Correspondence – P-Q

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Mr Jimmy Carter

As a man interested in the future of our country, is it not necessary to point to the investment we have in our youth to fulfill their role of future leadership. It is sad indeed to see what has happened and what is happening, in education today because of the social experiments being forced on our school systems.

Because of this concern, I feel I must ask how you will address yourself to the following:

1. Do you consider the question of forced busing an issue? Explain?
2. Have you supported those who are working to end forced busing?
3. Will you give us more lip service than action on the matter of forced busing?

Sincerely,
V. L. Benson

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

July 8, 1976

Mr. Nathaniel J. Parish
Raymond, Parish & Pine, Inc.
555 White Plains Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

Dear Mr. Parish:

Thank you for your letter of June 15,1976 and your offer to serve on the task force on housing and community development.

We would be very pleased to add you to this task force and, in addition, would like you to immediately begin work if you have the time on any area of the housing field which you would like to cover.

I will have Harry Schwartz, our task force director, contact you directly about an assignment.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

cc: Mr. Harry Schwartz

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

Raymond, Parish & Pine, Inc.
555 White Plains Road Tarrytown, New York 10591 (914) 631-9003 (212) 365-2666

GEORGE M. RAYMOND, A.I.P., A.I.A.
NATHANIEL J. PARISH, P.E., A.I.P.
SAMUEL W. PINE, A.I.P.

BERNARD J. BULLER, P.E., A.I.P.
EDITH LANDAU LITT, A.I.P.
WILLIAM R. LUCAS, A.I.P.
WILLIAM R. McGRATH, P.E.
KURT MOHR, A.I.P.
ROBERT L. PLAVNICK, A.I.P.
EDWARD J. RYBCZYK
HARVEY SCHWARTZ, A.I.P.
DANIEL SHUSTER, A.I.P.
STUART I. TURNER, A.I.P.
MICHAEL WEINER, A.I.P.

June 15, 1976

Mr. Stewart Eisenstat
Carter for President Committee
Post Office Box #1976
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Eisenstat:

At Leon Weiner's request, I am enclosing a copy of my resume and also a biographical sketch which appeared a while back in a business publication.

I am honored that my name has been suggested for the Task Force on Housing and Community Development and would be happy to serve on it.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you should require any additional information.

I very much look forward to the possibility of helping Mr. Carter as I do believe the nation needs some new leadership, most particularly, in the housing and community development field.

Sincerely,

Nathaniel J. Parish

Nathaniel J. Parish

NJP:jm

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Leon N. Weiner

RESUME

NATHANIEL J. PARISH, A.I.P., P.E.

Office: Raymond, Parish & Pine, Inc.
555 White Plains Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591
(914) 631-9003

Home: 28 Morgan Place
White Plains,
New York 10605
(914) 948-8758

Education & Registration

Undergraduate - City College of New York - Civil Engineering

Graduate - Columbia University School of Architecture - Urban Planning and Housing

Full member - American Institute of Planners

Licensed Professional Engineer, New York State

Professional

Currently Executive Vice President of multi-disciplinary consulting firm, Raymond, Parish & Pine, Inc., with offices in Tarrytown, New York; Hamden, Connecticut; Washington, D.C.; Camden, New Jersey; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Member of firm since 1959. Have performed and supervised broad variety of planning and development projects for governmental, quasi-public, nonprofit, and private clients with concentration on projects in north-eastern and middle-Atlantic states. Clients have included cities, towns, villages, counties, state agencies, federal agencies, and private developers. Projects have involved: various assisted and non-assisted housing complexes; urban renewal, model cities, community development programs; transportation programs; zoning; land use; historic pre-servation; and environmental analyses.

Previous professional experience includes work with New York City Planning Commission, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and several private engineering organizations.

Professional Affiliations & Awards

Member of Executive Committee and Board of Directors, National Housing Conference, Inc.

Chairman of Legislative Committee, New York State Association of Renewal and Housing Officials, Inc.

Served on a number of national technical committees of the National Association of Housing and Renewal Officials

Past Chairman of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York Metropolitan Chapter, Planning Division

Legislative Committee Builders Institute of Westchester County (New York)

1973 Outstanding Service Award, National Housing Conference, Inc.

1975 "Engineer of the Year Award," New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Westchester County Chapter

1976 Special Award, New York State Association of Renewal and Housing Officials, Inc.

Supervising Principal for planning of New Community, Wilton, Delaware, which won planning and design awards from the Greater Wilmington Development Corporation; House and Home; and Better Homes and Gardens

Other

Civil Service Examiner Panel for planning and development positions for New York City

Lecturer, Planning and Design, Pratt Institute Graduate School of Urban and Regional Planning

Guest lecturer in planning and design at University of Pennsylvania School of Planning; Pace Institute; and University of Connecticut

Articles for numerous professional journals; panelist at various professional and governmental conferences

Personal

Born: June 10, 1931, New York

Military Service: 1953-55 as First Lieutenant, U.S. Air Force, with principal duty as Assistant Installation Officer, Manzano Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Married, 3 children

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

June 22, 1976

Orme W. Phelps
Claremont Men's College
Bauer Center
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Phelps:

I have received your letter, and I appreciate your advice on unemployment.

Your friendship and support are very valuable to me, and I will do my best to deserve your confidence. Thank you again for your advice.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

JC/sc

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

Dear ~~Friend,~~ Mr. Phelps

I have received your letter, and I appreciate your advice. on unemployment.

I regret that the volume of mail and my extensive travel schedule prevent my answering in a more personal way.

Your friendship and support are very valuable to me, and I will do my best to deserve your confidence. Thank you again for your advice

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

JC/mw

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

GAU

17

Claremont Men's College

Bauer Center, Claremont, California 91711

Telephone (714) 626-8511

Department of Economics

June 10, 1976

Hon. James Earl Carter
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

ear Governor Carter:

My sincere congratulations on your magnificent primary campaign and a small taken of appreciation which I wish could be much more. However, instead I shall submit an idea or two which might be useful in the days ahead. It concerns UNEMPLOYMENT, which will surely be a major issue.

First, I offer a mild warning in re the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which seems on its way to be the Democratic platform plank on re-employment. As one who has been studying this matter for 35 years, I suggest very strongly that the H-H bill will not do the job. It would have been fine 40 years ago, but times are very different now. Unfortunately, Senator Humphrey is an unreconstructed New Dealer (1930s style) and apparently thinks that what was good for us in 1936 is still good for us in 1976. That is one of the reasons - the main one, in fact - why the Senator was intuitive enough to stay out of the primaries. He is out of date. A new approach is needed, in policy as well as manpower.

The unemployment we have now will not yield to straight compensatory fiscal policy (deficit spending), as President Ford will soon be finding out. It (unemployment) is compounded by several relatively new factors, which, if not changed or offset in some manner, will keep it pretty high for a long time to come. To be specific, it is going to be very difficult to get the figure down to 6 per cent again if the following four influences continue to bear on the labor market: 1) expansion of the labor force through Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity, 2) elimination of jobs via automation and other technological factors, 3) job avoidance due to unemployment compensation, welfare, food stamps, and other gratuities, and 4) high and rigid wage rates at both ends of the wage scale. In addition, I shall also mention a statistical factor - inclusion in the labor force and therefore in the unemployment figures of the 16- and 17-year-olds.

The net result of the above factors - and all of them are now in effect and will probably continue - is to add from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million to the jobless total, or to raise it by roughly the same percentages. Thus, it is probably fair to say that around 2 per cent of the present 7.3 per cent (official figure for May, 1976) is accounted for by such institutional factors and will not be reduced by additional federal spending. The remainder - 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent - is a reasonable total for the normal frictional, seasonal, and structural out-of-work averages. <u>Conclusion</u>: We will probably have to learn to live with considerably higher unemployment than in the past rather than reverse the policies now keeping it up. There is nothing wrong with this, but it will mean educating the electorate to its implications.

In slightly more detail, the four factors are:

1. Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity. These programs of the Federal Government are designed to and are bringing into the labor market people - women, Blacks, Chicanos, Orientals, and American Indians - who would not otherwise be searching for jobs. They (the policies) are liberal, humane, and have been effective in eliminating discrimination. Nevertheless, the newcomers attracted to the job market do not thereby create the jobs they look for - not immediately, at any rate - and the result is to add to the unemployed. This does not necessarily mean that the policies should be abandoned, but allowance should be made for their impact on unemployment.

2. Automation, Computerization, and Technological Advance. This is the substitution of capital for labor, one of the oldest and most traditional methods of holding costs down. It increases efficiency, raises productivity and output, and is highly desirable. Nevertheless, once the investment effect of creating the capital instruments (the technology, the computers, etc.) has passed, we are left with whole areas of routine factory, service, and agricultural jobs wiped out,—the precise jobs that new entrants into the labor market traditionally have started with. This helps to explain the high unemployment rates in the 16-21 age groups, the pile-up of joblessness among the teenagers. It has been encouraged by Federal tax programs which permitted fast write-offs of expenditures for capital equipment. There is nothing wrong with technological advance, but we should not disregard its effects upon employment nor expect them to go away soon.

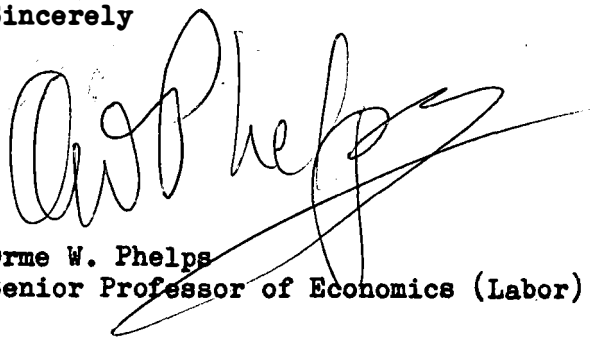
3. Unemployment Compensation, Welfare, etc. There has never been a time when the government (at all levels) has been more generous to its indigents and its unfortunates. There has never been a time when it was more possible to subsist (with a modicum of comfort in many cases) without being employed. Unemployment compensation runs 65 weeks in some states, and pays more than $150 a week maximum in some states. Welfare formulas for large families add up to more than a single wage earner at the minimum wage receives in take-home pay. It is literally unheard-of for someone on Unemployment compensation to be denied continuance because he or she refused available work, and the "UC vacation" is a matter of common knowledge. And so on. These policies may well have the approval of the public generally, and certainly have proved to be very hard to moderate or eliminate. Perhaps they should not be. However, their effects in keeping the unemployment rate higher than it would be in their absence should not be disregarded.

4. High and Rigid Wage Rates at Both Ends of the Wage Scale. The Federal minimum wage and many related state minima bear most heavily on the new entrants to the labor market, the high school graduates looking for their first jobs. This is where the unemployment rates are highest. The high minimum wage and the exclusion from the job market in heavy industry until age 18 add many thousands to the total out of work. At the other end of the scale, as in the construction industry, union rates are pricing the workers out of the market and helping to hold down housing starts. Here the "prevailing wage" rule of the Bacon-Davis and the Walsh-Healy Acts have a stultifying effect on heavy construction. At both ends of the scale, Federal policies are influential and might well be moderated.

Finally, I mention the fact that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' definition of the labor force sets a minimum of age 16, and the maximum unemployment rates are always found among the 16- and 17-year-olds. Most of these teenagers are still in high school and during the school year the great majority of them are looking for part-time work only. Few of them are heads of households, mainstays of family units, or even supporting themselves. Their inclusion in the labor force therefore distorts the unemployment total upwards, whereas their lack of work is often largely irrelevant. It would be a simple matter for the BLS to change its definition to age 18 and older and bring it more into line with the facts of working life.

My very best wishes, Governor, in the campaign ahead. I shall vote for you as will my wife and we will do all we can to influence others to do the same. I have the utmost confidence in your success in the election and in your coming Administration.

Sincerely



Orme W. Phelps
Senior Professor of Economics (Labor)

P:p

Issue

June 22, 1976

Mr. Orin Kramer
Task Force Coordinator of Jimmy Carter
PO Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Kramer:

I have just read the article in Newsweek about Jimmy Carter's issue statement task forces. If there is still room, I should very much like to serve on one involving higher education.

I am currently a Research Analyst with the California Postsecondary Education Commission, the statewide agency responsible for planning and coordinating higher education. The late seventies are obviously a critical time for colleges and universities as they seek to adjust to lowered expectations and limited resources. Responsible and intelligent federal policies are vital to this adjustment if our institutions are to continue to offer mass, quality education. I believe it is necessary for Governor Carter to have information and opinions from California, a state which enrolls 10% of all postsecondary students in the nation and has a postsecondary budget over $3 billion. Our state unfortunately is facing many of the problems now which all states have or will soon, so that California must be a leader in meeting challenges. This is the task for the Postsecondary Education Commission, and I am particularly anxious to share my views and offer whatever assistance is needed. I will, of course, work for Governor Carter in any capacity here in California, but I believe that I could be of most service on one of your task forces.

My background has been an intimate association of teaching and politics. I was raised in a political family in New Mexico and have been active in Presidential campaigns since 1960. I served in several capacities in student government as an undergraduate, including the Student Lobby in Santa Fe. As a graduate student, I was chairman of the Vietnam Moratorium Day, President of the Graduate Student Government, a member of the University President's Special Advisory Committee, and recently a member of the powerful Academic Planning and Policy Committee at the University of California at Davis. I am currently a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and the California Tax Reform Association.

I have supported Governor Carter strongly since his race in New Hampshire. What drew me to his candidacy was his morally sensitive view on abortion. I agree that women must have certain rights over their bodies and under certain circumstances have the right to end the life of the fetus. I also oppose any

constitutional amendments on the subject. On the other hand, the miracle of seeing my daughter's birth nine months ago and watching her grow has given me a sense of the ominous responsibility of deciding, as her mother and I had to, whether to allow her to live during the early months of pregnancy. One makes decisions of that magnitude with fear and trembling, not casually. I believe that Governor Carter's views in this regard not only parallel mine, but reflect a profound sensitivity for the rights of all parties concerned.

I have enclosed a curriculum vitae, some examples of my writing relevant to politics, a draft statement on an important educational issue in California on which I am currently working, and a snapshot.

I would appreciate the opportunity to play as large a role in the Carter campaign as my abilities and other responsibilities allow. I believe I can bring to the campaign a perspective which reflects the genuine concerns about our nation which so divided us during the late sixties and have not yet been solved, with political responsibility which comes from active participation in political affairs.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Cordially,

Bill Pickens

William H. Pickens
1303 Monarch Lane
Davis, California 95616

cc: Governor Jimmy Carter
Paula Watson
Joseph Califano

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

June 30, 1976

Mr. William H. Pickens
1303 Monarch Lane
Davis, California 95616

Dear Mr. Pickens:

Thank you for your letter of June 22, 1976.

We are continuing to seek new ideas with respect to higher education, and I would appreciate receiving any thoughts you might want to put on paper about policy in this area.

Thank you for your interest, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Orin S. Kramer
National Task Force Director

OSK:dan

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

Issues

22 June 1976

To Edward Pavlik

I appreciate your letter and your support for my candidacy.

I am enclosing two statements that may be of interest to you. The speech before the Student National Medical Association will give some indication of my views on basic health care; and the one-page sheet is a brief presentation of my views on the relationship between the government and the scientific community.

Your friendship is valuable to me, and I hope I can count on your active support as we move toward the November election.

I will do my best to deserve your confidence.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

JC:mmc

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

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS · 524 BURRILL HALL · URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801
PHYSIOLOGY: (217) ~~333-1735~~ 333-7585 · BIOPHYSICS: (217) 333-1630 333-9789

5/16/76

Dear Mr. Carter;

I am very interested in your progress toward the American Presidency. I have been unable to extract your views on American science from the newspapers or news "peeriodicals". I know that you are currently very busy with the rigors of the political campaign, but I would certainly appreciate some description of your view on national commitment to bioscience and programs dealing with basic research and basic health.

I currently support your candidacy from my position as private citizen; in addition I would truly like to be able to endorse you as a scientist. Should such an endorsement be possible I would be most willing to solicit support for you among other life scientists. I thank you in advance for your considerations.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Pavlik

Edward J. Pavlik, P.h.D.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

July 23, 1976

Mr. Walter M. Phillips, Jr.
404 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you very much for your letter offering your help on issues relating to criminal law. Unfortunately, all of our campaign staff positions are presently filled, and we cannot offer jobs to anyone at the present time. We will, however, keep your letter on file and should any vacancy occur for a criminal law specialist, we will give your application careful consideration.

We would appreciate receiving any thoughts you may have on the specific criminal law-related subjects you describe in your letter.

Thank you for your kind words and thoughts on Governor Carter's candidacy and for your support.

Sincerely,

Stuart E. Eizenstat

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues & Policy Director

SEE/stc

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

Noel -
job request
Task force,
maybe?
DEM

Issues

May 12, 1976

Mr. Hamilton Jordan
Campaign Manager
Jimmy Carter for President
Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Jordan,

I am writing you to let you know that I am available in the coming months to assist the Carter campaign by offering advice or preparing position papers (or whatever else you might deem appropriate) on issues relating to criminal law.

From April 1974 through March 1976, I was the Special Prosecutor in Philadelphia responsible for investigating and prosecuting police and official corruption. My dismissal from that position last March 31st occurred under circumstances which many, including the Philadelphia Inquirer, found reminiscent of Nixon's Saturday night massacre. It was apparent that our investigations of certain high ranking state legislators caused a tremendous amount of pressure to be brought to bear on Governor Shapp to get rid of me.

In April, just after my dismissal, Jimmy Carter came to Pennsylvania to campaign for the primary here, and he immediately eschewed the support of the various political bosses and their machine organizations in this state. Since I had been fired by Governor Shapp who represents the state organization, and since I had been an antagonist of Mayor Rizzo for two years (we indicted two of his top aides), I was particularly pleased at Governor Carter's stance; it also reaffirmed my initial impression of him. Accordingly, the week before the Pennsylvania primary I made a substantial financial contribution to the Carter campaign. In addition, after examining Governor Carter's position on the subject with which I am most familiar, criminal justice and particularly law enforcement, I released a statement to the news media saying I was endorsing Jimmy Carter for President.

Since graduating from law school in 1966, my entire professional career has been as a prosecutor on both the federal and state level. The first two years were spent as an Assistant District Attorney in Philadelphia, then five and one-half years as an Assistant United States Attorney in New York (the last two years as Chief of the Narcotics Unit) and finally two years as Special Prosecutor back in Philadelphia.

As a result of my nine and one-half years experience as a prosecutor, I have come to feel strongly that the administration of criminal justice is an extremely vital area of American life, because it directly affects so many people in such a profound and significant way. However, the complexity of the issues involved also make it a subject that is greatly misunderstood by the public, despite the amount of media coverage criminal matters tend to receive. For example, while fighting to prevent a bill from becoming law in Pennsylvania that would have outlawed virtually all electronic surveillance by law enforcement, I found that many people, even sophisticated lawyers, had little real understanding of the issues involved. The disturbing result was that it was easy for proponents of the bill to employ impassioned but illogical rhetoric in support of their position.

I believe that I could be of assistance in providing ideas and advice on many of the criminal law issues that will confront the candidates in the months before the nomination and election. I wholeheartedly share Governor Carter's views when it comes to preventing any political considerations from intruding in law enforcement and criminal justice matters, as, for example, the selection of judges. I have some suggestions for improving the substantive federal criminal law in certain areas (narcotics, gun control, bribery and extortion, for example), as well as for increasing the efficiency of federal law enforcement agencies that are so bureaucratically structured.

Basically, I believe that in the wake of Watergate and other recent revelations regarding law enforcement, this country needs strong moral leadership so that the criminal justice system can preserve its integrity, and so that law enforcement can do the job expected of it. Because I believe Jimmy Carter can provide this leadership, I will continue to support him, and, because I know the complexities of the issues involved in the area of criminal justice, I am prepared to assist in his campaign.

Former United States Senator Joseph S. Clark has informed me that he has also written to you concerning the availability of my services.

Sincerely,

Walter Phillips

Walter M. Phillips, Jr.
404 Spruce St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

(215) WA3-3174

RAI CORPORATION
ITALIAN RADIO TV SYSTEM

RENATO M. PACHETTI
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

file

July 22, 1976

Mr. Stuart Eizenstat
Carter Campaign
Post Office Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

On behalf of RAI - TV, I would like to thank you very much for the highly appreciated interview you gave to Mr. Franco Biancacci, the producer of our documentary on the American Presidential Elections.

This two hour long special program is scheduled to be broadcast in Italy, in the fall, with the purpose of explaining to the Italian public the American electoral process and to introduce to the viewers Governor Jimmy Carter, who is still a rather unknown candidate although he is the most dominant figure of this election year.

Your observations, based on your personal knowledge and your special position among the associates of Governor Carter, will be an invaluable asset to the program.

Mr. Biancacci asked me to thank you and Mrs. Eizenstat especially for devoting to him some of your very busy time in New York.

We are grateful to you for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Renato M. Pachetti

Renato M. Pachetti

RMP:mw

1350 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS • NEW YORK, NY 10019 • TELEPHONE: 212/757-6987

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

File

July 28, 1976

Mr. Thomas Pepper
Hudson Institute
Quaker Ridge Road
Croton on Hudson, New York 10520

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for your letter and for sending the research paper on The Balance of Power in the Asia-Pacific Region. I certainly do remember you, and am more appreciative now that ever of you and others who had early confidence in the seriousness of our campaign.

Congratulations on your new job with the Hudson Institute. I have forwarded your paper to our Issues Director, Stuart Eizenstat, for his use.

Sincerely,

Jody Powell

Joseph L. Powell, Jr.
Press Secretary

JLPjr/cc

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

MICHAEL BOWEN MITCHELL
A. DWIGHT PETTIT
CLIFTON J. GORDY, JR.

MITCHELL & PETTIT
LAW OFFICES
SUITE 3700
222 ST. PAUL STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

AREA CODE 301
539-5820

July 21, 1976

File

Hamilton Jordan
Campaign Director
Jimmy Carter for President
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Hamilton,

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I forwarded to Governor Carter. Although I am sure at this time, that he is receiving millions of pieces of correspondence, congratulatory and otherwise, I hope that you will find the aforementioned letter important enough to bring to his attention.

Sincerely,

A. Dwight Pettit
Maryland Co-Chairman
Jimmy Carter for President

ADP/ifc

Enc.

MITCHELL & PETTIT

MICHAEL BOWEN MITCHELL
A. DWIGHT PETTIT
CLIFTON J. GORDY, JR.

LAW OFFICES
SUITE 3700
222 ST. PAUL STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

AREA CODE 301
539-5820

July 21, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
One Woodland Drive
Plains, Georgia 31780

Dear Governor Carter:

Congratulations on your nomination as the Democratic Presidential nominee. The nomination and your acceptance speech truly will be two of the most memorable occasions of my life. However, very briefly Governor, I would like to take this opportunity, if I may, to make an observation and offer a small bit of advice.

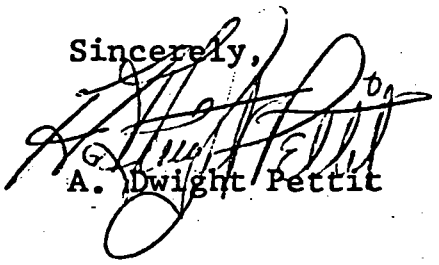
Naturally, being black and having been a civil rights activist, Plaintiff and more recently, a trial attorney very much engaged in constitutional and civil rights litigation, I have been swelled with pride in recent weeks, to hear you speak so profoundly on issues concerning blacks, the poor and the disadvantaged; especially since I had been telling people all along, that the things you are now getting national media coverage for, are the things that you have always stood for. However, the mood of the country and the beginning vibrations I receive from my contacts with the white community, lead me to believe that too much verbal attention to those issues at the present time could be somewhat dangerous in creating a possible backlash. The mood of the country in 1976 is very much conservative in racial areas and although I think it necessary that you address those issues, to show your commitment and concern, as well as to motivate a large black turnout, I do feel, however, that a too aggressive concentration in those areas, prior to your election could add considerable fuel to the Republican nominee, by allowing the Republicans to paint you as a champion of black causes, (which is not the most popular position for the time).

