

Correspondence – S [1]

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Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

JUNE 7, 1976

Mr. Jack Samson, Editor
Field & Stream
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Samson:

Thank you for sending along your May editorial on gun control which I have forwarded on to Governor Carter. I am sure you are aware of Governor Carter's position on gun control. You may also be interested to note that Governor Carter has made the following statement on crime: "Unemployment is certainly no excuse for violating the law and most unemployed. Americans are and will always be law-abiding. But the inescapable fact is that crime inevitably rises with unemployment. The only substantive solution that I can see to the crime problem is the reduction of unemployment."

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III
Issues Staff

CC/sc

AMERICA'S NO. 1
SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE

Issues

Field & Stream

383 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 • TEL. (212) 661-4200

May 3, 1976

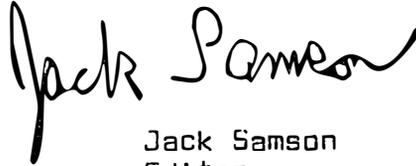
Mr. James Carter
Plains, Georgia
31780

Dear Mr. Carter:

The subject of gun ownership and gun legislation is very much in the minds of the American people this election year. They are subjects which have been handled emotionally and with little regard for facts by the media in general and the politicians in particular.

The attached editorial was run in the May, 1976 issue of Field & Stream-- the biggest outdoor magazine in America, with a readership of 8 million. The reader response to this editorial has been surprisingly heavy and almost totally in agreement. We thought, in the light of that, you should be given an opportunity to read it.

Sincerely yours,



Jack Samson
Editor

Field & Stream



WANT to know the *real* reason for gun control laws and attempts to confiscate guns? It is basically very simple: we have gun control laws and we will have attempts to put more on the books because the politicians who administer our federal and state institutions are either too inept or too dishonest to face up to the basic truths of our society.

Americans as a whole today are not only cynical—following the political debacles of Vietnam and Watergate—they are downright disgusted at the mouthings of politicians who wish to cop out on the reasons for our social ills. One of these is the gun control issue. It is a handy cure-all for any politico who either doesn't understand what is going on or who

hasn't the intestinal fortitude to run on a platform which tells it like it is. Because telling it like it is probably won't get him, or her, any votes. Neither will demanding that our dismal court system be revamped to impose stiff penalties on those committing a crime with a gun get many votes, though it needs to be done.

But even a stricter, more certain system of justice cannot answer the root problems of crime. The truth is that our unemployment rate is staggering for a country with the resources and technology we have. We have hunger and we have poverty and we have slums and ghettos, and whenever a country has those it is going to have people committing crimes. They are going to commit crimes out of rage, frustration, hunger, and the need to feed those who depend upon them. They are going to commit crimes with guns, yes, but they are also going to commit crimes with switchblades, butcher knives, black-jacks, and pick handles.

The former mayor of the City of New York, John Lindsay, was an example of the typical politician who always turned to the gun issue whenever some poor wretch got drunk and battered somebody to death in a bar, or held up a delicatessen to get food, or tried to rob a bank and got into a shootout.

"More and stricter gun controls!" shouted the mayor—as have succeeding mayors, and governors and congressman and senators across the nation—who know that it isn't guns but the *suffering of people* that causes crime.

But they also knew (and still know) something else: it is going to cost us *millions*, even *billions* of dollars to cure unemployment, create jobs, rebuild slums, educate minorities, stop the drug traffic, and any number of things that will make it unnecessary for people to have to steal and kill in this country. And they also know that talking about raising billions of dollars for vast social changes is going to be a highly unpopular issue with the voters because, like it or not, friend, *we* are going to have to pay for these social changes through taxation and bond issues, even though we are already having trouble making ends meet.

And so, rather than face up to honest issues, rather than risk losing voter support by calling for the real cures, the politicians will continue to clamber on the bandstand this bicentennial year and will harrangue us with the same old tripe: Stop crime by banning the gun, registering the gun, forbidding assembly of the gun, or outlawing imported guns—as if the gun had a blasted thing to do with the despondent, disillusioned, sick, poor soul who looks at this great country from the stinking depths of his big city slum or southern shanty town and *knows* he is not going to get anything in the way of a fair shake from the politicians.

We need to educate his kids to give him some hope. We need to give him, or her, self-respect and pride and a decent job in a decent place so that he won't have to steal, mug, or kill—with a gun or any other weapon!

Jack Samson



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

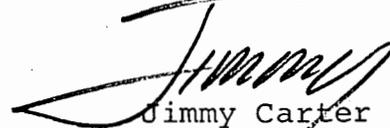
For America's third century, why not our best?

30 October, 1975

To Arlouine Seaback

Thank you for your interest in my campaign. I have enclosed a few sheets outlining my position on several key issues facing our nation. Please don't hesitate to write me again if you have any further questions. I hope never to disappoint you.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
206 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Arlouine Seaback
206 Tampa Dr.
Sanford, Fla. 32771

5718 CCC III form
material on file

13437 Walnutwood Lane
Germantown, Maryland

April 29, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter:

From the information I have read and the little I see and hear on TV, I am much impressed with your handling of the issues presented in the campaign thus far. However, one position you are alleged to have bothers me very much and I would appreciate hearing from you directly on it. The issue is energy.

Being a nuclear engineer employed by ERDA, it is not too surprising that the nation's dearth of energy options is disturbing to me. I have read where your position is that utilization of nuclear power should be held to minimum with solar, geothermal, and wind power picking up the energy gap. This position is not technically possible. The U. S. energy demand is so great that only proven technologies can begin to provide our near-term energy needs in the entire U. S. Solar and geothermal have local, specific applications for now. Wind power is also applicable only in specific areas, and then only on a very minor scale. Consideration also is limited in effectiveness to mitigate the increase in demand; not stop the increase. With the domestic oil production decreasing, the U. S. has only a few options to provide the increasing energy demands; import oil (we have already imported more oil than domestically produced in February 1976), greatly increase coal production (strip mining, transportation of coal, and deep mine safety are but a few of the problems here), or call on nuclear power to provide as much electrical energy as is practical (nuclear is proven to be cheaper, safer, and less environmentally adverse than other present energy sources on a large scale).

Please provide me with your position on what the U. S. policy should be to meet its near-term and long-term energy demands. Enclosed is an article by Dr. Hans Bethe which may be of interest to you.

Best of luck in your campaign.

Cordially,

Rhonnie Smith
Rhonnie Smith



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

M. Catherine Summerlin, RN, MSN
P. O. Box 28
Milledgeville, Georgia 31061

Dear M. Catherine Summerlin:

Thank you for your letter. I sincerely appreciate receiving the ideas of knowledgeable people such as yourself. I would favor mandatory health insurance guaranteeing every person, as a right, as much care as he or she requires, with a minimum or no deductables or coinsurance, and with cost and quality controls.

I have forwarded the information, names and dates, you sent to the appropriate officers in my campaign.

I am sending along a copy of my stanz on welfare and health care planning. I hope this is useful to you. Again, I thank you for your ideas and support. Please don't hesitate to write me if you have any further questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,


JIMMY CARTER

Enclosure

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

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



2/10

P. O. Box 28
Milledgeville, Georgia 31061
February 4, 1976

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

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have talked with Mr. Goble in your campaign headquarters about a thought that I had which might be helpful in your campaign. He suggested that I send my thoughts to you in writing.

As a nurse who is very interested in the health and welfare of the citizens of our state and nation, I believe that it is also important that the person who finds himself in the position of President of our country be vitally concerned with health matters. Enclosed is a newsletter published by the American Nurses Association. Please read the information related to National Health Insurance beginning on page 2 and continuing on page 14 and 15. This is the stand the American Nurses Association has taken toward the National Health Insurance issue. If you find that you can support the ANA position, at least for the most part, I believe that you would gain the support of a large number of nurses. There are approximately 850,000 to 900,000 nurses in this country.

I would like to suggest that you publish a statement relative to your position on this matter and put it in a form that could be handed to or mailed to individuals. I would be happy to suggest ways of getting this information into the hands of the nurses across the country if you think this would be helpful to you.

Another recommendation that I have would be for you to write a letter to Thelma M. Schorr, R.N., Editor of the American Journal of Nursing, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019, stating your philosophy of health care and your support for ANA's position on National Health Insurance. This would likely be published and would be widely read by nurses, both registered and student.

I attended a meeting last week with approximately 150 nurses from the various states east of the Mississippi. When additional brochures are received in your office if 150 could be mailed to me I would be happy to mail them along with a cover letter to each of the participants asking their support for your presidential bid. This mailing would be my own personal financial contribution toward your campaign.

I also promised several of these ladies that I would send them one of your books (paperback edition), but I do not find any in our area at present. I have requested the manager of the Bookstore at Georgia College to order some of the books for the students. I hope they won't be too long in arriving, as I would like to get these books in the mail to these ladies before they forget our conversation.

Mr. Jimmy Carter
February 4, 1976
Page 2

You might be interested to know that at my table were 7 other persons, 6 of whom stated that they were supporting you and the 7th person, who is from Florida, says that she will not support you. Several of the other people stated that they were uncommitted and really did not know very much about any of the candidates. This is why I am anxious to get some information about Jimmy Carter into their hands.

Another item that might be of interest is the fact that the American Nurses Association is holding its Biennial Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey in early June, 1976. There will be between 4 and 6 thousand nurses who will attend this convention. It might be of some advantage for your New Jersey campaign manager to look into the possibility of having a booth at this convention or at least having some materials available for the nurses who attend. He should contact the New Jersey Nurses Association for information.

Please excuse this long rambling letter, but I feel very strongly that nurses need to get involved in the political issues of our country and I believe that those who are interested will support the candidate who understands the health care delivery system and recognizes the fact that nurses provide a greater percentage of health care than any other group of health professionals, including doctors. The majority of people fail to recognize the difference between medical care and health care and nurses see the need for comprehensive health care rather than limited medical care.

If I can be of service to you please write or call (912) 453-4004 (office) or (912) 452-0919 (home).

Sincerely,



M. Catherine Summerlin, RN, MSN

MCS:kcp

Enclosure

P.S. I gave to someone at your headquarters the name and telephone number of 2 persons who, I believe, would support your candidacy. If you ever have a spare minute it might be helpful to call them. Both of these people are well-known in their respective areas and could be influential in explaining your position to their friends.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Mrs. R. S. Adams, Jr.
Jasper, Florida 32052
(904) 792-1583 | 2) Mr. Earl Robbins
704 Franklin Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky 40508
(606) 233-1116 |
|---|---|

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 23, 1976

Mary Beth Sweeney
Penn. for Human Life
Suite 1013 Empire Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mary Beth Sweeney,

Thank you for your letter, Governor Carter has asked me to respond. Jimmy Carter does not support constitutional amendments to overturn the Supreme Court decision on abortion. I am sending along a copy of his complete statement on the subject. This should answer your questions.

Governor Carter is opposed to euthanasia.

Please don't hesitate to write if you need any further information. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,



Charles Cabot III
Issues Staff

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

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



PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

SOUTHWEST REGION

SUITE 1013 • EMPIRE BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222

(412) 391-6862

People Concerned

for the Unborn Child

1760 POTOMAC AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15216

412/531-9272

March, 1976

Dear Candidate:

Pennsylvanians for Human Life, Southwest Region and People Concerned for the Unborn Child are sending you this questionnaire on behalf of our members in the hope of obtaining your stand on various pro-life issues. It is our intention to provide our combined memberships with this information so that they will be knowledgeable concerning the pro-life beliefs of the people they will nominate to run in the general election in November. We also intend to publish and disseminate the results not only to our members but to the media.

We would appreciate your taking the necessary time to fill out this questionnaire and returning it to us by March 25, 1976.

Mary Beth Sweeney

Mary Beth Sweeney
Political Action Coordinator
PCUC

L. Richard Benacci

L. Richard Benacci
Political Action Coordinator
PEL-SW

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE
 SOUTHWEST REGION
 SUITE 1013 • EMPIRE BUILDING
 PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222
 (412) 391-6862

People Concerned
 for the Unborn Child 
 1760 POTOMAC AVENUE
 PITTSBURGH, PA. 15216
 412/531-9272

QUESTIONNAIRE

Rare cases exist where a mother's life is endangered through the continuation of a pregnancy. Disregarding this as a cause for abortion, how would you answer the following questions?

1. Are you in favor of abortion during any of the following trimesters?

A) one to three months?	Yes	No
Comments:		
B) four to six months?	Yes	No
Comments:		
C) seven to nine months?	Yes	No
Comments:		

2. Are you in favor of an abortion where physical or genetic defects are indicated?

	Yes	No
Comments:		

3. Enclosed are copies of a number of proposed constitutional amendments aimed at countermanning the 1973 Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton U.S. Supreme Court decisions which, in effect, legalized abortion on demand.

A) Are you in favor of restoring the right to life to unborn children which was denied by the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decisions?	Yes	No
Comments:		
B) If so, would you support a constitutional amendment granting the right to life or legal personhood for the unborn child?	Yes	No
Comments:		
i) (where applicable) Would you vote for the ratification of a Human Life Amendment?	Yes	No

C) Would you support a constitutional amendment which grants to the several states the right to legislate in this area?

Yes No

Comments:

4. Are you in favor of active euthanasia, i.e., the direct and intended termination of human life, for any reason?

Yes No

Comments:

5. If it would apply to your particular office, would you oppose the use of taxpayers money for payment of abortions or abortion referrals?

Yes No

Comments:

Signature



Office

ISSUES

Date

3/24/76

HELMS AMENDMENT

Section 1. With respect to the right to life guaranteed in this Constitution, every human being, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or of any state, shall be deemed, from the moment of fertilization, to be a person and entitled to the right to life.

Section 2. Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

BUCKLEY AMENDMENT

Section 1. With respect to the right to life, the word "person", as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, applies to all human beings, including their unborn offspring at every state of their biological development, irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency.

Section 2. This article shall not apply in an emergency when a reasonable medical certainty exists that continuation of the pregnancy will cause the death of the mother.

Section 3. Congress and the several States shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation within their respective jurisdictions.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Section 1. With respect to the right to life, the word "person" as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States applies to all human beings irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency, including their unborn offspring at every stage of their biological development.

