to our nation's commitment to the goals of social and economic justice. Humane social goals are best pursued by efficient, effective well-planned means." On the integrity issue, he says, "Our government in Washington operates according to ethical standards which are totally inadequate and unacceptable to the vast majority of our people. Our government must be honest, open and compassionate and a source of pride once again and no longer a cause of shame."

--Statement of 25 words or less: "I feel we must reestablish as our national goal the development of government in Washington as compassionate and good as are the American people. This should include a commitment at every level to the needs and aspirations of women."

--The top three women campaign staffers are:

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

Vicki Rodgers -- scheduler  
Betty Rainwater -- deputy press secretary  
Susan Halloran -- field coordinator

If you have any further questions, I hope you will not hesitate to write me.

All the best,



Steven D. Stark  
Issues Coordinator



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

January 14, 1976

To the editors of New England Outdoors --

Here is a manuscript for publication in your magazine. If there are any further questions, please don't hesitate to write me.

Steven Stark  
Issues Coordinator

- There are 7 pages

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

*JTC*

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

May 15, 1976

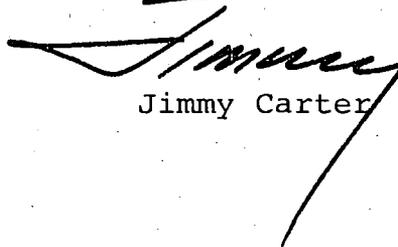
To Bob Nathan

I appreciate your letter and your offer of assistance, and I apologize for my delay in responding.

Your expertise in economic matters can be helpful to my campaign, and I will contact you if the need arises.

I will do my best never to disappoint you.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC:mmc

Stu  
Soc. Sec.

March 26, 1976

Honorable Jimmy Carter  
Governor of Georgia  
Plains, Georgia

Dear Governor:

I had a long talk the other day with my friend Carl Ross, who told me of his extensive activities on your behalf. I told Carl that as Co-Chairman of the Economic Task Force of the Democratic Advisory Council and as a friend of many candidates, I was being helpful to all of the Democrats. I expressed a willingness to send some background materials to Stu Eisenstadt, whom I knew back in the campaign in 1968. Those materials have been sent.

Without commitment in terms of support, I would be happy to be of assistance in providing any background or data that might be useful on the economic front because I do believe that despite the recovery to date the economic issue will be in the forefront in 1976.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Robert R. Nathan

# POLICY STUDIES ORGANIZATION

*to promote the application of political science to important policy problems*

361 LINCOLN HALL  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801  
(217) 359-8541

DAVE  
5/20 em

May 6, 1976

Issues

Mr. Hamilton Jordan  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

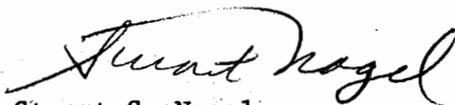
Dear Mr. Jordan:

I shall greatly appreciate your sending me one copy of whatever literature you have available describing Jimmy Carter's platform, background, and other relevant characteristics.

Not only might Jimmy Carter be a winner, but he might also be a facilitator for promoting the application of political and social science to important policy problems.

Thank you for your help. Best wishes for getting the United States back on the track of greater morality and rationality in government.

Sincerely,



Stuart S. Nagel  
Professor

SSN:jg

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

Mem's

4-10-76

Bill - -

Thanks for the notes on Gov. Brown.

Please keep me informed.

all the best,  
Steven Stark

LAST NAME?

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.



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

Issues

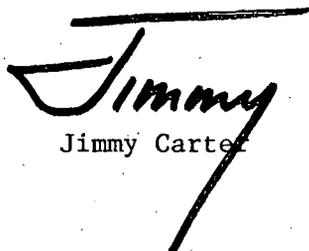
21 June 1976

To Joe Nuanes

Thank you for your letter, and for the information you enclosed. I am forwarding your letter to the appropriate division of the campaign for consideration.

I will do my best never to disappoint you.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

JC:lkg

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.



#1

MAY 29, 1976

Joe Nuñez

14510 Cedarsprings DR

Whittier CA 90603

213-696-7849 (home)

213-620-3920 (office)

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia

Dear Jimmy:

"The time has come — The swing of the pendulum must be balanced"

What follows below hopefully explains the above; and if you agree, even in a small degree, maybe it can become your "battle-cry" also.

The enclosed proposal is not a new idea nor maybe one that leads itself to even a minuscule solution. The suggestion comes from a simple concerned citizen who is attempting to offer his ideas for solving a most complex problem.

Certainly the equation needs just the right ingredients, and I think they are all there now; especially you! — The person that can make the pieces fit leading to a solution that will relieve this nation of "one big headache". So if <sup>in</sup> this entire correspondence "package" a germ of an idea emerges it could be the triggering element resulting in a major political coup, a fruitful social change or a small, but welcome, political "plus".

The recent experience with labor unrest and work stoppages in San Francisco and the threatened nationwide strike by the teamsters

(over)

(Jimmy Carter  
from  
J. Nunez  
MAY 29 1976)

Page 2 of 2  
(And Attachment)

can not be easily forgotten. These two events are only a very small indication of an on-going and growing concern for all of us. The thrust of this correspondence is directed at this problem.

Must we continue to cringe, rant and rave about these occurrences?

Must we be so helpless?

→ Must this nation also soon follow the pattern of other nations whose strike actions paralyzes them?

I think not! And I hope you do something about it when you become President, and I'm betting that you will be elected and <sup>will</sup> respond favorably to my plea! (and millions)

This correspondence "package" consists of this cover letter; Attachment A (The actual suggestion in the form of a memorandum or report); and Attachment B ("Trivia": my family statistics etc.)

→ Reading time for the "package":

Speed: 3 MINUTES

Perusal: 15 MINUTES

Really "digging it": one hour (Hope you "dig")

I have no idea how valuable, if at all, my suggestion is to you or anyone else, but should it require some sort of confidentiality, I will not make copies for my children or anyone else until I hear from you. If I don't hear I shall release it on June 20, 1976. God Bless you and yours,

Attachments ("A" and "B") P.S.: Of course we are voting for you!  
Sincerely, Joseph Nunez

ATTACHMENT A

(Attached to letter: Jimmy Carter from J. Nuñez, dated 5-29-76)

Subject: Possible Solution for curtailing Labor Strike Work Stoppages.

Purpose

I. To form a true workable tripartite relationship between Labor, Business and Government/Educators to alleviate the costly and traumatic effects that prolonged labor strikes impose on all Americans.

II To use "American know-how," integrity, "restoration of ethics" attitudes, and technology to somehow deliver to all segments involved that we are all getting a "fair share of the pie" in the long course of events. — when strikes are prevented.

III To find the one person at the right time, in the right place that can create the machinery to obtain meaningful dialogue and have the ability to integrate the human and technical resources available to alleviate the ever-recurring "ragging" problem mentioned in I, above. — The President of the United States !!!  
(only J. Carter, in my view) (over)

## Attachment A (continued)

### Background

I. Lost work days resulting from work stoppages due to labor strikes.

A. Computerized statistics and Government/Educational agencies, etc could provide this information.

B. Many millions of dollars are spent in the area of "Accident Prevention" to reduce the number of lost workdays. Statistics for lost work days are now available for 1974 in California. Federal OSHA also must be ready to divulge their statistics.

→ C. Lost Workday comparison statistics between ~~lost~~ disabling injury / ~~that~~ fatalities and strike related work stoppages should result in an indication of not only how traumatic it is but also the severe blow dealt to the G.N.P.

## ATTACHMENT A (continued)

### Background (continued.)

II Frustration of prolonged strikes that result in:

→ A. Spin-off effect such as:

(1) Ugly scenes and costly vandalism.

(2) Not crossing picket lines because of ones true allegiance, or because of coercive persuasion or because of fear.

(3) Business profits reduced, even though remotely related to any labor-problem issues.

(4) Mostly affecting the low-wage earner that need daily work for mere survival in this high inflation era.

→ III Non-union workers and consumers are at the mercy of situations they can apparently only control through the very slow, most times ineffective, political process.

(2) Technical Incident II

## Attachment A (Continued)

### Available Resources

#### I HUMAN

A. President that understands, has the confidence of persons he deals with; and obtains a mandate from the "people" that "cries" for less government and more true dialogue along with meaningful results.

B. Intelligent influential leaders (Labor - Government - Educators - Business) available now that have high integrity, are highly ethical and do have the interest of all Americans.

C. Worker/Consumer who do have the intelligence that when presented with meaningful true facts, statistics, information, etc, will respond (in positive manner) to situations and/or ultimate decisions made by I, A, B (above).

#### II Technical (continued on sheet 5)

Available Resources (Continued)

II. Technical

A. Computers that can provide instant information that is timely, informative and most essential for implementing and maintaining any massive program. An example is the latest computerized Job-finding program that was recently announced. The program is expected to provide instant or over-night service in job referrals connecting job seekers with job openings.

B. Government, Business firms and Educational institutions that can provide the timely information and statistics that are so necessary a part of the total equation.

Proposal

I. President set top-priority for obtaining possible long-range and short-range solutions for curtailing labor strike work stoppages.

A. Long Range:

1. President detail a blueprint for implementation possibly along the guidelines suggested in this report (i.e.: Purpose, Background, Available Resources) and the following:

(a) (continued on sheet 6)

(over)

(a) To establish by whatever means possible a Supreme Court for Labor arbitration to settle labor disputes before work stoppages occur.

(1.) Comprised of best "Brains" available in the fields of (but not limited to) Labor, Business, Government, Education Economists, Public Relations, Politics.

(2.) Given the best "Tools" Available.

→ (3.) Deliberations to be exposed to the public to the extent that factual results are explained in detail. This assures Business and Labor Leaders that they will have very little inclination to "cloud" the issues or disagree since the Public is aware of most meaningful background information.

→ B. Short Range: A concise report to be quickly issued generally detailing the desires of the Long Range expectations. The reaction from all areas should indicate how hungry Americans are to alleviate the problem. Even Union members are ready for this kind of help. (Except the usual 10% who have self-serving interests, but public uproar and factual information will drown them out)

II. The proposal certainly indicates a naivete on my part; I have no expertise in any of <sup>the</sup> fields mentioned. — But is the idea worth looking into, or too ambitious, or too idealistic? — Others will have to answer that. I'm trying <sup>light</sup> a match in my small way.

Joseph Mueses

# Attachment B

Page 1 of 4

(Attachment to letter J. Carter from J. Nuñez)  
DATED MAY 29, 1976

## BACK GROUND

I. "Attachment A" indicates my desire to help change things for the better by offering an idea which could also help my candidate get elected.

II. This "Attachment B" is strictly informational. It may have the "ring" of being presumptuous and self-serving, but it is not the case!

→ The basic intent is to somehow indicate an ethnic pride, American pride, family pride, and an optimistic attitude that is inherent in one family, one ethnic group, one region that spawned a microcosm of what America is all about.

III. The Spanish-American of the Southwest (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico) can trace its settlement in the United States to the year 1598. This was a few years prior to the Pilgrim's 1620 landing at Plymouth Rock. Many Spanish-burnamed Americans can trace their ancestry to that era. Of course, now <sup>MIXED</sup> four cultures exist: American Indian, Spanish-American, "Anglo" and Mexican — all great Americans — but with a new awareness that retention of one's culture is essential.

(Continued on page 2)

## Attachment B

### Background (Continued)

IV Being a somewhat private person, (by nature,) boastfulness and "limelight exposure" are certainly not knowingly any of my personal traits. To have been motivated to the extent of communicating in this fashion must mean that you, Jimmy Carter, inspired me to reach out! As I would reach out to a very personal friend that shares my concerns.

### PERSONAL Personal FACT SHEET

#### I. Family Background (Spanish-Surnamed)

my father's accidental death left a widow with seven sons (I'm the youngest) and four daughters. So when our oldest brother, Juan, was approximately 16 years old he became our substitute father. He kept us together as a productive and happy family, and still managed to graduate from the University of New Mexico. He and Mother set the "tone" for what we are today!

In an era that "smacked" of actual and de facto discrimination against the Spanish American the Nunez clan, as a whole, has emerged as ~~is~~ typically successful in their endeavors, as most American families!

(The above all relates to our family's home town: Albuquerque, New Mexico)

(continued.)  
(see page 3)

Attachment B

Personal Fact Sheet (Continued)

III. Joe and MARGIE NUÑEZ CLAN.

A. Margie (51) and Joe (55) are both Spanish-Surnamed Americans (NUÑEZ/SALAS, CHAVEZ, BACA, GABALDON, GARCIA, SENA; RUIZ/SALAZAR, CHAVEZ, GONZALES, MOYA, LUCERO)  
EX. U.S. SENATOR DENNIS CHAVES IS OUR DISTANT COUSIN.

B. Religion: Catholics

C. Occupation: Margie an excellent and successful homemaker. Joe a Highway Engineer with the Calif. Dept of Transportation (last 3 1/2 years a Consultant to Highway Resident Engineers in the field of Occupational Safety and Health, also Public Safety, etc.)

D. Political Registration: MARGIE, Democrat; Joe, Republican.

E. Children

1. Sharon<sup>(32)</sup> (MRS. David Moore), 2 sons and one daughter. She is a very happy, happy homemaker.

2. Kathy<sup>(30)</sup> (MRS. Michael Jones); 3 sons. Very interested in volunteer civic affairs and Politics. Currently very active in both. Personally knows and is active in (campaign) Sandy BALDARDO who is a Democrat running for the 62nd Assembly District.

(Continued Page 4)

## Attachment B

### Personal Fact Sheet (Continued)

#### II, E (Continued)

3. Richard J. <sup>(28)</sup> has his Juris Doctor from Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles. Currently works for the National Education Association in ~~the~~ Washington D.C.

4. John G. <sup>(22)</sup> graduate from Stanford University, currently 2nd year law student at Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

5. Joe S. <sup>(17)</sup>, first year college; Robert A. <sup>(15)</sup> High School and Valerie Ann <sup>(8)</sup> grammar school are still home with us.