Being a fighter for equal rights all of my life makes this type of advice extremely difficult for me to offer. However, I do feel that your election as President is so important for the cause of civil rights, to blacks, the poor and the disadvantaged, as well as the nation; that if you were to move too far into this area, that you might at this time, be taking an unnecessary political risk. (Especially since in my opinion,

you have made commitments adequate to carry the black vote, overwhelmingly). For example, Congressman Parren J. Mitchell, a very active black politician, called yesterday and advised that he was ready to stomp the black areas of this State on your behalf.

However, on the other hand, I would not advise you to suddenly become silent on the aforementioned issues, but to be careful and keep them in the tone of your nomination speech, by referring to human rights, employment, health care and justice. Again, I hope these unsolicited comments are acceptable to you.

Sincerely,



A. Dwight Pettit

ADP/ifc

cc: Hamilton Jordan
Campaign Director

Ben Brown
Deputy Campaign Co-ordinator

Peter Bourne
Assistant Campaign Director

BAKER INDUSTRIES

Wells Fargo Armored Service Corporation
P. O. Box 4313, Atlanta, Georgia 30302
(404) 394-7120

July 15, 1976

File

Mrs. Dot Padgett
1784 Peachtree Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Dot:

As Catholic volunteer workers in Governor Carter's campaign, who have, since early 1976, been as active as our current business and home demands allow, my wife, Mary Ann, and I are seriously concerned about the much discussed possibility that failure to obtain a large share of the vote of our fellow Church members could significantly impair the Governor's November election success.

Even in consideration of possible media overstatement of this problem, we do not believe that the concern regarding the Catholic block is misplaced:

* My wife and I lived for five years in Cleveland, Ohio. During these past months, on the occasions of visits back to that area, we have been confronted with strong resistance by many of our friends based solely on Governor Carter's Southern Baptist heritage.

* On returning to the Cleveland area as a part of the Ohio Primary "peanut brigade", my wife again was met with strong opposition, particularly in the ethnic blue-collar areas, relative to the Governor's religion and his position on separation of Church and State.

* In my travels in the east over these past months, as a labor lawyer and the Director of Personnel for my Company I have had the occasion to deal with a number of representatives of labor, business and government. Seeing my "peanut pin", the talk often turned to the campaign. In a good number of cases, these people, after having all other questions satisfactorily answered, often based opposition they had to the Carter Campaign on Mr. Carter's religion, his position relative to abortion and that regarding aid to private educational institutions.

* Of course, the speaker who nominated Mrs. McCormick on the evening of July 14 used his speech as a national forum to inflame those persons having concerns similar to those that have been described above.

Accordingly, and in the strongest possible terms, we urge the immediate formation of a grassroots "Catholics for Carter" movement that would focus upon the following areas:

A. Based on his already published position statements, cause to be prepared clearly constructed memoranda relative to the Church/State, Aid to Private Schools, Abortion and other issues for use specifically with the Catholic voting element.

B. Active laymen in the Church who are engaged in Church related activities (such as CCD, Cursillio, K of C, Catholic Lawyers Guild, etc.) should be recruited to serve in efforts with fellow Church members, locally, regionally, and nationally. Their role would be to give witness as to support for the Governor and their reasons why, via telephone and letter-writing campaigns, including letters to newspapers and magazines.

C. Church ministers (priests, nuns and other religious) should be recruited to conduct similar person-to-person campaigns among their fellow ministers. The spill-over/multiplier effect on the laity would be an added benefit.

D. Media efforts should be directed toward the publication of the aforementioned memoranda in Catholic newspapers and magazines.

E. Appearances on Catholic/oriented radio and television programs should be sought in order to present these same positions.

F. Letters should be prepared and distributed to Catholic voters urging their support of Governor Carter, the letters to be signed by a "blue-ribbon" panel of prominent Catholic lay and ministerial persons, much like the letters aimed at the Jewish vote prior to the Florida Primary.

Of course, the use of volunteer time and efforts in the planning, development, and execution of the foregoing would be essential in order that the program would be successful and economically conducted. And, needless-to-say, any assistance we could provide in such an effort would be willingly and enthusiastically provided.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit these suggestions for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Tim

Timothy W. Hughes
435 Rock Creek Drive
Roswell, Georgia 30075
992-2946

jm

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

Jim,

Thank you for your letter concerning the campaign and the Cathedral situation -

You certainly have a clear picture of the problems needed to meet these problems.

These suggestions will be placed in the right hands to insure implementation and also your willingness to help

Thanks!
Bert Lodgett

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

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER
324 C Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 547-6500

April 1, 1976

Mr. Palevsky -

I heard recently that you are now perceived to be less interested in Jimmy Carter than you were a few months ago. The story went that you thought it was good to support Carter as a hurt-Wallace candidate, but that with Wallace down there's no longer a need to be so enthusiastic about Carter.

That story may be as mixed up as most of the other political gossip that floats around this town, but I wanted to let you know that, from my point of view anyway, Carter is by far the best candidate. He is the only one running who has shown a genuine respect for information, who is truly thoughtful about the energy issues that we consider to be most important, and who is independent of both the AFL-CIO and the oil/coal/utility industries.

I realize that deciding who to support is a very personal thing, and that you may have reasons that are, for you, perfectly valid ones for supporting a different candidate. But if you have any doubts about Carter over his energy positions, please let me know, because I feel very strongly about the superiority of Carter's views in that area, and I'd like to have a chance to make sure that you understand why I feel that way.

There are great numbers of supposedly thoughtful and liberal people in Washington who have had a knee-jerk reaction against Carter. It is amazing to see how Washington types react against someone who isn't a member of their club. And it is almost funny to see some political operators (and I'm afraid I'd have to include the Energy Action Committee here), who have no real foundation of either political or substantive information in the energy area, being critical of Carter's energy policies.

A trip to California may be necessary for me in the next few weeks, and if it happens I'll let you know.

Regards,

Joe

Joe Browder

JBB

ps: enclosed is a copy of our budget for the next year, in case you known anyone who feels so restricted by the campaign gift limitations that they have a compulsion to give more money away during this season.

Jimmy

May 13, 1980

Mr. Craig Steven Plummer
7674 Ginnala Court
Cincinnati, Ohio 45243

Dear Mr. Plummer:

Thank you very much for your kind words of support and for your contribution.

As you may know, I am personally opposed to abortion. As shown by my record in Georgia, I favor strong and accessible family planning services. I believe the need for abortions can be greatly minimized by such improved family planning services. I do not support an amendment to change the Supreme Court's decision.

I have not yet forumulated a position on juvenile rights but do feel it is an important question to which I plan to give study in the future.

I appreciate your support. Please feel free to write again if you have further questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

JIMMY CARTER

JC:alb

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

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Issues
3/16

7674 Ginnala Court
Cincinnati, Ohio; 45243
March 9, 1976

Dear Mr. Carter,

My name is Craig Plummer and I am a Democrate. I have been following your 1976 campaign. I find that you are very sure that you will win the 1976 election. I am with you all the way. I would like you to send me your position paper on abortion and the rights of a juvenile. What I mean is your feelings on, should teenagers have juvenile or adult rights.

Yours truly

Craig Plummer

Mr. Craig Steven Plummer

25¢

Jimmy

May 13, 1976

Mr. Jeff Parrish
585 Nichols
Auburn Heights, Michigan 48057

Dear Jeff:

Thank you for your letter.

I am running hard in every state; and, as of this time, I have made no decision concerning a running-mate. I would welcome your suggestions.

I appreciate very much your interest in my Campaign.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

JIMMY CARTER

JC:alb

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

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am a Junior at Avondale High School in Auburn Heights. I am working on an Independent Study researching Presidential Candidates.

I am impressed with your standings in the Primaries.

At first I didn't think there was a clear cut canidate, one who would respond and listen to the people. But from your efforts I can see I was wrong.

You are the type of person we need in The White House and have needed for along time.

I do have one question. When you receive the nomination for the Presidency who are the people, you are considering for a running mate?

Sinarely

Jeff Parish
585 Nichols
Auburn Heights, Mich.
48057

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

Mr. Patrick G. Powers
1123 North 6th Street
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Mr. Powers:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter. I am sending along Governor Carter's position papers on labor and full employment. He would have signed the common situs picketing bill.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to write. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

CHARLES CABOT, III
Issues Staff

Enclosures

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

2/10

Coeur d'Alene
January 25, 1976

PATRICK G. POWERS
1123 N. 6th Street
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 83814

Carter For President
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Sir:

I am a member of Labor Local #238 out of Spokane, Washington. I am interested in information about Mr. Carter in terms of general background and also anything which might give those of us in organised labor some idea what his views are in regards to full employment, restrictive interest rates, the Situs Picketing Bill (which was just vetoed by Gerald Ford) , and any other information which might be helpful in determining whom I will support in the upcoming State caucus and primary.
If Mr. Carter has any plans to come out west I hope he will be able to get into North Idaho. We are not a large population center, however, I think we retain a composite view of rural America which might prove helpful for Mr. Carter to sample.
Statewide Democratic Caucuses begin on March 16 and we are slated for our first Presidential preference primary election in April so I would appreciate your earliest reply.

Sincerely,

PATRICK G. POWERS

Please help!
Paula

POWELL, GOLDSTEIN, FRAZER & MURPHY
ATTORNEYS

ELEVENTH FLOOR
THE CITIZENS & SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
35 BROAD STREET

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
404 521-1900
TELEX 542864

January 28, 1976

Mr. Gareth Porter
Director
Indochina Resource Center
1322 18th Street, N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D. C. 20036

LETTER FILE

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your material regarding Vietnam.

It will be very helpful to Governor Carter in his foreign policy review.

Steve Starke is the permanent member of the Carter staff in charge of issues. I am sure that he will be glad to continue to hear from you. I am forwarding these papers to him for his review.

I am in an advisory role in the campaign and would likewise be pleased to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat

Stuart E. Eizenstat

For POWELL, GOLDSTEIN, FRAZER & MURPHY

SEE:dan

Indochina Resource Center

1322 18th Street, N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-3111

January 21, 1976

Chip - file or discard as you see fit (as if it duplicates what we already have). Hans - both come to letter

Mr. Stuart Eizenstadt
Powell,Goldstein, Frazer and Murphy
Eleventh Floor
The Citizens and Southern National Bank Building
35 Broad Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Eizenstadt:

I am writing to congratulate Governor Carter on his splendid victory in Iowa and to wish him success in the coming primaries. He has certainly handled himself well thus far and is in a very strong position to go the whole distance.

I don't know what role you may be playing at this point in handling foreign policy issues for ~~the~~ Governor Carter, but I thought you might be interested in the enclosed material on U.S. policy toward Vietnam, which our Center has put out in recent weeks. I have been staff consultant for the House Select Committee on Missing in Action and accompanied the Committee on both their Paris and Hanoi trips. The account of those trips in the enclosed newsletter is, I think, the most complete description and analysis available. I draw your attention to it as well as the New York Times op-ed piece, if only because it is conceivable that the administrations policy toward the MIA problem could become an issue in the coming year.

If at any time we can be of assistance in providing documentation or analysis on Southeast Asia, please don't hesitate to contact me.

With best wishes,

Gareth Porter

Gareth Porter
Director

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 10, 1976

Despina Powell
Michael Powell
4664 Hamilton
San Diego, Calif. 92116

Dear Despina and Michael Powell:

Thank you for your letter. Enclosed is a copy of Governor Carter's statement on abortion. You will note he does not support constitutional amendments to overturn the Supreme Court decision.

Please don't hesitate to write if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III
Issues

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

Despina Powell
Michael Powell
4664 Hamilton
San Diego, Calif. 92116

2/16

Jimmy Carter
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Febuary 5, 1976

Dear Mr. Carter,

When we found out you were running for the presidency, we were very eager to support you. However, due to some of the recent statements you have made on abortion, we must withdraw our support.

We respect you personal anti-abortion position; we are not trying to force you or yours to have an abortion. We only ask that you respect our position and leave such a personal decision as abortion up to us.

Your recent comment, that abortion was now left "totally up to the woman" and that was wrong , disturb me greatly. Whose decision is it? Whose body is it? If you try to legislate control over our bodies, you are taking away our most basic rights. What will you take next?

Sincerely yours,
Despina Powell
Michael Powell

Despina Powell
Michael Powell
4664 Hamilton
San Diego, California 92116

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

12 Febuary, 1976

Dear Mr. Pine,

Enclosed please find the information you requested on energy, the economy, and government growth. Please let me know if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III

Charles Cabot III
Issues

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

2-15-76

Charles -- PETERS

Hope this helps.

Talk to you later in the week.

All the best,

Steven Stark

WASH. MONTHLY
TAX REFORM

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

TO: REX

March 11, 1976

FROM: HELEN DOUGHERTY Helen

Tax-reform Controversy

I just had a conversation with my friend Charles Peters who is Editor of the Washington Monthly. Due to my influence, He is a Carter supporter.

Charles is angry with the way the home mortgage part of Jimmy's tax reform has been singled out for criticism when, he says, everyone, including those attacking, know that this must be part of any serious tax reform. He wants to do a piece for his magazine on it.

Will you please call him and talk to him about just what our position is and give him whatever information he would need to do a serious article.

His number is: 202-659-4866

WASH MONTH

3:15
617-495-3122

Tues next
5:30 Mr Sullivan/OV
Sat 7:20

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

November 25, 1975

Dear Professor Price:

Thank you for your kind letter and I apologize for our delay in answering it. Governor Carter has stated consistently and often that it ought to be the goal of this country to reduce to zero the number of nuclear weapons in the world.

Governor Carter favors continued support for the U.N. and other multilateral bodies where serious fruitful discussions of issues facing the world can take place. Recently, in a statement condemning the recent U.N. resolution equating zionism with racism, he said he feared that the vote might cause a loss of faith and support for that important body.

Governor Carter has stated that he supports the policy of detente in theory although he does not think it ought to be used or followed at the expense of other allies or our own interests. I have enclosed some other speeches which outline Governor Carter's general views on foreign policy.

Our efforts are just getting under way in Pennsylvania. I have given your name to the appropriate people here in Atlanta and they should be getting in touch with you soon.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark
Issues Coordinator

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

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19174

Department of Chemistry

November 5, 1975

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

Dear Governor Carter:

I am greatly impressed with the few statements of yours I have seen and much impressed by the evident progress in your campaign. Joe Clark has encouraged me to write to tell you of my interest to assist you in your campaign.

Could you send me information on your stands on such issues as disarmament, the UN and detente? I am hoping to discuss your candidacy with the Board of the Council for a Livable World when we meet in Washington on 22 November, so material by that time would be appreciated. The Council has normally been involved only in Senate campaigns but perhaps may change.

Please do let me know if any efforts to organize support for you materialize in Philadelphia.

Best wishes!

Sincerely,

Charles C. Price

Charles C. Price
Benjamin Franklin Professor
of Chemistry

CCP:db

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 24, 1975

Dear Mr. Price:

Thank you for your interest in my stand on the issues. Thank you for pointing out an error of research on which I stand corrected. Nevertheless, my stand on the insanity of the arms race is merely strengthened by the information. Thank you for your booklet, "On Arms Control and Disarmament." It raises some interesting points on the nuclear question. If you have any more questions or comments, I would like to hear from you again.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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

100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 Phone: 202-543-4100. Founded in 1962 by Leo Szilard

Council for a Livable World

Department of Chemistry
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa. 19174

November 18, 1975

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

Dear Governor Carter:

In reading some of your recent political statements, I noted an error which should be corrected. You indicated an American MIRVed nuclear submarine could knock out one Russian city. Our Poseidon submarine carries 16 rockets each with 10 independently-targetable warheads. Since each warhead is at least as powerful as the bombs which knocked out Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this means one Poseidon submarine could knock out 160 Russian cities.

If you are intending to raise seriously the question of getting rid of the nuclear threat to the United States and to civilization, perhaps the enclosed pamphlet "On Arms Control and Disarmament" would be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles C. Price

Charles C. Price

CCP:db

Enc.

100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 Phone: 202-543-4100. *Founded in 1962 by Leo Szilard*

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

June 11, 1976

Cecil R.Price
5331 Phillips Hall
UNC - G
Greensboro, NC 27412

Dear Mr. Price:

Thank you for your contribution and interest in the Carter campaign. I have enclosed some issues materials for your use. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III
Issues Staff

CCC/sc

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

15 April 1976
Greensboro, NC

$5

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for $5.00.
Please send me a printout of Jimmy's stand on the issues.
Also, if there is any way I can be of assistance in Jimmy's campaign, let me know.

Sincerely yours,
Cecil R. Pruce
5331 Phillips Hall
UNC-G
Greensboro, NC 27412

Issues

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

January 6

Paul Perle --

A quick note to remind you of the points we discussed over the phone. I appreciate your taking the time to get something up on this for us.

Come out strongly for reform, saying the present grand jury system is in need of some changes and in need of more safeguards. Stress these four points:

--a witness should have the right to know whether or not he is a target.
--all witnesses must have effective access to counsel in an advisory role.
--a target of an investigation should have the right, within limits, to present evidence to grand jury.
--all grand jury proceedings have to be recorded.

Good luck and I hope to hear from you in a week.

Steve

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 22, 1975

Dear Ms. Pomroy:

Thank you for your interest in my campaign. I am pleased to tell you that women hold high positions of authority throughout my campaign, as they will in my Administration. Both of my schedulers are women; one of my principal finance officers is a women. In the field, women head my campaign in New York; a woman heads the campaign in my own state of Georgia; a woman is office manager in the key first state of Iowa; woman staffers are instrumental in our efforts in Florida, Illinois, and other early primary and caucus states.

In addition, my assistant press secretary is a woman and I call on a number of women for advice on issues questions in all areas.

In order to further clarify my position on the major issues confronting women, I have enclosed a position paper on the subject. Please contact my campaign if you would like additional information.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

JUNE 7, 1976

Jo Pomerance
Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban
c/o Americans for Democratic Action
1424 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Pomerance:

Thank you for sending me the statement on the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. I sincerely appreciate receiving the views of your group. I hope to have time to review your paper more thoroughly once the primaries are over.

As you may know I have set as a goal the reduction of all nuclear weapons to zero. I realize this may not occur in my lifetime but I feel it is very important that we do all we can to work toward this goal. I am sending you a speech I made at the U.N. on nuclear proliferation. I would appreciate any comments you may have.

Please don't hesitate to write me if you have any question or comments.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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

TASK FORCE FOR THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN

c/o AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 1424 16TH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-5771

May 27, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
P.O.Box 1976
Issues Department
Atlanta, GA. 30301

Dear Governor Carter:

I thought you would be interested in receiving our position statement on the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. As you may be aware, our Task Force is against the signing of this treaty and favors instead an agreement on a comprehensive test ban.

If you have any questions about the Treaty or our position, please let me know. We would be happy to provide you with any information you may need on this issue.

Best wishes for a very successful campaign.

Sincerely,

Jo Pomerance

Jo Pomerance

JP:aa
encl.

New York Office: 14 Sutton Place South • New York, N.Y. 10022 • (212) PL 1-0319

TASK FORCE FOR THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN

c/o AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 1424 16TH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-5771

For further information contact:
Jo Pomerance (203) 869-3932

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CITIZENS GROUP OPPOSES FORD SIGNING TEST BAN TREATY; CALLS FOR AGREEMENT ON COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 28, 1976 -- The Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban (TFNTB) today announced it is opposed to President Ford signing the Threshold Underground Test Ban Treaty which has been negotiated between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and is urging an agreement on a comprehensive test ban (CTB).

According to Task Force Co-Chairman, Jo Pomerance, the "measure" fails to institute action to comply with the letter and spirit of U.S. obligations under the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, thus abetting arms competition between nuclear powers, and the spread of a nuclear capability to other nations."

The Task Force is calling on the Ford Administration to reinstitute negotiations with the Soviet Union, and later all nations, so that an early agreement can be achieved on a ban on all nuclear tests, whether for weapons or peaceful purposes. The group is urging the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to declare that, if peaceful,

-more-

New York Office: 14 Sutton Place South • New York, N.Y. 10022 • (212) PL 1-0319

Nuclear Explosions (PNE's) are required, they will only be conducted either for themselves, or for the non-nuclear powers, only when authorized by a competent international authority, to be established subsequently.

The organization claims that the proposed Threshold Test Ban Treaty, which merely bans tests with yields larger than 150 kilotons (KT), will not significantly limit the nuclear arms race and will make a prohibition of all tests more difficult. According to Pomerance, "the authorization of PNE's with yields up to 150 kilotons will make it easier for non-nuclear states to acquire a weapons capability under the guise of a peaceful program."

"The Treaty is a set-back to our non-proliferation goals. We believe the 150 KT threshold bears no relationship to our verification capabilities, and thus is a retrogressive step from the previously-stated position that the U.S. favored a ban on all tests which could be adequately verified " she said.

The on-site inspection of multiple peaceful explosions, which the Task Force says is being highly touted as a major gain, does not apply to verification of a comprehensive test ban and sets only a modestly useful precedent for further arms control measures. Today, explosions underground of the order of one KT can more easily be verified by remote seismic and satellite observation systems.

The Task Force is urging the Senate to back a current Senate Resolution (SR 163), introduced by Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy and 37 other sponsors. This measure proposes an immediate suspension of U.S. underground testing, regardless of size, as long as the Soviet Union does likewise.

It also asks the Administration to set forth a new proposal for all nations to ban permanently all nuclear weapons testing.

Organization spokesmen say most nuclear tests, by both the U.S. and the Soviets, that have taken place have been well below the proposed 150 kiloton threshold level, so that for all practical purposes, the treaty will have no effect.

Pomerance says that even President Ford apparently is not relying on the proposed treaty to slow the arms race, noting that he has requested an additional $459.2 million during this year and next, for nuclear testing.

The Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban is a group of prominent scientists and concerned citizens who have been working for nuclear non-proliferation over the past 10 years. Their work has been instrumental in the development of the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

# # #

TASK FORCE FOR THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN
c/o AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 1424 16TH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-5771

STATEMENT ON THE THRESHOLD TEST BAN TREATY

The Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban is opposed to President Ford signing the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) which limits the size of U.S. and U.S.S.R. nuclear weapons' tests as well as peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs) to 150 kilotons--roughly ten times the size of the Hiroshima blast. We urge the Ford Administration to send the Treaty back to be renegotiated and consider, instead, an agreement on a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB).

The Treaty, which only prohibits testing above 150 KT, is ineffective in restraining the nuclear arms race between the nuclear powers and will do nothing to discourage the spread of nuclear weapons to additional nations or groups. Only a CTB will effectively curb the development of new military technologies for all nations.

The Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban recommends that the U.S. Government, instead of subscribing to the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, reinstitute negotiations with the U.S.S.R. and later all nations, so that early agreement can be achieved on a ban of all nuclear tests whether for weapons or peaceful purposes.

-more-

New York Office: 14 Sutton Place South • New York, N.Y. 10022 • (212) PL 1-0319

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are urged to declare that, if PNEs are required, they will only be conducted either for themselves, or for the non-nuclear powers, only when authorized by a competent international authority to be established subsequently.