Section 2. No unborn person shall be deprived of the right to life by any person: Provided, however, that nothing in this article shall prohibit a law permitting only those medical procedures required to prevent the death of the mother.

Section 3. The Congress and the several States shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

BURKE AMENDMENT

Section 1. Same as NRLC

Section 2. No abortion shall be performed by any person except under and in conformance with the law permitting an abortion to be performed only in an emergency when reasonable medical certainty exists that continuation of pregnancy will cause the death of the mother and requiring that person to make every reasonable effort, in keeping with good medical practice, to preserve the life of her offspring.

NOONAN AMENDMENT

The Congress within federal jurisdictions and the several States within their respective jurisdictions shall have power to protect life from the beginning of new life and at every stage of biological development irrespective of age, health, or condition of physical dependency.

WHITEHURST AMENDMENT

Nothing in this Constitution shall bar any State or territory or the District of Columbia, with regard to any area over which it has jurisdiction, from allowing, regulating, or prohibiting the practice of abortion.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

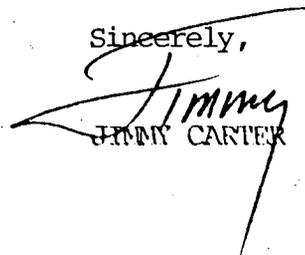
Ms. Debbie Stehling
815 Lamar Street
Seguin, Texas 78155

Dear Debbie:

Thanks for your letter. I am enclosing my positions on welfare reform and the environment.

You are fortunate to live in an area unaffected by pollution. We need to work together to protect and preserve our environment.

Sincerely,


JIMMY CARTER

Enclosures

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

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

Debbie Stehling
815 Lamar Street
Sequin, Tx 78155

March 7, 1976

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign Headquarters
Atlanta, GA 30334

Dear Mr. Carter:

There are two things I would like to know your ideas on:

First, I was wondering what your intentions are on controlling pollution. I live in a small town in south Texas that is pretty much unaffected by the pollution problem and I want it to stay that way. I want to know your plans in stopping, or at least minimizing, pollution.

Second, I want to know what you plan to do about welfare and Social Security. If you are elected President, do you plan to give welfare to just anyone who complains he can't work, or will you look into his problem in detail to find out if he is disabled or just plain lazy? Also, I read an article that Social Security was running out. What do you plan to do to establish this fund? Or do you plan to re-establish it? Thank-you and good luck in your race.

Sincerely,
Debbie Stehling

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

14 January, 1976

Theresa Smith
6416 Rutland
Detroit, Mi.

Dear Ms. Smith,

Thank you for your interest in my campaign. I have enclosed a copy of my stand on Busing. I hope you will feel free to write me if you have any further questions on these or other issues. I'm sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,


Jimmy Carter

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

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

feeling for our Children.

The men who yap for bussing
don't have children in public
schools, the men who yap
integration like Kennedy live
on an Island not in the
City they don't know what it's
really like. Please get together
with Senator Jones & push for
Bill (S.S. Res. 137) Don't play
politics do politics. Think kids!
Think the average American.

Maybe Wallace will ruin, because
people believe he cares about
the average American. Democrats
must take a stand on bussing.

Respectfull yours.
Theresa Smith

from
om
1/6/76

6416 Rutland
Detroit, Mich.
Nov. 25, 1975

(sorry for delay)
Dear Mr. Carter.

Would like to know how
you stand on Busing issue.

While staying at my sister Evangeline
Stanchuck's (who works for Democratic
Party & prints paper in Empire Mich.)
she sang high praise of you, and
you are a sure contender in running
for President.

Busing maybe isn't the most important
issue Crime, drug, inflation, jobs,
welfare, foreign trade, United Nations
Maybe are - But Busing tearing
people apart and children will
not receive quality education from
busing.

Some Congressmen say it's sad people
funding Campaigns on Busing -

Why not our children are our
personal property & neighborhood
schools are important & secure

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

Mr. Bob Solotaire
Talent Search Director
for Androscoggin County
University of Maine
Lewiston, Maine 04240

SEP
TTAL.
PATEA.
E
E



Dear Mr. Solotaire:

Thank you for your letter.

Enclosed please find a copy of the Brill Rebuttal. Julian Bond has not supported Governor Carter. Unfortunately, a transcript of the NPR Interview is not available.

Please do not hesitate to write if you need anything else. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot, III
Issues Staff

CC:cal





UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Maine

Talent Search Program

240 Main Street
Lewiston, Maine 04240
23 February 1976 207/783-1690

Carter for President Committee
Box 1776
Atlanta
Georgia

Issues

\$4.00

Dear Colleagues -

I heard Mr. Carter on NPR (only for 30 minutes) and was very impressed with his answers. Is there a transcript of that program available?

I would also be interested in the reply to the Harper's article.

One of the areas that seems to be somewhat clouded is Julian Bond's stand on Mr. Carter. What is Bond's position?

Enclosed please find a small contribution. And thank you for any information you may be able to forward.

Sincerely,

Bob Solotaire
Talent Search Director
for Androscoggin County

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-30-76

To Ted Sorensen--

I've enclosed a copy of the speech at the Middle East Spring well Station on Thursday. I think it's a lot better done than the previous effort in Chicago.

Thanks for your continued help!

Steve

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.



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Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 4

Dear John: 

Here is Governor Carter's statement to be read on your show. If there are any problems or changes to be made, please let me know.

All the best,



Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

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. 

John

REMARKS FROM "YOUTH AND THE ISSUES."

It is a pleasure for me to send a brief word to you today concerning the importance of agriculture. I am a farmer; I raise peanuts and I've lived on a farm in a small town of 500 in Georgia my whole life. I know what it's like to work on the land and I know what it's like to work for a living.

Today we need a reaffirmation of our commitment to the rural areas of this country and the values which have made this country great. This nation began as an agrarian society. We are still the greatest agricultural producer in the world. The nations of the world look to us for leadership in this vital area. If we are to recommit ourselves to our basic beliefs in decency and justice and fairness, we must restore our early American idealism and faith in the values of the land.

It was, after all, a 32-year-old farmer from Virginia who wrote that all men are created equal. Those words inspired us 200 years ago and uplift us still. Today, we need the vision and wisdom of young people like yourselves to inspire us again and lead this nation to greatness.

AGRICULTURE U.S.A.

P.O. Box 365
PACIFIC PALISADES,
CALIFORNIA 90272



YOUTH & THE ISSUES

Telephone (213) 454-1790 or 454-3609

John A. Stearns, *Producer*

Rob Kief, *Asst. Producer*

IN COLOR ON LEADING TV STATIONS COAST TO COAST

November 11, 1975

The Honorable James Carter
Former Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Ga. 30300

Dear Governor Carter:

AG-USA is a public service TV series which is presented in cooperation with the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America. The sole purpose is to present the true image of agriculture, the people in it, and the important part it plays in the American way of life, but to do so in an informal appealing manner. 

The format consists of a panel of particularly attractive young people interviewing top agriauthorities (somewhat on the order of an informal Meet The Press). The series has been commended by leaders of government, industry and education. It is non-political, has no axe to grind and is aimed at millions of consumers in over 60 major areas of the United States.

AG-USA will shortly be celebrating its 14th year on the air as the nation's foremost agricultural series. May we have from you a short message, suitable for reading on the air, that will help celebrate this auspicious occasion, and touch upon the importance of presenting agriculture's story to the public? It will remind viewers all over the country of your interest and concern for agriculture and young people.

Cordially,

Stearns
↓
2 or 3 yds

JOHN A. STEARNS
Producer

JAS:aak

U.S.A. PRODUCTIONS

P. O. BOX 365

PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIFORNIA 90272

PLEASE FORWARD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Carter', written over a diagonal line.

The Honorable James Carter
Former Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Ga. 30300



Jimmy, why not have a half hour TV program and raise a million dollars like Reagan? Below is my comment No. 283 on the Panama Treaty issue.

TO PENETRATE THE CONSCIENCE

Carl Soule

-Tom letter sent with enclosed info - Lady Lake, Fl.

On February 8, 1974 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Juan Tack of the Republic of Panama signed an Eight Point Agreement, providing for the abrogation of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 and the eventual return of the Canal and the Zone to Panama. Since that time representatives of the two countries have been working on the details of the new treaty, which when completed must have the approval of two-thirds of the members of our Senate and a majority of the people of Panama participating in a plebescite.

On the evening of February 8, Juan Tack held a press conference, during which he was asked how he expected to change the minds of the American people, most of whom since the time of the first Roosevelt had assumed that the Canal Zone was part of the United States. Tack replied, "You mention a difficult problem—how to penetrate the conscience of the American people. The UN Security Council session here last year was part of our effort to penetrate that conscience." Well said! The Canal question is not one of law basically but one of morality. Not one of imperial pride but of enlightened understanding of how great powers should treat small nations.

It ought to be common knowledge, something we all learned in our American history course in high school, that in 1903 Rough Rider Roosevelt abused the rights of the newly born state of Panama. He said as much in an address at Berkeley in 1911: "I took the isthmus. I began the Canal and then I got Congress not to discuss the Canal but to argue with me." The famous treaty in which the United States was granted in perpetuity sovereignty over the Canal and the Zone was worked out by a Frenchman named Bunau-Varilla, anxious to sell the French equity in the Canal to the United States. He had been given authority by the Panamanian junta to negotiate a treaty with John Hay, but he exceeded his authority, not only negotiating it but signing it for Panama. The next day Panamanian representatives Amador and Boyd arrived in Washington and were faced with a fait accompli. Whereas the proposed treaty with Columbia had provided for a zone five kilometers in width, Bunau-Varilla increased the width to ten miles.

Secretary of State John Hay revealed the truth about the treaty when he wrote to a senator, "As soon as the Senate votes, we shall have a treaty in the main very satisfactory to the United States and we must confess not so advantageous to Panama. You and I know too well how many points there are in the treaty to which a Panamanian patriot could object."

The Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty provides that in perpetuity the United States shall have sovereignty over the Canal and Zone. But our Department of State takes the enlightened position that no treaty can be valid forever, that times change and also the relations of states, even if the original treaty was an honorable one. Surely, when Britain, France, and Portugal gave up sovereignty over India, Algeria and Mozambique, they agreed to the end of legalities which were once universally recognized but are now universally rejected.

In agreeing to a new treaty with Panama the department of State is acting toward a nation of the third world on its own doorstep, as it should toward developing nations everywhere. It understands that the Canal is the chief economic resource of Panama (like oil wells in Saudi Arabia), that the Canal splits the country in half, and that there is only one bridge along its 50 miles of length (a bridge built only in recent years; before then Panamanians had to use ferries). It understands Panamanian indignation over the authority of US police who can arrest a Panamanian motorist in the Zone, even coming into Panama City to repossess a car. It views with imagination Panamanian resistance to our establishment of over 100 military bases in the Zone, occupying 68% of the land (the 100 have now been reduced to 14), and the training of green berets and others to do counter-insurgency work in other Latin American countries. Americans may be surprised to know that in Panama the only paper money is US money; Panama makes only coins. Of course, the Panamanian flag cannot be flown in the Zone, as some students knew when they tried to break the pattern in 1964.

In commenting upon the Eight Point Agreement, Kissinger showed that his conscience had been penetrated: "The arrangement which may have been suitable seventy years ago must be adjusted to meet the realities of the contemporary world. A new agreement must restore Panama's sovereignty, while preserving the interests of the United States in an indispensable international waterway. Those who fail to understand new currents are inevitably engulfed by them."

In some quarters resistance to a new treaty takes the form of belittling Panama's leadership and government. The present government, in power for seven years, is a refreshing change from the previous conservative control of the country by several powerful families for many years. General Omar Torrijos governs on the basis of a constitution adopted in 1972 and has the support of an overwhelming majority of the people, especially the students, the workers, and the farmers. In 1972 Panama had for the first time a truly democratic election. During the last seven years the number of public health clinics in Panama City have increased from 5 to 17. Three-fourths of the people of the country have safe drinking water. Compulsory education has been extended to age 15. 93% of those eligible are in elementary schools.

There is a serious attempt by the government to involve all sectors of the population in economic and political decision making and the election of 505 delegates to the National Assembly. A cooperative near the city of David has planted rice on land formerly owned by United Brands (formerly United Fruit) and last year made a profit of \$53,000, by which attractive cement block homes were built for the members. At Santiago a cooperative sugar cane growing and processing plant made an income of \$30 million last year. A National Guard of 10,000 gives security to the nation. Its members no longer have the reputation of being "gorillas" but try to be friendly protectors of citizens.

ADDRESS →

Panama has the fourth highest standard of living in Latin America and an annual growth rate of 8%. It is a mixed economy of free enterprise, nationalized dams and power plants, and an increasing number of cooperatives.

In foreign policy the middle class, students, workers, and farmers strongly support General Omar Torrijos. By his leadership for a new treaty he has unified the nation emotionally and politically. The following lines, often cited on banners and walls, are from his speeches: What people would endure a foreign flag in its very heart? At the end of negotiations you will see us either standing proudly or in our graves but never on our knees. The Canal is the religion of all Panamanians. We never want to become just another star in the flag of the United States. Our goal is not to have one foreign soldier on our soil. We want to complete our independence. We must have total sovereignty over our country.

Foreign Minister Tack has said, "The Canal should be a work for peace that will join men of all countries, of all continents, and should never cause divisions due to political, economic, or social reasons, and much less, military reasons. It might seem a very idealist aspiration, but we believe such is the course of history." I have heard Panamanian treaty negotiator Carlos Lopez Guevara speak and know that his attitude is an admirable one of national aspiration plus friendship with the United States. Panama is willing to permit the US to have three military bases for the duration

of the treaty—one on the Atlantic side, one on the Pacific side, and one in the middle. It wants the new treaty to expire before the year 2000, at which time complete sovereignty would be transferred to Panama.

The treaty is not yet completed. But right wing groups are vigorously at work denouncing the Eight Point Agreement. Senator Strom Thurmond thinks that he has more than a third of his fellow Senators committed to opposition to any kind of treaty. Representative Flood of Pennsylvania (whose grandfather was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt) gives leadership to about half the members of the House in opposing financial grants to support the negotiations.