### III Other Relations

By now realization must be evident that we have many Cousins, nieces and nephews that have been, and are also, a big part of the "American Scene". Their success whether merited or extremely involved spans a spectrum of occupations and warm human relationships and involvement.

In short, the family in this time frame represents a small thread in the interwoven American "Mainstream" — and — the melting pot continues to happily "Boil".

J. Nunez

July 3, 1976

Mr. Henry E. Niles  
Business Executives Move for  
New National Priorities  
901 N. Howard Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Mr. Niles:

Thank you very much for your recent letter to me, enclosing  
a copy of your letter to Governor Carter.

As you are aware, Governor Carter has indicated his position  
in attempting to reduce defense expenditures and to move  
toward nuclear disarmament in conjunction with the Soviet Union.

I very much appreciate your interest in Governor Carter's campaign  
and welcome your continued input.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat  
Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 21, 1976

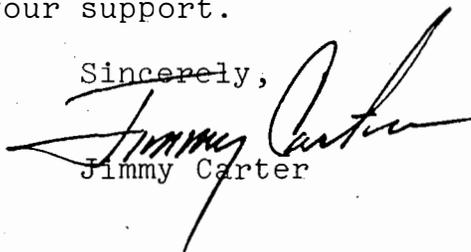
Richard B. Newbert  
Wescon Corporation  
460 Totten Pond Road  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mr. Newbert,

Thank you for your kind words concerning my Presidential candidacy. I, too, as a business man and a farmer am concerned about inflation and violations of Anti-Trust Laws by large corporations. I have enclosed a copy of my position paper on the Economy. Please don't hesitate to write again if you have any questions or comments.

I hope I can earn your support.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

enclosure

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.



March 27, 1976

Mr. Vincent A. Nardiello  
192 Windy Drive  
Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Mr. Nardiello,

I am enclosing a statement on tax reform as you requested in your letter. Gov. Carter is entering the Connecticut Primary and needs your support.

If you have any further questions please let us know. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

David Moran  
Issues Staff

P.S.: Our Connecticut office will handle your requests for material. Thier address: 164 EastCenter Street, Manchester, Conn. 06040

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.



17

P.O. Box 7567 Atlanta, Georgia 30309 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.

192 Windy Drive  
Waterbury, Conn.  
03 March 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter  
Carter for PRESIDENT Committee  
ALANTA, GEORGIA

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have followed your campaign for the past year and am ready to cast my vote for you in the November election.

However last week, I read an article in the local newspaper last week that bothered me. It said that if elected you would remove the tax exemption allowed on interest for home mortgages. Would you please tell me if this story is true. If so please explain why you would do this.

I would also like to know if you will enter the May 11th Conn. primary.

Also please send me some Carter for President literature & some Carter for President bumper stickers.

Sincerely yours-

*Vincent A. Nardiello*

Vincent A. Nardiello



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

2-5-76

TO MARCEL NEILLEUX,

ENCLOSED IS A COMPLETE  
ISSUES PACKET. LET ME KNOW  
IF YOU NEED ANYTHING ELSE.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT  
ISSUES

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. 



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

Adam --

*Nieman*

In very brief form, this is what I need -- developed position papers in two areas -- health care and tax reform. The papers should be structured in roughly this fashion:

- I. Introduction to the problem -- what we have now, the problems. This section should contain scores of statistics which can be plugged into speeches by Governor Carter.
- II. The response of the current Administration -- present policies or lack of them.
- III. Proposals -- in health, this section would compare all the various health insurance plans and bills before Congress. What others have proposed; what other countries do to approach the same problem etc. etc.
- IV. Recommendations -- specific approaches. In this area, we are especially interested in proposals that transcend the average political rhetoric. For example, most plans in the area of health look at only the problem of cost while ignoring the problem of distribution.

I have enclosed some xeroxes of papers from the Democratic platform of '74 which roughly parallel what I want. If there are any further questions, please call. I would prefer your group approach these areas without the benefit of seeing what Governor Carter has said. That way we will have a fresher approach.

Most important is to come up with scores of statistics as a debator would. We need them for speeches.

I want the two papers by January 20. Thanks.

Any questions and you can call.

Steve



DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
Robert Strauss, Chairman  
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

This issue analysis was prepared by the 1974 Campaign Committee as a resource for Democratic candidates. *It does not reflect the official policy of the Democratic National Committee.* This paper was drawn from several sources and may reflect the preferences of the individual contributors. However, it does provide excellent background information and analysis which can be easily adapted for use in your campaign. Space did not permit a complete review and analysis of all Congressional actions and proposals dealing with this subject. The 1974 Democratic Fact Book which is published by the House and Senate Democratic Campaign Committees would be a useful supplement to this analysis and can be ordered directly from them. Also, candidates should develop some technique for continually monitoring the actions of Congress and the Administration on this and other subjects

Jimmy Carter, Chairman  
1974 Campaign Committee

## Issue Analysis: Defense and Arms Control

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### Defense Budget

By accounting for more than a third of the worldwide military expenditures, the United States has become the undisputed leader in defense spending. The United States spends twice as much on defense as Russia, which has the second largest defense budget.

In 1972, the United States, with the largest Gross National Product (GNP) in the world, spent 7.2% of its GNP on defense while the U.S.S.R. was spending 7 to 15% of its GNP and comparable percentages for Britain, France and Germany were respectively, 5.8%, 4.2% and 4%.

In terms of current dollars, the U.S. defense budget has grown from \$13.1 billion spent in 1950 to the \$92.6 billion requested by the Nixon Administration for FY 1975. As a percentage of the GNP, defense spending has risen from 4.6% in 1950 to 9.7% in 1968 and has since declined to about 6% of the GNP.

#### Strategic Forces

All strategic forces require about 20% of the U.S. defense budget and manpower when various support costs are allocated to them. Investment costs (research, development, procurement, and construction) for strategic systems were under \$4 billion last year — less than 5% of the defense budget and less than the annual cost of military retired pay (\$5.2 billion).

The following are certain comparisons which can be made between Russian and American strategic forces:

— The Soviet Union has a lead in the number of missiles with about 2400 to 1700 for the United States. The longstanding Soviet emphasis on large missiles gave them a missile throwweight (payload) lead which was potentially convertible into a counterforce capability and large numbers of re-entry vehicles.

— The United States has a more highly developed MIRV (multiple, independently targeted re-entry vehicles) program than the Soviet Union. Russia began MIRV testing in August, 1973, moving toward development of the S-X-18 as the replacement for the SS-9 missile. The United States continued to lead in the number of re-entry vehicles (weapons deliverable against targets). In 1974, Russia had only 2300 missile warheads deployed, while the United States had some 6000, although this gap can be expected to close as Russian MIRV development continues.

— The United States retains a 3 to 1 lead in the number of bombers.

— The United States was at a small numerical disadvantage in the number of submarines deployed, but has vast advantages in the use of overseas bases and unrestricted access to open ocean areas, as well as technological advantages in individual boats.

— The United States maintains important qualitative leads. For example, our missiles are more accurate, our submarines are quieter, and our MIRV program is approaching its second generation as the Soviets begin their first.

#### Conventional Forces

Despite the attention given to strategic forces, conventional forces, namely the ground divisions of the Army and Marine Corps, land and sea-based tactical air forces and surface navy and attack submarines, absorb the bulk of the defense budget — some 60% overall of the defense budget.

Comparing the post-Vietnam defense budget of FY 1975 with the last clearly pre-Vietnam year, 1964, there has been a great deal of continuity in conventional forces. For example:

— Tactical air forces are slightly below 1964 levels, with about 3000 aircraft in all military services in both 1964 and 1974.

— Naval forces continue to be centered around a force of approximately fifteen attack carriers, with a modest reduction from the 1964 figure of 19 and 1/3 divisions to the present 16.

— There has been a tripling of the number of nuclear powered submarines and a doubling of the number of helicopters attached to ground forces.

There is some special concern over the United States — Russian naval balance. In the years since World War II, the Soviet Union has greatly expanded its naval fleet. In 1973, the Soviet fleet had 212 surface combat ships and 285 attack or cruise missile submarines, compared to a U.S. force of 221 combat surface ships and 84 attack submarines. Moreover, Soviet warships during 1973 made substantially more frequent voyages to the distant waters of the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean. In addition, the Soviet fleet is significantly younger on the whole than the American fleet, but on the other hand the United States has certain advantages in this regard. The 15 huge attack aircraft carriers which are the centerpiece of the American fleet have no Soviet counterparts. Moreover, ship for ship, United States vessels tend to be substantially larger than their Soviet counterparts, with a resulting advantage in endurance and reload capacity. Moreover, taking NATO construction as a whole, and counting the European NATO allies with the United States, construction by NATO in the naval area exceeded Warsaw Pact construction in the 1960's.

# NIXON ADMINISTRATION POSITION AND RECORD

Accompanying Nixon's \$92.6 billion budget request for FY 75 was a \$6.2 billion supplementary request for the current FY 74 bringing the total defense budget to \$98.8 billion.

Clearly, the sharp decline in defense spending which was expected after the end of United States' participation in the Vietnam War has not materialized. The rapid resumption of real increases in the defense budget is in sharp contrast to previous post war situations. For example, following the Second World War, by the end of 1947, the defense budget was less than 10% of its war-time high. After the Korean War, defense spending fell in two years to 45% of its peak in 1952.

A comparison of FY 73 defense spending to the FY 75 budget request shows that defense spending has increased by 21% since the end of the Vietnam War. If the supplementary request is considered as part of FY 75, defense spending has increased more than 29% since the end of the Vietnam War.

## Strategic Forces

Two controversial defense proposals are the Trident submarine and the B-1 supersonic intercontinental bomber.

As proposed the Trident program is made up of three systems: Trident I, a 4,000 mile range missile capable of use in existing submarines; a huge new submarine as a successor to the Polaris — Poseidon submarines, costing at 1973 estimates \$1.35 billion (10 of the new submarines have been requested); and Trident II, a 6,000 mile range missile usable only in the proposed new Trident submarines.

The B-1 project would cost \$13 billion for 240 planes. As the first of the prototype bombers near initial flight tests, cost estimates for the program rose to an estimated \$61 million per plane and technical difficulties continued to plague the aircraft as its weight rose and performance deteriorated. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger has made no decision to go beyond prototypes, two more of which were requested in the fiscal year 1974 budget.

In addition to new weapons systems, the Nixon Administration has enunciated a "new" strategy for America's strategic nuclear forces. The dominant "assured destruction" strategic doctrine previously employed held that the United States forces could survive an all out attack with sufficient strength to utterly destroy the Soviet Union as an organized society. The Nixon Administration has argued that this policy neglects the complexities of the situation and that a total retaliation might not appear a credible response to a small or restricted initial attack.

Nixon's "new" nuclear strategy program consists of three elements. First, that U.S. nuclear weapons should be targeted not only on Russian cities but on Russian military targets as well. Critics responded that this has been a long-standing, secret practice and that the Administration has merely made a public statement of this policy, rather than having changed it. Second, the Administration stressed the importance of the availability of a wide-range of options to meet varied kinds of attacks. Critics responded that the assured destruction theory was always understood as a maximum response to a maximum attack and that the United States should be capable of making smaller responses. Some critics also warned that the Administration should not delude itself into thinking that a small, flexible U.S. response would not itself be devastating and should not give the appearance that a nuclear war could be kept within survivable dimensions. Third, the "new" strategy was joined by a call from the Department of Defense for improvements in U.S. "counterforce" capabilities, to enhance the accuracy and yield of U.S. missiles and to boost their ability to attack Soviet missile forces. This has been criticized as adding a destabilizing element and arousing Soviet fears that the United States was seeking a force capable of destroying the Soviet missile force in a first strike.

In 1972, the Nixon Administration concluded the strategic arms

limitation agreements (SALT I) with the Soviet Union. Under this SALT I agreement, both the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to limit any anti-ballistic missile system to relatively small terms. An interim agreement on offensive forces was signed which limited both the United States and the Soviet Union to the number of land-based and submarine-based missiles operational or under construction at the time of the agreement. This freeze gave the Russians a substantial numerical lead in number of missile forces (2400 to 1700), which was presumably made up by the more sophisticated quality of the America missile system. This qualitative advantage on the part of the United States has been reduced by the Soviet MIRV development, and their numerical advantage continues. The Senate passed the SALT treaty and interim agreement on offensive forces, with an amendment which "urges and requests the President to seek a future treaty that, *inter alia*, would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

For FY 75, the Administration is seeking funds for a land-based mobile missile which might require modification of the existing SALT I agreement. In addition, the Nixon Administration has included \$250 million in the fiscal year 1975 budget for a variety of improvements in the U.S. strategic force, the effect of which would enhance U.S. ability to destroy Soviet missiles, including better guidance for U.S. re-entry vehicles, more compact, higher yield weapons, and the development of new missile systems.

Although critical discussions remain, the Nixon Administration has significantly downgraded the importance of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and its continuing role in the SALT talks. The Director of the Agency, Gerard Smith, who headed the U.S. delegation to the Salt I talks, and most of his top aides at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have resigned. The chairmanship of the U.S. delegation for SALT II has now been assigned to veteran diplomat U. Alexis Johnson. Some question his expertise on strategic issues as well as his willingness to advocate arms control.

## Conventional Forces

The Nixon Administration has made no real effort to reduce the overseas commitment of American troops in Europe. The United States continues to maintain in Europe approximately 300,000 troops of whom 24,000 are in the Mediterranean with the Sixth Fleet, while 225,000 are ground forces and associated tactical air units in Central Europe.

In addition, Nixon has left some 180,000 American military personnel still deployed in Asia at the end of 1973, some 35,000 of whom are in Thailand, 40,000 in Korea, and 21,000 afloat with the Seventh Fleet. The number of American military personnel in Asia represents nearly two-thirds as large a contingent as that based in Europe. The Nixon Administration has made no real effort to reduce the number of American troops still deployed in Asia since the end of the Vietnam war.