1. Testing Has Continued Despite Past Treaties

Following the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the rate of nuclear testing substantially increased. In fact, during the following ten years, the Soviets increased the rate of their testing by 27% (161 tests in the 15 years 1949-1963; 136 tests in the ten years 1963-1973), and the U.S. 79% (277 in the 19 years 1945-1963 and 260 tests in the 10 years 1963-1973) from report of the Stockhold International Peace Research Institute. This was despite the fact that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 reaffirmed the 1963 treaty's aim "to achieve the discontinuance of all tests for all time." The Threshold Treaty (TTBT) fails to institute action which complies with the letter and spirit of these Treaties, thus abetting continuing arms competition between nuclear powers and the further spread of a nuclear capability to other nations.

2. Only a Comprehensive Test Ban Will Provide Meaningful Arms Control

The TTBT ignores the fact that 80% of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear tests have been below the proposed threshold level. Furthermore, any nation wishing to acquire an initial weapons' capability can do so with tests at about 1/10 the 150 KT level. Thus, new weapons for nuclear powers and for non-nuclear weapons states can continue their march from the laboratories to the testing grounds and to the stockpiles unabated by the by the TTBT.

3. Further Nuclear Testing is Not Required for the Nation's Security

Official Defense Department data show that the U.S. is ahead in the nuclear arms race despite alarmist statements by militarists who seek to make capital by minimizing our strength. At the present time, U.S. strategic forces can deliver to Soviet targets 6,900 nuclear weapons, missiles and bombs, all with yields more than three times the power of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima, and killed 100,000 people. Thus, testing of nuclear weapons is not required for national security and can only lead to a greater risk of nuclear catastrophe. The qualitative race to gain an advantage by forging new and more dangerous weapons is today an extremely serious threat to peace and stability.

4. The TTBT Sets a Dangerous Precedent

As the TTBT allows nuclear powers to add to their already full arsenals, there is no reason for non-nuclear states or lesser nuclear powers to exercise restraint in the development of their own nuclear capacities. The CTB is perceived by non-nuclear countries as the single most important measure which would demonstrate the intent of the nuclear powers to exercise restraint and without which it would be impossible to halt further proliferation.

5. The TTBT Will Encourage Non-Nuclear Countries to Acquire a Weapons Capability Under the Guise of a Peaceful Program

Because nuclear devices intended for peaceful purposes cannot be distinguished from those designed for military use, reports are circulating that the Indian

Government may attempt to use peaceful explosions as a cover for their weapons' program. Although the American PNE program was found to be impractical and was abandoned, nevertheless, U.S. acquiescence to a provision of the TTBT authorizing PNEs with yields up to 150 KT will give sanction to such programs. It could thus encourage nations to use the PNE route to acquire weapons.

6. The TTBT Could Weaken the Limited Test Ban Treaty

The Soviet Union has proposed to use PNEs to excavate the Pechara Kama Canal, but such experiments are likely to and may vent and almost certainly violate the restrictions of the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 which prohibits spread of radioactive debris outside the boundaries of the testing country.

7. On-Site Inspection Is Not Needed

Although the Administration is calling the Soviet acceptance of on-site inspection to monitor the PNE provisions a major victory, in reality it is at best a pyrrhic one. Independent scientists as well as those of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency have testified that this form of verification sets only a modestly useful precedent for further arms control measures. Very small earthquakes and underground explosions--i.e. yields of the order of one KT--can be more easily detected and then identified by remote seismic and satellite observation systems, so that there would rarely be an event which could require on-site inspection.

Such inspection is, furthermore, only marginally effective, since it can easily be circumvented by a determined evader. The inspection procedures agreed to in the TTBT to prevent multiple explosions from providing a cover for exceeding the threshold have no application to a CTB, since they would only be used at a time and a place selected by the U.S.S.R. In the CTB, they would have to be triggered by a seismic signal originating at a location and time over which the Soviet Union would have no control. Therefore, although the inspection provisions may have utility for the purposes for which they were intended, they do not set a useful precedent for the CTB.

8. The TTBT Will Not Curb Nuclear Proliferation

Finally, the need to initiate action to curb the threatening arms competition between the nuclear powers and the spread of a nuclear capability to other nations, is simply not met by the TTBT. As The New York Times stated editorially on April 11th, the TTBT "will make an important contribution to arms control only if the ceiling is progressively reduced to zero." However, it will be harder to move down to zero from a 150 KT threshold than to negotiate a CTB directly, since it is unlikely that changes in technology will make a total test ban any more possible than it is now. The Task Force is therefore urging the Senate to back a current Senate Resolution (SR 163), introduced by Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy and 37 other sponsors. This measure proposes an immediate suspension of U.S. underground testing, regardless of size, so long as the Soviet Union does likewise.

9. Millions of Dollars Will Still Be Required for Nuclear Testing

President Ford, apparently, does not himself rely on the TTBT to restrain the arms race since he has requested additional appropriations for nuclear testing amounting to $212.7 million for 1976, and $256.5 million for 1977. In this period of scarce resources nationally, urgent domestic and foreign needs, and high inflation, appropriations for additional funding for nuclear weapons testing fly in the face of our affirmation in the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 of favoring negotiations of a ban on all tests which can be adequately verified.

For these reasons, the Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban opposes implementation of the Threshold Underground Test Ban Treaty.

# # #

TASK FORCE FOR THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN

c/o AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 1424 16TH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-5771

SIGNATORIES* TO STATEMENT ON THRESHOLD TEST BAN TREATY

Co-Chairmen of the Task Force for the Nuclear Test Ban:

Dr. Betty Goetz Lall, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.

Mrs. Jo Pomerance, Co-Chairman, Committee on Disarmament and Peacekeeping, Conference of United Nations Representatives, U.N.A./U.S.A.

Honorable Co-Chairmen:

The Honorable Benjamin V. Cohen, former U.S. Ambassador on Disarmament at the United Nations.

The Honorable James J. Wadsworth, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Signatories:

Mr. Archibald S. Alexander, President, The Arms Control Association.

The Rev. Harry Applewhite, United Church of Christ.

Mrs. Joseph Berenson, Board of Directors, United Nations Association of the U.S.A.

Mr. William J. Butler, Chairman, Executive Committee, International Commission of Jurists.

Hon. Joseph S. Clark, United World Federalists.

Dr. Bernard T. Field, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Honorable Seymour Finger, Director, Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations, City University of New York.

The Honorable Adrian Fisher, former Deputy Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Professor of Law, Georgetown University.

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Dr. Frank Long, Director of Program on Science, Technology and Society, Cornell University.

Mrs. Mildred Persinger, World YWCA Council.

Dr. George Rathjens, Federation of American Scientists.

Dr. Leonard Rodberg, Institute for Policy Studies.

Rabbi David Saperstein, Commission on Social Action of Reformed Judaism.

Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr., Federation of American Scientists.

Mrs. Carolyn Tumarkin, Women United for the United Nations.

Dr. Herman Will, Jr., Associate General Secretary, Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church.

Mr. Jerry Wurf, President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Dr. Herbert S. York, Science Advisor to Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, Dept. of Physics, University of California at San Diego.

* Affiliations listed for identification purposes only.

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

June 10, 1976

Demetrios T. Politis, Ph.D., Chairman
Congressional Information Committee
13364 Michigan Avenue
Suite 205
Dearborn, Michigan 48126

Dear Mr. Politis:

Thank you for your letter and the excellent information of the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus situation. It is very useful.

I look forward to corresponding with you further on this and other related issues. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

SS/sc

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

STATEMENT OF EUGENE T. ROSSIDES, SPECIAL COUNSEL
AMERICAN HELLENIC INSTITUTE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1976
10:00 A.M.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee to comment on the provisions of the fiscal 1977 Foreign Security Assistance Authorization affecting Turkey, Greece and Cyprus.

ARMS TRANSFERS TO TURKEY

The Administration's provisions in this bill for arms assistance to Turkey have been superseded by a proposed $1.25 billion blackmail aggression pact with Turkey which Dr. Kissinger signed just ten days ago.

If and when that blackamil aggression pact is submitted to the Congress, we urge its overwhelming defeat in the interest of the United States for the following reasons:

1. It subverts the Rule of Law by rewarding illegal actions.

2. It violates existing law - the statutory embargo restrictions currently in effect and in the current aid bill which this Committee worked so hard to achieve.

3. It violates Congress's Constitutional legislative role.

4. It undermines the Congressional authorization and appropriation process.

5. It undermines Congress's Constitutional partnership role in foreign affairs.

6. It is a sordid pact giving massive support to Turkey's aggression on Cyprus.

7. It encourages Turkey to continue its expansionist behavior regarding Greece's Aegean Islands.

8. It is a pact in which the United States is forced by the hand of Dr. Kissinger to pay tribute to a highly questionable ally.

9. It sets a dangerous precedent for and encourages aggression everywhere in the world, particularly by those nations which have received U.S. arms assistance.

10. It wastes $1 billion of precious tax dollars at a time when we have a huge federal deficit and high unemployment. Even if there were no violations of law or Cyprus problem or Turkish threats against Greece, this agreement is unsound because it obligates us to pay an enormous sum for participation in activities at 26 bases and facilities, most of which are of little military value to the U.S. Of the 26 defense installations involved, there are only 4 intelligence-gathering sites of any value -- and we maintain that the data they provide or provided is being, or can be, gathered from other sources. This proposed agreement simply rearms a bully and an aggressor.

11. It insults the Congress and makes a mockery of and renders nugatory the present International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (S.2662), by ignoring the embargo provisions of that bill. Those provisions are based on a principle which has been fundamental to U.S. foreign policy since the enactment of foreign assistance programs after World War II, namely, that our arms cannot be used for aggression; and if they are, then all future arms transfers must cease immediately. In effect, Dr. Kissinger is trying to repeal 30 years of the fundamental and basic foreign policy of the United States with this pact of blackmail and aggression. In addition, it makes the new arms export control provisions look like window dressing.

12. It sets a dangerous precedent for all nations which have agreements with the United States or which are entering into agreement with the U.S. - that they can

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be broken with impunity, and if broken, better terms obtained.

13. It tells Turkey and the world that the U.S. is a paper lion and that Turkey's unilateral violations in 1974 of the drug agreement and in 1975 of the military agreement with the U.S. are precedents for other nations.

14. It encourages further heroin aggression by Turkey against the United States.

15. Turkey is simply not that important militarily to the security of the United States.

16. Turkey is an unreliable and unfaithful ally.

17. It damages our relations with the democratic Government and people of Greece.

18. It sets back hopes for a just settlement of the Cyprus conflict.

The Kissinger-Turkey "Executive Agreement" Subverts the Rule of Law

The proposed Kissinger blackmail aggression agreement asks this Congress and this Committee retroactively to abandon the Rule of Law and the restrictions formulated to uphold it and instead to reward the transgressor. And the law Turkey violated goes to the very heart of U.S. foreign policy - namely, that U.S.-supplied arms will not be used for aggression.

Last October, and again in the 1976 military aid authorization bill which has cleared the conference, the Congress has partially lifted the embargo restrictions on arms transfers to Turkey. These restrictions reflect the total lack of progress toward a just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The Turkish invasion force which overran Cyprus in the summer of 1974 relied on American planes, American bombs, American guns and bullets. The Turkish occupation force which is now in illegal possession of 40% of the island is outfitted with American weapons and materiel. A force of 45,000 American-equipped troops separates the 200,000 refugees of Cyprus from their homes.

It is the policy of the United States -- reaffirmed and strengthened in the new arms export provisions of S.2662 -- to suspend arms transfers to a recipient nation which misuses U.S. weapons for aggressive purposes and to continue the suspension until such time as the violator purges itself of its improper use. Approval of the Kissinger-Turkey blackmail aggression pact would sound the death knell for the new arms export provisions of S.2662 because it would demonstrate that Congress lacked the will to insist that the law be enforced.

Far from taking any steps to purge itself, Turkey has compounded its Cyprus violations in recent months. Illegal colonization is continuing with an estimated 25,000 Turkish mainlanders already relocated to the occupied zone. An air base is being constructed in the Turkish-held zone, with Greek Cypriots being driven out in the process. The few remaining Greek Cypriots in the occupied territory are subjected to all manner of humiliations. Doctors and teachers from free Cyprus have not been permitted to move to Greek enclaves, even though the Turkish side promised in August 1975 that such movements would be permitted.

And Turkey persists in its refusal to be at all cooperative about providing information on the 2197 people, including some American citizens, who have been missing since the 1974 Attila invasion. There is growing fear that they have been killed.

During the same period, Turkey has been making more frequent and more belligerent statements toward Greece concerning the Aegean Islands of Greece. Only last week the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Turkes, made an explicit territorial claim to most of Greece's Aegean islands.

The Proposed "Executive Agreement" Undermines the Congressional Process and Congress's Constitutional Roles in Legislation and Foreign Affairs

This proposed agreement creates a very dangerous precedent -- namely, that the laws of the land as passed by Congress have no meaning and can be amended by an

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Executive Agreement with a foreign power. This agreement makes commitments which violate existing United States laws against grants and other assistance to Turkey until Turkey is in compliance with our laws. This is the existing law of the land.

Yet this agreement disregards those provisions in negotiations with a foreign power, negotiations which were conducted without consulting Congress. In effect, the Administration is saying that the Executive has primary legislative power, that Congress has little role in foreign affairs, and Congress can be counted upon to rubber stamp Administration actions, even when Congress must overturn its own laws to do so.

If the Administration does not like an existing law it can propose to Congress a change in that law. But it must not, it cannot, insult the integrity of the Congress by entering into an agreement with a foreign power which is in clear violation of existing United States law and then attempt by this method of pressure to get Congress to change the existing law to make the contract a legal one.

The Washington Post this past Friday (April 2) reported the following statement of Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel regarding Congressional action:

> "The agreement is either accepted totally or rejected. It is not possible to alter its contents."

The same article reported the following threat to Congress from the Turkish Foreign Minister:

> "Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglyangil said on his return from Washington that any amendments by Congress would amount to rejection of the accord and bar reopening U.S. bases in Turkey."

This kind of procedure -- and let us remember that due process and procedure are the essence of a government of laws -- does violence to the legislative constitutional role of the Congress and, of course, makes a mockery of bipartisanship in foreign affairs and the partnership role between the Congress and the Executive in foreign affairs.

Despite this completely negative, completely illegal pattern of Turkish actions, the Administration is proposing that the embargo provisions be repealed and that the Congress authorize massive military aid to Turkey for the next four years -- all at once.

As Chairman Morgan and others have recognized in connection with the Spanish base treaty, a multi-year authorization is an abdication of Congressional control over the volatile, delicate allocation of assistance to foreign nations. We applaud that point of view and stress that a four-year aid commitment to Turkey is a four-year sellout of the Rule of Law, Congress's constitutional roles, Cyprus and Greece.

When he testified before this Committee on July 10, 1975, Under Secretary Sisco made the following statement about Turkey's position on Cyprus:

> "I would like to emphasize that failure on the part of Turkey to adopt a flexible and constructive position, in the aftermath of the lifting of the embargo, would go to the heart of the American-Turkish relationship."

Although the embargo has been substantially lifted, although Turkey has failed to take any constructive action, the Administration has done nothing other than promise Turkey more guns and more aid. Perhaps Mr. Sisco meant to say that Turkish intransigence would go to the pocketbook, not the heart, of the U.S.-Turkish relationship.

We had hoped that the Sisco statement would have been implemented, just as we had hoped that the following June 23, 1975, statement of Dr. Kissinger would have been implemented:

> "No ally can pressure us by a threat of termination. We will not accept the notion that its security is more important to us than it is to itself."

In light of subsequent developments, those words have a hollow ring indeed.

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Turkey of Minor Military Importance

Turkey is of minor importance to the defense of the United States and to the defense of any of the other NATO nations. Turkey is a third rate military power; and in this day of intercontinental ballistic missiles, satellites, and all the other sophisticated weapons of modern warfare, Turkey is of minor military significance.

The NATO mission of the Turkish army is strictly and solely to defend Turkey against invasion by the Soviet Union, an existing mission. The Turkish army which the proposed "Executive Agreement" is to rearm and modernize is primarily deployed against Greece. The largest corps (1st Army) is spread along the Greco-Turkish frontier rather than along the Soviet-Turkish mountain border. A new Turkish Army of the Aegean was created last year. Other units are tied down in internal security functions: 6 provinces are under martial law, and of course, 45,000 American-equipped Turkish troops and 300 American-supplied tanks are illegally occupying 40% of Cyprus.

Turkey does not control the Dardanelles straits in the sense that she can deny passage to Soviet vessels. The Montreux Convention clearly provides for passage of Soviet ships through the straits and, indeed, since World War II and particularly in the last 15 years, Turkey has liberally construed that Convention. The Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean rivals or surpasses our fleet, and as we all know the two fleets track each other. In case of a conflict, it is a simple matter for the U.S. Navy to mine the entrances to the Dardanelles. We do not need Turkey for that.

In effect, the foregoing was conceded during the debate last summer and early fall over legislation to relax the arms embargo. During that debate the issue finally came down to the importance to the United States of four intelligence-gathering listening posts in Turkey. With regard to those listening posts, Dr. Kissinger first tried to suggest that they were necessary for SALT verification. This false position was exposed by former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird who commented on the closing of U.S. bases in Turkey and the monitoring of the SALT agreement:

> "We don't need Turkey to verify a SALT agreement. U. S. interests are not protected if we have to depend on a third country. We have adequate means of verification on Soviet missiles without Turkey."
> (Christian Science Monitor and the Baltimore Sun, August 20, 1975)

Dr. Herbert P. Scoville, former Director of Research for the CIA, stated in a letter (July 20, 1975) to Congressman John F. Seiberling that:

> "In sum, the Turkish bases have only marginal utility in verifying past or possible future SALT agreements. Other observation sites and satellites would appear much more useful. SALT cannot be reasonably used as a justification for making a decision on our Turkish aid program."

Dr. Scoville also stated that:

> ..."to say that they (Turkish bases) are essential for verifying past or future SALT agreements would appear to be such an exaggeration as to raise questions as to the sincerity of those making the statements."

He also pointed out that the intelligence that could be gathered from these listening posts was available from other listening posts.

The Administration then had to admit that U.S. bases in Turkey were not necessary for SALT verification. The Administration also let the word out that 75% of the intelligence could be gotten from other sources, but that 25% could not be gotten from other sources and were "vital".

We disagree with the point that the remaining 25% cannot be gotten from alternative sources or that it is "vital". In this volatile age, it is quite foreseeable that a host country will tell us to close down a listening post. Surely there are plans for dealing with such contingencies (as well as existing alternate sources). As long ago as June 1975, there was a report in the Christian Science

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Monitor that the Pentagon was planning alternative sources for intelligence gathering. The Administration must tell the Congress what those plans are, and the results of their implementation. In this day of sophisticated electronic and satellite surveillance, alternate sources of intelligence are readily available.

But beyond that, logic must dictate and respond to the contention that 25% of the intelligence data is "vital" to the security of the United States. Are we to believe that the very life of our nation is at stake in four listening posts in Turkey? It strains credulity. Such an assertion is ludicrous. We must be far weaker than our critics suggest if such is the case.

Experts such as retired Admiral Elmo Zumwalt and General James A. Van Fleet have added their voices in opposition to the Administration's position. Admiral Zumwalt, former Chief of Naval Operations, states that "existing and potential military bases in Greece are more important to us than our installations in Turkey". Admiral Zumwalt further stated:

> "Dr. Kissinger has marshalled his propagandists to convince Congress that U.S. installations in Turkey are technically more important than American relations with Greece. There is a supreme irony in this argument, because when the military Junta was imposing a dictatorship on Greece, the argument then was that Greek bases were of more vital importance to NATO and the U. S. Sixth Fleet. Now that a Democratic Government has at long last returned to Greece, Dr. Kissinger tilts toward Turkey.

General Van Fleet has condemned Turkish aggression against Cyprus, called for removal of all Turkish troops from Cyprus and called on the U.S. and the other NATO countries to take strong measures against Turkey including sanctions, if necessary, until Turkey is in compliance with U.S. laws, UN resolutions and the NATO Charter. In regard to U.S. bases in Turkey, General Van Fleet stated:

> "It is unconscionable that the government of the United States should surrender to the threat of Turkey to close our bases there. This is capitulation to blackmail and unworthy of our country."

In a background briefing last Monday, March 29, a State Department official acknowledged that under the proposed agreement these are no longer U.S. bases or facilities on Turkish soil. These are now acknowledged as Turkish facilities and that same official stated that during the life of the agreement certain facilities will either be phased out or turned over completely to Turkish authorities and the U.S. was looking forward to the time when many of these facilities can be taken over fully by Turkish trained personnel and that there will be no Americans on those bases when that occurs.

Just how important then are these bases to the direct security of the United States? It is acknowledged that there were 26 U.S. installations in Turkey. Many of these were offices of perhaps no more than a room or two. The four main bases considered "irreplaceable" by the Administration and accounting for two-thirds of the 6,000 U.S. personnel now stationed in Turkey are:

Diyarbakir in south eastern Anatolia for radar system monitoring of missile sites in the south central USSR - a facility which has been termed by Dr. Scoville of marginal value and can be eliminated in favor of other land areas closer than Turkey for observing the Soviet launch area north of the Caspian Sea;

Sinop on Turkey's north central coast of the Black Sea, which provides computerized data at medium range on activities in that sea - a facility whose activity may well be nearing obsolesence in this day of sophisticated satellite information gathering;

Karamursel on the Sea of Marmara, which monitors shipping between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, an installation whose function can surely be replaced by electronic equipment aboard U.S. ships at anchor off the straits;

Incizlik in south central Turkey, a base for the Strategic Air Command and a nuclear arms storage site, which Turkey has exempted from a shutdown, as it is

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termed a NATO base. In the age of the ICBM one wonders if there is any point in maintaining this base at all. Of the 6,000 U.S. personnel in Turkey close to 2/3 of them are probably at Incizlik itself, which remains unclosed.

So, in effect what is the $1.25 billion of taxpayers' money really for?

Turkey -- An Unreliable and an Unfaithful Ally

Even if bases and listening posts in Turkey were of significant importance to the security of the United States, it is clear from the record and from the history of past actions that Turkey is an unreliable ally. This serious charge is amply documented by the record:

1. As recently as the October 1973 Middle East war -- long before the Cyprus crisis -- Turkey refused to allow U.S. overflights to Israel, while allowing Soviet overflights and land convoys to Syria and Iraq.

2. And it is pertinent to go further back in history -- to October 1939, when Turkey signed a Mutual Defense Alliance with Western Powers calling for common effort in the event of war, yet when the war came Turkey violated her pledge and in fact aided Nazi Germany while acting as a neutral.

3. Illegal termination in July 1975 of the 1969 U.S. bases agreement.

4. Violations in July and August 1974 of United States Foreign Military Sales and Assistance Acts and agreements under those Acts including a specific agreement between Turkey and the United States against shipment of United States weapons to Cyprus without United States consent. These are continuing violations of our laws. It is important to understand the facts surrounding the July 20, 1974 aggression and the August 14, 1974 second phase of Turkey's aggression and territorial grab.

The July 20, 1974 acts of aggression included indiscriminate bombing of hotels, schools, hospitals; fire bombings of forests and industrial parks and landings on Cyprus and occupation of Kyrenia and a corridor from the Sea to Nicosia. Its pretext was the Junta's attempted coup, which by July 19, 1974 was obviously in jeopardy because of worldwide condemnation, including Turkey's condemnation. The only exception was the U.S., which incredibly leaked that it was leaning toward Sampson over Makarios.

Turkey stated that it was "intervening" under the London-Zurich Agreements to restore President Makarios and the status quo, an obvious falsehood as events proved. Turkey agreed to a cease fire on July 22 after securing a corridor from Kyrenia to Nicosia. The Junta fell on July 22 and former Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis returned and democracy was restored on July 23, 1974.

Despite the fall of the Junta and the return of democracy to Greece on July 23, 1974 Turkey violated ceasefires and brought in massive numbers of troops and American tanks.