Therefore, the action by the Governing Board of the National Council of Churches on October 11 was timely. Its recommendations should be accepted by denominations and local churches: "The Governing Board of the National Council of Churches (1) urges the US government immediately to recognize the sovereign rights of the Republic of Panama over all Panamanian territory. (2) calls on member churches of the NCC to undertake educational programs concerning the urgent need for a new relationship with Panama. (3) calls upon member churches to send delegations to the Republic of Panama to discuss with appropriate groups there the present reality and their hopes for the future, for the purpose of increased awareness and informed action within the churches."

Carl Soule, P.O. 458
Lady Lake, Florida 32659

ISSUES

PROMOTING ENDURING PEACE

P.O. Box 103, Woodmont, Connecticut 06460

Telephone (203) 878-4769

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Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 18, 1975

Dear Mr. Sterling:

Enclosed is a copy of a speech Governor Carter made on energy and energy-related issues. If you have any further questions about his stands on these or other issues, please don't hesitate to write me.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark
Issues Coordinator

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. 

Steve

Please send position paper "on oil
& gas" to

Mr. Oliver James Sterling, Jr
535 E. 86th St.
NY, NY 10028

per Alice Mason - they are
planning to raise \$99,000 for
JC by 1-25

BR



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

JUNE 5. 1976

Ms. Arlene Z. Sternfeld
317 Copples Lane
Wallingford, Pennsylvania 19086

Dear Ms. Sternfeld:

Thank you for your interest in the Carter campaign. Enclosed is a copy of the N.Y. packet. We are presently working on a statement on Veterans Affairs. I will send it along when it is completed.

If you need anything further, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

SS/sc

3/29

317 Copples Lane
Wallingford, Pa. 19086
26 March 1976

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

Dear Mr. Stark:

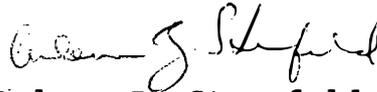
I am a candidate for delegate, pledged to Jimmy Carter, in the 9th Senatorial District, Pennsylvania.

I met Jack Carter at a party and he said you would be able to obtain policy statements for me. I should like a complete copy of the 'New York Statement' and any other comprehensive documents you have. I also need two specific positions:

1. What is Carter's stand on aid to veterans - specifically, Vietnam vets
2. What is Carter's position on the corruption, or alleged corruption in the Teamsters Union?

Thank you very much for your prompt reply.

Sincerely,



Arlene Z. Sternfeld

cc: G.W. Kohler



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

9 February, 1976

Dear Mr. Strong,

Enclosed please find statements by Governor Carter on major issues facing our nation today. Please let me know if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III

Issues Section

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

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



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

19 January, 1976

Sister Jane Sweeney
300 Broadway
Newark, N.J.

Dear Sister,

Thank you for your interest in the Carter Campaign. Enclosed is the information you requested, along with some campaign materials. We have no Newark Office at this time, perhaps the closest would be our New York City office at: 730 5th Ave., New York, N.Y., tel. 757-3010.

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

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III
Issues Section

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.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND PEACE
300 BROADWAY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07104
(201) 483-8500

January 7, 1976

Dear Campaign Committee:

In organizing for the '76 presidential election, our office is preparing to publish an evaluation of the record of each declared candidate in terms of where that person stands on issues of concern to us.

The issues are:

1. Tax reform ✓
2. Welfare reform ✓
3. Military Budget ✓
4. Foreign Arms Sales
5. Right to adequate food - in U.S. and abroad
6. National Health Insurance ✓
7. Aid to Senior Citizens
8. Racial Integration ✓
9. Women's Rights ✓

We are particularly interested not in what the candidate has said, but what he has done in each area - his voting record, legislative initiatives, governmental work.

In addition to that specific information, we would be grateful for samples of all your campaign materials, right down to buttons and bumper stickers. We are planning to use these things in an election resource area.

If you have a New Jersey Campaign Office, I would like to know its location so I can arrange to speak personally with someone who is an expert on your candidate's record and plans. If you have a regular mailing list we would also appreciate being included on that.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Sister Jane Sweeney

Sister Jane Sweeney, O.P.
Legislative Coordinator

SJS/jp

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-15-76

Mr. Schlesinger --

Thought you might want to see a copy of
the speech Jimmy delivered in Chicago today on
foreign policy.

I'll keep it handy.

All the best,
Steven Stark

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

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



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

8-2-76

Phil Stanford - -

Please remember this was a rough draft of a statement. I'd appreciate it if you didn't quote from it directly. - Given in Des Moines in August.

Give me a call and we can go over the speeches on agriculture Jimmy has given this week.

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign

P.O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Phil Stanford
14 Crescent Place
Takoma Park, Md.

20012

SPECIAL
DELIVERY



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

5 January, 1976

Oliver J. Sterling
501 5th Ave.
N.Y., N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Sterling,

Please excuse the delay in answering your request. I have enclosed for you Governor Carter's statement on defense given before the Louisville Democratic Issues Conference, as well as his position papers on other defense-related issues.

I might add that when Gov. Carter speaks on defense, he often mentions the still intact but nonfunctional Selective Service System and the B-1 bomber as additional examples of waste and inefficiency in the Pentagon.

We appreciate your help, and if you have any further questions, I hope you will not hesitate to call either me, or the Issues Coordinator, Steven Stark.

Yours,

Oliver Miller
Asst. to the Issues
Coordinator

LOUISVILLE
TROOPS OVERSEAS
CPPAP

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



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

Ms. Elizabeth Bell Stengel
Associate Director
Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights
100 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Suite 401
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Ms. Stengel:

Thank you for your letter. I am sending along a copy of my position paper on abortion. I hope this answers your questions.

If you need anything further, please don't hesitate to write. I appreciate your concern.

Sincerely,


JIMMY CARTER

Enclosure



3/8

Mary Bourne
Betty - Mary
said modification
of letter - "Natal"
letter might do

Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights

Suite 401
100 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 543-7032

Gladys Lavender
Chairperson

February 2, 1976

Ilse M. Darling
National Director

MEMBERS:

- National Ministries
- American Baptist Churches
- American Ethical Union
- American Jewish Congress
Women's Division
- National Women's Conference of
the American Ethical Union
- American Humanist Association
- B'nai B'rith Women
- Catholics for a Free Choice
- National Council of Jewish Women
- National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
- General Executive Board
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
- Committee on Women's Concerns
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
- Union of American Hebrew Congregations
- Unitarian Universalist Association
- Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
- Board of Homeland Ministries
United Church of Christ
- Center for Social Action
United Church of Christ
- Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church
- Women's Division
Board of Global Ministries
United Methodist Church
- Church and Society Unit
United Presbyterian Church, USA
- Washington Office
United Presbyterian Church, USA
- Women's Program Unit
United Presbyterian Church, USA
- Women's League for Conservative Judaism
- Young Women's Christian Association

Governor Jimmy Carter
The Plains
Georgia

→ Steve - 3/5/76
Can you pls.
handle this?
Ray

Dear Governor Carter:

I am writing to you because of my great concern over the statements you have been quoted on concerning the issue of abortion. I understand you are opposed to any constitutional amendments, but would consider a "national statute" limiting abortions after the thirteenth week.

Fully 85% of the abortions performed nationwide are done in the first trimester of pregnancy. But three groups of women continue to seek late abortions: the very young, who often do not know or will not admit they are pregnant until after the first trimester; the poor, who often do not have ready access to medical care; and those women who, suspecting they are carrying a deformed fetus, undergo amniocentesis, a medical test possible only in the second trimester. In those states, such as Illinois, where abortion services are readily available to most of the population, 97% of the abortions are in the first trimester. This underscores the fact that those women who seek abortions, will obtain them as early as possible when they are available.

While many of our member organizations would agree with your concern about late abortions, none would wish to see a "national statute" prohibiting their availability, since they realize there are valid reasons for abortions in the second trimester. Moreover, they view any legislation limiting abortion rights as a violation of their basic rights to follow their own religious teachings on abortions, as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

PAGE 2
Governor Jimmy Carter
2/2/76

I agree with your statements on the need for greater government support for family planning, as well as expanded day care programs and assistance for those women who choose to carry their pregnancies to term. But I do feel that the government should also provide funding for abortions for those women who must rely on such public programs, so that the poor have the same full range of choices regarding pregnancy as do middle and upper income women. You may be interested to know that since the Supreme Court rulings in 1973, in suits involving state prohibitions on the coverage under public programs of abortion services, that to deny such services to beneficiaries of the programs would be in contravention to the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

I am hopeful that upon review of the data concerning late abortions and taking into consideration the diversity of religious views on this issue in our pluralistic nation, you will reconsider the statements you have made on abortion rights. It is, admittedly a complex and emotional issue, but one which certainly deserves honesty and thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Bell Stengel
Associate Director

EBS:dvw

DIRECTOR
FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES
The Brookings Institution

6/29

Steve—

This comes from a very fine man—
one who is very influential in the
American Jewish community. He
was a member of the Brookings
Middle East Study Group.

It would be very good if you
could bring him together with
Governor Carter at some point.

Henry
J

Mr Stack

Philip M. Klutznick

875 North Michigan Avenue · Suite 4044 · Chicago, Illinois 60611

June 18, 1976

Mr. Henry Owen
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

My dear Henry:

I just want you to know that since Jimmy Carter adopted the Brookings Institution panel report I signed up to help. I delivered my message to Cy Vance. It looks like we have a good candidate.

Best wishes.

Cordially,



Philip M. Klutznick

PMK:mlk

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

NA

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

March 2, 1976

Mr. Phil Sanford
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P. O. Box 7667
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

*Chy - pls.
write +
ask for info
SPS*

Dear Mr. Sanford:

I enjoyed talking with you this morning: here is the letter I referred to. I'd need time to organise a gathering, but I'd be glad to meet with the Governor myself at his convenience on short notice. I suppose that you can show the Governor my entry in Who's Who.

Sincerely,

Norman R. Birnbaum

Norman Birnbaum

NB:cr

Encl.

*Steve Stark
to handle
OK
3/9/76*

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone-609-924-4400

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

March 2, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
P. O. Box 7667
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Governor Carter:

I am writing this letter in the morning, before the results from my home state of Massachusetts are available: you won't do poorly, to be sure. In the summer, I wrote and suggested that you might find it interesting to meet in New York, with a number of us, describable more or less accurately as intellectuals. Your scheduling coordinator, Vicki Rogers, wrote to say that you'd do so -- but, obviously, you've had a lot of other people to see.

You'll have noted Joe Duffey's remark, as reported in the New York Times, about habitual responses to a person who doesn't fit categories. (Joe used the phrase, "knee jerk" -- not usually employed in precincts like this, but appropriate.) I can't guarantee you that a lot of intellectuals won't respond defensively to someone so different from themselves -- most people do. On the other hand, some of us are also looking for something new in American politics. And, like yourself, most of us have gotten to where we are by hard work. It is also a fact that in this complicated country, we count for something. Between now and July, it might be useful for you to have a group of artists, writers, professors, publicly on your side.

I still think it would be interesting for us to meet -- or, if scheduling is tight, I'd be delighted to see you myself on short notice.

Sincerely,



Norman Birnbaum

NB:cr
Office Telephone - 609-924-4400
Home " - 609-924-0110

HOWARD SAMUELS

June 23, 1976

Mr. Steve Stark
Carter for President
Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Handwritten: To Steve V. A.A.

Dear Steve:

Enclosed is some material written by and about Mr. Steven Epstein, an attorney in Washington, D.C., who is evidently one of the nation's leading legal authorities in the health field.

I understand from Steven's father, (who is a very good friend of mine and an early Carter supporter), that Steven would like to be of help to Governor Carter and to you in your issues study of the health field and health planning.

Steve is willing to travel down to Atlanta to meet with you or whomever you suggest. He can be reached at the law firm of Becker and Epstein in Washington, at 202-833-9520.

With warmest personal regards,

Handwritten signature: Howard Samuels

Howard Samuels

✓

cc: Hon. Jimmy Carter

no encl.

355 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 10017
212-661-9530

11

1

2

July 8, 1976

Mr. Robert W. Spearman
Sanford, Cannon, Adams & McCullough
P. O. Box 389
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter of June 23, 1976.

I am well aware of the problems that George Ingram mentioned
and these are being alleviated.

I look forward to seeing you soon and appreciate your
continued interest.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan



Parkman Center for Urban Affairs
33 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 742-0344
Kevin H. White, Mayor / Chairman
~~David L. Rosenbloom / Director~~

April 28, 1976

Steve Stark
Research Director
Carter Headquarters
Atlanta, Georgia

50

Dear Steve:

A recent fund-raiser here overlooked me, so please pass on this contribution.

I'm sure it is the money that matters most now, but I would like to stay involved in the campaign on the issues side if there is some way I can do that. Also, although I can't use it officially, my new role here adds a credential.

And one thing more: I'm originally from New Jersey and might be able to take off a few days to work there. If you have a list handy, tell me who to get in touch with in the Morris County area of northern New Jersey.

In the meantime, congratulations. It's an amazing campaign to watch.

2 Otis Place
Boston 02108

Yours,

Bob Fichter
Director, Parkman
Center

work number 725-4473

6101 Yale Station
New Haven, Ct.
06520

Mr. Steven Stark
Jimmy Carter Campaign

Dear Mr. Stark,

I am a freshman at Yale University, and I am extremely interested in Jimmy Carter's Campaign for President. From Mrs. Morrell of our Career Advisory Service I learned that there are internships available for college people interested in working for Carter this summer. I plan to spend my vacation, however, in Washington D.C. and would like to work for Carter there if possible. I was also hoping to get some sort of paying internship, if that would be possible.

My political background: in '72 I started to work for Muskie, but he soon dropped out of the race. Needless to say, I did not like the two Presidential Candidates and refused to participate actively. I have worked some for my local Md. Representative, the Hon. Gilbert Gude, who is probably one of the most able Republicans in Congress. Since my father is in the State Department, however, I have spent many years outside the country, where I was forced to be mainly a political observer and not a political "activist".

P.S. I will be available for work
anytime between May 10 to Aug. 10.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Burr Barbier



common cause

2030 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

May 13, 1976

nl/ta

Steve Stark
Jimmy Carter for President Committee
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Dear Mr. Stark:

Enclosed are the issue profiles on the Presidential candidates covering: Integrity and Accountability in Government; International Problems and National Security; the Role of Federal Government; Inflation; Jobs and Unemployment; Taxes; Energy; Environment; Discrimination; Poverty and Income Support; Crime, Justice and Personal Liberties. The profiles have been prepared from a combination of media and direct campaign sources, as the attribution on each profile indicates. I hope you will continue to provide issue material to Common Cause so that subsequent issue profiles can be comprehensive and complete.