Some of the Administration's pet military projects, such as the F-14 fleet air superiority aircraft, the main battle tank (MBT-70), the DD-963 super-destroyer and others have been subject to criticism for excessive complexity and cost overruns and for their minimal overall contribution to the combat capability of American forces. This criticism, often from Democrats, has led the Administration to consider a variety of new, less complex weapon systems for conventional forces, characterized by the prototype development of the AX (A-10) austere combat support aircraft, as well as to discussion by the Navy of new, less expensive and less complex weapon systems, as the sea-control ship and the patrol frigate.

## Manpower

The chief innovation of the Nixon Administration has been the all-volunteer army. Shortly after his inauguration in 1969, Nixon appointed a commission to study the feasibility of a volunteer military system. In April 1970, during student protests over his Vietnam policies, Nixon announced his goal of achieving

an all-volunteer army by June of 1973. In January 1973, it was announced that the Nixon Administration would not ask for an extension of the military draft after the existing draft authority expired in June 1973.

Many in Congress and in the military services questioned the long-term feasibility of the all-volunteer force, especially when it would have to operate in a period of high employment. In 1973, Congress, concerned that quality not be sacrificed to an all-volunteer concept, required that beginning in 1974 at least 80% of all new enlistees be of average or above-average mental ability and that at least 55% be high school graduates.

## POLICY QUESTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

### 1. *Is the United States spending too much money on national defense?*

Those who support present defense spending levels point out that the defense budget is declining both as a percentage of the Gross National Product and the federal budget. They also argue that increased defense spending is necessary to offset growing Soviet military capability. Defenders of current spending levels further contend that the defense establishment is considerably weaker than 1964, the last "peacetime" year before Vietnam.

Those who favor a more compact defense budget argue that in constant conditions, defense should take a constantly declining share of a growing economy's output. They agree that in some respects the U.S. military machine is smaller than 1964, but they argue that overall the current defense system is far superior to the 1964 system. For example, they point out that the U.S. has 70% more strategic missiles than in mid-1964; that the navy has the same number of attack carriers and three and one-half times as many nuclear submarines; and the 1964 missiles mounted only about one thousand warheads, while the 1974 missiles mount more than 6000 warheads.

### 2. *Should the Trident Submarine program be continued?*

Supporters of the program maintain that it is necessary to move forward rapidly with Trident not only because we will need a relatively early replacement for existing submarines, but also because we need the increased "throwweight" survivability of this system to offset the large increases in Soviet strategic offensive capability. They argue that the extremely long-range of the Trident missile would give greatly enhanced protection against Soviet anti-submarine efforts, since the submarine could patrol almost anywhere in the ocean and still keep the Soviet Union within range.

Critics maintain that, once again, the Trident is a weapon system that is being pushed unnecessarily quickly and may not be the optimum answer to our real needs. As with the B-1, critics maintain that the existing weapons can be expected to remain useful for many years, that the Trident presents too large and expensive a target in one place, and that alternative approaches are both more economical and militarily more prudent.

Others advocate development of the 4,000-mile Trident I missile for existing and new submarines only and feel work on a smaller, less costly bomber should be pursued.

### 3. *What position should the United States take in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks?*

SALT II negotiations are now in process. In these talks, the Russians have argued that a comprehensive offensive agreement had to cover American "forward-based systems", that is several thousand U.S. aircraft based in Europe, in Asia, and on aircraft carriers which are capable of delivering nuclear weapons against targets within the Soviet Union. The United States has made the argument that these aircraft had tactical rather than strategic purposes and therefore could not be considered as part of a SALT agreement.

The United States, in these talks, has pointed to the importance of "throwweight" as an element which had to be brought under control in any comprehensive agreement. In this connection, the United States also spoke of the possibility of moving beyond limitations to reductions in strategic arsenals, a proposal which has seemed to find virtually no receptivity from the Soviet Union.

During SALT I negotiations, each side avoided the MIRV issue. There were reports of sharp differences over the terms of any limitations on MIRVs, evidently centering around the question of whether limitations should be considered by numbers of MIRVs only, or, in addition, their capabilities, namely throwweight.

The spectrum of opinions on SALT II varies widely. On one end of the spectrum, there are those who oppose any limitation of U.S. offensive capability on the grounds that violation by the Soviet Union could put the U.S. at a sizable strategic disadvantage.

Others feel that the talks should continue, but the U.S. should be tough in the negotiations. Proponents of this viewpoint argue that the Administration conceded too much in SALT I and as a result Russia has gained a sizable advantage.

At the other end of the spectrum, there are those who maintain that the United States must assume a less rigid bargaining position at SALT II negotiations. They feel that such a posture will greatly reduce the prospects for a major nuclear war.

### 4. *Should the United States continue to maintain large troop deployments in Europe?*

Those supporting major withdrawals of American troops from Europe ask why, some 30 years after the end of World War II, 300,000 American troops in Europe are necessary to defend some 300 million almost equally rich Europeans. Adherents to this view point believe the NATO allies are not contributing their fair share in supporting the NATO alliance, and point to the lower European percentages of gross national product devoted to defense as proving a disproportionate United States effort. Moreover, some have strong doubts that conventional forces in Europe, beyond a token presence don't matter much anyway because of the supposed hopelessness of the NATO defense against superior Soviet and Eastern European forces.

Supporters of continued large U.S. deployments in Europe reply that the conventional balance in Europe is much more nearly equal than is generally acknowledged, and point out that, in the key Central European area, there are 780,000 men in NATO ground forces compared to 925,000 Soviet and Eastern European troops. Further they argue that NATO aircraft are qualitatively superior to Soviet and Warsaw Pact planes, and that the two or three to one Soviet tank advantage is more than offset by NATO's superiority in antitank weapons.

In addition, critics of the troop withdrawals note that 90% of the manpower for NATO is contributed by the United States NATO allies, who also contribute 76% of the planes, and 90% of the ships. These persons also state that the discrepancy in the percentage of gross national product devoted to defense by the NATO allies is due, in part, to the worldwide military activities of the United States.

Others argue that there are many ways in which the United States NATO forces might be reduced without seriously jeopardizing the vital interests of the United States or NATO. Thus, they argue that the support forces for NATO are vastly overgrown as a result of inefficiency and of the assumption that the United States force in Europe must be prepared to fight a conventional war of indefinite duration. Also, proponents of this position point out that the United States forces, concentrated in Southern Germany, are badly deployed to encounter the most likely Soviet attack across the North German plain. The 7,000 nuclear tactical weapons under United States control in Europe have also been attacked by some as being too numerous for any military or political purposes, so that substantial savings in dollars could be achieved by reducing their number, with the additional benefit of increased control over nuclear weapons.

**5. Is a volunteer army the best way to meet the manpower needs for national defense?**

Many people question the concept of an all-volunteer army on the ground that it may lead to a mercenary army with less control by civilians, and because of the concern that minorities and low income persons may assume the burden of defending a country, rather than distributing the burden of defense among all income groups. They point out, that after the first year without a draft, the army had increased to about 20% black enlisted personnel, compared with 17% in the last pre-draft year, FY 1972.

Rapidly rising manpower costs have also prompted criticism of the volunteer concept. From 1968 to 1973, manpower costs rose to \$41.8 billion from \$32.6 billion. This is an increase from 42% to 56% of the entire defense budget. During the same time, however, the active military force dropped from 3.5 million to 2.2 million persons.

Critics also note that even with higher salaries the Army is having difficulty filling its manpower quotas. For example, after the first seven months, with the volunteer Army, the Army had filled only 78% of its established manpower goal.

At the end of 1973, the early performance of the volunteer system was stated to be by some not as bad as some of the critics maintain. Volunteer army advocates point out that, at the end of 1973, the military was at 98% of its planning objectives, noting however, that the combat army had difficulty in meeting these objectives. The magnitude of the challenge was indicated by Secretary Schlesinger's estimate that, taking account of the need to enlist about 360,000 men for the active forces and 100,000 for the reserves in each year, the military would have to attract one out of every three military qualified non-college males under the age of 23. For 1973, this standard was very nearly attained with the services enlisting from civilian life approximately 91% of the number needed to meet their requirements.

Advocates of a volunteer army, while recognizing that there have been recent increases in personnel expenditure, point out

that manpower costs were leveling off at about 56% of the total defense budget by FY 1975 budget. Some have further pointed out that base manpower costs are attributed largely to the comparability policy with civilian pay, rather than to the all volunteer army. If it is assumed that the comparability policy, which was adopted in 1967, prior to the all volunteer army decision, would have been carried out in any event, the all volunteer force has been estimated as adding as little as \$750 million to the fiscal year 1975 budget.

They also contend that pay raises are not responsible for all the increases in manpower costs. They note that such issues as training time, time spent in transit, length of time on duty stations, and retired pay practices, produced immense upward effects on the budget. For example, some have suggested that as much as \$500 million a year could be saved by increasing the average tour length by two and one-half months.

*Other References*

1. Hamilton, Andrew, *The Helpless Giant: A Metaportrait of the Budget*. New York: Schocker Books, 1972.
2. Benoit, Emile, *Defense and Economic Growth in Developing Countries*. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1973.
3. *The Economics of Defense: A Bipartisan Review of Military Spending*. Members of Congress for Peace through Law. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971.

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 21, 1976

Richard B. Newbert  
Wescon Corporation  
460 Totten Pond Road  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mr. Newbert,

Thank you for your kind words concerning my Presidential candidacy. I, too, as a business man and a farmer am concerned about inflation and violations of Anti-Trust Laws by large corporations. I have enclosed a copy of my position paper on the Economy. Please don't hesitate to write again if you have any questions or comments.

I hope I can earn your support.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

enclosure

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.





**Wescop**  
CORPORATION

460 Totten Pond Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154/617 - 890-9500

3/16

March 1, 1976

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Attn: Jimmy Carter

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have spent some period of time over the past week reading up on what your campaign publicists and the media in general have to say about your candidacy. I have become most impressed with your general stand on the issues but would like to bring one to your attention of an immediate nature.

I write this letter as a small businessman concerned with both inflation and the effects that inflation can have on unemployment if a small business it too burdened. This is particularly true in an industry where the suppliers are industry giants and a few of them control all the raw material feed stocks.

In particular, I note with some alarm and concern the fact that several companies seem to be jacking the price on both high and low density polyethylene.

These price increases announced by three of the industries heavyweights (Union Carbide, DuPont, and Arco Polymers) come at a time when both natural gas prices have been held in check and when the major oil companies are announcing roll backs in the cost of gasoline. High density polyethylene, incidentally, is a derivative of both natural gas and/or the gasoline fraction of crude petroleum.

These announced increases run about 5 1/2% to 6% and make a total increase of nearly 25% during the past year.

As you have been a leader in the fight against inflation, I would very much appreciate hearing your comments. As a small manufacturer in the plastics industry I find these increases totally unjustified especially when I look at the fact that we have not raised prices 25% in the last 10 years.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Atlantic Richfield and a clipping pulled out of the Wall Street Journal earlier in February.

I would appreciate hearing your comments on the above.

Very truly yours,

Richard B. Newbert  
President

RBN/stb  
Encl.

ARCO/Polymers, inc.    Subsidiary of  
AtlanticRichfieldCompany  
1500 Market Street  
Post Office Box 7258  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101  
Telephone 215 557 2000



February 6, 1976

Gentlemen:

Despite our continuing attempts to keep general operating costs to the lowest practical levels, we find we must increase the prices of our Super Dylan high density polyethylene injection molding and blow molding resins and certain other grades by \$0.02 per pound. This will bring our list price on most of our products in bulk railcars to \$0.305 per pound effective March 1, 1976.

Price schedules reflecting these new figures are being printed and a copy will be mailed to you or delivered by your Arco Polymers sales representative.

At the present time, we have no plans to make revisions in our packaging premium structure or transportation terms.

As a businessman, I am sure you are faced with cost pressures just as we are. Realistically, the new price adjustment does not totally compensate us for our overall cost increases for such items as ethylene feedstocks, energy, distribution and labor -- to mention just a few.

We sincerely appreciate your past business and we look forward to being a supplier that you can depend on for service and for a full line of high density polyethylene resins, with the facilities now -- and others being planned, that will assure both of us of a long and mutually satisfying relationship.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. D. Andrews".

Eugene D. Andrews  
Product Manager  
High Density Polyethylene

## Du Pont Is Boosting Polyethylene Prices, Following Carbide

*By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter*

WILMINGTON, Del. — Du Pont Co. said it would boost prices for both low-density and high-density polyethylene, effective March 1. The move follows a comparable price announcement by Union Carbide Corp., New York.

Low-density polyethylene is the most widely used plastic. Du Pont said that the price for extrusion-coating grade would be boosted 2.5 cents a pound, to 29.5 cents. Some specialty grades would go up more. Prices of high-density polyethylene, which is less widely used, would be boosted two cents a pound. High-density blown film grade will be 32 cents a pound.



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

June 11, 1976

Edward Neilan  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
1100 National Press Building  
Washington, D.C. 20045

Dear Mr. Neilan:

Thank-you for your letter. Governor Carter feels it is very important to strengthen ties between our countries as long as relations between the U.S. and Taiwan are not threatened.

I am enclosing a recent foreign policy speech of Governor Carter's. If you have other questions, don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot  
Issues Staff

CCC/sc

WASHINGTON BUREAU



1100 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20045 TELEPHONE. 202-737-6960

March 20, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter  
Democratic Candidate for President  
2000 P St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Carter:

As a leading contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, I think Americans want to know where you stand on a variety of issues.

One question would be of particular interest to readers of my ASIA MEMO column, which appears weekly in the San Diego Union, and many other papers.

Could you answer these points:

1. If elected President, would you establish formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China?
2. If so (since this would suggest breaking formal ties with Taiwan) how would you propose to maintain our friendly trade and other contacts with Taiwan?