On August 14, Turkey, with American planes, tanks and equipment, launched the second phase of its aggression and massive land grab, killing thousands and raping and looting -- while Kissinger stood by without a whimper of protest. Indeed, on August 13, the State Department issued an official statement cleared by Kissinger that the Turkish Cypriots needed additional security! The Turks labelled their aggression "Operation Attila."

5. Violation of ceasefire agreements.

6. Violation of the UN Charter.

7. Violation of the NATO Charter.

8. Violation of the London Zurich Agreements.

9. Violation on June 30, 1974 of United States-Turkey agreement to ban poppy production (with the retention of $15.9 million already paid by U.S.). It can be conservatively estimated that since World War II the number of heroin related American deaths from Turkish-origin heroin is over 50,000, or an average of

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1,700 a year for the past 30 years. New York City alone has had 1,000 heroin and drug related deaths a year. And how many hundreds of thousands of heroin addicts are there who started on Turkish heroin?

10. Liberal interpretation on behalf of the Soviet Union of otherwise restrictive provisions of the Montreux Convention requesting passage of Soviet ships through the Dardenelles.

11. Turkey has recently signed an agreement for closer relations with the Soviet Union. This comes as no surprise to persons who have followed Turkey's foreign policy. For over 15 years, Turkey has been expanding its relationships with the Soviet Union, playing both sides against each other. The time is long past that the American taxpayer should prop up a militaristic Turkish government. There is simply no sound reason to give another dime of the U.S. taxpayers' money to Turkey.

Turkey and NATO

The NATO Charter is specific and clear. In the preamble, the member nations commit themselves to safeguarding the Rule of Law. In Article I of the NATO Charter, each member nation promises "to refrain in (its) international relations from the threat or use of force." Turkey has clearly violated the NATO Charter, a defense alliance, yet we are faced with the spectacle of Dr. Kissinger pressuring the NATO nations to support his illegal and bankrupt policy. Turkey's aggression against Cyprus and Turkey's unreliability as an ally raise serious questions as to Turkey's ability to play a constructive role in NATO.

Kissinger, Turkey and United States Policy Toward Eastern Europe

Certain comments recently made by State Department Counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt were alleged to mark a basic change in our Eastern European policy. In an attempt to diffuse the critical commentary, Dr. Kissinger has released the text of background statements and argued that there has been no change in our policy toward Eastern Europe.

I disagree. There has been a change in our policy toward Eastern Europe and a change for the worse. But one does not have to analyze a background briefing by a Kissinger aide to see that the Kissinger policy is to support the dominance of each power within its spere of influence -- despite the law, despite the wishes of the people involved, and despite our cherished ideals.

That represents a basic change in our foreign policy not just towards Eastern Europe but toward the non-aligned nations as well. That change is what our struggle is all about regarding Cyprus and it is why Cyprus is an American issue, an American problem. The signal that Kissinger sends to the world when he condones Turkish aggression, militarism and land grabbing, is that the Rule of Law has no meaning to the United States. It is a message to Eastern Europe to give up hope, to forget the Rule of Law, and do what the Soviets tell them to do.

Let there be no mistake as to the impact of subverting our own law -- which has been the fundamental basis of U.S. foreign policy since World War II -- that U.S.-supplied military equipment cannot be used for aggressive purposes. What can Czechoslovakia and Hungary expect when they see the U.S. supporting Turkish aggression? They and all the enslaved peoples of Eastern Europe can only think of Hitler and Stalin and their aggression.

The impact on Eastern Europe and the other nations of the world of our actions regarding Turkey is one hundredfold more devastating than the question of what one of Kissinger's aides is reported to have said regarding Eastern Europe.

Who will forget the words of Secretary Kissinger when he appeared before a caucus of Senate Democrats in September, 1974. In response to a question from Senator Eagleton as to whether the law had been violated, Kissinger responded that the predominant view at the Department of State was that Senator Eagleton was right that the law had been violated by Turkey, but that there were interests above the law, and in effect, that he, Kissinger would determine the issue.

Here we do not have a question of what Sonnenfeldt said or meant. Here we have Dr. Kissinger altering the basic policy of the United States since World War II

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not for just one nation but a policy that affects all nations. Dr. Kissinger is telling the world we do not adhere to the Rule of Law; agreements mean nothing; U.S.-supplied arms can be used for aggression and subjugation.

Turkey and Cuba

The United States cannot run a foreign policy on a double standard. Our condemnation of Cuba as an international outlaw for sending 12,000 troops to Angola is hypocritical when we fail to condemn that other international outlaw, Turkey, for sending a 45,000-man-strong invasion and occupation force to Cyprus, a defenseless nation one-half the size of New Jersey.

Indeed, it is bad enough that we have failed to condemn Turkey's international outlawry - but to reward Turkey, as Dr. Kissinger would have us do, with $1.25 billion worth of grants and credits - is ludicrous.

Turkey and Greece

In addition to being a sellout of Cyprus, the agreement is a sellout of Greece. Ever since the very beginning of the Cyprus conflict in 1974, we have warned that Cyprus was not the end but the beginning of Turkish military expansionism. The evidence supporting that view is accumulating ominously.

On January 19, 1975, Turkish Foreign Minister Esenbel in a statement for the Turkish newspaper Cumhuiet said in part the following:

> "Turkey must enforce by all means a policy of strength over the Aegean... Turkey is expanding."

On the following day, January 20th, 1975, the Turkish daily newspaper Huriet reported the following statement made by Turkish Prime Minister Irmac:

> "I will not concede the Aegean Sea to anyone. The one-half of the Aegean Sea belongs to us. Thus, the whole world must know this... We know how to crush the enemy's head... Everybody recognizes our rights over Cyprus. The territories occupied by us belong to us...."

Also on that day, Turkish Minister of Defense Sancar in a statement to the Turkish magazine Yanki said:

> "The glances and the thoughts of the Turks, former inhabitants of the (Greek) islands, remain attached to their re-establishment on the opposite coasts which are at a distance of a few miles."

The following excerpt is from an article by Professor Ahmed Soukrou in Baris, the official organ of the Turkish Popular Party, dated March 20, 1975:

> "The Aegean has become an issue of more serious disagreement than the issue of Cyprus between Greece and Turkey and if Greece's rigid position does not change, it will be difficult to avoid war. Greece uses the islands that constitute a part of Asia Minor to isolate Turkey from the rest of the world."

Last week, the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Turkes, made an explicit territorial claim to most of the Aegean islands -- islands which are ethnically Greek and which are a part of the Greek nation pursuant to the Treaty of Paris of 1946. Turkes maintains that Turkey is "the real owner" of all the Dodecanese islands within 50 kilometers of the Turkish shore and that "it is imperative" that those islands "ought to belong to Turkey".

This is a very serious matter. Twentieth century European history teaches that the limit on territorial expansionism is set by military defeat, not by self-restraint. In the case of Cyprus, the United States has aided and abetted massive Turkish violations of international law and of our own laws. Now Dr. Kissinger has entered into an agreement of aggression and blackmail which provides the funds

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to rearm the Turkish army and air force and which leaves Turkey completely free to use the bases for military operations against Greece. Thus, this agreement creates the risk that bases where the American flag is flown can be used to attack Greece. If on the other hand the U.S. wishes to use the bases for some compelling purpose such as the resupply of Israel in the event of an Arab attack, it cannot do so without the consent of Turkey.

The very prospect of such an agreement is causing great problems for the Karamanlis Government in Greece, a nation which said "NO" to the Axis Powers and whose valiant fight against Hitler is credited with upsetting Hitler's timetable against the Soviet Union. All this while Turkey sat on the sidelines and sent raw materials to Hitler.

Last summer George Ball and Cyrus Vance, two eminent statesmen who were personally involved in the Cyprus crises of the 1960s, expressed their views to this Committee against the reopening of the arms pipeline to Turkey without a specific cutoff date in the absence of substantial progress toward a Cyprus settlement. Such a step, they predicted, "would have rather catastrophic effects in Athens without producing very much affirmative action in Ankara". They added that a "disaffected Greece would mean a serious weakening of NATO's southern flank". The Ball-Vance predictions are coming true.

AID TO GREECE

We have urged assistance in the interests of the United States to the Greek democracy ever since its return on July 23, 1974. Greece is the strategic key to the Eastern Mediterranean. Incredibly, our government did very little to assist the new Greek democracy in its first year. Finally, last year the Administration did propose an aid package which has now cleared the Conference Committee and which includes $65 million in security supporting assistance, $31 million in military grants and $110 million in military credits and guaranties.

With respect to aid for Greece for fiscal '77, however, the Administration has decided to reduce security supporting assistance for Greece from $65 million to zero. This is a heavy-handed, inopportune move. If security supporting assistance was warranted last year, it is even more important today. The Administration is requesting $90 million in security supporting assistance for Syria -- a nation which is not an ally of the United States, to put it mildly. The forthcoming entry of Greece into the Common Market makes rapid development of the Greek economy particularly important.

And if we want to give a signal to Eastern Europe that we support democracy and the Rule of Law, then there is no better example than aid to the new Greek democracy, the only democracy in the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

AID TO CYPRUS

Of all the misguided, unprincipled elements of the Administration's present policy, none is more callous or indefensible from a humanitarian point of view than the proposal that fiscal 1977 Cyprus refugee aid be reduced by 60% -- from $25 million to $10 million -- and that no refugee aid at all be provided after fiscal 1977.

What are the real needs of the 200,000 Cypriot refugees? Those needs are documented in a comprehensive report Crisis on Cyprus issued by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected With Refugees in January of this year. All of the figures which follow are from that report. Food distribution to refugees costs $42 million annually. Over one-third of the children on Cyprus go to school in tents. The cost of replacing the school buildings destroyed or occupied by the Turks is $50 million. Medical services add an additional $4 million annually. The report does not contain an estimate of the amounts needed to provide decent housing and employment opportunities for the refugees, but the amounts involved have been estimated by experts to exceed $100 million.

Simple compassion and human decency demand a continuation of generous aid for the Cyprus refugees. We urge the figure of $60 million -- or roughly 3% of our security supporting assistance budget -- as the 1977 authorization.

(MORE)

KISSINGER AND OVERALL FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

Dr. Kissinger's violations of U.S.laws and errors in judgment on the Cyprus crisis have been well documented. There is no reason to rely on his judgment today, indeed his actions since the crisis developed have made matters worse and have impeded proper negotiations.

Secretary Kissinger's biographers tell us that he is a conceptual thinker, that his decisions in specific cases flow from his overall foreign policy precepts. In the last analysis, it is his concepts and precepts that have so damaged our foreign policy. As formulated by Dr. Kissinger, our foreign policy has shifted from principle to expediency, while the world has looked on with dismay, disappointment, and finally anger. As viewed by Dr. Kissinger, the laws of the land do not create solemn obligations, but inconvenient obstacles. Once a decision is made -- to tilt toward Turkey, for example -- Dr. Kissinger thinks nothing of disregarding the law in order to implement his decision.

This is intolerable. Official lawbreaking, whether it be in the foreign or domestic area, not only weakens the social fabric, it also produces disastrous results in specific cases -- witness the suffering now being endured by the innocent people of Cyprus -- and creates dangerous precedents for others to follow. All we ask is a return to the Rule of Law.

The problem with Dr. Kissinger is that he does not understand that the proper exercise of great power by a democracy requires character, morality, compassion, and a sense of fair play. He does not understand or believe in democratic representative government.

Mr. Chairman, a postscript regarding Secretary Kissinger's charge of ethnic politics and his references to the so-called "Greek" lobby. Americans of Greek descent interested in this issue are not a Greek lobby. They are Americans working for decency and respect for the rule of law, for opposition to aggression, for the proper role of Congress in foreign affairs. This Kissingerism -- this smear of an ethnic minority and attempt to impugn our integrity and patriotism -- is particularly repugnant coming from the Secretary of State, who heads the Department which suffered so greatly in past years from character assassination. It is particularly repugnant in the bicentennial year of our nation, a nation founded by immigrants of many ethnic backgrounds. Kissinger's smear tactics affect all Americans, not just Americans of Greek descent.

In conclusion and as an alternative to the policies of Dr. Kissinger, I say:

Let us export the Rule of Law, not the rule of the jungle;

Let us export the Rule of Law, not aggression;

Let us export the Rule of Law, not Kissingerism.

****

University of Detroit

DEMETRIOS T. POLITIS / *Associate Dean,*
Graduate School and Grants Administrator

Enclosed:

1. Statement of Hon Eugene Rossides to Committee on International Relations
2. Letter of Gen. Van Fleet to U.S. Congress.
3. Statement of Admiral E. Zumwalt
4. Letter of Ambassador Tasca to Senator Towers
5. Position paper of American Hellenic Congress of Michigan on U.S - Turkey bases agreement

University of Detroit 4001 W. McNichols Road, Detroit, Michigan 48221
Telephone: (313) 927-1360

AMERICAN HELLENIC CONGRESS

13365 MICHIGAN AVENUE • SUITE 205 • DEARBORN, MICHIGAN 48126 • (313) 846-7440-1

May 10, 1976

Mr. Steve Stark
P.O.Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Stark,

As per your request, I will try to describe to you how we see the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus situation as briefly as possible.

First some facts. As is well known, by her brutal invasion of Cyprus and the continuing illegal occupation of 40% of the territory of the republic of Cyprus, Turkey remains in violation of three treaties she signed with the U.States, which forbid the use of U.S. supplied arms for aggressive purposes, and therefore, according to U.S. law, Turkey is ineligible for U.S. military assistance. Moreover, Turkey is in violation of the North Atlantic Treaty, Article 1 of which states that: " The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations." Also, the United Nations have repeatedly and unanimously condemned the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

It is also a fact that the present situation developed out of the failure of this Administration to take action that would have prevented the invasion. Actually, Ford and Kissinger while recognizing that it is against U.S. law to continue U.S. aid to Turkey, have refused to suspend such aid and have done all in their power to coerse Congress into going along with their illegal policy.

We believe that the foreign policy of a nation reflects its ideals and its aspirations. We believe that our foreign policy must be founded on the moral principles of our nation, that we must support liberty, justice and human dignity <u>everywhere.</u>

We believe that we cannot condemn the Soviet Union for the invasion of Czechoslovakia and reward Turkey for the rape of Cyprus.

We believe that we have no right to call Castro an international outlaw and condemn him for sending his troops to Angola, unless we also condemn Turkey for her ruthless invasion of Cyprus.

We believe that we are hypocrites when we go around Africa proclaiming that we are for majority rule, while at the same time we arm and stand on the side of those who trample on the rights of the 83% majority in Cyprus. Double standards only make us the laughing stock of the world.

We believe that the fact that Turkey is a member of NATO does not give her a license to attack her neighbors with impunity. The rape of Cyprus is a major international crime and justice is long overdue.

We believe that the new administration must tell Turkey that the present situation is unacceptable, that Turkey is ineligible for further military and economic aid until:
a. all occupation troops are withdrawn from Cyprus
b. all colonists brought to Cyprus from Turkey are returned to Turkey
c. all refugees return to their ancestral homes
d. the Cypriots are left alone to determine their future.

The war against communism is being fought simultaneously on two fronts, military preparedness and the battle of ideas. If we fail to support those who fight for freedom and justice, if we fail to stand for human dignity, no matter how well prepared we are militarily the war will be lost.

Let us remember that our independence was not won by myopic politicians preaching real-politik and compromise, but by those with unbending adherence to the principle that there must be liberty and justice for all. The present Cyprus crisis is a test of our determination to defend our American ideals.

Please give me a call at any time if you wish to discuss anything related to this subject, during the day at the office, (313)-927-1360, or after 7:30 pm at home, (313)-761-9210.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

Demetrios T. Politis

Demetrios T. Politis, Ph.D., Chairman
Congressional Information Committee

DTP/hl

GENERAL JAMES A VAN FLEET LETTER TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The following is the full text of a personal letter that General James A. Van Fleet sent to each Member of the House of Representatives. He sent a similar letter to editors urging them to oppose enactment of the bill in their editorial policy. Please use this letter in your talks with your Congressman and with your local newspapers.

As former Commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea (1951-53) and head of the United States Advisory and Aid Group in Greece (1948-50), I am writing to express my strong opposition to S.846, as amended, the bill reported by the House International Relations Committee on July 11, 1975, to authorize the resumption of United States arms shipments to Turkey.

As one whose entire career has been in the armed forces of the United States, I believe that our country and our NATO partners must stand against aggression, whether by friend or foe. To do otherwise would be a renunciation of a fundamental principle of our foreign policy -- to oppose aggression, not aid or acquiesce in it.

I must condemn the continued acts of Turkish aggression against Cyprus and its people. I must condemn the illegal use of United States supplied military equipment to attack a small, defenseless nation and its citizens. Such acts are in violation of the Foreign Assistance and Foreign Military Sales Acts, Turkey's bilateral agreements with the United States, and the NATO and United Nations Charters.

Congress, above all, must insist on fidelity to the rule of law and, therefore, to enforcement of these acts and agreements.

Moreover, Greece, our ally in two world wars, and the only surviving democracy in Eastern Europe, is the strategic key to the Eastern Mediterranean and more important than Turkey to the strategic interests of the United States and NATO. Unfortunately, Secretary of State Kissinger's course does grave and permanent damage to American relations with Greece.

It is unconscionable that the government of the United States should surrender to the threat of Turkey to close our bases there. This is capitulation to blackmail and unworthy of our country.

I, therefore, urge the removal of Turkish invasion forces from Cyprus and the immediate return of 200,000 refugees to their homes in accordance with the unanimous United Nations Resolution 3212.

The bill reported by the Committee resumes arms to Turkey without requiring any action whatsoever by Turkey either on troop removal or allowing refugees to return to their homes.

I am enclosing a nationally syndicated column by Clayton Fritchey published on June 19, 1975. I hope you will read it, for it eloquently states what is at stake regarding the question of renewed military aid and sales to Turkey.

I urge that you cast your vote against S. 846, as amended, when it is considered by the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

General James A. Van Fleet
U. S. Army, Retired

Enclosure

HENRY J. TASCA

July 2, 1975
HJT/vc/1184

Senator John Tower
U.S. Senate
Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Tower,

Your interesting and perceptive periodical entitled "Tower Comments" for June 1975 has been recently brought to my attention.

As former United States Ambassador to Greece and Morocco, and having served extensively in the Foreign Service of the United States both in Italy and France as well, I am also deeply impressed with the importance of the Mediterranean to American security. It is therefore with regret that I feel constrained to have to take issue with your message on military aid to Turkey. Your message, for one thing, fails to note that we could weaken our security interests generally if we fail to induce Turkey to behave as a loyal friend and ally of the West and the United States in particular. Its behaviour has clearly weakened the moral cohesiveness of the Atlantic Alliance which, in the final analysis, depends upon public opinion for its strength and vitality. Moreover, the process of supporting democracy in Greece and our vital security interests in that country could also be adversely affected.

Indeed, the answer to the problem of security you raise with which we are deeply concerned, is clear, unequivocal, and really uncomplicated. It is for Turkey to right the deep wrong it committed in the invasion of Cyprus with United States supplied arms to bring about the restoration of the southern flank of Nato. The key to the problem is simple and in Turkey's hands and readily available. It is useful and pertinent to recall that Turkey committed the following violations in its invasion of Cyprus last July:

1) It violated flagrantly United States law in illegally using United States military equipment for purposes of aggression against the Greek nation - a faithful ally and friend.

2) It violated the London-Zurich agreements setting up the independent country of Cyprus which the United Nations recognized to be sovereign, unified and independent. These agreements gave Greece, Turkey and Great Britain the rights of intervention but to maintain a sovereign, unified and independent Cyprus, not to partition that country through military aggression.

3) It has violated and continues to violate the resolutions of the United Nations unanimously adopted, even approved by the Government of Turkey, instructing Turkey to respect the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Cyprus.

4) It violated the spirit of the North Atlantic Treaty which is a treaty for defensive purposes, in attacking the Greek Cypriots, using United States arms and thus weakening the entire defense system against the hostile action on the part of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The United States needs the support of people everywhere. Our foreign policy cannot protect our security and least of all through security arrangements alienated from popular support. Generally the world has changed radically in recent decades. Foreign policies not based upon a deep respect for human justice, human rights and the rule of law are based upon shifting sands. Unless we really realize this fact, our security position in the world is likely to deteriorate dangerously in the years ahead.

In conclusion, the problem of military aid and sales to Turkey is Turkey's responsibility. From the invasion in July of 1974 to February of 1975, with a full flow of United States military equipment, it refused to take even the minimum necessary steps to end tensions in that area. The Congress should

invite Turkey to restore justice and legality to their posture before resuming the flow of military supplies. We cannot callously ignore the plight of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees and the integrity of Cyprus under existing circumstances. It is not only Cyprus but our relations and those of our allies with the entire Greek nation which are at stake.

I hope the foregoing thoughts may be useful to you in considering further the question of Turkey's present position and attitude in the American picture of our vital strategic interests.

With best wishes and respectfully,

Yours sincerely,

Henry J. Tasca

Henry J. Tasca
Ambassador of the United States of America,
Ret.

E. R. ZUMWALT, JR.
ADMIRAL, U. S. NAVY (RET.)

STATEMENT BY ADMIRAL E. R. ZUMWALT, JR., RETIRED CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY, JULY 20, OF TURKEY'S INVASION OF CYPRUS--STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

Sunday marks the first anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey. The Congress of the United States is locked into a collision course with the Secretary of State on fundamental U.S. foreign policy. The debate begins this week in the House of Representatives on Dr. Kissinger's proposal to lift the ban on further American arms to Turkey. In this escalating controversy, I commend to the attention of the Congress and the press a precise statement of the true moral issues and the best interests of the United States by General James A. Van Fleet, who implemented the Truman Doctrine against a Soviet inspired Communist insurgency in post-World War II Greece without loss of a single American in uniform:

> As one whose entire career has been in the Armed Forces of the United States, I believe that our country and our NATO partners must stand against aggression, whether by friend or foe. To do otherwise would be a renunciation of a fundamental principle of our foreign policy--to oppose aggression, not aid or acquiese in it. I must condemn the continued acts of Turkish aggression against Cyprus and its people. It is unconscionable that the Government of the United States should surrender to the threat of Turkey to close our bases there. This is capitulation to blackmail and unworthy of our country.

History teaches and I accept the wisdom of a warning by a great allied leader in World War I, Clemenceau of France: "War is much too serious a matter to be entrusted to the military."

May I suggest a contemporary corollary to that Clemenceau axiom: "Peace is too complicated to be entrusted to any single diplomat."

Dr. Kissinger has marshalled his propagandists to convince Congress that U.S. installations in Turkey are technically more important than American relations with Greece. There is a supreme irony in this argument, because when the military junta was imposing a dictatorship on Greece, the argument then was that Greek bases were of most vital importance to NATO and the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Now that a Democratic Government has at long last returned to Greece, Dr. Kissinger tilts toward Turkey.

I believe the best interests of America and of NATO require the friendship of both Greece and Turkey.

But to pit one country against another in this way is as dangerously inflammable and divisive in foreign policy as it is in the Halls of Congress. However, if a choice is to be forced between our military installations in Turkey and the continuation of the support of U.S. installations by a democratic government in Greece, then in my judgement, the Congress should cast a vote for Greece, and against the Kissinger amendment to lift the ban on U.S. arms to Turkey. In my opinion, existing and potential military bases in Greece are more important to us than our installations in Turkey.

There is another matter of concern regarding Turkey. As the harvest of opium poppies begins this week in Turkey, all Americans should remember that Turkey unilaterally rescinded the ban on the growing of opium poppies for which U.S. Government agreed in return to pay Turkey $35 million over a three-year period. U.S. taxpayers have already supplied $15 million of this sum to Turkey.

Thus, to Turkey's aggression against the Island of Cyprus, using American arms, has been added her aggression against an entire generation of young Americans with opium grown in Turkish soil.