I would be happy to answer any questions you have about this Common Cause Campaign '76 program.

Cordially,

Thomas S. Belford
Director, Issue Development

TSB/cln
Enclosures



HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS · 02138

June 30, 1976

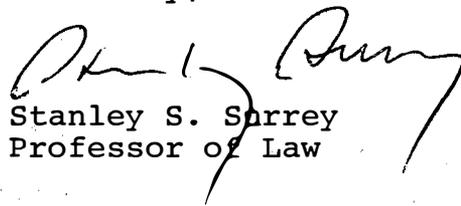
Mr. Steve Stark
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, GA 30301

Dear Steve:

A quick look at the Zink memorandum indicates that most of the issues listed--such as the complexity of the statutory structure for charitable contributions and the lack of clarity in the definition of a "gift"--are by no means national matters. The suggestion that the charitable deduction should be available to lower income groups that do not itemize their deductions is a far more complex matter than Zink describes. It would be costly. It would involve a good deal of administrative problems (since it would involve checking on the charitable contributions of millions of taxpayers not now checked because they use the standard deduction), and it would probably not increase charitable giving by very much if at all.

The issue of charitable giving is not one to be discussed in a campaign. Overall, I would not worry about this memo.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Surrey
Professor of Law

SSS:mjc

April 1, 1976

Mr. Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator
Jimmy Carter Presidential
Campaign
Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Steve:

I will try to call you later today but in case we do not make contact, I would be delighted to provide what help I can doing research and other issues work on national defense.

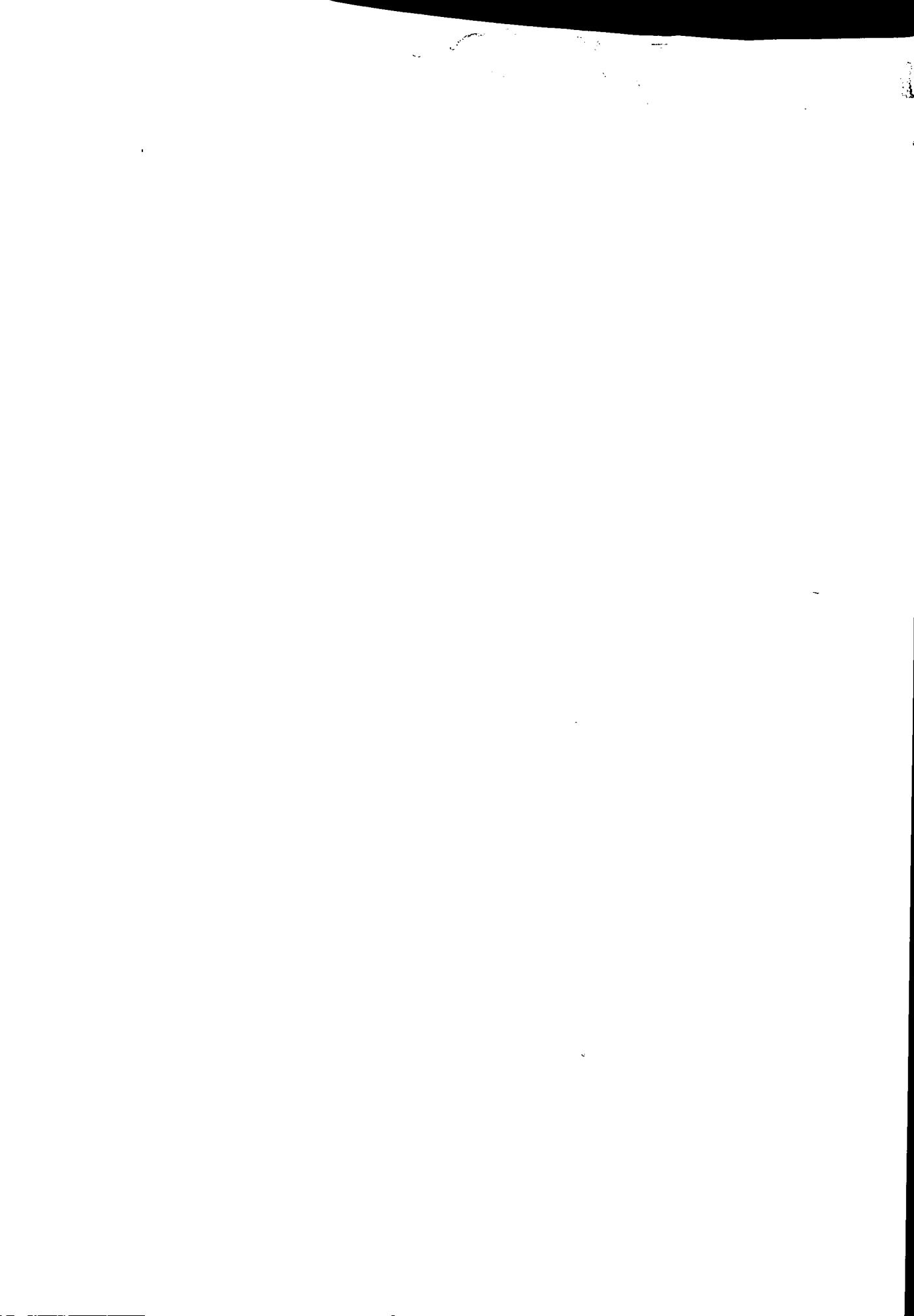
The next week or two are going to be sort of busy for me here at work but the time after that looks better.

Sincerely,


Marshall Smith
(212) 644-8308

P.S. - I have done substantial work on the New York City financial crisis. While the ethical problems of client confidences probably prohibit me from giving you much information on N.Y. problems, I can perhaps be of help on City-State-Federal relations generally.

—M



2/20
PETER J. SOLOMON
ONE WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

Supercilious
J
Steve Stark

February 3, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia

Dear Governor:

It was a pleasure meeting you at Howard Samuels. Congratulations on the success in Iowa.

You asked for comments and I'll be forward enough to oblige.

First, your appearance was effective. In particular, your human qualities and perspective on your campaign for the Presidency are refreshing. I hope as you become increasingly "exposed" you can retain this human feeling. It's a quality we have lacked.

Second, your statement on "zero budgeting" seems naive as a technique to supervise the enormously complicated Federal budget. It is simply not practical to review every program from ground zero annually. Many of us agree that the growth of the Federal bureaucracy by its promotion of out-dated and ineffective programs is a major burden on America. If you really believe this, then say it: but don't offer a technique which you will not be able to use effectively.

Interestingly, Senator Muskie's response to the President put great reliance on massive government effort. Do you agree with his position? You seem to understand America's bureaucratic nightmare, but Senator Muskie was giving "the Democratic response". Where do you stand vis-a-vis Muskie's classic liberal Democratic rhetoric?

Third, the way you handled the question about "welfare" at Howard's raised many doubts as to your knowledge of this area. Before you campaign seriously in the main urban areas, you must be able to respond in a more knowledgeable fashion to urban questions.

February 3, 1976

When you discussed welfare, you gave an example concerning the presence of the "grandmother" in the family. Later, you spoke of "fathers having to hide". You should know that one of the principal problems of urban poor is that there is no grandmother; and it's not a question of one of the parents hiding, there probably is only one.

The job census in New York (or a similar city) shows that there are few unskilled jobs available. Thus, even if one solves the structural problems in welfare administration, we will still be left with the fact of too many unskilled citizens in a skilled market. The resolution of this more underlying problem must be a major priority.

Welfare is, in fact, a national problem, locally regulated. If welfare became a truly national program and payments were increasingly standardized, we might see the development of increasing trends. First, it is very possible that there would be an emigration of the urban poor. Among other things, this would clearly facilitate the elimination of welfare abuses, such as cheating, by lessening the intensity of the administrative load in the cities.

Nationalizing welfare would also be a major step towards increasing the fiscal stability of the major cities by removing a crushing burden. To a great extent, America's rural areas exported this problem and a re-adjustment is appropriate.

Welfare reform is a major item. No matter the form, a serious candidate must deal with it intelligently. He may also avoid it altogether because of its complexity. Which course will you choose.

There are a number of very thoughtful people in the specific field of welfare and generally in urban affairs. You and your staff are familiar with many such people, but, if I can be of any help, I'd be delighted to be.

In closing, both my background as a banker and my experience in voluntary urban organizations may be helpful to you. Please feel free to call on me.

Good luck.

Sincerely yours,

PJS:ah
cc: R. C. Altman





Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

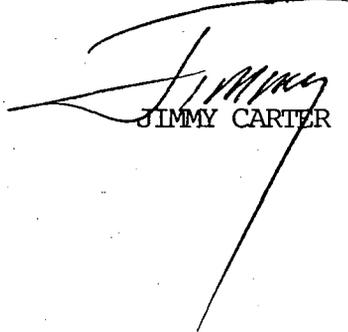
Mr. Don C. Silvershield
Davis Business Systems
245 W. Wieuca Road, N. E., Suite 200
Atlanta, Georgia 30342

Dear Mr. Silvershield:

Thank you for your kind letter. I sincerely appreciate your suggestions. I have been publicly advocating a simplified tax system, with a truly progressive tax rate and with a minimum of incentives or loopholes. The tax system we have now is a disgrace.

Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further suggestions.

Sincerely,



JIMMY CARTER

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

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

Issues

DON C. SILVERSHIELD
SALLY M. COOLEGE
404/252-0080

3/1

DAVIS BUSINESS SYSTEMS

245 W. WIEUCA ROAD, N.E. - SUITE 200
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30342
February 24, 1976

The Honorable Jimmy Carter

Dear Sir:

First -- Congratulations on the excellent run you're making.

Next a suggestion for immediate use in your campaign. It's super-timely, it's positive and it will appeal to practically every voter and taxpayer in our country.

Advocate, specifically if possible, simplification and clarification of our tax forms. This year's are by IRS' admission worse than ever. I have worked in an executive capacity for major corporations and as a practicing public account for many years. I was graduated from Stanford University with honors as an economics major and I find the forms near-incomprehensible. What then can we hope for the citizen who may or may not have even a high school education?*

It's not a new "issue"; but it's one that has received little visible attention from any of the candidates of either party.

I urge you to give my suggestion serious consideration. If I can help you implement it, or help you in any other way, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,



Don C. Silvershield
DCS/ld

**It has made my clients, approximately 100, cynical, derisive of their government (not their country) and flexible to a fault when they file their returns -- and "flexible" is, indeed, a euphemism.

Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia 31780

4-12-76

To Harvev Sloane

Thanks again for
your support, &
particularly for
your help with
the Humphrey -
Hawkins bill.

Please keep up
your good work.

Jimmy



by desk

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 40203
KENTUCKY

HARVEY I. SLOANE, M. D.
MAYOR

April 6, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
Plains,
Georgia 31780

Dear Jimmy:

I just wanted to drop you a note to let you know how pleased I was about the cities' position paper which you released in New York on April 1. I was glad to be of help to you in developing it. I believe the paper provides achievable goals which can go a long way toward solving the cities' problems.

I was also glad I could be of service to your staff in appearing on your behalf at the Full Employment Council meeting on April 1. As you know, Congressman Udall continued his attacks on you at the meeting. I tried to straighten him out, but he just didn't seem to want to listen.

Sincerely,

Harvey

July 7, 1976

Mr. John Schnittker
Schnittker Associates
1339 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of June 19 and your further thoughts on our food policy paper.

The matter I am most particularly concerned with in Henry Owens' draft concerns the farmers reaction to the creation of a reserve program which they might consider a depressing element on the market.

Is there anything we can say which helps alleviate this concern?

With best regards and continued thanks for your help.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

SCHNITTKER ASSOCIATES

1339 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-7650 TELEX: 440361 CABLE: SCHNITCON

June 19, 1976

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

Dear Stuart:

I enclose a draft "Food, Agriculture, and Rural Community Policy", following our discussions of last month. It is principally devoted to domestic issues, with only passing references to international policy, which was treated in the Henry Owens draft last week. This was written by Ellen Haas who is associated with Consumer Federation of America, Will Cochrane of Minnesota, Howard Hjort who is my partner, and myself. It incorporates a number of positions integrating agricultural and food issues, as presented by Carol Tucker Foreman of CFA to the Platform Committee.

Where possible, I used words and ideas from Governor Carter's early statements on these questions. I did not have a copy of the platform language from this week, but have referred to the DNC document of last month, presented to the Platform Committee.

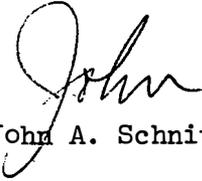
Also enclosed for background is a more comprehensive statement prepared by Dr. Willard W. Cochrane of the University of Minnesota (former Director of Agricultural Economics, USDA). This paper includes specific legislative and organizational suggestions. It is a good paper, and I support most of it but would reserve on a few points.

There are 2 controversial issues I left out of the draft, but I call them to your attention:

1. Establish and maintain an export policy designed to protect domestic consumers and regular foreign buyers, where the grain stabilization reserve program is overwhelmed by the extraordinary demands of in-and-out buyers (for example, the Soviets in 1973).
2. Reduce the degree of economic concentration, both nationally and regionally, in food processing and distribution which works against the best interests of family farmers and consumers.

If we can further integrate some of these ideas into other papers you have, please call.

Sincerely Yours,

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

John A. Schnittker

JAS/aj
Enclosures

11
If we can furnish information of these items into office
regarding you have, please call.

January 1962

John A. Robinson

MAIL ROOM

MILTON A. WOLF
19200 SOUTH PARK BLVD.
SHAKER HTS., OHIO 44122

ZENMAN-WOLF CONSTRUCTION
13484 CEDAR RD.
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44118

July 3, 1976

Mr. William E. Smith
Director
Atlanta-Fulton County Civil Defense
30 Courtland Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of June 17, 1976 regarding the Civil Defense system and the need for continued funding.

This letter and the attached documents will be very useful to us.

Your continued assistance is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

July 3, 1976

Mr. Walton N. Smith
21 DuPont Circle, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Walt:

Thank you for your letter of June 16, 1976.