Thank you very much,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Edward Neilan'.

Edward Neilan  
Diplomatic Correspondent

EN:dg

WASHINGTON BUREAU



1100 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045 TELEPHONE: 202-737-6960

March 20, 1976

Ms. Ellen Matsky, Press Officer  
Jimmy Carter for President  
2000 P St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 200099

Dear Ms. Matsky:

I'd appreciate it very much if you could get me a few sentences on the China question from Mr. Carter. Perhaps he has covered this point in some speech along the way.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward Neilan".

Edward Neilan  
Diplomatic Correspondent

EN:dg



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

December 24, 1975

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your support and your kind words. I share your concern about the lack of popular control of the federal government. Your idea and the accompanying article are intriguing but, such a move would require a constitutional amendment, a recourse too drastic for me to endorse. I appreciate your attention and hope to hear from you further.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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. 

Box 2185  
Augusta 30903  
November 17, 1975

Governor Jimmy Carter  
Plains 31780

Dear Governor:

Both as a concerned citizen and a supporter of your candidacy, I offer the enclosed proposal with the hope that you will consider it for your campaign platform.

The history of political change in America has been one of frustrated efforts to make our system more responsive to the people's will. Despite two centuries of suffrage expansion, direct election of public officials, primaries, sunshine laws, and convention reform, our citizens feel less in control of government actions than ever before. And political scientists tell them that they are right-- the locus of decision-making in government has passed from the people into the hands of the non-elected bureaucracy.

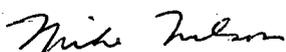
If there is a lesson in this experience, it is that democracy does not come easy; for change in the direction of popular control of government to be effective, it will have to be dramatic. This is the nature of my proposal-- radical perhaps in its boldness, yet conservative in its goals.

I propose that the Senate of the United States be charged with the responsibility of defining the dozen most critical issues in a given year and presenting them to the people for decision. The issues would be debated over national television and voted on by citizens through their telephones. In a sense, then, we would be using modern technology to bring back the town hall.

At the moment, I am working as a VISTA in Augusta, and I would be glad to come down to Plains next time you are free to discuss my proposal with you. You can reach me at the above address or by calling 404-828-2327 during the business day.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

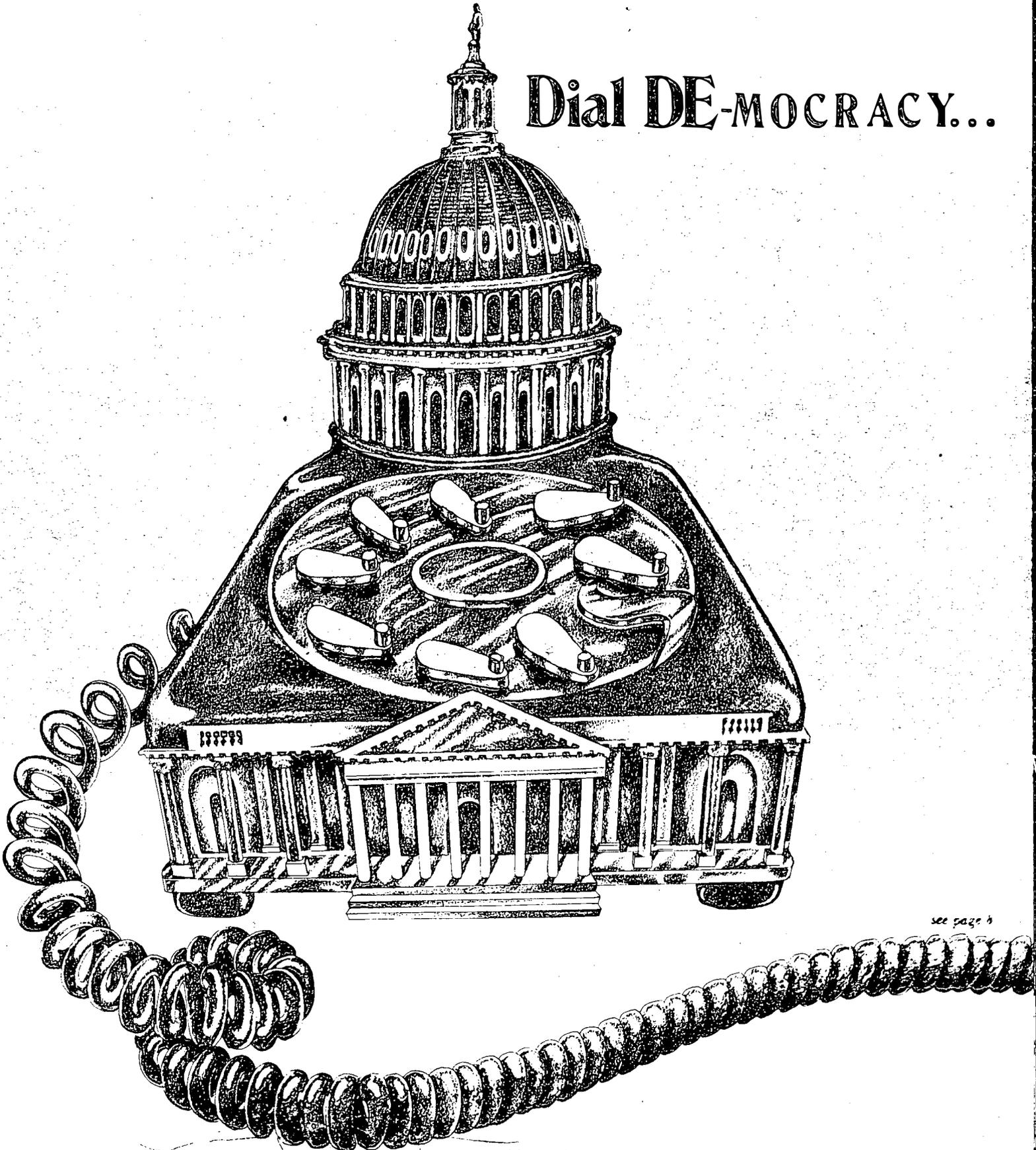


Michael C. Nelson

# Johns Hopkins Magazine

July 1975

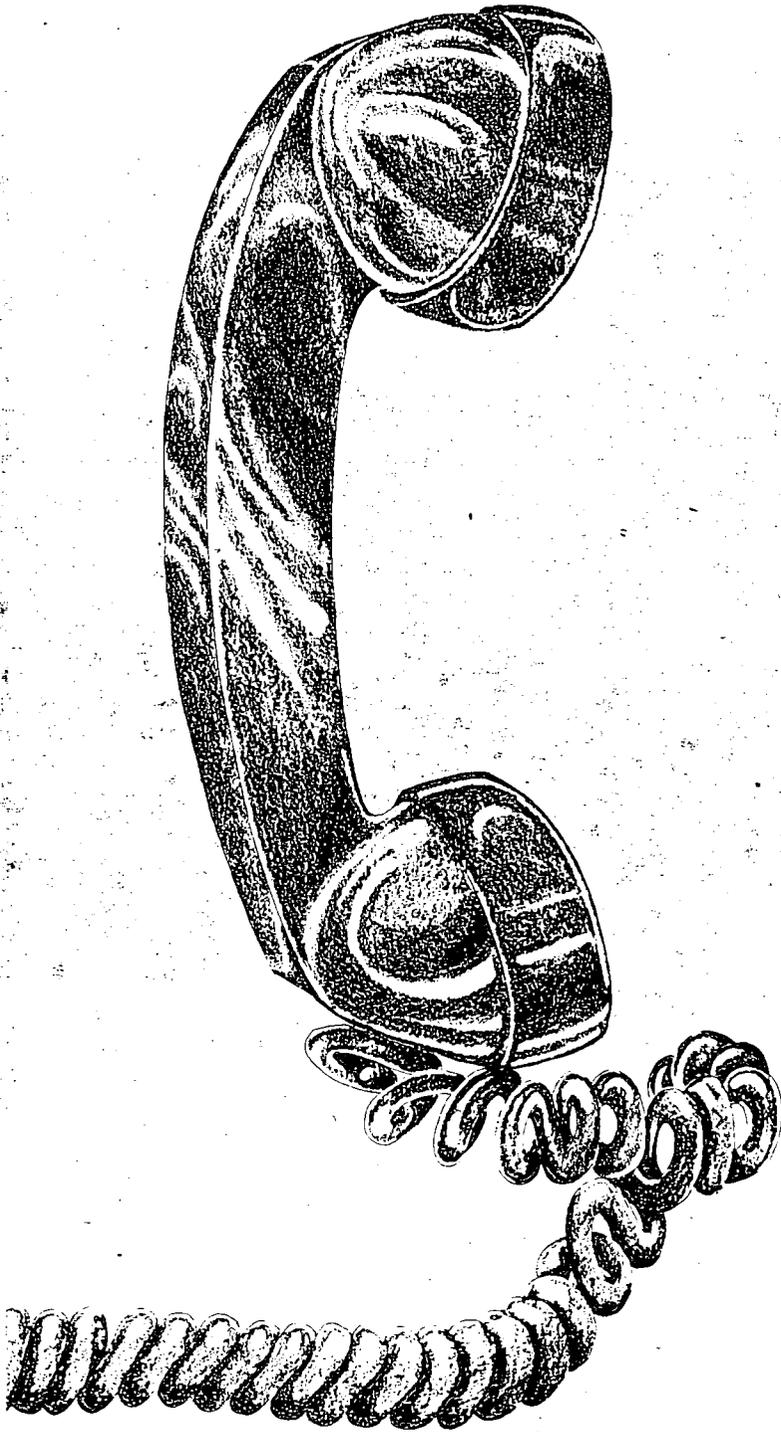
## Dial DE-MOCRACY...



see page 5

# Should We Vote By Phone?

By MICHAEL NELSON, MA '73



**P**URE DEMOCRACY reached its limits with ancient Athens and the New England town meeting, as any high school civics student can tell you. The days when citizens could assemble, listen to the arguments, vote on the proposals, and actually make the decisions that affect their lives are now long gone.

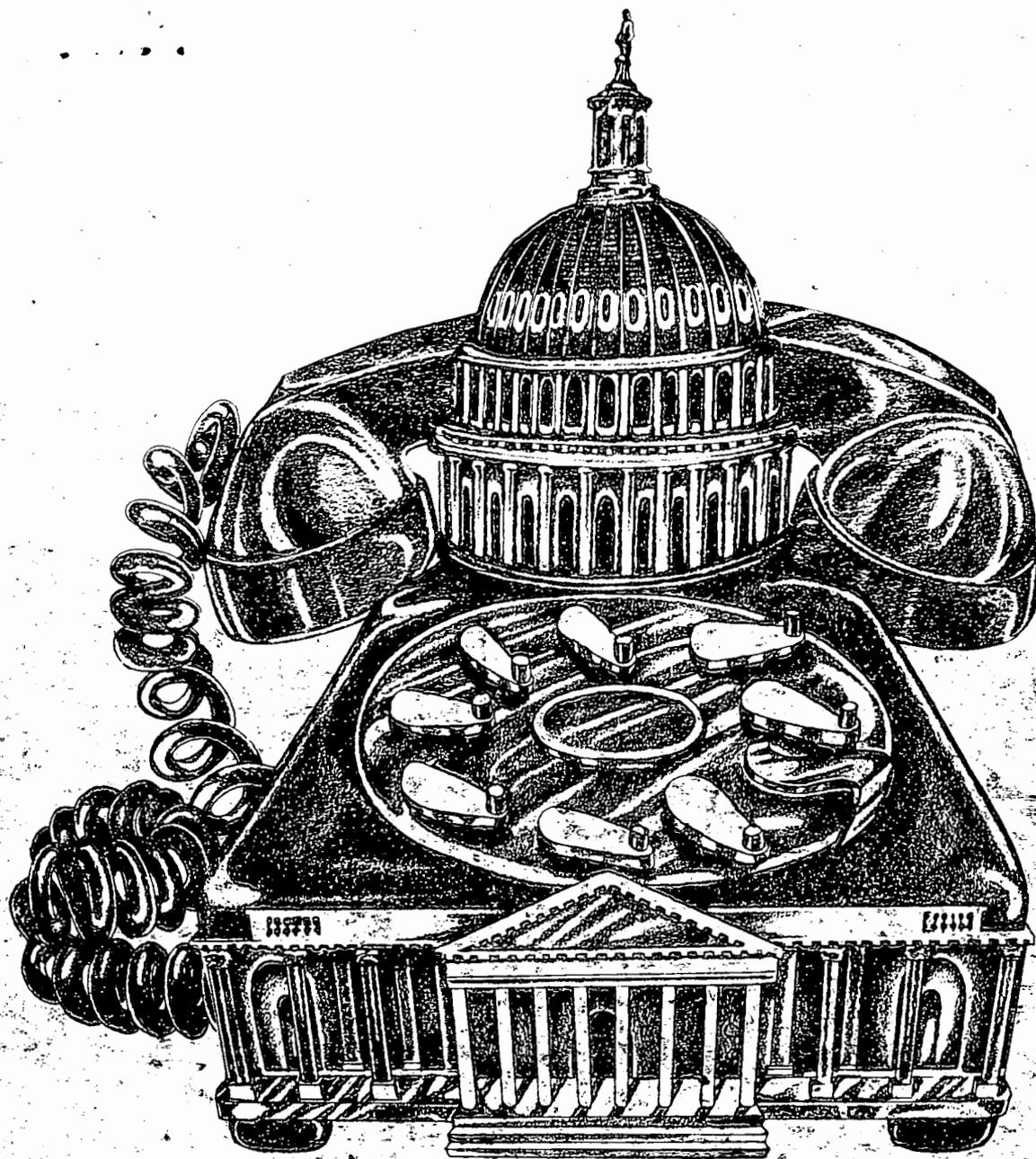
Or are they?