The current controversy has been distorted into a political test of strength between the Administration and what they have characterized as "the ethnic politics of the Greek lobby." That is a very un-American argument at a time when this nation of emigrants enters our Bicentennial Year. The ban on future American arms to Turkey is not an "ethnic" and certainly not a Greek issue. It is fundamental American policy on which in other times I have seen the Navy used as an instrument of enforcement. Twice the Sixth Fleet was ordered into the waters between Turkey and Cyprus as clear warning by an American President against Turkish aggression. And you will remember that there was no aggression because American policy was then crystal clear. Regretably there was no policy at the time of the invasion of Cyprus last year. Today, only Congress can clarify American policy in this controversy. That is the challenge of the debate on the Kissinger amendment this week. Seven months ago, that policy was debated and a judgement was then made clear. By a margin of 199 votes in the House, the amendment calling for a ban on further American arms to Turkey was overwhelmingly passed. In my judgement that verdict should be repeated this week by the defeat of the Kissinger amendment, S.846.

E. R. ZUMWALT, JR.

A M E R I C A N H E L L E N I C C O N G R E S S
Suite 205 - 13365 Michigan Avenue - Dearborn - Michigan 48126

POSITION PAPER OF THE AMERICAN HELLENIC CONGRESS

The American Hellenic Congress, representing the American Hellenic community of Michigan and northern Ohio, issued the following statement regarding the U.S.-Turkey bases agreement and the preliminary U.S.- Greece bases agreement, which were signed recently in Washington:

The American Hellenic Congress, after careful consideration of the texts of the bases agreements recently signed by Secretary Kissinger with Turkey and Greece, strongly urges all members of Congress to vote against their approval for the following reasons:

1. It is the policy of the United States, reaffirmed repeatedly by Congress, to supply arms strictly for defensive purposes, and suspend such arms transfers to the recipient nation when these arms are used for aggression. The arms embargo on Turkey was imposed for this specific reason. By her invasion of Cyprus and the continued illegal occupation of 40% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, Turkey is in violation of U.S. law and therefore ineligible for U.S. military aid of any kind.

2. It is imperative that Congress shall maintain its constitutional authority to oversee and review all military assistance to foreign nations on a yearly basis. This allows for adjustment of the level of the aid in accordance with current defense needs and our own ability to undertake financial responsibilities. Also, it gives Congress the opportunity to review the use of such aid by each recipient nation. The four-year commitments provided for by these agreements seriously undermine this Congressional authority. Indeed, it is a deliberate attempt to undercut the role of Congress in the formulation of our foreign policy.

3. The Turkish agreement contains no commitment by Turkey to resolve in a just manner the existing tragic and unacceptable situation in Cyprus, created by Turkish aggression. When the embargo was partially lifted last October Congress was assured that positive Turkish reaction would follow. Nothing of the sort has happened. Actually, encouraged by the renewed flow of arms, Turkey is intensifying her illegal efforts to colonize Cyprus, with 25,000 mainland Turks estimated now in Cyprus, and continues her expansionist threats against Greece. Under these conditions any military assistance given to Turkey not only constitutes reward for aggression, but it will also neutralize for the next four years the only effective means we have for applying pressure on Turkey to resolve the Cyprus problem.

4. It is unacceptable as a matter of principle for the United States to pay for the use of bases in allied countries, when these bases are also serving the defense of the host country as well. Such bases

constitute part of their contribution to the cause of allied defense and security. Sometimes, as in the case of Turkey, it is their only contribution. It is particularly objectionable that the $1.5 billion Turkish bases agreement has been extracted by crude blackmail. Acquiescence to this blackmail will bring shame to our nation and will establish a precedent, which no doubt others will follow, including Turkey herself. For it is certain that Turkey will repeat her blackmail, if at any time in the future she perceives that it may be in her interest to do so. As a practical matter, the Turkish bases are of marginal value to us at this time. Present technological developments dictate that satellites, which are much superior as sensing devices, be used for Soviet surveillance. The bases issue is artificial, created by Kissinger to justify his bankrupt policies.

5. Approval of these agreements will result in a major escalation of the arms race in the Aegean, with further destabilization and erosion of conditions in the eastern Mediterranian.

6. Finally, Congress must rebuke once and for all the Kissinger Santa Clause-style foreign policy of leaving millions of tax dollars behind where ever he goes. It is time that he should be informed that true friendships and alliances cannot be purchased at any price. They are founded on moral grounds and identity of national aspirations.

It is obvious from the above arguments that no change or amendments can make these agreements acceptable. It is regretable that Secretary Kissinger continues to ignore the rules under which our democratic system of government works, and instead of consulting with Congress prior to the negotiation of these agreements, he presents Congress with faits accompli demanding obedient approval or otherwise, he threatens, we face national disaster.

The United States Congress is not, and cannot be converted to a rubber stamp. Both agreements must be rejected outright. Congress has not been given any other choice.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

22 January, 1976

Neil Peirce w/ Wash. Star.
610 A St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Peirce,

Here is the material you requested on Gov. Carter's record and intentions for government reorganization. Please don't hesitate to call or write me if you have any questions or need further information.

Oliver Miller

Oliver Miller
Asst. to the Issues
Coordinator

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

SHARON, PIERSON, SEMMES, CROLIUS AND FINLEY
CANAL SQUARE
1054 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007
(202) 333-4000

CABLES: "SHERSEM"

JOHN H. SHARON
W. DEVIER PIERSON
THEODORE F. T. CROLIUS
DAVID H. SEMMES
WILLIAM T. FINLEY, JR.
KNOX BEMIS
PETER J. LEVIN
SHELDON E. HOCHBERG

ROSS F. HAMACHEK
MARK ELY GREENWOLD
JACK W. HANKS
WILLIAM C. LIEBLICH
FRANK A. BENEVENTO, II
RICHARD A. YARMEY
WARREN E. OLSEN

March 26, 1976

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

Dear Peter:

As per our talk this week, I am enclosing some thoughts on energy policy. I hope they will be of some use.

I wish you all the best in the continuation of this exciting undertaking.

Sincerely,

W. DeVier Pierson

Enclosure

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 21, 1976

Mr. A. Brooks Poynter
1245 Valley View N.W.
Salem, Oregon 97304

Dear Mr. Poynter,

Thank you for your letter and past support. I appreciate the concern of both you and your wife and hope the enclosed rebuttal will answer the questions raised in Mr. Brill's article.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

3/15
BRILL
REBUTTAL

1245 Valley View N.W.
Salem, Oregon 97304
Feb. 20, 1976

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Carter:

My wife and I have been reviewing such information as we can find in an effort to decide which Democrat we can support for President. You are among the three still being considered. We are generally satisfied with your positions as recently stated in the few pieces of your literature we have received and on the hour and a half PBS radio broadcast.

Recently, however, we have seen articles casting doubts on the veracity of your statements and on your reports of accomplishments as Georgia's governor. The only specifics we have seen in what may well be a "hatchet job" are those contained in Steven Brill's article in the March issue of Harper's magazine. Brill's charges make you appear to be unprincipled and unreliable regarding your stand on vital issues.

We have no feel for Brill's objectivity and the credibility of his article, but, unless the bulk of his criticism is rebutted successfully, we will find it difficult to risk support of your Presidential candidacy.

Voters have trouble getting adequate information on which to base their decisions. I'm afraid most don't try too hard! We know that candidates exaggerate, critics lie faster than charges can be rebutted, and that many citizens respond to image rather than reason. Nevertheless we have to try. We have heard that you have prepared a rebuttal to Brill's article and we would like to receive a copy that will convince us so that we might support your candidacy.

Sincerely,

A. Brooks Poynter

A. Brooks Poynter

P.S. I am a precinct committeeman in Polk County and will likely be asked about candidates while I am canvassing.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4-1-76

To W. DeVier Pierson --

Thanks for the information on energy which Peter passed on to me. It will be of help to us.

By the way, I think your son Jeff used to be (maybe he still is) in my sister Allison's class at Sidwell Friends. Say hi to him!

Please keep in touch.

All the best,

Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

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

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

CEREL
PLE
UR

Mr. Stanley Posher

Route A-2, Box 273

Donnellan, Florida 31630


318

VS
TO

Dear Mr. Posher:

Thank you for your letter. I sincerely appreciate the support of concerned people such as yourself. I have referred your idea on job training to my issues staff.

If you have any further questions or suggestions, please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

JC:cal

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


17

3/8

POSHER
Th"

Had your home town address but cannot find it.

Feb 28. 1976
Rte A2 - Box 273
Dennellon, Florida 32630

The Honorable James Carter
Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am pleased that you are running for the Party nomination for President, for I feel strongly that Governors, with their executive and administrative experience, are well qualified for the tasks of the Presidency. National legislators, so many of whom are running, not only lack this experience but are disciples of the art of compromise instead of taking a stand.

Your refusal to be stampeded on the creation of public service jobs as the solution to unemployment is very commendable. I ~~so~~ am sure you understand that part of this problem is because a large percentage of these people are unemployable due to lack of education, lack of skills, lack of desire. This is particularly true of the teenagers, drop-outs, and recent high school graduates who are the bulk of the unemployed. I for one would not employ them due to lack of qualification and productivity — nor could you.

Maybe your brain trust ~~should~~ could come up with a long range program offering hope for proper training for existing jobs and those of the future, rather than the many present Federal and State programs wasting time and training for jobs no longer in demand. There would be a fine alternative

to the ~~dad~~ dead end public Service jobs of a temporary nature. This could be a big blow to your campaign.

My best wishes to your continued success in the primaries.

Sincerely
Stanley W. Parker.

P.S. If Jackson takes after you as the papers say, don't worry. For my money he isn't the genuine Jackson who stood out so well in the 1972 Convention. He has turned out to be a chameleon and an opportunist of the day.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 10, 1976

1710 W. Hillcrest Drive #56
Newbury Park, California 91320

Dear Mr. Pelser:

Thank you for your interest and your suggestions about a possible position on Israel. I have enclosed a position paper on my views on the Mideast situation, as well as a partial transcipt of an interview from Face the Nation which deals with some of the questions you discuss.

Many thanks and please write again if you have any further suggestions.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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

3/8

ROBERT J. PELSER
1710 W. HILLCREST DR. #56
NEWBURY PARK, CA.
91320

3/3/76

JIMMY CARTER
P.O. BOX 1976
ATLANTA GA.
30301

DEAR GOVENOR;

CONGRADULATIONS ON YOUR SPLENDID EFFORTS. IN FLORIDA, N.Y. AND CALIFORNIA YOUR POSITION ON ISRAEL COULD BE THE DIFFERENCE.

IN THE L.A. TIMES SUNDAY EDITION OF 2/29/76 AN ARTICLE APPEARED CONCERNING THE ARAB BOYCOTT. IT SEEMS THAT AMERICAN FOREIGN SUBSIDARYS AND OVERSEAS BANKS, AS WELL AS EUROPEAN FIRMS AND BANKS WHO DO BUSINESS WITH THE ARABS ARE FIRING JEWISH EMPLOYEES FROM THEIR JOBS.

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

April 6, 1976

Mr. Ruben Perez
815 Lamar
Seguin High School
Seguin, Texas 78155

Dear Ruben:

Thank you for your letter. I will try, as President, not only to lower the prices on oil and electric bills but also to shift our dependence to more efficient and economical sources of energy, such as solar energy.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

JIMMY CARTER

Enclosure

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

Ruben Perez
815 Lamar
Seguin High School
Seguin, Texas, 78155

March 5, 1976

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign Headquarters
Atlanta, Ga. 30334

Dear Mr. Carter

I am a student at Seguin High School. I just want to know, that if you are elected President of the United States, will you lower the prices on gas and electric bills, energy if you do this, it will make you a successful President.

Sincerely Yours
Ruben Perez

DAVID C. PRINCE
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER

DRAWER W, BOYNTON BEACH, FLA. 33435
AREA CODE 305 732-3010

24 HIBISCUS WAY
OCEAN RIDGE, FLA. 33444

File Letter

March 19, 1976

Hon. James Carter
Plains
Georgia

Dear Governor Carter:

The Foreign Policy Association fosters a series of group discussions under the heading "Great Decisions." The last meeting of this winter series was labeled "Rethinking U. S. Foreign Policy."

The Kissinger policies, which are essentially the John Foster Dulles policies, have been sold to us as outstandingly successful. The book of words given out as a guide to the discussion groups has, as its opening subject on Rethinking U. S. Foreign Policy, "Debating Detente."

The moderator of our meeting did not start there. Instead he propounded a question. I enclose the question and the answers of the group. Frankly, I could not believe my ears. I think there is food for thought. With Kissinger, Reagan and Jackson all promoting nuclear war, there ought to be room for a peace candidate.

Sincerely,

David C. Prince

David C. Prince

DCP:mlh
enclosure

DAVID C. PRINCE
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER

DRAWER W, BOYNTON BEACH, FLA. 33435
AREA CODE 305 732-3010

24 HIBISCUS WAY
OCEAN RIDGE, FLA. 33444

Meeting of the GREAT DECISIONS group held March 16th at the home of John and Jean Wilmer. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Cliff Randall. Mr. Randall opened the meeting by propounding a question to those present. He asked that the answers be based on the expectations of the respondents as to how this question would be answered by the American people. The question was:

> "Do the people of the United States favor using our military power, including nuclear weapons, to restrain further expansion of Soviet or communistic domination over the so-called free and independent nations?"

The question was to be answered yes or no with no elaboration. The results were:

3 - For

16 - Against

DCP:mlh

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

PORT
EME

Ms. Barbara Peach

33 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10003

DON'T


318

Dear Ms. Reach:

Thank you for your letter. I do not support Constitutional Amendments to overturn the Supreme Court ruling on Abortion. (See enclosed)

I favor the Federal and State Governments assuming all welfare costs.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to write. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

JC:cal

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

February 23, 1976

Dear Governor Carter:

In this post-Watergate era I think honesty is as important as most of the issues. You have been accused, perhaps unfairly, of equivocating on the issues.

"Ask me the tough questions" you said in your letter -- so here are two:

Would you support a Constitutional amendment to permit the States to decide the abortion question?

Would you support having the federal government take over welfare costs?

Please answer me as directly as you can.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Reach

Mrs. B. Reach
33 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003

#0

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 24, 1975

Dear Ms. Pecharich:

Thank you for your interest and kind words. I appreciate your consideration of working in my campaign.

I believe that those persons who have lived in exile for many years for obeying their convictions have suffered punishment enough. I favor a pardon for them. At the same time, however, I do not favor a total amnesty because this would equate illegal defection from service in Vietnam with sacrificial service there by many who objected to the war but went regardless. I have included in this letter copies of some of my speeches to help explain my views on the issues. I look forward to your support and to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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

November 15, 1975

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

Dear Govenor Carter,

I am interested in working for you during the 1976 Presidential Campaign.

Your brochure was most impressive. There is still one issue, however, that I feel is equally vital to a total belief in your election. That issue is amnesty. Please send me your views on this matter.

Best Regards,

Jeanne Pecharich
2200 Avy Avenue
Menlo Park, Calif.,
94025

Lawrence C. Pence, M.D.
March 24, 1976

Lawrence C. Pence, M.D.
Suite 1466 Paulsen Medical and Dental Bldg.
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Doctor Pence:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed statement, I sincerely appreciate receiving the ideas of knowledgable and concerned people such as yourself. My Issues staff is now working on a comprehensive health care statement. Your paper should be of good use to them.

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

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

LAWRENCE C. PENCE. M.D.
SUITE 1466 PAULSEN MEDICAL AND DENTAL BLDG.
SPOKANE. WASHINGTON 99201

15 March 1976

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

Dear Mr. Carter:

A great deal of unsolicited material must be pushed upon you urging specific stands on political issues. More is probably not welcome. The enclosed is offered for your consideration or dismissal and for weighing against other advice you surely receive. It is believed that such a stance will help you and earn you votes. More importantly, it represents truth; such a policy is needed at the Federal level.

The comments made are my own and do not necessarily represent any organizational or official medical association stand. I assume that most physicians would approve the general statement though some would not. I have no axe to grind, no political ambition to serve; what I present is a product of thought derived from a lifetime of medical service. You may freely use the material in any way you choose.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence C. Pence, M.D.

LAWRENCE C. PENCE, M.D.
SUITE 1466 PAULSEN MEDICAL AND DENTAL BLDG.
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201

A PROPOSAL FOR THE CARTER CAMPAIGN MEDICAL CARE

The greatest asset of the American people is the personal health of its citizens. This asset requires and depends primarily upon the heart, the brain and the hands of the American doctor and the host of people who support him or her in the delivery of medical service. It is popular nowadays amongst some politicians to promote the idea of a crisis in medical care in this country. There is, indeed, a crisis of sorts, though not in the frame described in most political rhetoric.

We, in this country, are privileged to enjoy, in general terms, the best medical care available on the face of this globe. This comes, in part, from our affluence. But it would be impossible without the dedication and integrity of those who take care of us in times of our need. This is not to say that there are some within the health professions who do not measure up to these standards and a few who are even fraudulent or dangerous. From these, the professions owe us protection.

The real crisis in health care is that, for the first time in many decades, the most dedicated and talented of our young people are no longer strongly attracted to careers in the health professions. Unless this direction is reversed, we, as patients, face deterioration of health care. The reason for this dissillusionment in the health professions is, in considerable part, the encroachment of non-professional forces, particularly those of government, in the every day processes of serving health needs. It shall be the purpose of a Carter Administration to promote those conditions that ensure the best possible medical care to all our people.

The disturbing cloud in the medical picture, one of great concern to all elements in the society, including the health professions, is the rapidly mounting economic costs of delivering medical services. This increase is currently at a rate of 14% a year. It consumes 8% of the gross national product as compared with 6% ten years ago. The reasons for such increases are multiple and complex. Clearly, this situation cannot continue indefinitely and must be brought into control.

The major factor, of course, is general inflation, the most destructive social illness we face. It will be the purpose of a Carter Administration to moderate inflation and eventually eliminate it.

Another element is the rapidly expanding technology employed by Medicine and allied sciences. This serves us well. We applaud the better health it provides and gladly pay the additional cost.

A significant economic factor comes from the growing legal threats incurred in providing health services. There is simply no reason for the public to bear this expense as it is bound to do under present conditions. A Carter Administration will eliminate this at the same time providing justice and compensation for those who suffer valid medical injury.

Beyond these easily identifiable factors in medical costs there remains the very important element of failure in cost control inherent in the system of payment for health services by third party agencies, be they private or governmental. There are essentially two people who can control expenditures in the typical patient-doctor setting; these are the patient and the doctor. Under conditions

third party payment, these two persons have little stimulus to control costs; to do so may even be contrary to their interests. Control mechanisms by third party pay agencies are inherently cumbersome, inequitable, unenforceable, costly in themselves, and can seriously impair the quality of care and contribute to mediocrity in the affected professions.

It will be the policy of the Carter Administration to return the responsibility for cost containment to those who can do it, that is, the patient and the doctor, and to make it in their interest to do so. This will be done within the framework of pre-payment and application of the insurance principle. The level at which society wishes to pay for health services will be determined by democratic means through the political process. Upon such determination, the financing of those services will be accomplished by a combination of direct tax assessment and from general tax revenues. The proportion existing between direct assessment and general taxation, again, will be determined by the political process. Medical insurance coverage would be voluntary by direct participation through assessment, with choice of total coverage or more limited catastrophic coverage. Those whose income levels do not permit direct assessment would be covered by general revenues as a welfare cost. Personal freedom will be exercised by participation or non-participation, total or partial participation, free choice of health resources by the consumer, and free choice of action by those who deliver the services.

Control of costs under such a system will be exerted soley by the predetermined financial level at which services can be amortized. Delivery of services is by freely entered contract. Cost over-runs will be compensated by proportional reductions in payment for services. The responsibility for avoidance of over-runs reverts to those who have the ability to accomplish it. Elimination of unnecessary care, unnecessarily expensive care and the implementation of more efficient means of health service delivery become of interest to both the consumer and the deliverer. A pledge that no one who needs and desires a health service will be denied would be an expected expression consonant with the traditional humanness inherent in the health professions. Mechanisms to control abuses and upgrade practices will be the responsibility of those who can successfully formulate them, the providers themselves.

There will be those who protest that such a plan will not work, that only bureaucrats and administrators can control health delivery. The answer is that it does work and is working. Those who minister to our most essential needs deserve and do receive liberal treatment where such methods are in operation. Moreover, such programs are living demonstrations that costs can be controlled, quality of service protected, administration minimized, and freedom made to survive.

The position of the Carter Administration in the health issue is not to benefit politicians, lawyers, doctors, administrators, or any other single entity; it is to benefit all people and to continue in this country the highest health standards possible. To this end the government will enter into a cooperative rather than adversary relationship with the health professions. The alternatives are dismal, coercive, divisive, and will do a single thing: increase costs to even worse levels.

Lawrence C. Pence, M.D.

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

HARPERS
REBUTTAL

NAN PORTER
1313 N. EMPORIA
WICHITA, KANSAS
67203

FIRST CLASS

March 27, 1976

Dear Joan Pioch,

Thank you for your card. I sincerely appreciate receiving ideas from concerned people such as yourself. I am aware of the men still unaccounted for in Indochina. I believe strong efforts should be made to determine their situation and bring them home.

If you have any further questions or suggestions, please don't hesitate to write. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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


3/4

I know you would get support from the friends + families + sympathizers of the more than 800 men still missing, unaccounted for + their fate apparently abandonded. Not any of the candidates has even concerned themselves with this issue so to show love + concern + a promise to try to pursue a renewal of actions the North Vietnamese promised in the Peace Accord to help account for the MIA's.

(over)

Everyone should have

a friend just like YOU...

for President of the U.S.A.

Nov. 2, 1976

Respectfully,

Joan Prock

Congratulations on N.H.

2-24-76.

Hoorah!!

I worked for 2½ yrs. as Chairman in Southwestern Mich with the Mich. POW's & was liason for 3 families & I know the public is still conscious & in sympathy with the families & MIA's; & ired with our government apparent apathy. Just to mention your concern would be a great boost of support for you & I know you would try to help if there were at all any remote possibility for help. I am still interested in helping in the Mich. Primary and would like some materials to use. When do you plan to start working here & where etc? You know George Wallace did great here last election primary & I feel his support is faltering and you can do well. Please let me hear from you.

Joan Pioch

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

April 1, 1976

Kim Perry
430 Bystrum
Modesto, Ca. 95351

Dear Kim Perry

Thank you for your letter. I favor decriminalization of marijuana along the lines of the Oregon law. I am sending along my position papers on welfare reform, unemployment, and tax reform.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to write. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

JC/cc

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

2/25

Febuary 13, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter
Carter for Presidnet Headquaters
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter:

As a part of our study of presidental canidates in my politics calss, I'am following your campaign. If you are elected president I'd like your plans toward a few of the nations problems.

First how would your views be towards new jobs and or unemployment? Do you have any plans on opening new ways of work, and how would you go about doing this?

My second questionois dealing with Welfare situation. This also deals greatly with my first queston, due to the fact that unemployment leaves Welfare as an alternate way of leving. Do you feel that too amny people of this country are using this method? If so what would you propose as an alternate way?

Next I would like to know with we could expect as far as increase or decrease in taxes? Such as if our taxes were increased what would this be used for as far as me a taxpayer is concerned? Alos how high can i expect this to be raised if it is so?

I In conclusion I would like to know about how you feel towards legalizing marajana? Do you feel it should be handled by carporate procedures? If you are not in favor of the legalizaton, then how do you feel about lesseningthe punishment for sales and posseion? If legalized would it be handled in the same way as liquor, I mean as far as age goes?

I Sincerely thank you for the use of your time.

Sincerely yours
Kim Perry
Student of Modesto High School

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 23

Mr. Pennington --

Enclosed is the information I promised you over the phone. If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to write me.

Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

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

To: Annabelle

December 16, 1975

TO: HAMILTON

Mr. Lewis Johnson, in Lubbock, Texas (806-745-2208 ext 122) wants J.C. to call Mr. Lee Pennington (806-765-7471), who is a Certified Financial Planner in Texas. Pennington is, hopefully, to head the petition committee for J.C. in Texas.

Pennington wants to ask J.C. questions re:

1. Cuba ?
2. Panama Canal
3. Sales to Russia
4. D.C. Bureaucracy
5. Loans U.S. makes to foreign countries
6. Oil and Gas tax shelters ?

How should I handle this? Give questions to Steve Stark — let him call and talk with Johnson and Pennington. Tell desk person about this.

Thanks,

Annabelle

Annabelle

N.S.

1. bodyguards w/ diplomacy

706 Lubbock Nat'l Bank
Lubbock, Tex
79401

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Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

8 Febuary, 1976

Dear Mr. Pieken,

Enclosed please find Governor Carter's statement on Soviet Jewry. Please let me know if you need any further information. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III

Charles Cabot III

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

30 January, 1976

Joseph M. Peiken
Harris, Kerr, Forester & Co.
4700 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, Fla. 33137

Dear Mr. Peiken,

Enclosed please find the information you requested. Please don't hesitate to write if you need any more. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III

Charles C. Cabot III
Issues Section

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

HARRIS, KERR, FORSTER & COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

4700 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33137

305 576-4220

CABLE "HARKERFOR MIAMI"

1/29

January 14, 1976

Mr. Charlie Burhm
"ISSUES"
Jimmy Carter for President
Post Office Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Charlie:

I spoke to Joel McCleary, and he suggested that I request from you the candidate's position on foreign and domestic affairs.

Your prompt attention will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Joe

Joseph M. Peiken

JMP:khr

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4-10-76

To Marion Pearlman --

Thanks for coming by Harry's to see me Friday and thanks for your continued help

Sorry it was so hurried. I'd like to spend more time with you on my next trip north.

All the best,
Steven Stark

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

Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia 31780

4-12-76

To Dwight Petit

Thanks for sticking with me during the ethnic neighborhood flurry.

A telegram to Vernon Jordan & letter to Mayor Jackson are enclosed.

Jimmy

encl (2)

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3015395820 MGM TDMT BALTIMORE MD 213 04-08 0437P EST

western union **Mailgram**

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

Md. delegation
Peter Bourne
Office
Odessa

GOVERNOR JIMMY CARTER
1 WOODLAND DR
PLAINS GA 31780

DEAR GOVERNOR CARTER

AS YOU ARE PROABLY AWARE BEING ONE OF YOUR BLACK SUPPORTERS MY PHONES HAVE BEEN RINGING FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS AS A RESULT OF YOUR ALLEGED STATEMENTS CONCERNING ETHNIC PURITY AND BLACK INTRUSION. ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY YOU ON TUESDAY. I HAVE SECURED COPIES OF YOUR PRESS RELEASES AND HAVE HEARD YOUR PUBLIC APOLOGIES AND STATEMENTS MADE ON THE ISSUE TODAY. I HAVE REITERATED SAME MYSELF THROUGHOUT THE DAY TO BOTH THE PRESS AND CERTAIN BLACK LIBERAL POLITICIANS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF MARYLAND INCLUDING CONGRESSMAN PARREN J MITCHELL WHOM I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM. THIS TELEGRAM IS TOO FOLD I THAT I HOPE YOU WOULD MOVE IMMEDIATELY TO SAVE THIS INCIDENT FROM BEING DISASTROUS IN RELTIONSHIP TO YOUR BLACK SUPPORT BY MAKING IMMEDIATE AFFIRMATIVE EXPLICIT COMMITMENTS TO THE BLACK COMMUNITY AS TO YOUR ACTIVE INVOLVMENT WITH PROBLEMS CONFRONTING BLACK PEOPLE AS YOU BEING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 2 I REAFFIRM MY SUPPORT TO YOU IN YOUR QUEST FOR THE PRESIDENTCY BASED ON MY BELIEF IN YOU AND THE THINGS THAT YOU STOOD FOR AS GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

I WOULD HOPE THAT YOU MOVE MOST URGENTLY ON THIS MATTER IN ORDER THAT WE MAY AVOID THIS INCIDENT FROM BECOMMING "ROMNEY'S BRAINWASHING" OR "MUSKIE'S CRYING IN THE RAIN"

A DWIGHT PETIT ESQUIRE
VICE CHAIRMAN FOR THE MARYLAND JIMMY CARTER PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

1640 EST

MGMMC NA MC N

222 St. Paul St.
Baltimore 21202

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 10, 1976

To LeRoy Allen Pesch

I deeply appreciate your commitment to my campaign. Your continuing advice and support mean a great deal to me.

I appreciate your offer to help develop a health care program, and look forward to the opportunity of discussing this with you personally. In the meantime I have asked Steve Stark on my Issues Staff to contact you.

I will do my best to deserve your confidence.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

JC:mmc

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

LeRoy Allen Pesch, M.D.
70 EAST CEDAR STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

March 17, 1976

Steve
Talk
J

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia

Dear Jimmy:

Congratulations on a great victory in Illinois! I am confident that it will be just as great a victory in November and I am proud to have been able to contribute in some small way to your success to date. I will, of course, continue to provide financial support to the extent allowed by law, as well as to encourage others to do likewise.

My purpose in writing, however, is to offer support of another sort. When we talked early in your campaign, we discussed the need to bring about radical change in certain domestic programs of the federal government, especially in the health care field. As of the end of January I have resigned my position as President of Michael Reese Medical Center in order to devote a major portion of my time to developing and implementing those needed changes on a broader scale. I would like very much to have an opportunity to discuss with you and your staff what I believe to be the problems in the areas of medical care and health services delivery to the people of this nation and a workable strategy for solving them. I believe my ideas are in keeping with your own and can be of help to you as you approach the responsibilities of the Presidency. If you have an interest in exploring this further, please contact me through my office in Chicago (312 791-3362) and I will be happy to meet with you and your staff at any time. Meanwhile, this letter comes with my very best wishes for every continued success. I believe you will be a great leader.

Steve

Sincerely yours,

Roy

LeRoy A. Pesch, M.D.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

26 January, 1976

Dick Pawelek
Scholastic Magazines Inc.
50 West 44th St.
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Pawelek,

Thank you for your letter informing us of the poll appearing in the Jan. 27 issue of Senior Scholastic. We appreciate your interest. If you could send us a copy of that poll it would be a great help.

Please don't hesitate to write if you would like any information. I have put you on our mailing list.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III

Charles Cabot III
Issues Section

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

Scholastic

Scholastic Magazines, Inc.
50 West 44th Street
New York, N.Y. 10036
(212) 867-7700

1/23

January 12, 1976

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

Dear Sirs:

Where does Mr. Carter stand with the nation's young people as a Presidential candidate? The answer to this question will come with Poll No. 3 of Scholastic's National Institute of Student Opinion which appears in the Jan. 27 issues of Senior Scholastic (for senior high school students) and Junior Scholastic (junior high students) magazines. A copy of one of these magazines, with Teaching Guide attached, is enclosed.

Results of this poll will appear in the syndicated Scholastic Youth Poll column appearing in newspapers all over the United States in late February. They will also be published in Senior and Junior, two of Scholastic's 36 periodicals for young people.

We thought you'd like to know about this. And if you wish any further information, please let me know. Also: if we are not on your mailing list--especially for releases dealing with matters of interest to young people--could you please add my name at an early date? I will be involved in preparation of political education articles for the social studies magazines this year.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dick Pawelek

Dick Pawelek
Associate Editor
Senior Scholastic

DP:ep
Enc.

P.S. This letter was prepared in advance so that the magazines could be sent to you upon receipt in our New York office. Since then, I have been informed that NISO is planning special mail polls of students who are now eligible to vote or who will reach voting age this year. These, too, will be reported in the Scholastic Youth Poll column.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

February 18, 1976

Mr. Roland J. Page
Washington Correspondent
The New York Times Florida Newspapers
Washington Bureau
1920 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Page:

Enclosed please find the answers to your recent questionnaire. I hope you were not inconvienced by the delay and that you find this material useful. We appreciate the opportunity to participate in this forum.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Havely

Robert S. Havely
Issues Staff

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

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 6, 1976

Roy Park
Park Broadcasting Inc.
Terrace Hill
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Dear Mr. Park:

Governor Carter passed your letter on to me. Thanks for the enclosed editorials and good wishes. We look forward to hearing from you again soon.

All the best,

Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

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

Mr. Roy Park
Park Broadcasting, Inc.
Terrace Hill
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Park

BROADCASTING, INC.

TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, NEW YORK - 14850

PHONE (607) 272-9020

ROY H. PARK
PRESIDENT

3/4

February 26, 1976

"TV"

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Jimmy,

The time has really slipped by since we were last together at the New York State Publishers Association meeting, but I have been following your progress on the campaign trail with great interest.

I just didn't want the opportunity to pass without extending congratulations to you on your victory in the New Hampshire primary. This is a good one to have in your pocket, and I am sure it will be a great motivating force for your supporters.

Enclosed is a tear sheet from our own WARNER ROBINS SUN, and I thought you might be interested in seeing the "good luck" editorial. You also might be amused by the other article on that page entitled "Lester's Antics".

The other day I received an invitation from the Cornell Business School to participate in their Executive Forum program, and I was told that you were one of their first speakers last fall. I am going to try to work out a date for the fall term, but in view of your earlier participation, I feel I am in very distinguished company.

Good luck to you with your efforts on the campaign trail. I shall be watching your progress closely.

Cordially,

Roy

Roy H. Park
RHP/ks

Jimmy

Cadet Peter J. Palmer
Co. A-3, USCC
West Point, New York 10997

Dear Cadet Palmer:

It was a pleasure to hear from you. I have asked my issues staff to send along an energy paper and a statement on nuclear power.

Study hard. It is good to hear from military men. Go Navy, beat Army!

Sincerely

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

Enclosures

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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.

9 March 1976
Co. A-3,USCC
West Point
New York 10997

Committee For Jimmy Carter
1795 Peachtree Road,N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Carter

I am presently in my third year at the United States Military Academy, West Point,N.Y.. For U.S. Government and Economics of National Security, I must write a research paper on nuclear power in the future. It would assist me greatly if you would answer the following questions.

1. What is your position on nuclear power as the major scource of energy now and in the future?

What reasons govern your position?

2. What interest groups, persons, attempted to influence your decision?

3. Which of those interest groups involved do you feel have the most influence in government?

Why do the have this influence?

4. What do you feel will be the outcome of the nuclear power debate?

What reasons govern these feelings?

Thankyou for your time and help. Beat Navy ,Go Army.

Respectfully Yours
Cadet Peter J. Palmer
Cadet Peter J. Palmer

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western union Mailgram®

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

issues NJ

HONORABLE JAMES CARTER
1 WOODLAND DR
PLAINS GA 31780

DONE 3/18 S

HONORABLE MR CARTER:

WE ARE WORKING ON A TERM PAPER ON THE CANDIDATES THAT WE THINK WILL WIN THE PRESIDENCY. FOR WEEKS WE HAVE BEEN RESEARCHING YOUR VIEWS BUT HAVEN'T YET FOUND OUT YOUR FEELINGS ON FOREIGN POLICY. PLEASE SEND US INFORMATION DEALING WITH YOUR VIEWS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THANK YOU

PAM PARSEGHIAN AND
SUSAN BERCUK CARE
30 POPLAR AVE
ORADELL NJ 07649

1331 EST

MGMMC NA MC N

5241 (R2-74)

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FROM TELEX 6161

FROM TWX 910 420 1212

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 21, 1976

Mr. Talbot Patrick
Evening Herald
P. O. Box 11707
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Dear Mr. Patrick:

Thank you for your letter. The issue you bring up about the definition of a farm is an important one, and we are presently working on a comprehensive statement in this area.

Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further suggestions. We sincerely appreciate your concern.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III
Issues Staff

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

EVENING HERALD

P.O. Box 11707
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730
(803) 327-7161

March 20, 1976

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign

attention: policy advisors

By chance two articles seen by me today combine to suggest to me opportunity for Jimmy Carter's Campaign to make hay with farmers across our nation. I enclose herewith:

A clipping from this morning's Charlotte, N. C. Observer, headlined "Your Farm Not A Farm?". As the Observer belongs to the Knight newspaper chain, it seems safe to assume similar material went out to all the Knight-Ridder newspapers.

A photocopy of the front page of a CONFIDENTIAL TO MEMBERS report from the Research Institute of America; the appropriate matter I've marked with red lines to the left of the printed matter.

'nuf said.

Best wishes,

Talbot Patrick

Talbot Patrick

The Charlotte Observer

5 Cents

Elvis Presley

Cuts
Damper
Inflation

RK HOYT
shington Bureau

food and gasoline prices held the
dex to an increase of only 0.1 per
vance in 4½ years.
the economy was more political
who faces Ronald Reagan in the
day.

Your Farm Not A Farm?

By CARL STEPP
Observer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A political storm is building up because bureaucrats and Congress can't agree on what a farm is.

As most school children could tell them, the dictionary calls a farm "a tract of land for producing crops."

But the Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have other ideas. They are pushing a new definition that would exclude at least 300,000 places now considered farms because they don't sell $1,000 worth of goods a year.

It would drop 22 per cent of the present farms in North Carolina, 38 per cent in South Carolina, 31 per cent in Florida, 29 per cent in Georgia and 22 per cent in Ohio, according to USDA figures taken from the last farm census in 1969.

Quentin West, administrator of USDA's economic research service, says counting the small, often part-time operations distorts overall statistics about farming.

HOWEVER, Rep. Charles Rose, D-N.C., chairman of the House family farms subcommittee, accuses the agencies of "trying to purify the race by boiling off some of the dross (impurity or waste)."

Rose claims the real aim is to help Republican election chances by beefing up farm statistics at the expense of struggling farm families.

By itself, the change would increase the average farm income,

See DEFINING Page 6A, Col. 1

Defining Farm Spurs Dispute In Agencies

Continued from Page 1A

statistically speaking, from $9,000 to $11,000.

Congress has ordered the change delayed until July, and Rose is battling to eliminate it completely. The agencies say they're ready to put it into effect in July.

If so, it would exclude from 300,000 to 500,000 of the nation's 2-7 million farms, affecting 23 per cent of the farm population.

Agriculture officials stress that the change would be strictly statistical and wouldn't affect any federal farm programs. They say no state would lose federal money.

ASKED HOW a small farmer's life would be affected by being excluded under the new definition, West replied, "It would not be changed."

Because of rising food prices in the past two decades, West said, the present farm definition includes "an awful lot of gardens and small operations that aren't really agricultural."

The present definition, in use since 1959, covers any operation selling $250 worth of products a year or any 10-acre-or-larger tract with sales of $50. The new definition would require $1,000 gross income from farming.

West said the change would better distinguish between full-time and part-time farmers and give a truer picture of the farm industry.

Rose, however, believes the change will allow federal officials to conveniently ignore modest rural operations that no longer qualify as "farms." Eventually, he said, farm funds would likely be affected.

He said the change would fall hardest on Southerners and blacks. The new definition would exclude 46 per cent of black-owned farms.

RL
WP
TP

Friday, February 27, 1976

Dear Member:

Reports of a new "dust bowl" in the West are exaggerated -- to say the least. New estimates for a large winter wheat crop together with a big spring wheat harvest will add up to a record. Food exports this year are estimated at $22 billion, a new high, and the 3rd year in a row of over $20 bill., triple 5 years ago.

Wheat prices, though down from 1973-74 peaks, are still high, with wheat futures now at higher levels than 1975 wheat prices. Soviet buying has slackened, partly because American export curbs made Moscow sore, but mostly because Russian ports are clogged. It should pick up later in the year, depending on Soviet crops.

Domestic feed grain demand is down 30 million tons from '73, due to the heavy slaughtering of herds brought on by high prices. But continued high exports of feed grain should take up the slack. Farm incomes are rising again, with general rural prosperity.

Yet farmers remain discontented and politically very volatile. Old farm hands were amazed at the bitterness shown this past week when state agricultural officials gathered at a Washington meeting.

Farmers feel they went all out to meet Butz's food strategy: maximum production, no government supports, open market pricing. Then came the soy bean export ban & the Russian wheat sale quotas.

They perceive -- probably rightly -- that policy decisions are no longer in the hands of just the agricultural establishment: farm organizations, the USDA, canners, the food brokers & millers. The new "say" from consumers' lobbies and gov't agencies rankles.

So far no candidate, Dem or GOP, has caught on with farmers. Thus the bloc, though not so big as it was, is still up for grabs. And it has enough punch to make the difference in a close election.

The dangers of over-interpreting one month's gov't figures are illustrated again in this week's durables new orders data. A month ago, preliminary figures showed Dec. orders off from Nov., which were already down some from the Oct. new orders totals.

Now we're told not only that Jan. orders were up strongly, but that they were up from revised Dec. numbers that were up too. So, instead of a 2-month mild slide, there's a 2-month firm rise. Jan. hard goods orders were up 4% in 2 months, 18% over Jan. '75.

Or were they? The Jan. statistics will surely be revised. About all we'd say is that factory orders are in an upward trend,

C. E. PARKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
18101 CHARTER ROAD
VILLA PARK, CALIFORNIA 92667
TELEPHONE (714) 637-8146

N.A.

April 12, 1976

Carter for President Headquarters
P.O. Box 1796
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Gentlemen:

The attached is a suggested amendment to the United States Constitution. It has been sent to several of the candidates running for President of the United States, including Governor Reagan and President Ford. President Ford's office had the usual reply by a lowly staff member. None was received from Governor Reagan's office. Attached is a copy of a courteous letter from a non-candidate, but with experience in presidential campaigans. Also, enclosed is an interesting article by Gertrude Stein written some years ago, but equally approriate today.

While it is politically taboo to consider such a proposal in an election year, it is suggested that the American people feel very severely the inherent unfairness in the current income tax system - and that the only recourse, some day, may be to amend the constitution - restricting all branches of the federal government. I would ask only that as a candidate for president Governor Carter give the enclosed reasonable consideration. I ask for no reply as I expect none.
s

Sincerely,

C E Parker

C. E. Parker

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The 16th Amendment to the United States Constitution now reads:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

It is proposed that the above be amended to read:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration, not to exceed fifteen per centum of any taxpayer's annual income, imposed on all taxpayers equally, no taxpayer being allowed any deductions, whether they be taxed by the calendar or the fiscal year, except if Congress declares war and only while the Nation is in a state of war the limitation herein added shall be suspended. Ten per centum of all taxes levied while this amendment is in force shall be applied to the reduction of the federal national debt, until fully retired. No taxes need be collected on any income below $10,000 annually, as the Congress may determine.

Under Article 1, Section 1, after the words - To borrow Money on the credit of the United States - add the following:

not to exceed half the amount of all the annual income taxes levied and collected during the last fiscal year. If the amount borrowed cumulatively exceeds four hundred per centum of the amount levied and collected in income taxes for the last fiscal year all borrowing shall be suspended until the cumulative debt does not exceed three hundred per centum of all income taxes levied and collected in the prior fiscal year.

The proposed amendment has as its basic purpose setting a maximum tax rate which Congress can levy and collect upon the income of any taxpayer annually. Congress still retains the power to lower the rate, but may not allow any deductions, and whatever rate is set is imposed equally upon all taxpayers, regardless of their legal or economic standing, and regardless of whether the taxpayer's accounting period is a calendar or fiscal year. Only in the event of a valid declaration of war, and during the period the nation is in a state of war would this addition to the 16th amendment be suspended. While the amendment is in force ten percent of all income taxes so collected must be set aside to the retirement of the federal debt, until it is fully retired. Congress will be empowered to exempt any income under $10,000 from the income tax. This is to permit the Congress to relieve taxpayers within the poverty level income group, whatever that might be, from the income tax burden, but it does not have to do so.

The limitation under Article 1, Section 1, proposed, is to allow the government to borrow in any fiscal year half the amount of the taxes levied and collected from the previous fiscal year. If f all the amount borrowed cumulatively exceeds four times the amount collected in the prior fiscal year all borrowing will be suspended until such cumulative debt is reduced to an amount not exceed three times the taxes collected in the prior fiscal year. This compels the government, without recourse, to seek through the income and other taxes, staying within the new limits set for the income tax amendment, the means of maintaining the federal government. It will obviously have a restrictive effect upon the federal budget under such circumstances.

The objective is to link the debt limit to the annual amount of income taxes collected. The debt limit must be kept within limits while the debt retiring provisions under the taxing power are permitted to function.

The advantages of this amendment is to permit the federal government to function in the matters legitimate to it but to impose limitations that give some reasonable anticipation of the eventual retirement of the federal debt, or it being kept within reasonable limits tied to the annual national income of all taxpayers.

If the annual income was one trillion dollars, the federal government can tax up to 150 billion dollars, binding upon all taxpayers equally, possibly excluding those persons earning a gross income of $10,000 or less annually. It could borrow an additional 75 billion for that fiscal year, unless the total of all the federal debt is in excess of 600 billion dollars, in which event, all borrowing power is suspended until such debt is reduced to an amount not in excess of three times of the taxes collected for the previous year. If taxes were 150 billion this would be four hundred and fifty billion dollars.

The ease by which taxpayers could anticipate the federal income tax consequences under this amendment is its primary benefit. A simple one page tax return form - founded on a W-2 or other income tax report - would be all the average taxpayer would have to prepare, calculating

the 15% rate, or less if set by Congress, binding on all taxpayers, regardless of economic or legal status. The amendment does not disturb the procedure for filing a Declaration of Estimated Taxes, or the procedures presently in force for collecting withholding taxes or reporting and paying taxes so withheld.

The economic impact on business and employment by being relieved of the present complex rules and regulations of tax administration, the unfair and unjustified tax benefits and advantages granted some taxpayers, and the unfair and excessive burdens placed upon other taxpayers, is absolutely eliminated by the amendment. The total fairness and even handed impact of the amendment will make virtually all citizens willing as well as honest taxpayers.

If the amendment is enacted the Government will be required to keep its budget within limits, limiting itself to legitimate federal functions and purposes, avoiding frivolous and non-essential obligations. It will have to return to the states the burden of any social or economic welfare programs, to work out under their own tax programs. The restraints on the taxing power of the federal government will release dollars not now available to the state and its political subdivisions.

Under the present system, the constant expansion of federal activities and functions, which in time become fixed and increasing obligations upon the federal government, must be placed under reasonable control. Day by day the present system makes it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to restore the fiscal responsibility of the federal government, wherein it will reach the point that it will collapse of its own weight. The consequences of such a happening are immeasurable in terms of world and national affairs. Thus, the very security of the nation may depend upon the American people facing boldly the necessity of calling for the adoption of this ~~mat~~ amendment.

One added note. Everything that is deemed income under the present system would be taxed at one rate. Thus, there would be no capital gains. There would be simply income derived from the sale of a capital asset, taxable at the same rate as any other income, when in fact it becam e income by reason of the taxable event - the sale of the capital asset. Only the amount of the gain would be income, and thus, taxable. The amendment would, therefore, wipe out any distinctions now existing between capital gains and ordinary income. To reflect that some actual income, after a sale of a capital asset, is postponed to a future time the amendment might have to be worded, in part: "...not to exceed fifteen percentum of any taxpayer's annual income actually received...."

MONEY

by Gertrude Stein

ONE OF GEORGE HORACE LORIMER'S last editorial acts at the *Post* was to buy this short article by a writer who was celebrated for her non-objective prose. According to John Tebbel's biography, the rest of the staff was solidly opposed to the purchase but Lorimer, as always, prevailed. "Why did you buy that stuff, Boss?" one of the editors asked him later. Lorimer seemed genuinely surprised. "Because," he said, "it amused me."