It was good to hear from you.

As you may be aware, I am a partner in the law firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy and have taken a leave of absence to serve as Issues Director for Governor Carter's campaign, (the same position I had when he ran for Governor in 1970).

It appears that with your heavy emphasis on railroad matters you might be able to give us a good solid paper on urban reorganization.

If you would be willing to do so on this or any other areas, I would be very appreciative.

I look forward to meeting you in the near future and hope that you will be able to provide us with some useful input during the campaign.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30332

SCHOOL OF
NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

June 25, 1976

Mr. Frank E. Shuler
2000 P Street N.W.
Suite 415
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Shuler:

Thank you for your letter of June 20, 1976, requesting the full paper on alternatives to LMFBR's. I am pleased to enclose one copy with the only stipulation that distribution should be limited to those helping in Governor Carter's campaign. If I can be of any help for the cause, please call on me.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

R. A. Karam

RAK:lsg

cc: S. E. Eizenstat
K. Z. Morgan

July 3, 1976

Mr. Harold Straughn
Zachry, Naill and Associates Inc.
P. O. Box 1739
Abilene, Texas 79604

Dear Mr. Straughn:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter of June 25, 1976.

I would very much like to have you involved during the campaign and would suggest that you draft a paper or papers along the lines of your letter.

I will assure you that they will be seriously considered.

Please keep in close touch.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Mr. Harry Schwartz
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Harry:

I am enclosing a note from Robert Neumann, who will be joining our foreign policy task force. Please add him to the list.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

ROBERT G. NEUMANN
4501 ELLICOTT STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

(202) 966-1117

June 30, 1976

Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat
Issues and Policy Director
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 25th. I have also received a personal note from Governor Carter.

I shall be very happy and honored to join you and the foreign policy task force in any form or capacity that you deem useful.

Between July 7th and September 1st, we shall be staying with our younger son in California and our temporary address will be

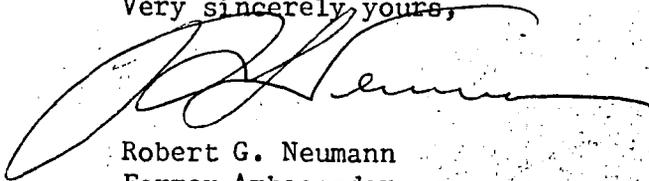
11865 Lucile Street
Culver City, California 90230

tel: (213) 397-3212.

Nevertheless, if you have any meetings of the task force during that period, I will certainly try to attend. Los Angeles has very good air connections to almost anywhere.

My wife and I expect to be back in Washington on Labor Day. However, between July 1 and 7, and again between September 1 and 7 we will be driving across the country and will be difficult to reach.

Very sincerely yours,



Robert G. Neumann
Former Ambassador

cc: Prof. Z. Brzezinski

8 William Penn Road
Great Neck, N.Y. 11023

June 25, 1976

Steve Stark or Stu Ashenstat
Carter for President
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Sirs:

I received your names and address from Professor Brzezinski's office at Columbia and from Carter H.Q. in New York, where I have been inquiring about the possibility of involvement in policy issue work on the Democratic Presidential campaign.

I have been a student of Professor Lynn Davis at Columbia, and will be a Graduate Fellow in International Relations at Yale in the fall.

I understand that the Democratic Party plans to allocate funds for policy research, and I'm anxious to know whether this process creates a need for persons such as myself to work under expert advisors or committees, or within the campaign organization, on a short-term, salaried basis. I am currently located in New York, but can be mobile, and would provide credentials as requested.

Very truly yours,

Louis Putterman
Louis Putterman



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

Thank you for your letter of June 10, 1976. I am sorry that I have not had the opportunity of responding to it earlier.

I hope that I will have the opportunity of seeing you at the Democratic National Convention. I will be staying at the Americana Hotel.

I will attempt to arrange through our scheduling office an appearance by the Governor before the leadership of the Conference of Presidents of the major American Jewish Organizations. As you are aware, Bob Lipshutz, Harriett Zimmerman and I have already appeared before that group and very much enjoyed the experience.

I will be in touch with you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan



RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

June 10, 1976

Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Stuart:

Thank you for your letter of the 7th and I too hope that my letter will be of help. I'm going to be out of town on June 24th so will not be at the meeting which has been set, but Al Vorspan, Vice President of the UAHC, will be attending the session.

I do hope that you and I will have an opportunity to meet, and ask that you let me know when you plan to be in New York. Hopefully, we can arrange for a mutually convenient time to get together.

If there is anything further I can do to be of help, I hope you'll let me know. I'd like to do something and if you are interested in having a gathering in Westport,* I hereby offer, unofficially, the services of a great organizer - my wife, Rhea. Do let me know if you'd like to do something in our town.

From where I sit, things look very good for the Carter Campaign and I know the schedule for the next few months will be very hectic. However, I do want to apprise you of the fact that for the past twenty years each Presidential candidate has made an appearance before the leadership of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. This Conference represents the top leadership of the Jewish community from every area of the U.S. Once the convention is over, we'd be pleased to organize a meeting with the candidate and we can extend the session beyond the usual one hundred leaders if you so desire. The meeting agenda includes a presentation by the candidate followed by a question and answer period. I do hope you'll bear this in mind and keep me posted on schedules and possible dates for such a gathering.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

*
Come
my home
this is a
"personal" not
an official
offer.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 9, 1976

Mr. Edward N. Stirewalt
President
Stirewalt & Associates, Inc.
Suite 212
100 North Washington St.
Falls Church, Virginia 22046

Dear Mr. Stirewalt:

Governor Carter has asked that I respond to your May 31, 1976 letter.

I am sorry that all of our schedules have precluded an earlier response.

We would very much like to have your input into the campaign.

Please feel free to send us any ideas which you may have.

Your interest in the campaign is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

STIREWALT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

SUITE 212

100 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET
FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22046

AREA CODE 703 • 534-6365

May 31, 1976

Honorable Jimmy Carter
Carter-For-President Headquarters
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Carter:

I would like to be of assistance in your campaign and am writing to offer my support.

A native of High Point, North Carolina, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina, I have a background in both science and law. My professional experience has been at the national level in the areas of defense planning, nuclear energy, and scientific program management. My firm specializes in problems associated with the applications of technology, including technology assessment and transfer and the social impacts of technological innovation.

A lifelong Democrat who has held party office at the local level, I am most anxious to see the present regime in Washington replaced by a Democratic Carter Administration that will responsibly face the future.

I would be pleased to donate time on a personal basis to your campaign at the national level. I am available to participate in planning, writing, or research on issues pertaining to the national defense, energy policy, environmental protection, arms control, and related matters with which I am familiar.

Accordingly, will you please put me in touch with the person or persons in your campaign organization to whom you are delegating principal planning responsibilities in these areas.

With every good wish for success in your drive for the Democratic nomination and the subsequent campaign for the Presidency, I am

Most sincerely yours,



Edward N. Stirewalt
Pres.

ENS:ne



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 9, 1976

Mr. Harry Schwartz
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Harry:

I include for your information the resume of Tom Lantos.

He needs to be included on the foreign policy task force so that this can be used as a springboard for him to go around the country speaking to members of the Jewish community.

Please send him a letter informing him that he is a member of the task force and include him on any formal list.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eisenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

Thomas H. Santos
1230 Southdown Road
Hillsborough, California 94010

July 2, 1976

Personal & Confidential

Mr. Stuart Eizenstat
National Issues Coordinator
Carter for President Committee
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, GA 30301

Dear Stuart:

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed meeting you the other day. I look forward to working with you, and I shall do my utmost to assist in electing Governor Carter next November.

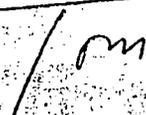
As you requested, I am enclosing a biographical sketch and some references.

Ed Sanders and I have begun our planning for your visit to the West Coast on August 5 and 6. I know you will have a productive visit.

I shall look forward to seeing you at the convention.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TL:ds

Enclosure

THOMAS P. LANTOS

EDUCATION:

In Europe

Graduate of Berzsenyi Daniel Gymnasium in Budapest, Hungary; attended the University of Paris, France (Sorbonne)

In the United States

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
B.A. (International Relations)
M.A. (Economics)

University of California at Berkeley
Ph.D. (International Economics)

ACADEMIC AFFILIATIONS:

Faculty, University of Washington (1948-50)

Faculty, San Francisco State University (since 1950)

Director of International Programs (statewide study abroad program),
The California State Universities (1963-1971)

PRESENT PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Professor of Economics, San Francisco State University
(on leave, 1975-76)

Associate Executive Director and Controller,
California Teachers Association

Consulting Economist

PRIOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Administrative Assistant, Special Assistant, and Special Administrative
Assistant for Economic Affairs, U. S. Senate; Consultant, U. S. Senate

Consulting Economist:

Bank of America World Headquarters, San Francisco
California Teachers Association, National Education Association
Wide range of manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, real estate
and other businesses

Governments of Italy and Indonesia

President and Member, Board of Education,
Millbrae, California (8 years)

News Analyst and Public Affairs Commentator,
KRON-TV (NBC), San Francisco

Writer-Producer, over 200 Television Programs in the
field of national and international affairs

Extensive public speaking experience, including keynote addresses at major national conventions
Extensive annual overseas travel to Western and Eastern Europe and the Middle East; occasional travel to the Soviet Union, Far East, Australia, Africa, Latin-America, and South Asia

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT:

Deputy National Finance Chairman, Church for President Committee
California State Chairman, Church for President Committee
Campaigns of Democratic Presidential candidates since 1952
Various U. S. Senate campaigns, including those of Alan Cranston, Frank Church, Gale McGee, John Tunney, Patrick Leahy, Robert Morgan, Joseph Montoya, Ernest Hollings, and others

HONORS AND AWARDS:

Phi Beta Kappa
Ford Foundation Fellow
Ohio State University Award for "Best Educational Television Series in the Country in the field of Systematic Instruction"
DuPont First Award for "Meritorious Public Service to the American People"

PERSONAL:

Born 1928, Budapest, Hungary
Married; two daughters - Annette Marie, graduate of Yale University; about to receive M.A. in communications at Stanford University

Katrina, graduate of Yale University, third year law student at University of California

REFERENCES: Thomas P. Lantos

Joseph Alioto, former Mayor of San Francisco

Glen Anderson, former Lieutenant Governor of California

Willi Brandt, former Chancellor of West Germany

Edmund G. Brown, former Governor of California

Senator Frank Church of Idaho

William Coblentz, Chairman, Board of Regents, University of California

Ransom Cook, former President, Wells Fargo Bank

Senator Alan Cranston of California

Stephen H. Edwards, President, California Teachers Association

Dr. William Fellner, former member President's Council of Economic Advisors;
Professor Emeritus, Yale University

Ralph J. Flynn, State Executive Director, California Teachers Association

H. Friend, President, Hyatt Corporation

Dr. David Grove, Vice President and Economist, IBM

Terry Herndon, Executive Director, National Education Association

Dr. Martin Hillenbrand, United States Ambassador to West Germany

Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont

Louis B. Lundborg, Chairman Emeritus, Bank of America

Leo McCarthy, Speaker of California State Assembly

Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming

Justice Stanley Mosk, California Supreme Court

John Ryor, President, National Education Association

Laurence Tisch, Chairman of the Board, Loew's Corporation, New York

Professor Robert Triffin, Yale University

Senator John Tunney of California

Harold Williams, Dean, Graduate School of Business, UCLA

Maynard Wishner, President, Walter F. Heller Corporation

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER
MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645



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2126611180 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 234 07-19 0323P EST

800 - 257 - 2231

AL STERN
ISSUES CARTER FOR PRESIDENT BOX 1976
ATLANTA GA 30301

*Reply sent via
mailgram
2:20 PM - 7/21/76*

DEAR MR STERN

I AM ENCLOSING A MESSAGE FROM GEORGES BERTHOIN, EUROPEAN CHAIRMAN OF THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION, AND A PROPOSED REPLY FROM GOVERNOR CARTER:
1. MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR CARTER WITH ALL YOUR EUROPEAN COLLEAGUES OF THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION I DEEPLY REJOICE IN YOUR NOMINATION BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. WE ALL APPLAUD THIS CHOICE AND SEND YOU OUR WARMEST WISHES FOR YOUR SUCCESS, WHICH IS SO IMPORTANT FOR YOUR COUNTRY, OUR TRILATERAL REGIONS AND FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

GEORGES BERTHOIN EUROPEAN CHAIRMAN TRILATERAL COMMISSION JULY 12 1976
2. PROPOSED REPLY FROM GOVERNOR CARTER THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION MEANS A GREAT DEAL TO ME, AND I THEREFORE PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE YOUR WARM CONGRATULATIONS. MEMBERSHIP ON THE COMMISSION HAS PROVIDED ME WITH A SPLENDID LEARNING OPPORTUNITY, AND MANY OF ITS MEMBERS HAVE HELPED ME IN MY STUDY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE EUROPEAN MEMBERS HAVE BOTH EXPERIENCE AND WISDOM ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. I HOPE I MAY COUNT ON THEIR ADVICE IN THE YEARS AHEAD AND I LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING WITH YOU ^{some} ~~ALL AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY.~~

I THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE EASIER FOR YOU IF I GAVE YOU A PROPOSED DRAFT, EVEN THOUGH I AM SURE YOU WOULD WANT TO CHANGE IT. THE SECOND SENTENCE OF THE DRAFT IS A QUOTATION FROM PAGE 146 OF "WHY NOT THE BEST?" THANKS ALOT FOR YOUR HELP

GEORGE FRANKLIN

15:24 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

*345 E. 46th St.
NYC 10017*

Trilateral Commission - 212-661-1180

6241 (42-74)

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, PHONE WESTERN UNION TOLL FREE ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT:

ALABAMA	800 325 5300
ARIZONA	800 648 4100
ARKANSAS	800 325 5100
CALIFORNIA	800 648 4100
COLORADO	800 325 5400
CONNECTICUT	800 257 2211
DELAWARE	800 257 2211
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	800 257 2211
FLORIDA	800 325 5500
GEORGIA	800 257 2231
IDAHO	800 648 4100
ILLINOIS	800 325 5100
INDIANA	800 325 5200
IOWA	800 325 5100
KANSAS	800 325 5100
KENTUCKY	800 325 5100
LOUISIANA	800 325 5300
MAINE	800 257 2231
MARYLAND	800 257 2211
MASSACHUSETTS	800 257 2221
MICHIGAN	800 325 5300
MINNESOTA	800 325 5300
MISSISSIPPI	800 325 5200
MISSOURI	800 342 5700
MONTANA	800 325 5500
NEBRASKA	800 325 5100
NEVADA	800 992 5700
NEW HAMPSHIRE	800 257 2221
NEW JERSEY	800 632 2271
NEW MEXICO	800 325 5400

NEW YORK	
Areas 315, 518, 607 & 716	800 257 2221
Areas 212, 516 & 914	800 257 2211
Except Manhattan	962 7111
Bronx	962 7111
Queens	459 8100
Brooklyn	459 8100
NORTH CAROLINA	800 257 2231
NORTH DAKOTA	800 325 5400
OHIO	800 325 5300
OKLAHOMA	800 325 5100
OREGON	800 648 4100
PENNSYLVANIA	
Areas 215 & 717	800 257 2211
Areas 412 & 814	800 257 2221
RHODE ISLAND	800 257 2221
SOUTH CAROLINA	800 257 2231
SOUTH DAKOTA	800 325 5300
TENNESSEE	800 325 5100
TEXAS	800 325 5300
UTAH	800 648 4100
VERMONT	800 257 2221
VIRGINIA	800 257 2221
WASHINGTON	800 648 4500
WEST VIRGINIA	800 257 2221
WISCONSIN	800 325 5200
WYOMING	800 648 4500

OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S INFOMASTER SYSTEM DIRECTLY:

FROM TELEX 6161

FROM TWX 910 420 1212

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

July 10, 1976

Aton B. Schmalz
3522-1A S. Utah Street
Arlington, Virginia 22206

Dear Mr. Schmalz:

Thank you very much for the materials which were forwarded to me through Governor Carter. I have turned them over to a member of our energy task force for his use.