In the United States today, more than 95 per cent of the people have televisions in their homes, and nearly the same percentage have telephones. Those same televisions that allow a whole nation to laugh at the same jokes at the same time can also enable us to hear debate and discussion on issues vital to our lives. After a series of televised debates, the people could decide between alternative A, alternative B, and a third alternative—"neither, try again." Telephones could be used, not only to make long distance "the next best thing to being there" with grandma, but with other voters as well. Special numbers could be hooked into regional vote-tallying computers so that people could phone in their votes on the issues (identified perhaps by their voice-prints to insure against "telephone-stuffing"). Those few remaining people who lack the necessary appliances could be given loan of public ones.

We cannot have pure democracy back, perhaps, but we can have the next best thing: "referendum democracy."

**T**O SAY that it can be done, of course, is not to spell out how it would be done. Troublesome questions remain: Who would choose the issues to be decided? Who would debate them? Who would execute the decisions once they are made?

There are many ways that referendum democracy might be set up, but I have framed my own proposed procedures with three criteria in mind: First, the obvious one, that these procedures be as responsive to popular control as is practical; second, that they cause no unnecessary disruption of existing institutions and procedures (i.e., no change for the sake of change); and third, that they take advantage of what good there is in existing arrangements.



It is time to shift our attention from incremental change—what can be done next week or next year to plug this or that hole—to a new concentration on what we will have to do to build the kind of democratic society we want.

**W**ILL AMERICANS respond to referendum democracy? A great many social scientists point to evidence that the citizen pays little attention to political matters. But to say so is to say nothing more than that people have a fairly good idea of a hoax when they see one. As the late V. O. Key wrote in his last book: "The voice of the people is but an echo. Even the most discriminating popular judgment can only reflect ambiguity, uncertainty, or even foolishness if these are the qualities of the inputs into the echo chamber."

A more certain answer may lie in the one event in

our national history that comes at all close to resembling referendum democracy as I have proposed it. In 1960, for the first and only time, Americans were offered a series of nationally televised debates between the presidential candidates. The major issues of the day were discussed thoroughly and comprehensibly. Nearly every citizen watched one or all of the debates, and they then turned out to vote at a rate unmatched since. The lesson seems clear: When people are given a choice and asked to decide an issue of importance, they will listen to the arguments and make their choice. As Harry Truman succinctly put it: "If you just give people a chance to be decent, they will be." Referendum democracy simply requires that we trust our people. They will take care of the rest.

*Michael Nelson, MA '73, is a graduate student in political science at Johns Hopkins University.*



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

April 6, 1976

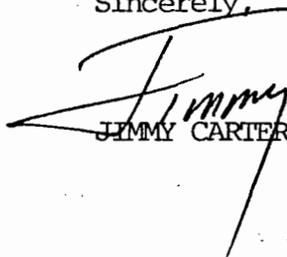
Mr. Steven Newmann  
815 Lamar  
Seguin High School  
Seguin, Texas 78155

Dear Steven:

I appreciate the fact that you and your schoolmates have taken the time to write.

I am sure that both President Ford and Governor Reagan would be formidable opponents, but regardless of which is the Republican nominee, I believe we will be victorious in November.

Sincerely,



JIMMY CARTER

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.



Steven Neumann  
815 Lamar  
Sequin High School  
Sequin Texas 78155

March 5, 1976

Jimmy Carter  
Presidential Campaign Headquarters  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am a 16 year old student at Sequin High School. I have a couple of questions for you about your chances of becoming President. Which Democratic candidate do you feel will give you the most trouble? Do you believe that Edward Kennedy would have a good chance to become President if he would run? Which Republican candidate, Ford or Reagan, would you have more problem in defeating, if you become the Democratic nominee? Thank-you for your time and trouble. I know that you are very busy in this election year.

Sincerely,  
Steven Neumann

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4-6-76

To Bill Morris - -

Thanks for the articles. Please keep  
in touch.

We need your help!

All the best,  
Steven Stark

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.



17

EDWARD E. TUTTLE  
ROBERT G. TAYLOR  
WILLIAM A. NORRIS  
MERLIN W. CALL  
JULIAN BURKE  
JOHN D. DETERMAN  
C. GRAHAM TEBBE, JR.  
JOSEPH D. MANDEL  
PATRICK L. SHREVE  
A. JAMES ROBERTS III  
RAYMOND C. FISHER  
C. STEPHEN HOWARD  
N. HUNT DALLAS  
MARK SCHAFFER  
MICHAEL GLAZER  
JOSEPH R. AUSTIN  
C. DAVID ANDERSON

JEFFREY L. GRAUSAM  
ALAN E. FRIEDMAN  
JAMES MARTIN PRAGER  
CHARLES B. ROSENBERG  
HAROLD J. KWALWASSER  
J. DEAN HELLER  
RONALD C. PETERSON  
TIMI ANYON HALLEM  
ANDREA M. CORCORAN  
ANDREW SCHEPARD  
MARILYN CLARE  
CHARLES L. WOLTMANN  
DONALD E. WARNER, JR.  
DAVID E. ALTSCHUL  
EDWARD N. ROBINSON  
MARJORIE S. STEINBERG

TUTTLE & TAYLOR  
INCORPORATED  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
609 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017  
(213) 689-4500

EDWARD W. TUTTLE (1877-1960)

THOMAS A. REYNOLDS  
OF COUNSEL

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1730 K STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006  
(202) 785-8460

April 2, 1976

Mr. Steve Stark  
Issues Coordinator  
Carter Campaign Headquarters  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Steve:

I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to talk issues with you the other day.

For your information and use, I am enclosing copies of two recent articles in the LOS ANGELES TIMES.

I look forward to working with you throughout the course of the campaign.

Very truly yours,



William A. Norris

WAN:lt

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

4-12-76

To Sherman Maymark

It was great to  
hear from you.

My wife Rosalynn  
will be coming to  
San Jose on 4/22, &  
I'll be out later,  
looking forward to  
seeing you again.

Your friend

Jimmy



1700 DELL AVENUE, CAMPBELL, CALIFORNIA 95008

TELEPHONE (408) 446-2500  
TWX 910 - 590-2438  
TELEX 35-2031

SHERMAN NAYMARK  
President

4/2

March 29, 1976

*J. - fye  
ASC will be in  
San Jose area  
on April 22<sup>nd</sup>  
I will be in  
touch @ Mr.  
Naymark*

Governor James E. Carter, Jr.  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, GA 30301

Dear Governor:

Our paths haven't crossed since the Seawolf days at West Milton, New York when we both worked on the Naval nuclear program. Since then you have made your great contribution to the State of Georgia as its outstanding Governor, and now seek to serve the nation in the high office of President.

I have remained in the nuclear field, and for over twenty years, in the development of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The enclosed article for our San Jose paper indicates, as I see it, one of the dilemmas the nation faces in its Energy Program. You may find these views of interest as you develop your own position.

Having been a life-long Democrat, and most interested in the party's success in November, I would be most pleased to see you again on your campaign swing through California. Of course, it would be good to see an old friend.

Jo and I would be most pleased for you to make yourself comfortable at our home, to meet our personal friends, and your supporters in San Jose, and to say hello to our employees at Nuclear Services Corporation.

Wishing you much success in your aspirations for the Presidency.

Most sincerely yours,

*Sherman Naymark*  
Sherman Naymark

Enclosure

own  
ilt  
i  
ie  
ll  
ts

September 24, 1976

Bert...

Please give him a call. You can see from his letter and my letter what is up. As you know, it is his cabin that Fritz uses at Dewey Lake.

Many thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mike B.', written over the typed name.

Mike B.

**JIMMY  
CARTER**

**WALTER  
MONDALE**



## Leaders, for a change.

September 24, 1976

Mr. Robert S. Nickoloff  
2015 Third Avenue, East  
Hibbing, Minnesota 55746

Dear Bob:

I am sorry I have not gotten back to you with an affirmative response on a meeting with you, Tom Morison and Fritz, but frankly he has been so pulled from pillar to post that I have continually put it off.

What I would most like to do is to get a copy of the plan so that one of our staff people can review it, and be able to talk with Fritz about whether he wants to spend some time considering it. I am going to ask Bert Carp to call you right away. He was the Senator's chief staff person on the Budget Committee and before that on the Finance Committee. He now heads up the issues section of the campaign. If your partner would allow Bert to look at a copy of the plan, I think this is the fastest way to make a judgment as to whether Fritz will sit down.

Sincerely,

  
Michael Berman

P.S. We really appreciate all your help on the fundraiser. It made Fritz feel good that his friends, especially those on the range, could put together such a stellar event.

*Robert S. Nickoloff*  
*Attorney and Counselor at Law*  
*2015 Third Ave. East*  
*Hibbing, Minnesota 55746*

(218) 263-3616

September 2, 1976

Mr. Michael Berman  
Mondale Scheduling  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mike:

My partner in our international real estate operation is Thomas J. Morison. Tom is a PhD. economist and offices in Minneapolis and London. Over the past year Tom has developed a brilliant economic and tax plan which develops full employment and yet stops inflation. The plan will be acceptable to labor as well as farmers and the corporate structure mainly because the goals of the plan (full employment without inflation) are achieved without wage and price controls.

I have briefly mentioned the existence of the plan to Fritz. I think it could be extremely beneficial to Fritz to review the plan as soon as possible if time permits. I also believe his economist and tax expert should be in attendance. The review would take about one hour and we could meet with Fritz anywhere in the U. S. any time.

Yours very truly,



Robert S. Nickoloff

*Dick*

August 20, 1976

Mr. Dick Moe  
Carter/Mondale headquarters  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Dick,

I've just finished a conversation with Stan McFarland, and it certainly sounds like the solution to the problem I described is beautifully worked out.

It would be no surprise to you to know that I receive all kinds of contacts from willing workers, some of them looking for employment. In some cases I've given them a direction while in others I've kept their names for future organizing reference.

Sam Ethridge is the kind of person for who I would make an exception. His credentials in the area of not only civil rights, but as a manager of one of the most sensitive divisions within the National Education Association, is extensive and successful.

His quietness often belies his effectiveness, which is remarkably consistent. His friends stand ready to help him, and they are in every corner of the nation. He resigned his managerial position in the NEA a year ago, and we miss him, even though his replacement is also a remarkable man (John Cox).

In short, I heartily recommend him and believe the Carter-Mondale campaign will be much stronger with him. Incidentally, to drive home the point, I am NOT sending him a copy of this letter, although I will tell him I've talked to you and forwarded the letter.

Thank you.



Mort Mondale  
905 South Washington  
Aberdeen, South Dakota  
57401

605/229-4989

1602 Allison Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036  
(202) 291-7464

August 11, 1976

Mr. William M. Mondale  
P. O. Box 1148  
Alberdene, South Dakota 57401

Dear Mort:

Congratulations on your potential good fortune. I should be saying congratulations to the U. S. for getting such a fine candidate.

I have indicated to Stan McFarland and Ofield Dukes, of the Humphrey Campaign, that I am willing to donate four or five weeks time to the cause. I have not heard anything so I don't know whether Fritz has too many volunteers already or whether word has not gone through.

I need to be careful about my schedule if I am needed. Call me if you need more information.

Sincerely yours,



Samuel B. Ethridge



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

3/22/76

Mr. James D. Norvell  
Suite 606  
705 Avenue B  
First National Bank Tower  
Garland, Texas 75040

Dear Mr. Norvell,

I have enclosed a summary of issues statements that will answer the questionnaires you sent. I have also enclosed a biography of Governor Carter.

I hope that these materials will be sufficient to allow you to evaluate Governor Carter's position on the issues and make a recommendation to your group.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

*David E. Moran*

David E. Moran  
Issues Staff

August 26, 1976

NASW-PACE  
Suite 600  
1425 H Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005

Susan Hoechstetter  
Alfonzo Gonzalez

Dear Susan and Al,

Thanks so much for all your help. I understand the reception came off very well, and we even made the morning news.

Keep up the great work, and thanks again.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Bert Carp  
Mondale Issues Coordinator

BC/mg

file

STUART EISENSTAT

7/19/76

Stopped by today on the chance  
I might chat with someone.  
I was in town anyway trying  
to get a quality of working life  
project here with City of  
Atlanta and AFSCME.

I appreciate that you are  
moving away and "don't know  
where I'm coming from",  
but would appreciate chance  
to let you find out what  
is happening and where we  
as an organization are.

Will call you next week.

Thanks,

Lee O'Leary

NAT'L. Society of Work Center  
3049 NORMANSTONE TERRACE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008  
202-338-2933

STUART  
EISENSTADT

DRAFT

Convention  
May 20 - 23  
~~HP~~

Maura -  
please give to  
Steve & have  
Jimmy send  
this as soon  
as possible.  
Bill

HAROLD OSTROFF, PRESIDENT  
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE  
45 EAST 33rd STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10016

Dear Mr. Ostroff:

I am delighted at the opportunity of greeting  
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE at its national convention at  
Tamiment, Pennsylvania.

As Governor of Georgia I knew your members as  
stalwart advocates of anti-totalitarian humanitarian-  
ism and social justice. Your leaders in Georgia and  
nationally have always been in the vanguard of social

I participated together with them as they initiated the annual dinner for  
improvement for all mankind. Georgia U's labor archives.  
~~was~~ highly

I know how ~~our mutual friend~~, the late Dr.  
A MAN FROM WHOM I HAVE LEARNED A GREAT  
Reinhold Neibuhr, <sup>^</sup> considered the efforts of the <sup>DEAL,</sup>  
Workmen's Circle in pioneering self-help programs.

I am with you in the belief that without economic  
and social justice for all peoples in the world and,  
especially in the United States, our leadership falters.  
We enter into our BiCentennial still a nation with hope  
and pride. As an organization founded by Jewish immigrants  
you have demonstrated a love of your country and of your  
fellow-man throughout the world that is an inspiration to  
us all.

Please extend my personal warm greetings to my  
fellow Georgians present and to your national delegates,  
many of whom I am sure I have already met and will meet

in ~~this~~ coming months.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

ANDREW YOUNG  
5th DISTRICT, GEORGIA  
RULES COMMITTEE

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

*James*

6/11/76

*File*

Hamilton:

Congressman Benitez of Puerto Rico called Andy Young this afternoon to express his concern about attached story in today's San Juan Star.