JUNE 13, 1936

EVERYBODY now just has to make up their mind. Is money money or isn't money money. Everybody who earns it and spends it every day in order to live knows that money is money, anybody who votes it to be gathered in as taxes knows money is not money. That is what makes everybody go crazy.

Once upon a time there was a king and he was called Louis the fifteenth. He spent money as they are spending it now. He just spent it and spent it and one day somebody dared say something to the king about it. Oh, he said, after me the deluge, it would last out his time, and so what was the difference. When this king had begun his reign he was known as Louis the Well-beloved, when he died, nobody even stayed around to close his eyes.

But all the trouble really comes from this question is money money. Everybody who lives on it every day knows that money is money but the people who vote money, presidents and congress, do not think about money that way when they vote it. I remember when my nephew was a little boy he was out walking somewhere and he saw a lot of horses; he came home and he said, oh papa, I have just seen a million horses. A million, said his father, well anyway, said my nephew, I saw three. That came to be what we all used to say when anybody used numbers that they could not count well anyway a million or three. That is the whole point. When you earn money and spend money every day anybody can know the difference between a million and three. But when you vote money away there really is not any difference between a million and three. And so everybody has to make up their mind is money money for everybody or is it not.

That is what everybody has to think about a lot or everybody is going to be awfully unhappy, because the time does come when the money voted comes suddenly to be money just like the money everybody earns every day and spends every day to live and when that time comes it makes everybody very unhappy. I do wish everybody would make up their mind about money being money.

It is awfully hard for anybody to think money is money when there is more of it than they can count. That is why there ought to be some kind of system that money should not be voted right away. When you spend money that you earn every day you naturally think several times before you spend more than you have, and you mostly do not. Now if there was some arrangement made that when one lot voted to spend money, that they would have to wait a long time, and another lot have to vote, before they vote again to have that money, in short, if there was any way to make a government handle money the way a father of a family has to handle money if there only was. The natural feeling of a father of a family is that when anybody asks him for money he says no. Any father of a family, any member of a family, knows all about that.

So until everybody who votes public money remembers how he feels as a father of a family, when he says no, when anybody in the family wants money, until that time comes, there is going to be a lot of trouble and some years later everybody is going to be very unhappy.

In Russia they tried to decide that money was not money, but now slowly and surely they are coming back to know that money is money.

Whether you like it or whether you do not money is money and that is all there is about it. Everybody knows it. When they earn it and spend what they earn they know it they really know that money is money and when they vote it they do not know it as money.

That is the trouble with everybody, it is awfully hard to really know what you know.

When you earn it and spend it you do know the

difference between three dollars and a million dollars, but when you say it and vote it, it all sounds the same.

Of course it does, it would to anybody, and that is the reason they vote it and keep on voting it.

So, now please, everybody, everybody every[illegible] please, is money money, and if it is, it ou[illegible] be the same whether it is what a father of a [illegible] earns and spends or a government, if it [illegible] sooner or later there is disaster.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 4, 1976

Mr. C. E. Parker
18101 Charter Road
Villa Park, California 92667

Dear Mr. Parker:

Many thanks for sharing with me your thoughtful suggestions for a simplified tax system.

Much of your ideas could be taken care of by simple legislation rather than a Constitutional Amendment, but it would take a Congress with courage to rewrite the tax laws in this way. There has been no Congress that I have served in that ever had the collective courage to face all the pressures they would receive, however, from big corporations, unions, charities, educational organizations, professional and so on down the line. Once anyone proposes a simplified tax rate with no taxpayer being allowed any deductions, one hears from churches, museums, universities relative to deductions for contributions and from traveling salesmen, doctors or other businessmen relative to eliminating expense deductions. This just gives you a small example of the kind of resistance communicated to Congress.

As to the idea of applying part of the money to the federal national debt, I am cosponsoring a proposed Constitutional Amendment that would bring the budget in balance and permit the debt to be gradually retired. My testimony on this subject is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

Barry Goldwater

Barry Goldwater

May 18, 1976

Ms. Helen Parker
2328 Cowper
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Ms. Parker:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I am sending along my position papers on labor and abortion for your use.

If you need further information on other subjects, please don't hesitate to write again.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

JC:alb
Enc.

April 8, 1976

Governor Edmund Brown, Jr.
Senator Morris Udall
Governor Jimmy Carter
Senator Hubert Humphrey
Former Governor Ronald Reagan
President Gerald Ford
Senator Henry Jackson

Gentlemen:

I, along with many of my friends and millions of strangers, am still in the process of trying to decide how to vote in the November election. I realize not all of you will be on the ballot at that time, but I would like very much to do some eliminating in my own mind before then. This would make things easier come the election.

Most of your policies I have acquaintanceship with: foreign policy, defence budget, etc. However, I would like a definite statement from each of you on the following policies:

1 - abortion

2 - right to work

3 - unions - their inordinate powers in Congress and over many congressmen/senators
their violence and terror tactics in some (too many) cases
their use of general funds for political contributions, regardless of laws
their intense lobbying to obtain new laws which will permit them to use general funds for political contributions
their abilities to bury such contributions in their books now or in the future , if they do not get the laws they wish

4 - rights of workers to refuse to permit general union funds for political contributions and how such contributions can be stopped

I especially am horrified over the fact that many police forces have joined the Teamsters Union, which so blatantly has underworld connections. I feel this should absolutely be stopped! In fact, I cannot understand why Congress has allowed the Teamsters to become so enormous, so powerful, and so overrun with underworld officers and connections!

My problem is that I am afraid I disagree with all of you (I'm not sure about Mr. Humphrey, for whom I have special regard) when it comes to these issues, but I would like hear your stands directly from you - not from the TV or other media.

When I obtain from you your declaration of the stand on these matters (1) which you take now, and (2) which you will take <u>if</u> you are elected President, I shall know better whom to watch most closely in order to eliminate certain candidates from my mind. Naturally, if I receive no reply from you, I shall know that you and I don't agree and I shall spread the word among my friend (who are waiting with great interest to see what happens in regard to this letter).

Sincerely,

Helen Parker

2328 Cowper, Evanston, Illinois

P.S. I hope that you who are directly concerned will support HR 7474. I feel credit unions are most important to most of us, and I shed no tears over the poor bankers who feel they (credit unions) are a threat to the

Ham Info

304 East A / Moscow, Idaho 83843 17 March 1976

Dear Jimmy,

Idaho caucused at the Legislative District Level last night without many Carter successes in a Favorite Son situation. Here in District 5 you might be interested in the politicking. Your representative was not well known to the locals — indeed as secretary to the County Central Committee, I didn't know him at all. He was given erroneous information during the Caucus which led to the Carter people switching to uncommitted, depriving you of the delegate to the State Convention to which you were likely entitled. A protest would serve no purpose here, except to raise the hackles of local folks.

Perhaps a more worrying thing to me is the response I received in the Church caucus when I suggested that people should declare their second choices, given the vicissitudes of presidential campaigning. I declared as #2 yourself — and got a great big thumbs down from many people there! A scattering of

Start pg. 3 FYI

hands appeared but not very many. I thought my delegate chances had disappeared but I was still glad I stood up for your candidacy. Turns out, I was elected comfortably – without my own desired "landslide" but that's life – and elections!

What this episode shows me is that people in this area don't know much about you, your concerns, your stands. Several locals are on the A.B.C. bandwagon and have liberally distributed the Harper's Hatchet Job. I have requested Powell's rebuttal & will pass it around our area. Still, I hope you will make some in-roads into the Northwest – more press, an Idaho visit perhaps and more pressure on Scoop. He's unacceptable to lots of us!

I have one suggestion – presumptuous as it is to pass it to a national candidate. It would be a great help to Carter Democrats in the Church camp. As you see from the enclosed clip, I believe Frank's special contribution will be in the foreign policy area. If you share such an opinion, a bridge-building effort between your campaign & the Church forces could have some fine dividends in party unification later on. It would also indicate – again –

your concerns for the interests of both the party & the nation's foreign policy. It would also give those of us in Idaho & Oregon some additional positive ammo to prevent the local fracturing by party activists who are chapter & verse liberals – or as John Henry Falke has labeled them "Kami Kaze Liberals."

Since my letter to you after the Massachusetts primary, your fortunes have turned for the better. That pleases many of us in the West. I thought I should specify more exactly how I might help your campaign –

1. Urban Neighborhood Development fact sheet & position paper.

Several of us in planning & architecture locally would be glad to take on such a project if it would help your issues efforts.

2. Calligraphy & design.

Lettering & design for VIP invitations, certificates, cards — etc. anything that requires a formal or informal elegant look – I'd be glad to send examples & I'd be pleased to contribute my efforts.

Good luck in N.Y. & Pennsylvania ——

Linda Pall

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 22, 1976

65B Foss Acres
Great Lakes, Ill. 60088

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Pallá:

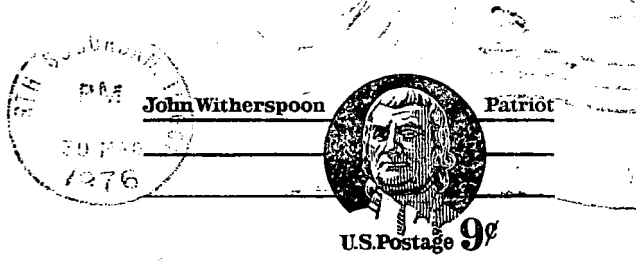
Thank you for your inquiry. I have enclosed a sheet which gives my views briefly on the major issues facing this country. I hope it answers your questions.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter

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



COMMITTEE FOR JIMMY CARTER
1795 PEACHTREE ROAD N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

Please send us information concerning the stand of JIMMY CARTER on the major issues facing us as a nation in the years 1976-1980 so we can make an intelligent choice next fall. Include his stance on the role of the U.S. in the world, foreign policy and detente, proliferation of nuclear arms, national defense, domestic problems, education, minority rights, law & order, the economy, the environment, governmental bureaucracy, and corporate power. His gubernatorial voting/veto record also desirable. Thankyou.

Mr. & Mrs. Richard W. Palla
65B Foss Acres
Great Lakes, Illinois 60088

Issues

R.W. PALLA

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

March 20, 1976

Mr. David L. Porter
c/o Murray
Shady Lane
Hatchville, Mass.

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your letter. I am sending along copies of my position papers on foreign policy, environment, and gas deregulation. If you need any further information, please let me know.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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

17 January 1975
c/o Murray
Shady Lane
Hatchville, Massachusetts
02551

Governor Carter
State House
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Carter,

It has come to my attention that you are running for the Presidency of the United States and therefore I am interested in your qualifications and viewpoints on certain issues. The areas of interest that I am most concerned about is 1) the involvement of our government in regulating bussiness, 2) the concern our Government should take in helping to direct the world scene and 3) the protection of our natural resources.

Any information that you would supply on this viewpoint of yours would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours

David L. Porter

David L. Porter

CHARLES HAROLD GENRICH
87 Delham Road
Buffalo, New York 14216

June 16, 1976

Mr. Jody Powell
National Press Secretary
Jimmy Carter For President Headquarters
Post Office Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Powell,

Congratulations to you and everyone else directly involved in the energetic success of the campaign to date!

Since February, my wife and I have been assisting in the Upstate New York effort in two capacities: working with Brent Baird and Mrs. Calvin Rand on the Buffalo, NY Finance Committee; and working with Charlie Black and Sam Urachi on the Operations activities. The weekend before the Ohio primary, four of us journeyed to Cleveland to assist in the all-out effort being conducted there. We stayed with the David Smith family. It was a very enriching experience.

Coincidentially, one of my friends in Boston, Bruce Rosenblum, has been busy assisting the campaign with his photographic expertise. In a recent conversation, I mentioned to Bruce that I might be able to devote even more time to the campaign effort, and Bruce suggested that I write to you directly.

As the enclosed resume indicates, I have had a great deal of media experience and intergovernmental work activity.

I enjoy working with people and handling an entire brace of activities: personnel, issues, media relations, or just plain-old problem solving. I also enjoy writing and organizing events or meetings.

In terms of personal background, my family has been active in public affairs for some time. My father was a founder of the National Association of Home Builders. My wife's late father, a former Jesuit Priest, was a Special Counsel to President Kennedy.

My wife's mother has recently remarried to the Senior Associate Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, Matthew Jasen. And my uncle, Willard Genrich, is a Regent-trustee for the New York State Department of Education.

If there is any way that I can beneficially serve the campaign endeavor in a full-time capacity between now and November, please don't hesitate to write or call. I would be available to serve as an "advance person" also inasmuch as I have no aversion to traveling.

Thank you for your cooperative attention and I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

Chuck.

CHARLES H. GENRICH
Administrative Assistant

State of New York
State Commission on Judicial Conduct
Buffalo Athletic Club
Suite 905
69 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202

cc: Hamilton Jordan
Dr. Peter Bourne
Charles Kirbo
Landon Butler
Stuart Eizenstat ✓
William J. Vanden Heuvel

July 3, 1976

Mr. Louis Putterman
8 William Penn Road
Great Neck, New York 11023

Dear Mr. Putterman:

Thank you for your letter of June 25, 1976 and your expression of interest in helping Governor Carter's election.

I am sorry that present budgetary constraints preclude hiring you. However, we would very much like to have any written thoughts that you have on foreign policy now or during the campaign.

Your assistance will always be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

TO: Jody Powell, Hamilton Jordan

FROM: Stu Eizenstat

RE: Issues People On Plane

DATE: July 7, 1976

As I understand it, there are slots for two issues people on plane. We would like to propose the following:

1. Ted Van Dyk
2. Milton Gwirtzman

They are both available on virtually a full time basis. Ted Van Dyk filled this function for Hubert Humphrey in 1968 and for George McGovern in 1972.

Laura Kreuzer, Milton Gwirtzman's secretary, who is an exceptionally hard working and able secretary, is available on a full time basis to be your secretary on the plane. She is first rate and I would recommend that you use her.

CC: Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

July 9, 1976

Ms. L. Eudora Pettigrew
Professor
Michigan State University
Department of Urban and
Metropolitan Studies
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dear Ms. Pettigrew:

Your letter of May 11, 1976 to Governor Carter has been forwarded to me.

I would very much like to have papers from you in the area of women and minority rights.

Your background and accomplishments are exceptional.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

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

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING · MICHIGAN 48823

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND METROPOLITAN STUDIES · COLLEGE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

May 11, 1976

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

Dear Governor Carter:

The intent of this letter is to offer to you and your staff the skills and competencies I possess and have demonstrated to assist in your campaign.

Specifically, those skills include:

1. knowledge of the policy issues which are relevant to minority and female populations;

2. knowledge of the data bases which influence the above issues;

3. skill in the writing of speeches and position papers which evoke very positive responses from the more general population on the above issues.

I have closely followed your campaign since you announced your candidacy, and may I offer you and your staff congratulations on the apparent effectiveness of that campaign. However, it is noticeable that on the above issues, your tactics have not been as successful as they perhaps could be.

For example, I have observed that your principal visible links to the black population are invested in what is often considered the traditionally accepted black leadership concept of religious leaders, namely Martin Luther King, Sr. and Congressman Young, a former minister. The major issue to be considered in the latter situation is that black people no longer have the intense faith in that kind of leadership that they manifested earlier in their history; this is perhaps one of the reasons why no black religious leader has been able to evoke the level of response as did Martin Luther King, Jr. In addition, both Reverend King, Sr. and Congressman Young, while very erudite in their conceptualizations, are viewed at best as regional or state leaders rather than national leaders. The crucial fact is that the black population is still searching for a leader, and from my own observations I doubt that that person will be black for at least 10 to 20 years - mainly because the next stage in the continuation of rights under the U.S. Constitution has not been clearly articulated by and for black people.

The women's movement, while it has made some strong moves, is beginning to function in a circular motion, just as the Civil Rights movement has been doing for the past 8 to 10 years. Objectives are becoming less clear, and functional operations are becoming more diversified, thus sacrificing some of the forward motion of the movement.

Since I have been involved in both movements and feel that I have some notion of the relevant issues, I am offering my services to your campaign to assist in the development of position papers on these matters. I feel such papers would increase the probability of your gaining significant support from minorities and women as well as "liberal" support. These papers would not differ from the stance you have already taken. They would be buttressed by data and contain some new ideas not repugnant to the general population. I am offering my services during your national campaign, rather than just for state primaries. You will note from my vita that I have not only lived and worked in different parts of the country, but I have also given speeches in many areas, and have consequently acquired numerous contacts all over the country.

Enclosed you will find copies of papers I have done on various issues so that you may assess my writing skills. If you decide not to accept my offer, please return them to me. I do have some attachment to them and would hate to think of them in your circular file.

I am also including my resume as I assume that you will want to run a check on me if you are interested. I do hope that you don't make the assumption that only blacks are capable of assessing the members of their culture. There are adequate references attached. Please feel free to contact them.

Regardless of whether you accept my offer or not, you have

My Very Best Wishes for Success,

L. Eudora Pettigrew
Professor

LEP:md

Enclosures (11)

P.S. Just for your information, when planning strategy about the black population, do keep in mind the following facts:

...The United States population is 203,212,877

...The total Black population in the U.S. is 22,672,570 (11.1%) of the U.S.

Black females	11,885,595	(52.4%)
Black males	10,786,975	(47.6%)
Difference	1,098,620	

P.S. (Continued)

...The United States voting-age population is 133,567,845

...The Black voting-age population is 13,071,943 (9.8%) of the U.S.

Black females	7,485,971	(57.3%)
Black males	5,585,971	(42.7%)
Difference	1,900,000	

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 1970.

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

July 9, 1976

Mr. S. Walton Peabody
University of Maryland
Department of History
College Park, Maryland 20742

Dear Mr. Peabody:

Thank you for your letter of April 21, 1976.

I am sorry that the pressures of business has precluded an earlier response. Our funds will not permit your being retained on the staff.

However, please feel free to continue to give us your input and ideas.

Your interest in the campaign is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

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

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK 20742
301-454-2843

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 21, 1976

Mr. Steve Stark
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Stark:

I apologize for the delay in getting this to you, occasioned by a rather general illness in the family last week. As I mentioned on the phone, I would like to work in the Carter headquarters in Atlanta this summer as a volunteer. My ultimate purpose is to do the type and quality of work which would gain me favorable consideration for a White House staff position in January should that opportunity materialize.

If the Governor is nominated in July, additional funds would be available to your office, and if my work warrants it, I could then be put on a salary basis through the election. If my work by then did not, in your opinion, warrant a salary, that would probably close the door for consideration in January in any event, and I would return to a teaching job in Maryland in September. This, I hope, will give you some insight into my view of the options available.

It is difficult to design a resume for such an indefinite position; however, I will try to include everything that seems germane. I was raised in Decatur, Georgia, and graduated from Emory in 1960 with a bachelor's degree in philosophy. After a year's graduate study at the University of Edinburgh I returned to Emory for a master's degree in theology. I spent several years in the Methodist ministry in north Georgia before deciding that teaching was more suited to my temperament. Following a master's degree in European history from the University of Denver, I entered a doctoral program in diplomatic history at the University of Maryland. I am currently in the third year of that program.

My time in the ministry enabled me to develop flexibility and ease as a public speaker, and, as associate pastor of three large churches, required me to organize staff work and resolve the attendant problems. Seven years of graduate study have provided ample opportunity to develop both

research skills and the ability to present the results of that research in a clear and comprehensible style.

My philosophical training has taught me that every question has at least two possible answers, and my years with history have warned me against both naive idealism and cynical resignation. If I had to describe myself with three adjectives, I would choose flexible, curious, and articulate.

The book that has made the greatest impression on me recently is Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance. By avocation, I am a sailor, both in small boats on the Chesapeake and larger ones in the Bahamas. Travel has taken me to Cuba, Israel, Greece, and Europe on three occasions. I occasionally feed my family by remodeling houses. My responsibilities at the university will be completed during the third week in May. (I apologize for the extensive use of the first person singular, but it seems more direct than the passive style of the formal resume.)

If you think this proposition merits further consideration, another phone call might be useful. I am at the university most of each working day and a message left with the secretary of the history department will reach me. I could then call you at a subsequent time of your choosing.

Sincerely,

S. Walton Peabody

Office: Department of History
Ms. Ann Mechalek
301-454-2843

Home: Rt. 1, Box 283 A
Dunkirk, Maryland 20754
301-257-6174

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

July 20, 1976

Mr. Gareth Porter
Indochina Resource Center
1322 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your memo of May 14 and your suggestion to Governor Carter on how to handle the continuing Vietnam issue in the Presidential campaign.

This information will be most helpful to us in the preparation of our foreign policy position, and especially to Governor Carter personally if and when the subject becomes a highly publicized issue between now and next November.

I greatly appreciate your giving us the benefit of your interest and expertise in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues &
Policy Director

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

May 14, 1976

Memorandum

to: Governor Carter
from: Gareth Porter, former Staff Consultant to the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, and Director, Indochina Resource Center, Washington, D.C.
subject: U.S.-Vietnam relations as an issue in the presidential campaign

I. Background

Any future U.S. foreign policy toward the Southeast Asian region must be based on the future of U.S. relations with Vietnam. Vietnam is expected to be the single most influential country in the entire region within a decade. Despite Vietnamese political support for revolutionary movements in the region, the Vietnamese government is highly conscious of the desirability of a close relationship with the U.S., with which to counterbalance Soviet and Chinese influences. Vietnamese officials have said as much to foreign journalists in Hanoi.

Vietnam has publicly and privately offered to negotiate with the U.S. the resolution of all outstanding problems in U.S.-Vietnam relations, including an accounting for the MIA's as well as U.S. postwar reconstruction aid. Although Vietnam has revealed a secret Nixon commitment to provide $3.25 billion in postwar aid, it has also indicated privately that it will be willing to settle for even a token contribution to reconstruction. What is important, Vietnamese officials say, is the spirit in which the contribution is made, demonstrating a shift in U.S. policy from hostility to friendship.

The Ford administration has gone out of its way to avoid having to begin serious negotiations with Vietnam. In private meetings with Congressmen in November and again in March, Kissinger argued the case for putting off the talks to the indefinite future. But pressures from MIA families, the MIA Committee and Congress generally forced Kissinger to agree to initiate talks. On March 26, the U.S. passed a diplomatic note to the D.R.V., vaguely suggesting talks but not making a concrete proposal to get them started. (At the same time, however, Ford was using very undiplomatic language in reference to Vietnam, calling its leaders "international pirates.")

The D.R.V. reply asked the U.S. to show its good will in deeds and said it would consider any "concrete proposal" on talks that the U.S. would make. The U.S. has made no response in over a month, and there are indications that the note may be "under study" indefinitely. A major new factor has been injected into the issue with Reagan attacking the Ford administration's alleged intention to normalize relations with Vietnam. Instead of explaining the issue in detail, Ford panicked and denied flatly any such intention.

II. The Issue

If there is no concrete proposal by the U.S. for initiating the negotiations with Vietnam in the very near future, it can be accurately charged that the Ford administration is abandoning its public pledge in March to the MIA Committee and to MIA families that it would enter into such negotiations soon. This policy constitutes an irresponsible action which raises questions about the steadfastness and reliability of the administration in relation to the American people as well as in international diplomacy. At another level, it raises the most serious questions about Ford's ability to lead the country on matters involving foreign policy, since it shows him to be a spineless political figure who can be swayed from previous commitments just by criticism from the right-wing of the Republican Party. If Reagan is nominated, on the other hand, he will be vulnerable to charges of irresponsibility on this issue, as well as being more interested in refighting the Vietnam war than with resolving the lingering doubt hanging over the families of the MIA's, whose interests lie in diplomatic efforts to resolve the problem.