Sincerely,



Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues & Policy
Director

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.



ANTON B. SCHMALZ

3522-1A SOUTH UTAH STREET, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206 • (703) 379-7771

July 2, 1976

Dear Stu,

I'm glad we finally had a chance to talk yesterday. You folks are doing a great job. You sounded kinda tired. I hope you and the others who have worked so tirelessly these past months and years can balance the work and rest extra hard these next few weeks.

Enclosed is the package I sent to Jimmy which referenced our earlier communications and briefly summarizes the approach to outcomes of choice and strategies to delineate the considerations for achieving those outcomes that I have done a number of times through the years.

Of special interest to the winning of the election and formulating the frameworks and strategies to achieve the institutional and societal Jimmy has articulated is the approach I describe in the package which I used while at GAO to delineate the considerations for commercializing the breeder reactor. There's no way it can happen in this century and no present Federal entity is substantively considering a contingency strategy for either a non-nuclear alternative or to fill the decade or so in the likely event that the nuclear option is delayed. These grim realities will surface during jimmy's first term. He and the nation deserve a strategy for realistic alternatives and it is feasible to develop one.

I welcome the opportunity to discuss with you a variety of ways in which the approach I have described can help the campaign and to increase the performance of the Carter administration during the next 8 years.

Please let me know when you are going to be in D.C. again. I will try to be available at the convenience of your hectic schedule. If you can, I'd like to share some relatively quiet time at a picnic by the potomac to enjoy a sunset and some very thoughtful conversation.

I will be in and out a fair amount the next couple of weeks; so, if I haven't heard from you in a week I will try to contact you again.

Warmest regards,

Anton

P.S. One tried to support the campaign financially each month, too! Thanks for Judge

GAO

ANTON B. SCHMALZ

3522-1A SOUTH UTAH STREET, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206 • (703) 370-7771

May 1, 1976

Dear President Carter,

That has a good sound. I want you to get used to it and I want to help ensure its actualization this November. Since I have long admired experience and capability about which you have not capitalized so far in the campaign, this letter brings two kinds of contributions; (1) some specific ideas to further strengthen your campaign, and (2) another essential resource. I'll try to repeat both on at least a monthly basis through your victories in July and November.

Your letter of June 1974 invited me to visit you at the capitol and to keep you informed of my adventures in the mainstream of futures research and strategic national policies. Our correspondence followed the International Forum "Energy: Today's Choices, Tomorrow's Opportunities," which I put together here in Washington in April 1974. It was in a book with the same title that I had the first opportunity to call wide attention to your conceptual and managerial leadership, as well as to your pioneering experience with public participation in government goal setting and policy formulation in the Goals for Georgia Program. Coincidentally, that book is probably the only one containing articles by you, Senator Humphrey, and President Ford in one set of covers.

In the Forum, and in other efforts before and since, I have been working to develop approaches to ensure future conditions of choice in contrast to the traditional approach of costly reactivity to events after they have occurred. I welcome the opportunity to contribute the results of this experience to your campaign in any way that I can. The specific experience which is immediately pertinent is described in the enclosure. It includes serving as a Consultant to the Comptroller General of the U.S. and developing the considerations for commercializing the breeder reactor as an example of a comprehensive approach to institutionalizing new technologies into our society. The applications of this experience to you include:

- Specific proposals for establishing a National energy policy in full recognition of the inextricable relationship of energy and your goals for employment.
- Proposals for reversing the alienation of the public from government by building on your "hands on" experience with public participation in the policy process viz a viz the Goals for Georgia. While it left a lot of room for everybody to grow, you went a long way toward resolving the differences in perceptions of needs and priorities between bureaucrats and the general public.

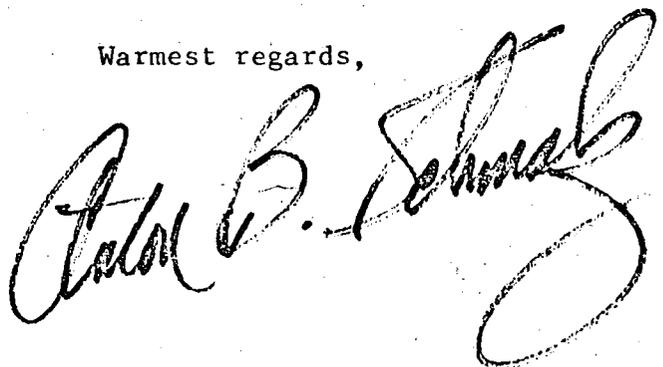
- Building your essential influence with the Congress through Clarifying the reality that the state of the economy today, on which the President bases so much of his strategy, is actually the result of initiatives of the Democratic Congress rather than of his administration.
- Beginning now to draft your inaugural speech and working back to the present to let that goal influence more comprehensively some of the things you may want to say and do to win and accept the nomination in July.

I will be pleased to meet with you and your staff to brief you on the breeder strategic policy analysis as well as the energy policy situation in town as I see it today. There is considerable opportunity for you in this area. There is no substantive planning for an alternative to nuclear option which may experience serious delays if not indefinite delays. Also, no legal entity is either responsible or accountable for establishing and implementing a National energy policy. This has sweeping implications for your ideas regarding zero based budgeting and accountability and authority.

I would be willing to meet with you in a place other than Washington to accomodate your incredible schedule at this point to discuss the ideas here or the other futures ideas that may be bubbling in your very fertile mind.

Bless you and your superb staff in all things, Jimmy. With family roots of my own in Georgia going back into the 17th century (Doak and Ponder Families in the Walker County area) I feel many bonds to you. Let me hear from you when you can. There's much to be done and I'll do everything I can.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paton B. Schmalz". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Paton B. Schmalz".

May 1, 1976

Memo for: President Jimmy Carter

Subject: Bridging the Gap from Our Last Communications
to My Proposed Contributions to Your
Convention and Election Victories

From: Anton B. Schmalz

In January, 1975, I left private consulting and accepted an appointment as Consultant to the Comptroller General at the General Accounting Office. Elmer Staats detailed me to work with a new Division to develop ways to get GAO into the policy business by looking at subjects as issues, goals, or missions in contrast with the usual approach of looking at things as disaggregated programs, agencies, budgets, or interests.

This appointment has enabled me to apply my management and futures research background which includes a long standing preoccupation with the need to delineate the considerations for implementing policies as an integral part of a goal setting, legislative, and policy analysis process.

My approach involves specifying a goal more specifically than is usually done -- in terms of the conditions and relationships that would be prevailing routinely if the goal were to be achieved. Then, with a more specific goal in terms of both conditions and time, one works back to the present, year by year, to identify the various institutional, human and other resource essentials which would have to be initiated, phased out, adapted, or functioning routinely by specific interim years in order to achieve the goal. The goal, of course, is always subject to modification with experience through time. My own paper in the energy book discusses the approach in more detail.

As simple as this approach sounds, many people in a position to know tell me it is not being done in any subject area by either the Congress or Executive Branch. Further, it is an essential but missing dimension of the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill; as well as of our usual approach to economic policies which tend to deal only with symptoms and not with fundamental, structural processes underlying the functioning of our society.

I believe that if a viable implementation strategy is not thoroughly worked out on the low-cost head end of a policy -- before a National commitment is made -- then the results will continue in the unnecessarily costly, reactive, and counterproductive direction they are now going for energy and so many other policies today. Such a comprehensive and strategic approach is both essential and feasible.

At GAO I have concentrated on energy issues; specifically developing my approach to strategic policy in terms of an analysis of the considerations for commercializing the breeder reactor. The approach, as I described it earlier, is 180 degrees from the usual linear trend analysis or budget justification approach to planning from today into an undefined future.

For the breeder this approach translates into a quantity of generating capacity by a specific time which, in turn, requires specification of a timing and rate of reactor proliferation as a guide to R&D and other schedules and priorities for the critically lagging fuel cycle technologies. The enclosed article is a reasonably accurate summary of the Nation's latest plan which isn't really a plan at all, but only a proposal.

Some of the things you learn with this approach is that there is no way the breeder can make any significant contribution to the electricity needs of the country in this century. Doubling time, which is a fundamental justification for the breeder, cannot be known until the 1990's for the most advanced fuels, and not until 2005-2010 for the initial reference design fuels. The entire nuclear option is temporarily stopped -- until mid-1978. There is no substantive planning for the contingency of either a further delay of the nuclear option, or of the possible foreclosure of that option.

Neither the President's Energy Resources Council, FEA, or ERDA have been asking the kinds of questions that would lead to this understanding of the need for contingency planning. None of these entities -- or any in the private sector -- is legally responsible or accountable for either developing or implementing a coherent National energy policy.

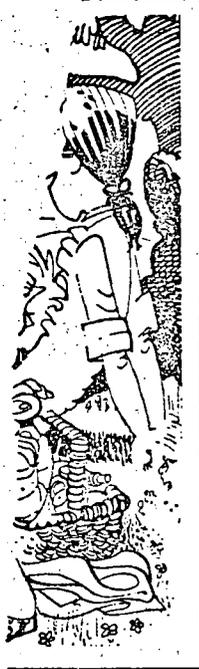
This disastrous void in energy policy is a opportunity for your managerial and technical leadership because it will be in your first administration that these realities will become blatantly clear. The relationship between energy policies and your employment goals will also become increasingly visible. Just as today's problems are the consequences of decisions made in prior time, tomorrow's conditions will result from today's -- your -- leadership and choices.

A number of policies are possible. All have implications for our society, but are also opportunities for leadership. Conservation is the only source of additional energy in our country for a decade or more, yet it has less than 2% of ERDA's budget and a tragically incoherent approach. Employment goals and energy goals can be constructively related through selected transition of certain energy-intensive (usually wasteful) and capital-intensive industrial processes and institutions to more labor-intensive approaches.

With your leadership this selectivity would be encouraged in context with a strategy for a future of choice rather than a future by traditional default. Opportunities tend to change form and become more costly through time. Many of these opportunities are yours.

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

An Energy Superagency



"I've . . . I won't
us a building"

Getting the jump on Jimmy Carter, President Ford is preparing to demonstrate that he can knock bureaucratic heads together and get more efficiency out of the federal government.

He will begin, unless plans go awry, with a dramatic overhaul of the scattered bureaucratic enclaves that deal with energy problems. His reorganizers have been busy behind closed White House doors since May 20, pulling together the widespread energy functions and putting them under one giant superagency.

The reorganization plan is supposed to be ready, according to White House documents, on Aug. 20, which happens to be the day after the Republican National Convention concludes.

If the President wins the nomination, he could beat Carter, his likely Democratic presidential opponent, to the punch with a move to streamline the federal bureaucracy. The former Georgia governor has made an issue of the cumbersome bureaucracy, promising a shake-up if he becomes President.

Inside the Ford administration, meanwhile, the reorganization has touched off some savage infighting. Critics claim that not only is it a campaign stunt but that the proposed superagency would rival the departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development in mind-boggling unmanageability.

But White House advocates believe the reorganization would increase bureaucratic efficiency and speed U.S. energy independence, thereby saving billions of dollars.

As laid out in the documents, the superagency might include the Federal Energy Administration, Energy Research and Development Administration, Federal Power Commission and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

It probably also would draw in bits and pieces of the Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, State, Transportation and Treasury departments, not to mention the Council of Economic Advisers, Energy Resources Council, Environmental Protection Agency and Water Resources Council.

But the machinery to reform the bureaucracy has developed its own bureaucratic barnacles, with the resulting inevitable delays. The timetable, therefore, may be extended.

The new superagency would be charged with responsibility for developing a "comprehensive energy policy" to replace current catch-as-catch-can methods of dealing with crises.

Nixon vs. Press—The hostilities between the press and Richard M. Nixon during his White House years produced some extralegal and illegal government harassment. Now Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), citing our own case, has called upon the Justice Department to investigate whether "any violation of federal law" occurred.

Here are a few of the allegations, which Church has called to the attention of Attorney General Edward H. Levi:

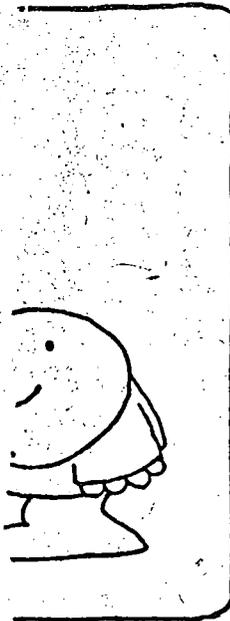
- The Central Intelligence Agency illegally assigned 20 agents to keep us under surveillance. They allegedly took photographs of people entering our offices and planted a microphone in the office ceiling.