Andy wanted you to see this, and said he'll try to talk to you about it as soon as possible.

*Tom*

Tom Offenburger



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

May 15, 1976

Mr. Harold Ostroff, President  
The Workmen's Circle  
45 East 33rd Street  
New York, New York, 10016

Dear Mr. Ostroff:

I am delighted at the opportunity of greeting THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE at its national convention at Tamiment, Pennsylvania.

As Governor of Georgia, I knew your members as stalwart advocates of anti-totalitarian humanitarianism and social justice. Your leaders in Georgia and nationally have always been in the vanguard of social improvement for all mankind. I participated together with them as they initiated the annual dinner for Georgia U's labor archives.

I know how highly the late Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, a man from whom I have learned a great deal, considered the efforts of The Workmen's Circle in pioneering self-help programs.

I am with you in the belief that without economic and social justice for all peoples in the world and, especially in the United States, our leadership falters. We enter into our Bicentennial still a nation with hope and pride. As an organization founded by Jewish immigrants, you have demonstrated a love of your country and of your fellow-man throughout the world that is an inspiration to us all.

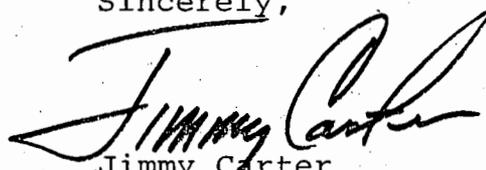
Please extend my personal warm greetings to my fellow Georgians present and to your national delegates, many of whom I am sure

Mr. Harold Ostroff  
The Workmen's Circle

May 15, 1976  
Page 2.

I have already met and will meet in coming months.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC:ras

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

Thank you

6-27-76

To Rep Tip O'Neill

You helped to  
make my visit to  
the Capitol one of  
the most memorable  
experiences of my  
life. Thank you!

I hope that I  
will have the oppor-  
tunity to work with  
you next year.

Your friend

Jimmy



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

25 June 1976

To Tip O'Neill

My staff has carefully reviewed the recommendations to the Platform Committee which were developed by the leadership of the House of Representatives.

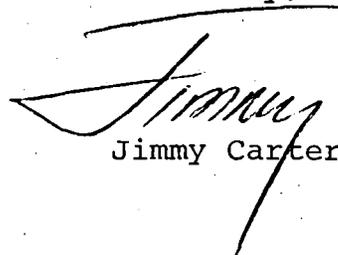
The recommendations obviously reflect a tremendous amount of hard work and expertise.

I believe that many of the recommendations were incorporated into the final platform which has now been adopted.

If nominated by the Democratic Party and elected as President by the American people, I look forward to working with you and the other members of Congress in formulating policies, programs and legislations which can move Americans forward toward the types of goals you and I share.

I very much enjoyed my recent meeting with you and with other important Democratic leaders in the Congress and look forward to frequent, harmonious meetings in the future.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC:dan

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.



CARL ALBERT, OKLA.  
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BARBARA JORDAN, TEX.  
RALPH H. METCALFE, ILL.  
MENDEL J. DAVIS, S.C.  
WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD, MICH.

*U.S. House of Representatives*  
*Democratic Steering and Policy Committee*  
1320 Longworth Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

ELECTED ZONE MEMBERS  
1. JOHN E. MOSS, CALIF.  
2. MORRIS K. UDALL, ARIZ.  
3. DAVID R. OBEY, WIS.  
4. MELVIN PRICE, ILL.  
5. EDWARD MEZVINSKY, IOWA  
6. WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX.  
7. F. EDWARD HÉBERT, LA.  
8. DAWSON MATHIS, GA.  
9. FRANK THOMPSON, JR., N.J.  
10. JAMES V. STANTON, OHIO  
11. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, N.Y.  
12. NORMAN E. D'AMOURS, N.H.

JOHN E. BARRIERE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
202-225-7187

June 9, 1976

Honorable Jimmy Carter  
Presidential Campaign  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor Carter:

Leadership and responsibility in the executive and legislative branches are what the American people are truly seeking, not controversy but unity. As a means of bringing about unity, the leadership of the House of Representatives has for a year been developing programs, policies and legislation for the 95th Congress and has recently presented the recommendations to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention. Although I understand your office has requested and received a copy, under separate cover I am sending you another copy.

Speaker Carl Albert, a year ago June, asked the chairmen of each committee of the House what they believed should be and can be enacted into law in the 95th Congress, assuming a Democratic President. After the discussions with all the chairmen, guidelines were formulated, sent to the chairmen and a preliminary report was requested by October 1, 1975. All of the committees responded and the reports were analyzed and discussed with the chairmen and their staffs. A final report was submitted by them on March 15, 1976.

The Speaker then appointed a 20-member Task Force with myself as Chairman, broadly representative of the House of Representatives. The recommendations of the committees were sent to them for their study, revisions and amendments. Practically all responded in writing and their suggestions were incorporated into draft platform planks for the Democratic Platform. In the lengthy meetings that followed, the draft was considered, paragraph by paragraph, and the staff incorporated the revisions into a final draft, which was subsequently approved by me and some members of the Task Force.

The recommendations thus were specifically the result of the work of 33 chairmen, 20 members of the Task Force and the leadership of the House. The chairmen consulted with the members of their committees. In my considered opinion the recommendations are in fact representative of a consensus of the Democratic membership of the House of Representatives. This is in accordance with the original request of the Speaker, to recommend all those matters on which there is a high degree of agreement among the Democratic members.

The Speaker in his original request asked for realistic recommendations, not "pie in the sky", as a means of conducting an election campaign on the

Honorable Jimmy Carter - 2

June 9, 1976

basis of real issues that grew out of their experience in the areas of their legislative expertise.

The recommendations to the Platform Committee reflect exactly what is intended -- what the 95th Congress and, hopefully, substantially the President believe should be enacted in terms of budget, specific programs, policies and legislation, taking into account the strategic, practical and political implications involved. You will observe that the recommendations are more specific, well documented and carefully reasoned than in previous platforms to date. Naturally, it is anticipated that the actual platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention will be less so.

In his letter to the chairmen, the Speaker said it was his intention after the recommendations were completed to work, assist, and cooperate with the Presidential candidate in his campaign in every way he could, and hopefully, with the President-elect in developing his administration's program. I, and the Speaker, are anxious to do exactly that so that you can promise to plan to work in close harmony with the Congress in formulating policies, programs, and legislation that can be expeditiously considered and enacted into law.

Although our staff of three in this undertaking is very small, the quality is outstanding on the basis of experience, training and performance. To the extent we and the staff can be helpful in your development of a program that the 95th Congress can more harmoniously and easily act upon, it will redound to the benefit of the Congress and you as the President, and most importantly, the citizens we serve.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
Majority Leader

# University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

---

*file*

COLLEGE OF LAW · 209 LAW BUILDING · CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820 · (217) 333-0931

July 22, 1976

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

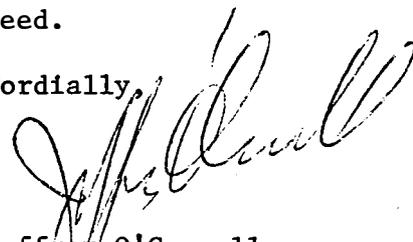
Dear Governor Carter:

Thanks so much for your thoughtful note concerning my memorandum on reading a speech.

I must say I was very impressed with the way you read your acceptance speech at the Democratic Convention. If, as you indicate, my memorandum helped at all, I'm sure I could help you further develop that crucial talent to a very heightened point, based on the work I've done through the years on techniques for reading from a text. Thus, concerning the meeting between us you mention in your note, I'm confident it would be very productive for you.

At any rate, you have my very warm support indeed.

Cordially,



Jeffrey O'Connell  
Professor of Law

JO'C:cak

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4-10-76

To Mr. and Mrs. Owen--

Thanks for the dinner! It was a  
wonderful day from the hectic pace of the  
campaign.

All the best,  
Steve Stahl

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.



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-30-76

To Henry Owen --

Enclosed is a copy of the speech given at the  
in Thursday at the Modest.

Thanks for your continued help.

Steve Stahl

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.



17

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 4, 1976

Michael O'Mara, Coordinator  
Political Committee, USFGC  
Gay Coalition Ctr. 2466  
University of South Florida  
Tampa, Florida 33620

Dear Michael O'Mara:

Thank you for your letter. Governor Carter is opposed to discrimination in all forms, including discrimination because of sexual preference.

We appreciate your interest in the campaign.

Sincerely,

*David Moran*

David Moran  
Issues Staff

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.



Gay Coalition CTR 2466  
University of South Florida  
Tampa, Florida 33620  
February 5, 1976

James Earl Carter Jr.  
The Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Carter,

Many presidential candidates, especially Democrats, recently expressed their support of gay rights. As you are the man most likely to win the Florida Democratic Primary, the USFGC is curious to know your opinions in the areas of education, employment, and housing in relation to gay rights.

We would also like to know if you would support or initiate changes in the sex laws to end discrimination against homosexuals and relationships between consenting adults.

We thank you and are looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,



Michael O'Mara, Coordinator  
Political Committee, USFGC



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

December 22

Mr. Owen --

Enclosed is a transcript of a recent interview with Governor Carter on CBS news and a transcript of the recent issues conference in Louisville.

If you have any suggestions, based on what you read here or elsewhere, you know they will be appreciated.

Steven Stark

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. 

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

1-28-76

To Henry Owen  
Your article written  
for Presidential Contenders  
is excellent & a great  
help to me.

Please send me  
page 13 of the mimeo-  
graphed version, which  
was missing from my  
copy.

Thanks,  
Jimmy



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

MAY 28, 1976

Frank A. Opaskar M.D.  
2441 Overlook #6  
Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44106

Dear Dr. Opaskar:

Thank you for your letter and interest in my campaign. I appreciated receiving your thoughtful ideas on the budgetary process. I look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

JC/sc

4/14/76

Dear Sir:

Since you are a leading candidate to become our next president, I am writing you to express my opinions about your future budgetary concerns.

There are four reasons for being more concerned about such matters now than before. First, it is more apparent now that our resources are limited and consequently we cannot achieve everything we might like to. Therefore, questions of priorities and of efficiency should be more seriously faced than before. Second it is now becoming more known that pursuit of certain of our goals may hamper or destroy others. An example is that increasing transportation via such means as the automobile also leads to widespread deterioration in the quality of our environment. Third, the pursuit of security through primarily police or military means is not enough in itself if the basics of food, housing, education, and free dialog and agreement on goals cannot also be provided for. Expenditures on the former will not work; or we will end protecting a vast wasteland of people and resources, one that will not stand when tested. Fourth, it may be that if we do not face and solve some of our major problems now we will not have the opportunity to do so in the future.

With these in mind, I recommend the following principles when approaching your budget.

- (1) Military items should take second priority to non-military items.
- (2) In considering military items, you should be able to ask three things and get positive answers before approving them:
  - (A) There is not another military item already available or being prepared that can accomplish the same task.
  - (B) The item is not subject to gross inefficiency or cost overruns.
  - (C) The item will not make it harder to decelerate the arms race and military tension in the world.
- (3) In considering non-military but non-domestic items, you should be able to answer three items positively before approving:
  - (A) The item promotes the well being of the area of the world involved.
  - (B) The item is not in obvious conflict with our country's interests or principles.
  - (C) The item does not conflict with our democratic ideals.
- (4) In considering domestic items, you should be able to answer positively six things before approving:
  - (A) There is not a better way of doing this that could be passed and implemented.
  - (B) It does not seriously endanger our present or future environment.
  - (C) It has major longterm disadvantages but short term advantages.
  - (D) It directly benefits the people more than secondary groups or other concerns.
  - (E) It is not inconsistent with our democratic ideals.
  - (F) It is not being passed only to ease noncrucial hardships; in other words, we can get along without it without major consequences.

Specific things I would suggest include:

- (1) Decrease overall military spending.
- (2) Decrease nonessential military personnel, fringe benefits to military personnel, and obviously wasteful military projects like the B1 bomber.
- (3) Stop any overseas aid that is undemocratic; especially that used to overthrow governments.
- (4) Have simplified and progressive income tax reform.
- (5) Reform Welfare, Social Security, etc.
- (6) Work towards National Health Insurance, at least for catastrophic illness.
- (7) Support use of money, especially highway funds, for alternate sorts of mass transportation such as railroads.

- (8) Reform loan policies for housing so cities and other rundown areas will have equal chance.
- (9) Impose controls to decrease inflation and unemployment.
- (10) Have government employ if needed to decrease unemployment.
- (11) Support items to decrease pollution and environmental waste. Examples would include ~~poll~~ pollution laws, no strip mining, park protection, increasing supervisory personnel as needed, etc.
- (12) Support changes toward economy based on resources that are not endangered instead of plans to overlook such in our time(ex. of latter is the pipeline in Alaska).
- (13) Decrease use of our valuable resources so that our descendants can still have them available.
- (14) Promote the use of petroleum for such products as medicines rather than as fuel; the latter is one of its less valuable and <sup>irre</sup>replacable usages.

A reply to this letter is not needed. Copies of this are being sent to three or four other leading candidates.

Sincerely,



Frank A. Opaskar M.D.

244] Overlook #6

Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44106

4/13/76

Dear Sir:

I am mad at President Ford for proposing to waste 130 million dollars immunizing everyone in America against the swine strain of flu virus. I am madder at our other elective representatives for going meekly along without studying the proposal. I am maddest at knowledgeable health professionals in not voicing the need for objective appraisal of such a proposal, instead of misleading the public by statements of how they will cooperate if the measure is implemented.