III. Political Considerations

Taking a strong position in favor of undertaking immediate negotiations and attacking the Ford/Reagan abandonment of earlier commitments would help establish an image of a candidate with firm convictions on policy, and it would have special significance to those for whom the war was an important issue as well as those who feel the administration has not done anything on the MIA accounting.

There are indications that the public supports moves to put the hostility of the wartime period behind us. One straw in the wind is a poll of constituents taken by Senator Charles Percy (R.-Ill.) last year. It showed that fully 65 percent of the respondents favored normalization of relations with Vietnam--the highest agreement on any of the 8 foreign and domestic issues included in the poll.

Significantly, the National League of Families of POW/MIA's has pushed strongly for negotiations covering all outstanding issues. In consultation with the Indochina Resource Center, the League circulated a draft Joint Congressional Resolution to the MIA Committee in February. It was in part a response to pressure from the League when Kissinger initially pledged to undertake the talks.

One additional point to bear in mind: if the administration changes its policy and offers a concrete proposal for negotiations after you have taken a public stand on the issue, you would be in a position to claim credit for a significant change in policy.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

July 10, 1976

Demitrios T. Politos
Graduate School
University of Detroit
West Mectical Road
Detroit, Michigan 48221

Dear Dr. Politos:

Thank you very much for your help on the Cypress issue. I look forward to working with you and receiving more of your aid.

Sincerely,

Stuart Eizenstat

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

University of Detroit

Graduate School

Office of the Dean

4001 W. McNichols Road, Detroit, Michigan 48221

Telephone: [redacted]
(313) 927-1360

July 2, 1976

Mr. Stewart Eizenstat
1795 Peachtree N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Eizenstat,

It was a pleasure meeting you last Friday. I appreciate your taking the time to discuss the Cyprus issue with me.

I am looking forward to receiving the draft of the revised statement on Cyprus, as per our conversation.

Please feel free to contact me at any time, if I could be of assistance in any way. During the summer it is easier to reach me at home, at (313)-761-9210. My home address is 3133 No. Wagner Rd., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48103.

With warm regards,

Yours truly,

Demetrios T. Politis

Demetrios T. Politis, Ph.D.
Associate Dean

DTP:hl

TashFrc

A. H. PURCELL

Scientists and Engineers for Carter

1524 26th Street, N. W. Washington, D.C. 20007

202-337-3530, 466-2954

6 May 1976

Mr. Stuart Eisenstadt
Carter Campaign
Box 1976
Atlanta GA 30301

Dear Mr. Eisenstadt:

I appreciated the opportunity to speak with you today over the telephone. Now that I am back from Pennsylvania (a satisfying experience for all!) I have been getting more involved with the Scientists and Engineers for Carter work which I began, along with Sr. Pierotti, in mid-February. For your information I am enclosing a xeroxed copy of an offset personalized letter that has gone out to several colleagues, beginning on February 16. Despite the ingrained conservatism of the technical community the response has been good. The membership of the charter committee is varied, in discipline, geography, and experience: Jack Gibbons, former FEA Asst. Administrator, now at University of Tennessee and frequently in Washington consulting and very sensitively attuned to technically-related policy matters recently came on board as as issues person. David Gordon Wilson at MIT and Harold Gotaas, dean emeritus of Northwestern University's Technological Institute, Michigan House assistant majority leader (and practicing engineer), Tom Anderson, former Congressman Bill Anderson, and computer specialist, psychologist Pamela Ebert of the National Research Council, and Albert Fritsch, director, Center for Science in the Public Interest, are among the committee people. Several others are committed or about to commit; in addition, a number of civil servants from different agencies, who must remain anonymous because of the Hatch Act, are most interested in contributing.

The following is a representative sample of issues that have been mentioned as ones to develop (it is, of course, recognized that some of them have already been treated in the campaign): (headings are somewhat arbitrary in nature due to interdisciplinarity of subjects)

Energy

Nuclear. The California Initiative. Safeguarding through legislation and and executive directive.

Conservation. All facets, including impingement of government regulations on lifestyle to increase conservation. Technology gaps, etc.

Waste Reduction. Bottle bills,recycling, packaging regulation, etc., and their benefits to energy supplies.

Solar. How to translate intense public interest of solar into quick adaption of solar techniques.

Environment

Strip Mining.

Drinking Water Purity.

Land Use.

Pollution Taxes.

Resource Use

Materials Policy.

Critical Materials/Stockpiling.

Product Charges to Encourage Resource Recycling.

Economics

Revised Corporate Income Tax Structure.

Revamping Regulatory Agencies.

Data Processing

Data Banks and Right to Privacy.

Health Care

Community Health Centers.

Right To Die.

National Health Insurance.

Having had the opportunity to appear in a presidential discussion forum (in Philadelphia) with Bambi Udall, and seeing how her articulation of her father's environmental positions turned on a lot of the audience, I believe that environmental issues, while not considered the hot ones in 1976, are still of significant concern to a good chunk of the electorate. I therefore anticipate that Scientists and Engineers for Carter can furnish environmental as well as technical perspectives.

I look forward to the possibility of interacting with the issues work of the campaign, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Arthur H. Purcell

A. H. PURCELL

Scientists and Engineers for Carter

1524 26th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007
202-337-3530, 466-2954

6 May 1976

As members of the scientific and engineering professions, and as concerned citizens, we believe that it is time to speak out for an individual who can provide the capable and forward leadership this country needs--JIMMY CARTER of Georgia. We therefore invite you to join the charter support committee of Scientists and Engineers for Carter (SEFC).

Governor Carter has the qualifications and experience so sorely needed in the White House: He is progressive without being an ideologue; he has depth as well as versatility; he is knowledgeable of the federal establishment but is not one of its jaded products; he is one of only a handful of the major presidential candidates with high-level executive government experience; and, as "New Engineer" magazine emphasized in its November issue, Jimmy Carter "is the only technically trained (person) running for president this year."

This last point is of extreme importance now, when the "energy crisis" persists, our country's technological dependence grows at an alarming rate, and deep concern for our beleagured environment continues. We must have a president who can understand and sensitively deal with the maze of technical issues affecting these developments. Jimmy Carter can. A graduate of the Naval Academy's rigorous technical program, who also did graduate nuclear physics work at Union College and worked under Admiral Rickover, he wants to restore the science advisor post to the White House staff. He has pledged to utilize scientific and technical input to "make long-range analyses for me and for the Congress, and to give us as clear a description as possible of the options that are available to us and an explanation of the effect that one decision might have on all aspects of human life."

At this time, when every effort is needed to help the Carter campaign sustain its growing momentum, it is crucial to receive active support from the technical community of which Mr. Carter is very much a part. SEFC has been formed to help scientists and engineers register this support, coordinate their efforts on behalf of Jimmy Carter with colleagues in different parts of the country, and generate new activities to further the campaign. SEFC's charter support committee and members will also form an interdisciplinary technical personnel bank that will be made available to Mr. Carter.

We are hopeful you will add your name to the charter support group and look forward to hearing from you. Needless to say, contributions to enhance the effectiveness of Scientists and Engineers for Carter are also needed and welcome. For your convenience a registration form is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Arthur H. Purcell, Ph.D.
Chairperson

Anne Pierotti, R.S.M.
Vice Chairperson

SEFC is in compliance with the Federal Election Commission

I. Biography

Arthur H. Purcell

Arthur H. Purcell is a member of the engineering faculty at George Washington University and a private and public interest consulting engineer, and science writer, based in the nation's capital. A materials engineer by academic training, he earned a Bachelor of Science in that field from Cornell University, as well as MS and PhD degrees in materials engineering from Northwestern.

A prime concern of his has been the relationship of technology to the solution of societal and energy/environment problems, particularly policy aspects of this question. He has testified as a public interest representative before state legislature and congressional committees on a number of technically-related bills, including several solid waste bills before the U.S. Senate. He has conducted seminars at several colleges across the country on materials topics, and has authored over two dozen papers on materials, energy, and environmental subjects. He is currently preparing a textbook on the subject of Society, Materials, Energy, and the Environment.

Formerly with the Office of Science and Government of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he served that organization as Associate Director of the AAAS Congressional Science-Fellow Program as well as staff and program officer. Dr. Purcell is a member of the Federation of Materials Societies' Committee on Societal Needs and Technology Assessments, and serves as a book reviewer for "AAAS Science Books." He is listed in "Leaders in ECO Education." Dr. Purcell is Vice President and Research Director of Technical Information Project, a public-interest organization in Washington.

A. H. PURCELL

Scientists and Engineers for Carter

1524 26th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007

202-337-3530, 466-2954

7 May 1976

Mr. Stuart Eisenstadt
Carter Campaign
Box 1976
Atlanta GA 30301

Dear Mr. Eisenstadt:

As an addenda to my letter of 6 May, I am including the following copies of editorials from the International Herald Tribune which discuss energy and environmental issues perceived as important to the campaign.

Sincerely,

Arthur H. Purcell

Enclosures

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Thursday, April 1st, 1976 *

Issues '76: Energy

The term of the next president will in all likelihood bridge the transformation of this country from a carefree squanderer of energy, as it long has been, into an acutely energy-conscious society of the kind that rising costs and scarcity are forcing it to become.

Congress and the Ford administration have vast unfinished work in fashioning a coherent energy policy in the months before the election. The modest energy bill that finally emerged, after a full year of hauling and screaming, scarcely begins to address critical and specific issues involved in balancing the energy budget.

In the election campaign, however, the longer-term challenge should define the debate among the candidates. How is this far-reaching transformation of a social structure and ethic to be accomplished? Can the burdens and benefits be made to fall equitably across the whole population, or will some segments be squeezed for the enrichment of others? Will, indeed, the transformation proceed under measured policy direction or continue as before by default, by a haphazard interplay of the competing interests and values?

* * *

First priority in any long-range energy policy must go to conservation, to reducing the demand side of the energy equation by eliminating wasteful practices and improving the efficiency with which energy is produced, delivered and employed. Study after study has shown conservation of existing energy resources to be the most effective and readily available "new source" of supply to meet urgent needs.

Conserving energy, no less than the parallel means of expanding supply by increasing production, involves agonizing tradeoffs. Candidates like President Ford, who have relied primarily upon the price mechanism and theoretical free-market behavior to discourage consumption, offer a straightforward and blunt formula: If the price is higher, people will use less. But this policy forces hardships indiscriminately upon poorer segments of the population and restricts essential and socially beneficial consumption of energy as well as wasteful uses.

The alternative to the price mechanism is government direction—regulation, subsidies, controls. These techniques offer ways of distributing the burdens of scarcity where they can best be carried and of emphasizing the broad social interest in energy-related decisions as they are made. They also invite bureaucratic bungling, inefficiencies and loopholes from which the most nimble could benefit in more than fair share.

The obvious device that combines these two alternatives is a high gasoline tax—politically unpopular and requiring rare courage from the candidate who dares to advocate it. The price would rise, with all the conservation inducements that would provide; the extra revenues would go, not to the oil companies, but to the U.S. Treasury, which could then pump them back into society through rebates to the low-income groups and to consumers most reliant upon gasoline for their livelihood, and also through some form of subsidies to energy producers and technologies showing most promise of national benefit.

* * *

Energy policy-making is plagued by the necessity, in the words of the Brookings Institution, "to sort out real from imaginary problems and real from imaginary choices." The choice between solar and nuclear power, for instance, is imaginary. Both can play their roles in supplying this country's energy; candidates may well differ on the relative reliance to be placed on each.

One of the most prevalent, but imaginary, policy problems is the one contained in the catch phrase, "ending reliance on imported oil." As a practical matter, there are virtually no energy experts who believe that total self-sufficiency is even possible for this country under existing technology; nor, weighing the economic, social and environmental costs involved in massive expansion of domestic energy supplies, is elimination of all oil imports necessarily desirable.

Instead of echoing the outmoded rhetoric of President Nixon's Project Independence, this country's next leaders would do far better to evolve specific programs for a Project Interdependence, in which oil producers and importers would share genuine mutual interest in long-term stability of contracts. Dependence on imports from unreliable foreign sources, however, remains a national danger; reducing that dependence is vital, and it will require a massive effort to get it down from the present 45 per cent even to one-third or less.

* * *

The literature of energy policy is full of catch phrases to trap the unwary and score debating points. Everyone involved can be eloquent about the need for sacrifices by everyone else. The policy leadership which this country needs for the years to come will have to make a convincing case to the electorate for sacrifices in an energy-conscious society. It would be the refusal to make those sacrifices, not the sacrifices themselves, that would inhibit growth in living standards and tarnish the quality of life for the nation and all its citizens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Issues '76: Environment

Any candidate for the presidency in 1976 will brush off at his political peril the issue of environmental protection. Too much has happened since the first Earth Day, close to six years ago, to permit the easy belief that Americans care about the air, water and land of this country only incidentally and after all their other problems have been solved.

The most striking of a series of similar findings by public opinion surveys is that six out of 10 people are more concerned with improving the environment than they are with tax reduction or a curb on prices. They understand, as presidential aspirants ought to, that without vigorous action now, the risks of pollution can only grow and in the end cost far more than the programs contemplated today.

The environmental record of the Ford administration therefore presents other candidates—whether Democrat or Republican (except for the incumbent)—an opportunity to seize an initiative that would be both politically popular and of enormous benefit to the country. Consider that record:

- President Ford has twice vetoed legislation to regulate the surface mining of coal and to compel the reclamation of previously stripped and abandoned lands.
- He backed away entirely from national land-use planning, to which his predecessor had assigned the "highest priority" only to abandon it in his struggle to avoid impeachment,
- In the Ford administration, the Department of the Interior has slowed down the protection of wildlife, particularly of endangered species. In contrast, it has hastened the oil exploitation of the outer continental shelf without anything like an adequate study of environmental risks that have still to be weighed against the probable yield in energy.

* * *

The record of Congress, with swollen Democratic majorities, makes some of that party's presidential candidates likewise vulnerable. On land-use planning Congress has retreated more than once before the fierce pressures of a determined lobby that was not above misrepresenting such legislation as the first step in a diabolical scheme for federal zoning of private property. The Congress has been highly indulgent in stretching out the timetable for reducing harmful automobile emissions. It has scarcely begun to do what must be done to enable the mass transit systems of this country to reduce a volume of auto traffic that has gone far to destroy the cities of the United States and the air above them.

In the four years following the next presidential inaugural, the environmental progress that has been made so far will either grind down, with grave consequences for the future, or it will regain a momentum that has faltered in the economic recession. It is up to the candidates to dramatize the environmental issue, to point out that a major program to improve the environment could also improve the nation's economy through application of resources to build and install the pollution controls, for which in many cases funds have already been voted and plans drawn up.

There are many other serious environmental issues that need emphasis in this campaign: the effort to screen and control toxic chemicals; resolution of alarming questions concerning the possible effect of aerosol and refrigerant gases—as well as of supersonic aviation—on the stratospheric ozone layer; the proper balance among various uses of the nation's forests, restoration of its parks, extension of its wilderness areas and, far from least, protection of its vital coastal areas from the depredations of industry on shore and the spillage of oil by tankers and freighters at sea.

* * *

All these objectives can and must be attained. Far from subordinating them to the state of the economy, candidates should view them as a major factor in improving that economy. The preservation of U.S. air, water and land is far more than a make-work program. It is the condition of life itself for future American generations. For a presidential candidate's vision, or lack of it, there can hardly be a better criterion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HERALD TRIBUNE
APRIL 2, 1976

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

17 February 1976

Mr. Robert S. Pittman
The St. Petersburg Times
P.O. Box 1121, St. Petersburg, FL 33731

Dear Mr. Pittman,

Here are the answers to your paper's questionaire. I am posting them today by special delivery. I am sorry for any delay and hope that you receive them in time to include us.

Sincerely,

David Moran

David Moran
Issues Staff

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

July 24 - 1976

Issues

Senator Walter Mondale
Senate Office Bldg
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:-

There are some questions in my mind in regards to the pending Presidential & Congressional Elections coming up in November

But first let me apologize for using this type of paper to write you. What I want to say to what I have to write you I can write on this type of paper instead of using more sheets of a smaller type.

In your speech of nomination at the Democratic Convention you brought up the pardoning of ~~x~~ President Nixon by President Ford. How is it that you or any other member of Congress, both Congressman & Senators, did not challenge President Ford right to grant a pardon to Nixon or any body else who was not tried and found guilty in a Court of Law?

Where in the Constitution is there a law or amendment which says the President of these United States can grant or give a pardon to some whom or any body else who has not been tried by law and found guilty.

Who does President Ford think he is Jesus Christ. Only God can grant mercy to some one. Did not Jesus Christ say to Mary Magadelene "you are forgiven go and sin no more".

Only this "fool" we have in the White House assumes the Power and the Glory of Jesus Christ. and he'll pay for it in November

So much for that. I am a senior citizen age 76 a widower my wife died 9 years ago on Easter Day. I draw railroad retirement benefits as I am a retired railroad ~~shopp~~ shop employee or rather was of the Reading Company now part of Con-Rail System.

Senator Frank Church recently made a statement that he proposed a cost of living wage increase every 3 to 6 months instead of once a year for retired senior citizens.

Last year it was 8% increase President Ford wanted it cut to 5% but Congress didn't go along. This year it was 6.4%. Why the reduction cost of living didn't go down. It went up. As an example this damn electric company here known as Metropolitan Edison Company ask for and was granted an increase in electric rates by the Penna Utility Commission whose new members were appointed by that lover of a governor we have here in Penna, Gov Shapp.

Not only the increase was granted by the P.U.C but it was made retro active to July 1975. In other words, the increase was granted a few days before July 1st 1976 when we received our 6.4% cost of living increase to retirees. In other word we owe the Metropolitan more money on bills we have already paid. And the Metropolitan are

talking about asking for another increase next year. When the Hell is it going to stop.

Here in Penna the law makers at Harrisburg have "itchy fingers" The want more money as members of the State Legislature They get 15,000 a year salary + 7,500 expense money and they want 5000 more in expense money. The Public here in Penna raise Hell about it so they dropped it and appointed a committee to look into it (no members of the house or senate) The committee all political stooges of the ~~bang~~ law makers will come up with the recommendation that they need the increase and it will be granted to them.

One judge here in Berks County earned a $5000 dollar raise and he made the remark I am only in office 6 month and I got a $5000 dollar raise I dont even get $4000 a year in Railroad Retirement Benefits and I have to pay the same price for a loaf of bread as the judge. Equal justice under the law.

I dont make me laugh. There two laws. One for the "haves" and one for the "have nots".

Yours truly:
Charles H Trautman
3412 Ridgeway Ave
Laureldale Pa
19605

PS:- You Democrats hollered for a veto proof congress You got one and yet can't over ride a veto.
Why?

N/A

228 Edgewood Avenue
Kenmore, NY 14223
August 20, 1976

Mr. Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff
Carter Presidential Campaign
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Sader:

Thank you for your letter of August 14, 1976. I*ll airmail a copy to Dr. Mosca in Turin, Italy.

The dedicated scientist will be watching the election campaign very closely as the No.1 issue should be the economy, rising food prices due to its scarcity, no matter what the rhetoric out of Washington.

Dr. Mosca's intense research leading to food protection has been long suppressed by the chemical interests in collusion with venal public officials. This is an international scandal which makes Watergate seem tame indeed! The non-toxic remedy isn't available though patents have been obtained in the leading countries of the world!

We have sent Mr. Carter at his home in Plains, Ga. such books as "Atom in Agriculture" outlining in detail Dr. Mosca's great scientific breakthrough for the remedy to agricultural pollution destroying our environment and our capacity to produce the abundance of food and fiber we need.

We will make available our files to anyone with credentials to the Carter campaign when they are in the Buffalo area, even place Gov. Carter in touch with Dr. Mosca.

You'll not regret a minute of your time as this is utmost for the safety and welfare of the American People. The recent Kepone disaster in Virginia affecting rivers and streams is just one case in point.

Sincerely,

Antoinette Pope

Antoinette Pope
Sec. to Dr. Americo Mosca

Enc. Vita Curriculum

Mr. Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P.O.Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Aug 24, 1976

Dear Mr. Sader:

Thank you for your answer of Aug 17 and invitation to offer further material. Two monographs are enclosed.

The Governor is certainly aware that a President cannot move without stepping on somebody's toes, whether the issue is collective bargaining or any other. Still, who needs an argument with the unions before elections?

So we may put collective bargaining temporarily aside, and examine two other issues no less shocking but with a considerably higher helped-to-hurt-toes ratio: Health Care Insurance, and Waste in Government Programs. The first is actually a specific case of the second.

If any pattern emerges from my three studies so far, it is that democratic society is incredibly sensitive and practically helpless against organized pressure groups no matter how small (e.g. doctors: 0.16% of the population). They can force their way to the verge of national ruin.

But there is an enormous potential support for a not yet found national leader that no politician yet tapped or perhaps is even aware of. Not instant support based on phony issues that crumble under the impact of reality (Reagan's 90 billion worth transfer of Federal functions to States), but a support that grows slowly as undeniable facts gradually emerge as the only feasible basis for improvement.

The price of this support is insight into these facts, standing up to the mentioned pressure groups (not necessarily all at the same time) on behalf of the public, and keeping at least the more inquisitive part of the nation informed (by a sort of Fireside Chats with the documentary capabilities of TV) about essential relationships that are not always the easiest to grasp. Will Governor Carter be such a leader?

Sincerely,

Miro J. Piroutek

Miro J. Piroutek

1055 Washington Blvd.
Stamford, Conn. 06901

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

May 7, 1976

Mr. Abel Quezada
Lancaster 27,
Col. Juarez
Mexico 6, D.F.

Dear Mr. Quezada:

Thank you for your letter expressing interest in traveling with Gov. Carter. We would be more than happy to have you join our press corps at your convenience.

All you would need to do is contact me in the Atlanta headquarters at (404) 897-7101.

I will be looking forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Patty Conway

Patty Conway

Steve -
Attached is a question are
& my suggested answers.
Greg

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

Agent Kuhn – will be at 234

4/15

Mr. Carter:

10 million voters of Latin descent and 250 million neighbors of the United States in Latin America would like to have your opinion on these matters:

1. Do you believe in good neighborliness? No
2. As President, how would you try to improve relations with Latin America? Dont Know
3. Do you feel Dr. Kissinger has devoted sufficient attention toward Latin America, and if not, what would you do to correct this? Yes
4. Do you have a plan to solve the problem of illegal immigrants? No
5. Would you comment on the Panama Canal controversy? No
6. Do you think there is a possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba? MAYBE
7. If you are elected President, what legacy would you like to inherit - and would prefer not to inherit - from former Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson? I favor confiscatory tax on legacies.
8. What can a man in the most important office in the world do for humanity? Less than he says
9. As we know, capitalism awards efficiency, and communism looks for justice. But, as a result of this, capitalism produces a few rich and many poor, and communism produces a few powerful bureaucrats and many powerless people.

To shorten the gap between efficiency and justice is the clue for a better life for humanity.

Do you have a theory on how to shorten this gap? yes - read Malthus.

ABEL QUEZADA
DIARIO "EXCELSIOR"
MEXICO CITY.

MAY 20, 1976

ADRESS IN LOS ANGELES:
APT. 1906 E. CENTURY TOWERS
AV. OF THE STARS 2222
TEL 553 98 52 / 553 07 66

IN MEXICO CITY:
LANCASTER 27
MEXICO 6, D.F.
TEL: 511 59 24

Elizabeth R. Quinn
472 Southmont Blvd
Johnstown, Pa. 15905
April 20, 1976

#Form letter sent w/ enclosed info

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am very interested in your views on the United States relation with Latin America, particularly with Cuba.

What decisions do you feel must be made?

I am anxious to hear from you.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth R. Quinn

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
For America's third century, why not our best?

Jan. 30 1976

James R. Quinn Jr.
1808 Alston
Fort Worth Texas

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Thank you for your letter. I appreciate receiving information from knowledgeable.

Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further suggestions or questions. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Carter

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