- White House plumbers G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt sought poison from the CIA to slip into our drinks or to apply to our car's steering wheels. The plumbers also directed an intensive investigation of us.

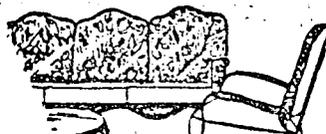
- The FBI arrested Les Whitten and obtained a list of our long-distance telephone calls from the phone company. No charges were brought against Whitten, and U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ordered the FBI to destroy the long-distance telephone records.

- W. Donald Stewart, the Pentagon security chief during the Nixon years, has stated that the military conducted at least 11 investigations of us. One suspected source, Gene Smith, was hauled before a grand jury but nothing came of it.

- The Justice Department cooperated with International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. in investigating us. IIT hired the detective firm, Intertel, which worked with the Justice Department in an attempt to discredit us.



on Cushioned Furniture



SPREADS-N-THINGS

OPEN MON., JULY 5th

1327 Rockville Pike, Sunshine Square

Rockville, Md. *Next to G.D. Graffiti

Across From McDonald's *1/4 Mi. N. of Conn.

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

July 10, 1976

K. Barry Schochet
United State Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Schochet:

Thank you very much for sending those materials
to us. I am sure they will be helpful.

Sincerely,



Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues &
Policy Director

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.



RICHARD (DICK) STONE
FLORIDA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 1, 1976

Mr. Stuart Eizenstat
c/o Jimmy Carter Campaign
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Enclosed you will find copies of the remarks and actions which we have taken regarding the proposed sale of Sidewinder Missiles to Saudi Arabia. I hope they will be helpful to you.

Please feel free to contact me if you need any further information.

Sincerely,



K. Barry Schochet

KBS/jac

June 29, 1976

ARMED SERVICES - Weapons
Fish, H.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State
2201 C Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I would like to bring to your attention a letter that I sent to Lt. General H. M. Fish requesting that the Department of Defense withdraw its proposed sale of approximately 2,000 Sidewinder missiles to Saudi Arabia.

I am also enclosing a statement which I made in the Congressional Record regarding this matter.

Warm personal regards.

Most cordially,

Richard (Dick) Stone

RDS/kbs

RICHARD (DICK) STONE
FLORIDA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 28, 1976

Lt. General H.M. Fish
U.S.A.F.
Director, Defense Security
Assistance Agency
OASD/ISA, Rm. 4E837, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear General Fish:

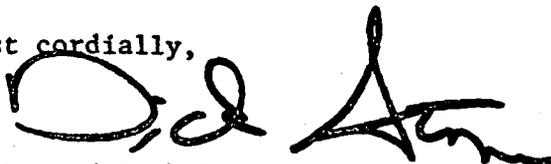
On Friday, June 25, 1976, I called upon the Department of Defense to withdraw its informal advanced notification of intent to sell approximately 2,000 Sidewinder missiles to Saudi Arabia. I am enclosing a copy of my statement as it appears in the Congressional Record of that date.

On behalf of those of us in the Senate who strongly oppose this sale, I am formally requesting the withdrawal of notification of the intent to consummate this sale.

If such a withdrawal is not made I would suggest that, at a minimum, the actual advanced notification sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee under Section 36b of the Foreign Military Sales Act be delayed until after the July Congressional recess. This will allow for the twenty calendar days during which the Congress may prohibit this sale by means of a concurrent resolution not to be tolled before this recess. Allowing the recess time to be included within this period would be a disservice to the intent of the Foreign Military Sales Act.

Warm personal regards.

Most cordially,



Richard (Dick) Stone

RDS/kbs

cc: Secretary Henry Kissinger

on June 4 to call on Mayor Beame to increase his austerity measures sharply in the coming year. The city reacted angrily to the report, but Mr. Berger himself says, "I don't think there's much difference between us." The main differences, he says, are these: He expects more slippage than city officials do; he wants some cuts moved up to fiscal 1977 from fiscal 1978; and he feels he can't approve of such speculative plans as the court and probation transfer.

If the state and federal overseers didn't exist, the Beame administration would probably have to invent them; they allow the city to tell everybody, "Look, we don't like this any more than you do, but they are making us do it."

Thus, a critical report by the Banking Committee helped stiffen the control board's resolve in the transit agreement; the board ordered the contract rewritten to tie even cost-of-living pay adjustments to increases in productivity.

AGREEMENT PRESSED

Similarly, the Treasury, in addition to its general warning about holding the wage line, has issued another regarding the current negotiations. It has advised the city that no funds will be advanced until solid agreements in principle are reached to hold wage costs steady. The city figures it will need \$1.05 billion in federal aid to get through July and \$350 million more to get through August.

These federal loans are called seasonal because they are intended to provide the city with short-term financing. Like other cities, New York has cash needs that don't match the flow of its tax receipts. Its spending is fairly even month by month, but tax collections tend to come in lumps. Under the rescue plan, the federal government may advance New York City up to \$2.3 billion outstanding at any one time, but everything must be repaid by June 30 each year. Before the Treasury can make advances—which are clearly essential to the city—Secretary Simon must certify that there is reasonable prospect of repayment.

No matter how much the city actually accomplishes, if people don't believe it, then the private lending market won't reopen to the city after June 30, 1978, and the whole exercise will have been a failure. The city not only must make drastic cuts; it also must persuade a highly skeptical national audience that it has made them, that it has made them in good faith, and that it intends to keep pursuing its newfound fiscal responsibility. The recent report by the Proxmire committee strongly emphasizes this need to regain investor confidence. It also suggests that no matter how effectively the city implements the three-year plan, it may need state aid for an interim period after June 30, 1978.

A CREDIBILITY ITEM

The Beame administration didn't improve its credibility with the committee by including in the plan a proposal to transfer certain New York public-housing programs to federal rent subsidies. Although the city document clearly stated that federal approval was needed and although the proposed two-year saving was only \$55 million, a small sum by New York standards, the Proxmire committee jumped all over the plan when Carla Hills, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, testified that no New York official had even broached the idea to her department.

Like the rent-subsidy proposal, so much else in the city's financial plan depends on factors beyond the city's control. One steady danger is that New York's innumerable pressure groups and agencies will wreck the plan by single-mindedly pursuing their own interests. Mr. Berger of the control board puts it this way.

"In the most democratic of all cities, where one has been able to fight City Hall and win, we are now in a position where if you fight City Hall and win, we all lose."

Many agencies still respond to budget chopping in time-honored ways, offering up the most inflammatory service cuts and protecting pockets of cronies. Mr. Schwartz, the special deputy state controller, found that only one city agency, the Department of Mental Health and Retardation Services, had drawn up a comprehensive, written analysis of how it would implement fiscal 1977 cutbacks. And Mr. Berger, shown the agencies' initial proposals for the fiscal 1977 reductions, said:

"There were a couple of commissioners I would have fired on the spot and a lot more I would have called in and chewed out up and down the line."

Still, agency chiefs are being held to monthly expenditure controls for the first time, says John Zuccotti, first deputy mayor. And it is generally conceded that the city is making at least some progress with Mr. Zuccotti's pet projects like "management by objectives."

The idea is to promote flexibility and efficiency by pruning away traditional regulations and substituting clear spending limits and explicit performance standards. The fire department, for example, says its performance hasn't yet been significantly impaired, although ladder companies now are manned by five men instead of six and engine companies are manned by four men instead of five.

TWO SIDES OF ATTRITION

Even bright spots generally have a discouraging side. For instance, attrition, among city workers has run unexpectedly high, thus sparing the city additional layoffs. (In the current fiscal year, the sanitation department had expected attrition to total 500; it turned out to be 1,200.) But that attrition indicates, in addition to a high retirement rate, that any city employee who can get a job elsewhere is doing so. That means the city is losing many of its best and youngest workers. Among those who remain, morale is understandably low—in management as well as in the rank and file. Retaining its middle-management staff has become a critical problem for the city. And although New York is eager to rejuvenate its management, it is having "a terrible time" getting good people to sign on, Mr. Berger of the control board says.

Perhaps the three-year plan shouldn't be so sacrosanct. Mr. Rohatyn, the chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, thinks it shouldn't be.

"In the face of economic stagnation," he says, "we have cut costs, we have created unemployment, we have raised taxes, and we have perpetuated the recession in the city—but we had no choice." Now, however, he sees a risk of "a fiscal and management success, and a social disaster." He fears that the short-term sacrifices being exacted may do "irreparable damage to the social fabric" and poison longer-run hopes of economic revival. He urges an extension of the three-year plan to five or seven years.

Others, however, argue that the stricter the methods the city adopts now, the sooner the revival will start. "The longer we stretch out," says Mr. Kummerfeld, the city's budget director, "the longer it will be before we can get into the capital market and support economic development."

PROPOSED ARMS SALES

Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act requires that Congress receive advance notification of proposed arms sales under that act in excess of \$25 million.

Upon such notification, the Congress has 20 calendar days during which the sale may be prohibited by means of a concurrent resolution. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sale shall be sent to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with my intention to see that such information is immediately available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point the notification I have just received. A portion of the notification, which is classified information, has been deleted for publication, but is available to Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room S-116 in the Capitol.

There being no objection, the notification was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
June 24, 1976.

In reply refer to: I-4609 76.
Hon. JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 76-57, concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter of Offer to the Republic of China for an estimated cost of \$95.1 million.

Sincerely,

H. M. FISH,

Lieutenant General, USAF, Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency and Deputy Assistant Secretary (ISA), Security Assistance.

CONFIDENTIAL—TRANSMITTAL NO. 76-57

Notice of proposed issuance of letter of offer pursuant to section 36(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended

- (a) Prospective Purchaser: Republic of China.
 - (b) Total Estimated Value: \$95.1 million
 - (c) Description of Articles or Services Offered:
[Deleted.]
 - (d) Military Department: Air Force
 - (e) Date Report Delivered to Congress: 25 Jun 1976
[Deleted.]
- (Classified by DSAA Comptroller. Subject to general declassification schedule of executive order 11652. Automatically downgraded at two year intervals. Declassified on 31 Dec. 82.)

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SHOULD WITHDRAW PROPOSED SIDEWINDER MISSILE SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. STONE, Mr. President, Aviation Week & Space Technology in its June 21 issue reports that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has received advance notification of the intent of the Department of Defense to sell to Saudi Arabia 2,000 Sidewinder missiles.

This new proposed sale comes on the heels of a number of major military deals with Saudi Arabia including, but not limited to: At least 150 M-60 tanks; over 1,000 armored personnel carriers including model M-113 APC's and specialized APC's; additional Vulcan anti-aircraft guns; as many as 1,000 Maverick TV-guided missile bombs; over 4,000

Dragon wire guided antitank missiles; a proposed naval expansion project at Jubail and Jidda; the development of civilian port facilities at Maschau and Al Aribal; the sale of a \$235 million cement plant for port construction; a major construction project for the Saudi Arabian ordinance corps; a \$1.8 billion expansion of the Peace Hawk F-5E fighter program for Saudi Arabia; an announced \$9 billion construction project by the Bechtel Corp.; and, the commercial sale of 6 so-called Triad batteries of improved Hawk missiles to Saudi Arabia which, in addition to the 10 existing now improved Hawk missile batteries, brings the number of conventional Hawk weapons to approximately 28 batteries. This latest commercial deal is valued at over \$1.1 billion.

I do not question all of these sales to Saudi Arabia. Some of them make sense, for Saudi Arabia, like any other nation, has a right to defend its own territory. For example, the Hawk missile system is a legitimate air defense system if it is kept in fixed sites for the purpose of defending one's own territory. But if Saudi Hawk missiles were indeed transferred to Syria during the 1973 Yom Kippur war along with a Saudi Arabian military brigade, as Bill Beecher of the Boston Globe has reported on June 18, then the Hawk must be considered an offensive weapon.

No simple criteria can be applied in determining what is legitimately defensive and what is offensive. To some extent it depends on the type of weapons system and the capability of the force that intends to deploy the weapons. However one rough guideline makes sense—if the number of weapons exceeds a nation's capability to employ the system it can be concluded that there are other, unknown, plans for that weapon.

Such is the case for the Sidewinder sale to Saudi Arabia, in my opinion.

The Sidewinder is a close-range air-to-air missile using infrared guidance. Essentially what it does is to follow a heat source such as a jet engine exhaust. It is used by aircraft in dogfights or against helicopters. The model proposed to be sold to Saudi Arabia is one of the most advanced models in the U.S. inventory. It is produced for our own services for delivery in the 1977-78 time periods. This Sidewinder model, called the AIM-9J, is said to have a kill rate against targets of 60 percent.

At the present time Saudi Arabia is said to have about 95 operational fighter aircraft of which 59 are F-5 models. The Sidewinder will fit on the F-5 aircraft. In the next few years Saudi Arabia will acquire additional F-5's—they recently purchased 20 more F-5F's from Northrop—leading to a complete fighter force of about 120 aircraft. Each aircraft conveniently carries two Sidewinders.

Saudi Arabia already has an ample number of Sidewinder missiles, consisting of 200 AIM-9J Sidewinders and 100 AIM-9B Sidewinders which can be upgraded to AIM-9J standards.

There does not seem to be any justification for a further large purchase of Sidewinder missiles. At the very most, 1 or 200 additional missiles would pro-

vide an abundant reserve for the Saudi air force.

I do not know why the Department of Defense is proposing such a massive sale to Saudi Arabia. I fear that this arsenal could be transferred to other countries engaged in hostilities for the Sidewinder is easily adaptable to a wide range of aircraft—American, European, and Soviet built. Even if the DOD thinks the sale may have some merit, at least in the minds of Saudi air force personnel, I believe it creates a temptation amongst Saudi Arabia's neighbors which will place great pressure on Saudi Arabia in the event of a conflict and force or persuade them to surrender or otherwise transfer these weapons to other military forces and thus a cutoff of all U.S. assistance pursuant to law to the contrary we should take actions which enhances improved relations and diminishes such risks.