What are the facts. They are:

- (1) There are a number of different strains of flu virus, and new mutations may occur at any time. The significance of a new mutation is hard to tell until it does or does not cause widespread disease. The swine flu strain is just one of several new variants detected this past year.
- (2) Previous flu vaccines have included those strains shown to have caused recent widespread disease, which appeared to be dominant at the time, and which therefore might be likely to cause the next big outbreak.
- (3) The vaccine presently proposed for the Fall of '76 would not protect against all likely common strains nor against other recent mutated strains, which many believe may be more dangerous and more common than the swine one.
- (4) Swine flu has been detected in only one location and has affected only 12 people, although admittedly some quite severely. No one knows yet if it will be any problem at all in the future.
- (5) If everyone is vaccinated as proposed and no "epidemic" occurs, what will we do in 1977., '78, etc? It would seem that the same logic that applies to this year would also hold for all future ones.
- (6) The swine flu is worrisome mainly because it is similar to the one implicated in the famous epidemic of the 1917-19 era, which caused millions of fatalities. However, many believe that most of the serious problems then were due to secondary bacterial infections, for which we now have antibiotics.
- (7) Health professionals in the past have unanimously recommended flu vaccine only for those who were likely to get unusually sick if they contracted the flu. These were the mainly the "high risk or compromised person" such as the elderly or ones with major heart or lung problems. They did not recommend that others get it because in most people the illness produced only acute minor problems and not any major consequences, because protection against future illness is usually better obtained from having actually had the disease rather than having gotten the vaccine, because the protection offered was nowhere as good as that offered by other vaccines against other illnesses such as polio, because there are a number of possible adverse side effects from the vaccine, because one shot is no guarantee against future illness since the flu is constantly changing, because it is expensive and time consuming to produce the vaccine and therefore ought to be used by those who might most benefit from it.
- (8) The president has proposed such an expenditure at the same time that he is proposing a decrease in spending (up to 50%) on regular immunizations, such as polio or diphtheria, which all agree are safer, more effective, and still inadequately provided in this country (one recent study says only 7.9 million out of 13.2 million children who should be immunized against the common illnesses actually have been).

I am not saying that some sort of flu vaccine should not be given to some part of our population. I am saying that the present proposal has not received the careful thought and discussion that it ought to have and that it may be both wasteful and harmful. If the material I have presented disturbs you, please write to your local public officials, your local departments of health, and your local medical societies to express your concern. If you are a health professional, express your intention not to cooperate in such an endeavor, at least until it has been more seriously considered.

If I can be of any help, please contact me.

Sincerely,

*Frank A. Opaskar*

Frank A. Opaskar M.D.  
2441 Overlook #6  
Cleveland, Hts., Ohio 44106

*P.S. I originally wrote this to be sent to the newspapers, I thought you might wish to see a copy.*

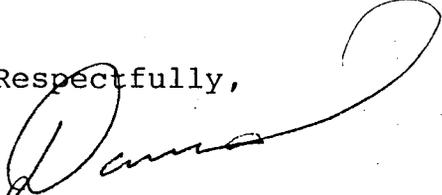
March 29, 1976

Mr. Joseph O'Meara  
Dean Emeritus  
1222 South 25th Street  
South Bend, Indiana 46615

Dear Dean O'Meara:

Thank you for your letter of February 16th, Governor Carter is personally opposed to abortion and feels that there is much the government can do to minimize the need for abortion. However, he does not support a constitutional amendment dealing with abortion.

Respectfully,

  
David Moran  
Issues Staff

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.



3/8

**Notre Dame Law School**

Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

TELEPHONE 293-6626

February 16, 1976

Hon. Jimmy Carter  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor:

I submit herewith, for your consideration, the following proposed constitutional amendment.

The Congress within federal jurisdiction and the several States within their respective jurisdictions shall have power to protect the unborn at every stage of biological development.

The effect, and the only effect, of my proposed amendment, if adopted, would be to overrule Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton and thus to restore the situation which had existed for 105 years before January 22, 1973. In the words of Mr. Justice Holmes, each State would then be free to do whatever it sees fit to do unless restrained by some express prohibition in its constitution.

Nothing in my proposed amendment would outlaw abortion. It would simply return the abortion issue to the States, which had sole jurisdiction of it for over a century; that is, until the Supreme Court invented a right of personal privacy and, on that basis, decreed that a woman was a Constitutional right to an abortion.

My proposed amendment was not considered by Senator Bayh's Committee.

Respectfully,

  
Joseph O'Meara  
Dean Emeritus  
1222 South 25th Street  
South Bend, IN 46615

OGILVIE & MATHER COMPANY, INC.

R. L. OGILVIE, JR., PRES. GEN. MGR.  
W. B. OGILVIE, VICE PRES. TRAS.  
R. B. OGILVIE, VICE PRES. SALES MGR.  
J. M. MATHUR, SECRETARY

1155 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 1000, FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33902  
TELEPHONE 331-8841

ATTENTION: HENRY CARTER CAMPAIGN

Henry Carter Campaign  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

Understand that you have available a number of position papers  
which were prepared by Governor Carter. It would be appreciated if you would  
send them to my personal attention at the above address this packet of  
papers.

Yours very truly,

*W. B. Ogilvie*  
W. B. Ogilvie

DIRECTOR  
FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
The Brookings Institution

I kept  
article -  
JC

1/21

Dear Stephen —

The Governor may be interested in reading this. If he does, he won't need to read anything else on foreign policy! It's the article I was working on when you were here last.

Henry Owen

Mr Stephen Stark

N.A.

NATHANIEL ORLOWEK  
837 LOXFORD TERRACE  
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20901

April 19, 1976

Mr. Steven Stark  
Jimmy Carter Pres. Campaign  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mrs. Stark,

In response to a suggestion from Mr. Howard Leibowitz of your Washington office, I am sending this letter to you.

I have virtually completed a book, whose tentative title is The Second Death of John Wilkes Booth, which deals with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

In light of the fact that the eight citizens who were convicted of complicity in Lincoln's murder were convicted unconstitutionally, I am hereby respectfully requesting that Gov. Carter promise that, if he is elected President, he will declare the so-called Lincoln 8 innocent, and blot out this stain from our nation's judicial record.

Although all of the specifics of the case are too numerous to record here (the book runs 275 pages), the main transgressions against these people were:

1. The trial was held under a military commission and trial in civil court was denied them--a direct constitutional violation.

2. The prisoners were not allowed to choose their own lawyers, and were not even permitted to testify in court.
3. They were kept in total seclusion, with heavy canvass hoods attached at all times.
4. President Andrew Johnson deliberately double-crossed the commission and secretly ordered the execution of one of the accused, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt. Four of the convicted were sent to Ft. Jefferson, Florida (the Dry Tortugas), and the other three were hanged without appeal or recourse to habeas corpus (another direct constitutional violation).
5. Several prosecution witnesses were later proved as perjurers, some even ending up in jail.

On the other major matters of the book, such as Booth escaping ( on which I and my assistants have collected reams of documented, and corroborated eye-witness evidence which proves that Booth escaped and died in 1903) and Vice-Pres. Johnson's leading of the plot (of which there is also a large amount of incontrovertible evidence) must be considered more carefully. However, I think it is fair to propose that the public be exposed to both sides in such government places as Ford's Theater and Lincoln Museum.

I believe that it is important for a President to value historical accuracy and justice for all Americans--past, present and future.

Most sincerely,

*Nathaniel R. Orlowek*  
Nathaniel R. Orlowek  
(301) 593-3487

DONE  
4/19  
S

Paxon Hollow Road  
Media, Pa. 19063

April 14, 1976

Jimmy Carter Campaign Committee  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Gentlemen:

At a fund raising reception yesterday evening, Governor Carter referred to his energy policy statement. I would appreciate receiving a copy of this policy and enclose a self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,

  
John Lee Olsen

JLO:meb  
Encl.



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

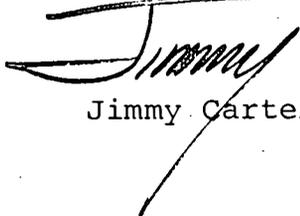
31 October, 1975

Ms, Shirley Adams and Mr. Erik Olson  
Fort Hunt High School  
428 Fort Hunt Rd.  
Alexandria, Va., 22308

Dear Ms. Adams and Mr. Olson,

Thank you for your interest in my campaign. I have enclosed a summary of my stand on many of the major issues confronting our nation today. Please don't hesitate to write me again if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter  
Presidential Campaign  
176 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Ms. Shirley Adams and Mr. Erik Olson  
c/o Mrs. Ann Foster  
Fort Hunt High School  
428 Fort Hunt Rd.  
Alexandria, Va. 22308

October 5, 1975

Ms. Shirley Adams & Mr. Erik Olson  
c/c Mrs. Ann Foster  
Fort Hunt High School, a Fairfax County School  
8428 Fort Hunt Road  
Alexandria, Virginia 22308

To the Honorable Governor Jimmy Carter

Dear Sir:

We are currently students at Fort Hunt High School in Alexandria, Virginia. We are going to conduct a debate in our U.S. Government class between two possible Democratic presidential candidates in the 1976 election.

During the debate, we will try to accurately present each candidates's actual opinions on specific issues. For this reason, we would greatly appreciate it if you would comment briefly, or send us copies of speeches or position papers which express your views on the following issues and any others that you consider of great importance:

Arms reduction and decreased defense spending

Increased foreign aid

✓ Less U.S. involvement abroad and troop reduction

\*\*\*\*\*

Day care programs

Improved public transportation

Increased Social Security benefits

✓ National health care

Welfare cost reductions

Subsidized housing programs

Reduced taxes for low-income groups

Full employment through government programs

✓ Quality education for all

Busing

\*\*\*\*\*

End to tax loopholes

OK Energy policy with regards to the oil situation

*JK*  
Stricter antipollution laws  
Mandatory increase of new car gas mileage  
\*\*\*\*\*

*J* ~~JK~~  
The Equal Rights Amendment  
An Anti-Abortion Amendment  
\*\*\*\*\*

Federal gun control  
Increased antitrust activity  
Prison Reform  
Abolition of capital punishment  
Stronger law and order measures  
\*\*\*\*\*

We would appreciate prompt response as we will conduct the debate around November first. Thank you for your time and information.

Sincerely,  
*Erik Olson*  
Erik Olson

*Shirley Adams*  
Shirley Adams



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

December 22, 1975

Deonne Beth Orvis  
35 Forest Road  
Burnt Hills, N.Y. 12027

Dear Ms. Orvis,

Thank you for your letter and information on economic policy. I am sending you a copy of my stand on agriculture and an article written about my concern for conservation.

I believe that we should not increase our dependence on nuclear power. With proper national planning and determined execution of long-range policies energy conservation and production can be increased by making a major shift to coal and substantially increasing our use of solar energy.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

35 Forest Road  
Burnt Hills, N.Y. 12027  
November 8, 1975

JIMMY CARTER  
Presidential Campaign  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Carter:

Our family was surprised and delighted with our impressions of you on Public Television "Black Perspective" several weeks ago. The combination which we believe gives you your strength is conservatism on financial matters and cutting bureaucracy with "liberal" philosophy on social and environmental issues. From what you said on that program and your literature received to date, you are our candidate.

I must ask for your position on the development of nuclear power.

Enclosed is some material which might help you strengthen the specific formulation of your economic policy. Harry Brown and his "radical" group make sense judging from environmental principles - greater diversity, greater stability; money based on real value metal; balanced budgets; zero inflation - so we have subscribed to the ERC services and newsletters. Reading in the Austrian school of economics might fill in details of how you would manage this country's financial mess. (The term "radical" only means Brown is out of step with other economists. He is really ultra-conservative - anti statism, etc.)

Please send copies of your issue papers on environment and agriculture. After getting degrees in music education (Michigan State and U. of I. at Champaign) I have been working in the field of environment education. Credentials were gained simply by reading and passing N.Y.S. civil service for conservation education. A correspondent course certificate in landscape design rounds out my credits when I speak to garden clubs and other groups on design or environmental topics. The agriculture interest comes from managing our inherited family farm (tiny 147 acres) in central Illinois. I am deeply concerned about massive soil erosion problems in the midwest, as well as the erosion of human resources as people are drained from the land into the urban quicksands.

Forgive taking so much time for introductions. Hope I can work for you. Mind available now, money coming later.

Sincerely yours,



Deonne Beth Orvis  
Environment Educator  
& Columnist



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

2-3-76

TO PA. HEADQUARTERS,

ENCLOSED ARE ALL OF  
GOV. CARTER'S ISSUE STATEMENTS  
TO DATE. ARTICLES AND SPEECHES  
OF IMPORTANCE ARE ALSO INCLUDED.  
LET ME KNOW IF YOU NEED ANY-  
THING ELSE.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT  
ISSUES

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



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

2-5-76

TO OHIO HQ,

ENCLOSED IS GOV. CARTERS  
STATEMENT ON ABORTION.  
PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU  
NEED ANYTHING ELSE.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT  
ISSUES

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. 

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

11 February, 1976

Dear Mrs. Ostroff,

Enclosed please find the information you requested on foreign policy, defense, and national security. Please excuse the delay in getting this to you. If you need anything else, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Charles Cabot III  
Issues Staff

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

March 29, 1976

Mr. Arthur S. Obermayer  
President  
Moleculon Research Corporation  
139 Main Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

Dear Mr. Obermayer:

Thank you for your letter of February 25th. I found the information very useful and have referred it to my Issues Staff for their review and analysis.

I appreciate your taking the time to provide me with this data. If you have further suggestions or information, I hope you won't hesitate to contact me or my staff.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

/sjh

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

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MOLECULON RESEARCH CORPORATION

139 MAIN STREET

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02142

ARTHUR S. OBERMAYER  
PRESIDENT

AREA CODE 617  
547-2353

February 25, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter  
Campaign Headquarters  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor Carter:

During the campaign, you have indicated a desire as President to provide a job for everyone who wants to work. This letter is to suggest a specific, realistic, politically viable program to implement that objective.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (PL 93-203, CETA) has been funded primarily to provide public service employment, but there also is a provision which has received limited attention for providing Private Sector On-The-Job Training. The public service employment aspect of the Act has been criticized because: 1) It has been used by local government to replace regular jobs rather than to provide additional employment; 2) There are no opportunities for continuing employment after the temporary period of employment has expired; 3) There have been many accusations of corruption in the selection and use of the funds.

Public attention and funding has been primarily directed toward CETA public service employment, but the provision with the greatest economic impact and long-term individual value is the private sector On-The-Job Training Section of the Act.

Under this section, the Government will reimburse the employer for one-half the salary of an employee for a period of six months to ten months. The employee must have previously been employed for an extended period of time and have had more than normal problems in finding a regular job. Although there are no formal restrictions on terminating jobs during or upon completion of the training, the employer is made to feel an obligation to retain and provide salary increases to



February 25, 1976

satisfactory workers after the training period has ended.

My company has effectively used this program during 1975 and 1976. Because of the Government subsidy, we have been encouraged to add people to our payroll who have limited experience. Two-thirds of those who have completed their training have received substantial (greater than 15%) salary increases based on merit and have been given positions of significant responsibility within our company. We have found that unemployed individuals consistently prefer working under CETA private sector On-The-Job Training programs rather than CETA public service employment because they learn new skills and they find the jobs do not lead to dead ends.

The cost to the Government of private sector On-The-Job Training programs normally is less than the amount an individual receives as Unemployment Compensation or Welfare payments. As a result, this type of program can be implemented on large scale to reduce unemployment without causing any net outlay of funds by the Government. Thus, it is not subject to the common complaints that we cannot afford to pay for the program. It has the additional economic advantages that industrial productivity is increased and a better trained work force is provided.

There have been a number of practical problems in the administration of this program, which should be corrected in any new and expanded legislation. However, the concept and approach have been enthusiastically supported by those who have been directly involved.

I should be pleased to review various aspects of this program with members of your staff and encourage you to consider this approach.

Enclosed are typical cost calculations and selected information provided by local CETA offices.

Very truly yours,



Arthur S. Obermayer

aso/mcn  
enclosures

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 12, 1976

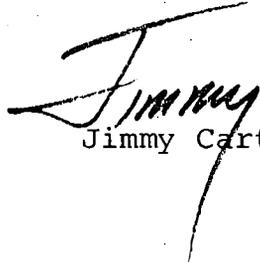
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Oliva  
14524 S. W. 80th Street  
Miami, Florida 331831

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Oliva:

Thank you for your card. I am sending along a copy of my answers to the Energy Action Committee questionnaire. I hope this answers your questions.

If you need anything else, please do not hesitate to write. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

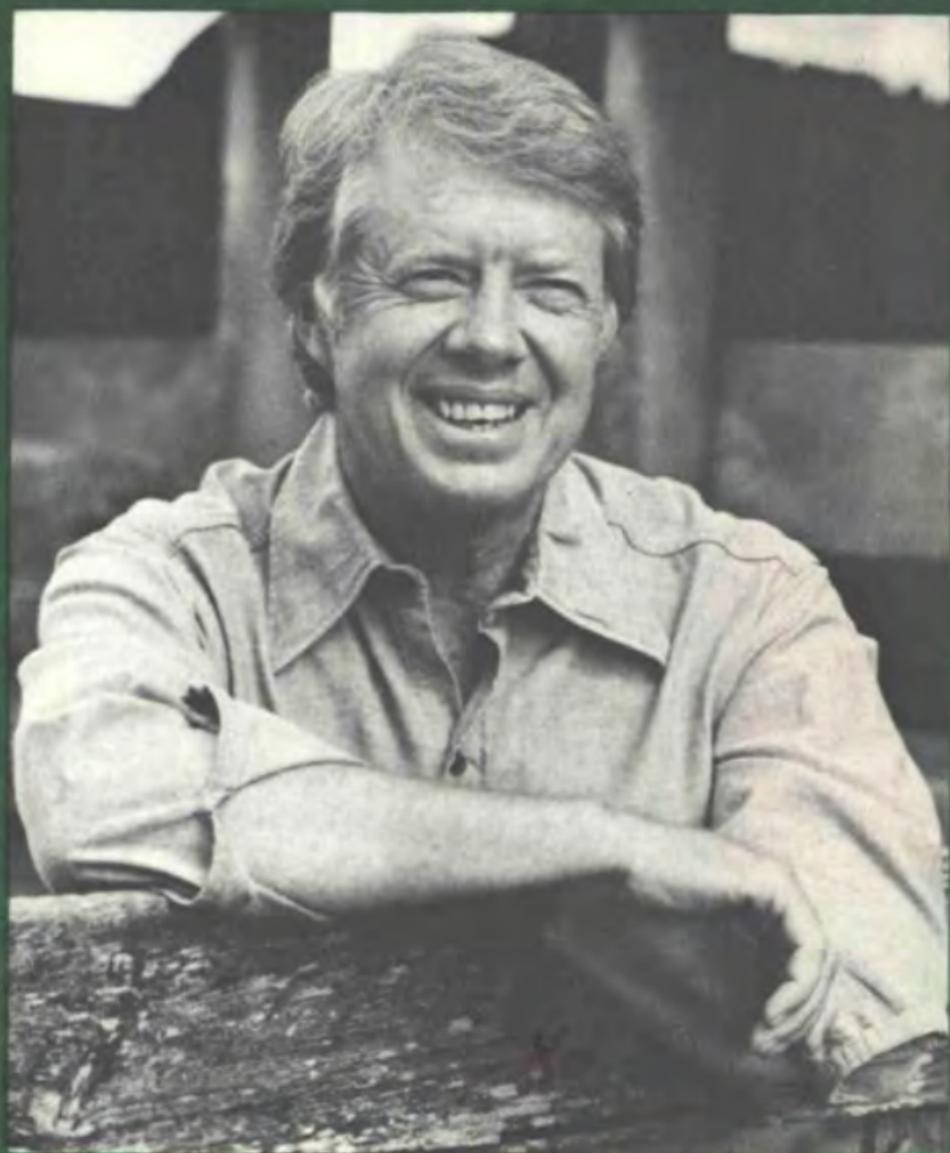
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P.O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Georgia 30301 404/897-7100

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**VOTE FOR  
JIMMY CARTER  
FOR PRESIDENT  
FLORIDA  
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY  
MARCH 9**

**HELP JIMMY CARTER HELP AMERICA  
REMEMBER TO VOTE MARCH 9**

Before we can address  
endorsement cards we must  
have information on Mr.  
Carter's specific position on  
breaking up the major  
integrated oil companies.

MR. & MRS. A. G. OLIVA  
14524 S. W. 80 ST.  
MIAMI, FLA. 33183

Thank you.

Chp send  
Towa  
ad.

FRANCIS  
PARKMAN  
AMERICAN  
HISTORIAN  
U.S. POSTAGE



FRANCIS  
PARKMAN  
AMERICAN  
HISTORIAN  
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PARKMAN  
AMERICAN  
HISTORIAN  
U.S. POSTAGE



Carter Headquarters  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga. 30301

May 19, 1976

H. Richard Obermanns  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Case Western Reserve Univ.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Mr. Obermanns:

Thank you for your card. I am sending along a summary of my position on many issues of importance.

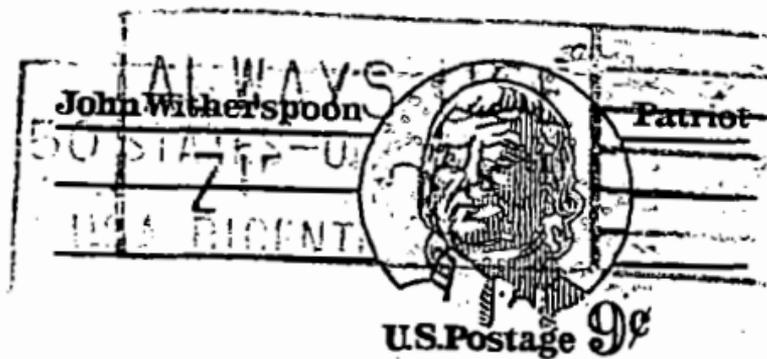
In the primaries so far it has been shown that my support has come from all segments of the Democratic Party. I believe, with my nomination, the Democratic Party will unite behind me and with me.

If you need anything further, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

JC:al



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Jimmy Carter for President  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

80

March 7, 1976

Dear Mr. Carter:

3/17

I would like to receive some information about your positions on what you consider to be the major issues facing the country today, and your formula for re-uniting the disparate elements of the Democratic Party. Thank you.

v.

*H. Richard Obermann*

H. Richard Obermanns  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Case Western Reserve Univ.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

July 8, 1976

Congressman Richard L. Ottinger  
240 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ottinger:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 2, 1976.

The first three topics which you raised in your letter are matters of importance to this campaign.

As you are undoubtedly aware, Governor Carter has repeatedly talked about the need for comprehensive tax reform, as well as public financing of Congressional campaigns, and has stressed the need to put greater emphasis on both conservation and renewable resources of energy.

I hope that we have the opportunity to work together to bring some of these policies about.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat  
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

RICHARD L. OTTINGER  
24TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

240 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
(202) 225-6506

COMMITTEES:  
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN  
COMMERCE  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
10 FISKE PLACE  
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(914) 699-2866  
271 NORTH AVENUE  
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK 10801  
(914) 235-5600  
180 SOUTH BROADWAY  
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK 10605  
(914) 428-3040

July 2, 1976

Dear Mr. Eisenstat:

Three critical issues which I think can be carried, but only if Mr. Carter pursues them as part of his initial program presented to Congress, are:

1. Public financing of Congressional campaigns
2. Tax restructuring
3. Energy policy restructuring to emphasize conservation and renewable resources (solar, geothermal, wind, ocean gradients, recycling, biomass, etc.) and de-emphasize capital-intensive, environmentally hazardous exploitation such as nuclear and synthetics. On this latter subject, which is my specialty in Congress, I enclose the results of several studies you should consider and may want to examine.\*
4. Another topic long-overdue for consideration is a four year term for Members of the House.

Many thanks for your consideration of these matters.

Sincerely,

*Richard L. Ottinger*

Richard L. Ottinger

Mr. Stu Eisenstat  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

\* Also, if you recognize in this field to create a separate Department of Energy, you should also create a separate Department of Environment. NOT sure there as some have suggested

August 26, 1976

Mr. Thomas Oxnard, Jr.  
E. F. Hutton and Company, Inc.  
One Battery Park Plaza  
New York, New York 10004

Dear Mr. Oxnard:

Jody Powell has forwarded your inquiry about Governor Carter's position on free markets in basic commodities to me for treatment. At the present time Governor Carter has not developed a stance on this subject, although he will study the concept and its economic effects in depth in the future.

Your support is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jasinowski  
National Issues and Policies

JJ/mg

September 27, 1976

John B. Oakes  
Editorial Page Editor  
The New York Times  
229 West 43d St.  
New York, N.Y., 10036

To the Editor:

On Sunday, September 26, 1976, a letter to the editor entitled "What Modest Defense Cuts Can Do" appeared. It was written by David Howard of West Point, N.Y. In this letter, Mr. Howard chides "liberals" for proposing even modest cuts in defense spending of \$5-\$7 billion a year. He implies that to cut defense spending by even a modest amount, we would have to either reduce the number of men and women in uniform; reduce the size of the civilian complement working for defense; reduce the amount of money spent in the procurement of modern weapons or reduce the benefits and pay of our defense department personnel. I totally disagree that any of the above would have to be implemented in order to cut defense spending.

The United States simply does not have the economic power in relation to its major European allies and Japan that it had twenty or even ten years ago, yet it maintains the same troop strength abroad as it did ten years ago. I suggest that we cut defense spending by asking our allies, particularly West Germany and Japan to pay a certain percent of the cost of maintaining American military personnel stationed on their territories. For a while, West Germany was contributing \$1.1 billion per year for the maintenance of our military personnel, but in a recent meeting with Chancellor Schmidt, President Ford told him that it was no longer necessary for his government to contribute even this pittance toward the maintenance of our 200,000 troops in his country. This \$1.1 billion a year should not have been eliminated. It should have been adjusted upward to reflect not only the increased cost of living, but the decreased value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the German mark. Since 1970, the U.S. dollar has declined 41% against the German mark and 20% against the Japanese yet while we are paying for American military personnel abroad with our devalued dollar. The economies of West Germany, Holland, Norway, Denmark and Japan are much stronger than our own at present. By asking our allies to pay at least a percentage of the cost of maintaining these troops, we would not only reduce defense spending but at the same time help to redress our balance of payments deficit. This would strengthen the U.S. dollar on international money markets and help reduce inflation at home.

Respectfully yours,

*Ronald C. Monticone*

Ronald C. Monticone, Ph.D.  
946 Midland Road  
Oradell, New Jersey, 07649  
201-265-9054

6-16-74

The Stuart Eizenstadt  
Center for President  
May 1976  
Atlanta GA

Dear Mr. Eizenstadt.

At the suggestion of Les  
Hyman I am sending a  
memo which I originally  
prepared for the Carter  
campaign through Prof  
Richard Gardner of the Columbia  
Law School.

I have found, though,  
that only by sitting down with  
someone and going through  
my techniques in person

①

Can my technique really be conveyed. If after reading the memo and perhaps further discussing this with Les Hyman you are interested in pursuing it I'd be glad to come to Atlanta to try it with you so you can judge whether it might be of help to Governor Carter.

I would emphasize, of course, that my method only concerns reading from a text and not speaking ex tempore since, concerning the latter, Governor Carter seems scarcely to need any

help.

Please excuse my  
handwriting but I'm on  
vacation in New England.  
My office\*, however, knows  
my schedule and where I  
can be reached at any  
time.

Cordially

Jeffrey O'Connell

University of Illinois  
San Idios

Champaign IL

61820

tel 217/333-2499

\* Mrs. Rita Grider (tel 217/333-6066)