I believe it to be in the best interests of all concerned that this advance notification sent to the Congress, pursuant to an agreement worked out with the Foreign Relations Committee, be withdrawn. If it is not withdrawn I believe the DOD and the State Department will find themselves in a difficult position which likely will damage our good relations with Saudi Arabia, for I do not believe the Congress can remain silent on this important matter.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in an editorial on June 2, 1976, quite properly questions the wisdom of this sale.

I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial printed in the RECORD and urge all of my colleagues to join me in opposing this unnecessary inflammation of the arms race in the Middle East.

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

CURBS NEEDED ON ARMS SALES

Saudi Arabia is reportedly seeking more than 1,900 Sidewinder interceptor missiles from the U.S., and the Pentagon, as usual, is eager to supply them.

Now that's a tremendous number of Sidewinders. Does Saudi Arabia really need them, or that many? Whence comes the threat? Saudi Arabia is worried, or professes to be worried, about the possibility of a military attack by Iraq, whose radical regime gets its military supplies from the Soviet Union, or by Iran, which gets most of its weaponry from the U.S.

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, thinks the Saudi Arabians could defend themselves with less, but the Pentagon seems to feel that if the Saudi Arabians think they're threatened, as they apparently do, and if they can pay \$50 million for the Sidewinders, which they can without noticing it, then there ought to be no problem about the sale. Besides, the Saudi Arabians are our friends, more or less.

That skirts another problem, however. Saudi Arabia has been bankrolling other Arab governments and terrorist groups in attacks on the Israelis, who are reliable friends. What is to prevent this new weaponry from being used in another Arab round against Israel?

U.S. law, of course, prohibits such use, but that didn't stop the Turks on Cyprus and there's no reason to expect it would stop the Saudis if their Arab brothers got together in another holy war.

Under another law, passed in 1975, the administration must submit major government arms transactions to Congress, which can block them by concurrent resolution of both chambers. The administration doesn't like

that law and doesn't like a proviso in the Senate-passed military aid bill, extending it to arms sales through commercial channels.

The congressional veto, however, is useful. American arms sales abroad currently run in the area of \$10 billion a year. The Pentagon would be happy if there were no restraints at all.

That's exactly why they're needed.

FEDERAL NEWS EDITORS

Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. President, columnist James J. Kilpatrick, describing the recent decision of the Federal Communications Commission to force a Clarksburg, W. Va., radio station to carry reports on strip mining, said that:

When the FCC begins to function as a city desk, making assignments for TV and radio reporters, something is grossly wrong.

Mr. Kilpatrick is exactly right in his column, published in The Washington Star on Thursday, June 24.

There is no freedom of the press if one part of the press is beholden to Government. Broadcasting is part of the press, and it is the handmaiden of the FCC, an independent regulatory agency which is answerable to the Congress and whose Commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is no doubt that the FCC is part of the Government.

And there is no doubt about why a free press was put into the first amendment and made part of the Constitution. It was put there to keep Government from becoming too powerful.

When the FCC, as an arm of Government, can tell any radio station or any television station what to put on the air—no matter how laudatory the FCC's intention might be—the Government has become too powerful.

Mr. Kilpatrick points out something very important—that there are two other AM radio stations, three FM station, one TV station and two daily newspapers in Clarksburg.

Those outlets for news and opinion protect the diversity of opinion in Clarksburg. There is no need for the FCC to think for the license of WHAR. More important, there is no need for the FCC to try to think for the listeners to WHAR.

No need?

No right! No right under our Constitution.

It is time that we re-examine the Constitution.

There is no conservative, no liberal cant in asking that we look to the Constitution in operating this Government.

There is no bias toward the press—print or electronic—in asking that we adhere to the prohibition in the first amendment against diminishing the right of a free press.

It is time to remember that the right of a free press is one of the ways the authors of the first amendment had to guarantee the freedom of the first citizens of the United States and all citizens to follow.

The first amendment has not been changed.

Until it is changed, it means what it says.

OSHA dutifully incorporated the consensus standards into its rulebook.

Standards easy to ignore when voluntary now had the force of law, and to make an embarrassing problem worse, OSHA officials found they could not expunge these nuisance rules without spending a year or more on hearings and related procedures. Meanwhile, the unnecessary, or ill-explained, standards remained in force, seldom cited by inspectors but still useful as propaganda for people interested in discrediting the entire OSHA system.

The performance of OSHA Administrator Corn in the last seven months has stirred enthusiasm inside the agency, as well as among business and labor leaders.

"He's like a breath of fresh air," an OSHA official in Pennsylvania volunteered recently. Labor leaders are similarly encouraged, and the National Federation of Independent Business, McKeivitt said, "They're opening doors, inviting us in now. These guys have got their heads screwed on right."

Corn's efforts, thus far so cramped for money and manpower that they are significant chiefly as symbols, have been concentrated in two areas: increasing the agency's professional capability and dispelling the resentment and suspicion that has hampered OSHA from the beginning.

In the first area, Corn has doubled the manpower of OSHA's laboratory and plans to double it again, to 100 scientists and technicians by the end of 1977. An engineering group also is being planned as further backup for inspectors in the field.

Corn is trying to redress the balance between health and safety specialists in the compliance force, hiring hygienists where possible and launching a program to train 250 more from scratch. The goal: 1,000 health specialists making inspections by late 1977 to match the 1,000 safety experts now in the field.

At the same time, efforts are being made to give the safety inspectors at least a smattering of knowledge about health hazards so they can, in effect, increase the agency's peripheral vision.

A course in "comportment" will seek to teach all OSHA inspectors how to conduct themselves professionally under stressful circumstances, such as encounters with suspicious or hostile plant managers. Interestingly enough, however, a survey in his areas by Rep. Edward W. Pattison (D-N.Y.), a sometime OSHA critic, found that as a group, employers who had been inspected have a more favorable opinion of the agency than do employers who have not, and that in more than 98% of the cases, inspectors conducted themselves in accordance with proper OSHA procedures.

To reassure organized labor, which has criticized OSHA as severely for its inadequacies as business has for its aggravations, Corn has promised to act before the November election on certain long-pending and controversial health and safety standards. He also has revived the agency's National Advisory Council, where labor has a strong voice, and has acknowledged labor's charge that OSHA has focused on trivia while neglecting serious hazards.

At the same time, Corn has expressed sympathy with the business community's fears about possibly exorbitant costs of rapid compliance with some strict health or safety standards; he has suggested he wants the rules written for maximum worker protection but will be patient while industries phase themselves into compliance.

Equally important, Corn has supported efforts to have the government offer consultative services for businessmen, especially those in firms too small to afford their own safety and health specialists. Corn has insisted, however, that he would not permit consultation to become a substitute for tough en-

forcement, as union leaders have feared it might.

Desirable, even obvious as these steps may seem, they are no more than a beginning. OSHA today is very close to where it was five years, 65,000 deaths, 350 million injuries and countless illnesses ago.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 29, 1976]

CHEMICAL SUICIDE—NO WAY

The seen and unseen hazards of the American workplace are increasing, and they demand heightened vigilance and commitment to corrective action. That is clear from the examination of occupational health and safety problems that Paul Steiger and Richard Cooper of The Times' Washington bureau presented Sunday and Monday.

The reporters' three-month study established strong evidence that much too little is known about the risks posed to workers by different chemicals, processes and practices. People are dying or becoming invalids as a result.

Cooper's and Steiger's work also demonstrates that poisons are not confined to chemical factories and foundries. No, the roster of threatened workers includes dentists, surgical nurses, beauticians, commercial fishermen, office workers, auto mechanics and house painters.

Part of this pervasive health problem stems from a lack of power. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is small, and so is its budget.

Part of the problem derives from the five-year-old OSHA's early image as a nit-picker, a swarm of incompetent inspectors with clipboards and brusque manner who left a trail of pointless orders behind them: Separate restrooms for a small plant with exactly two employees—the owner and his wife. Bilingual safety warnings to be posted at a factory where even the Spanish-surnamed workers could read only English. The stories may be untrue or exaggerated, but their currency has subjected OSHA to ridicule and kept many people from taking its mission seriously.

Now, under a new administrator, the small agency is moving more effectively to cut the foolish fault-finding and start solving problems.

Even with massive funding and perfect cooperation the task can be nothing but difficult. Cancers induced by deadly substances often don't show up for years after workers are exposed. Even when symptoms are clear, the chemical culprits that caused them can elude epidemiologists' efforts to identify them. More knowledge is needed. Perfect knowledge, however, is just not in the cards.

We think it's time to leave behind the debate over OSHA's continued existence, and to provide this agency with the money and people it needs to address these threats to life more quickly. We think it's time for more corporations to take the approach of Dow Chemical Co., which has led the way with meticulous caution in attempting to shield workers against industrial poisoning. We think Congress should pass the Toxic Substances Control Act, which would require new chemicals to be screened and studied for safety before they go to market.

All these actions, if they were undertaken and carried through without regard to their economic impact, could cost billions and push up prices of countless items in every sector. That would be counterproductive. But to use cost as an excuse for no action at all would be suicide.

PRELIMINARY NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED ARMS SALES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act requires that Congress receive notification

of proposed arms sales under that act in excess of \$25 million. Upon receipt of such notification, the Congress has 20 calendar days during which the sale may be prohibited by means of a concurrent resolution. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sale shall be sent to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Pursuant to an informal understanding, the Department of Defense has agreed to provide the committee with a preliminary notification 20 days before transmittal of the official notification. The official notification will be printed in the Record in accordance with previous practice.

I wish to inform Members of the Senate that such a notification was received on June 29, 1976, concerning a Middle Eastern country.

Interested Senators may inquire as to the details of this preliminary notification at the offices of the Committee on Foreign Relations, room S-116 in the Capitol.

NEW YORK TIMES CALLS PROPOSED SALE OF SIDEWINDER MISSILES TO SAUDI ARABIA "OUTRAGEOUS"

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, last Friday, June 25, 1976, I called upon the Department of Defense to withdraw its informal advanced notification of intent to sell approximately 2,000 Sidewinder missiles to Saudi Arabia. My statement appeared on pages S10687 and S10688 of the Record on that date. On June 28, I wrote to Lt. Gen. H. M. Fish, USAF, Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, and Secretary Kissinger, formally requesting the withdrawal of this proposed sale. I also proposed that, should the sale not be withdrawn, the actual advanced notification sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee under section 36b of the Foreign Military Sales Act should be delayed until after the July congressional recess. This delay would allow the possibility of full hearings and debate during 20 calendar days in which the Congress is in session.

This morning, the New York Times published an editorial entitled "Missiles to Arabia," addressing itself to this proposed Sidewinder sale. The editorial notes that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has reviewed this proposed sale as requested by law and has held that the sale is excessive for Saudi Arabia's defense needs. I highly recommend this editorial to my colleagues for their consideration and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the Record.

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

MISSILES TO ARABIA

American military sales abroad, fueling arms sales in the third world, have soared from about \$1 billion in 1970 to more than \$10 billion in each of the past three years. This shameful development has seen the United States become a major supplier to both sides in both Mideast military rivalries—between Arabs and Israelis and between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf.

The plan to sell civilian versions of the C-130 military transport plane to Syria and

Iraq is the latest such deal to come to light. But, far more outrageous is the current Pentagon proposal to approve the sale of 1,900 more Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia, a five-fold increase.

Ostensibly, Saudi Arabia "needs" the missiles to equip the American F-5 fighter aircraft that defend the country against neighboring Iraq, which has been armed by the Soviet Union. But it is an open secret that Riyadh's chief concern is the growing military power of Iran—which has been sold many billions of dollars of American arms, including advanced equipment just entering United States forces.

Saudi Arabia has 50 F-5's now and will only have 110 by the end of 1978 when Sidewinder delivery is to begin. An F-5 can only carry two Sidewinders. Even counting many reloads, it is difficult to conceive of a legitimate Saudi need for 2,400 Sidewinders. Riyadh already has purchased through commercial channels—bypassing Congressional review—16 Hawk ground-to-air missile batteries, ten of which now are in place manned by United States civilians employed by the American manufacturer.

That is one reason why a review by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which now is required by law, has held that the Sidewinder sale is excessive for Saudi defense. There is concern in Congress that a missile stockpile of that size could only be designed for transfer to the Arab states in the event of another war with Israel. The Pentagon rejects that thesis on the basis of Saudi performance during past Mideast wars. But it is not necessary to adjudicate that issue to challenge the size of the proposed Sidewinder sale.

The Sidewinder deal, as a government-to-government transaction, can be disapproved by a majority vote in both Houses of Congress. This has proved to be a difficult procedure, rarely attempted, but it should be invoked in this case unless the number of missiles is sharply reduced. And Congressional oversight clearly must be strengthened.

President Ford recently vetoed legislation that would have improved the procedures for Congressional review in cases of this kind, extending them to commercial sales, which have been rising rapidly as a result of a Pentagon-supported effort to avoid existing Congressional oversight. But the compromise legislation now voted by both Houses retains this and other improvements. Prompt signature by the President should bring into being the kind of Executive-Legislative sharing of responsibility for arms sales policy that long has been needed.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, by the end of 1978 Saudi Arabia will have 110 F-5 fighter aircraft, each of which can carry only two Sidewinders. They presently have 400 to 500 Sidewinders in their stockpile. As the Times stated:

Even counting many reloads, it is difficult to conceive a legitimate Saudi need for 2,400 Sidewinders.

The only use which these excess Sidewinders can have would be as a massive stockpile designed for transfer to other Arab States in the event of another war in the Middle East. I do not believe that this is the intent of Congress in supplying military assistance for defense purposes to nations which have true security needs.

Should the Department of Defense decide to proceed with this sale and submit its formal notification of this sale, I intend to propose a resolution of disapproval in the Senate. I urge all of my colleagues to give this matter their most serious consideration.

MULTIPURPOSE USE OF FEDERAL LANDS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Congress has before it several proposals to legislate uses for previously unclassified Federal lands in Alaska. We are to decide which areas will be set off for a specific purpose, and which areas will remain open for a variety of uses.

Particularly strong support for the multiple-use concept has been given by G. Frank Joklik, a vice-president of Kennecott Copper Corp. In a speech delivered May 13 to the White House Conference of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, Mr. Joklik warned against locking away mineral resources on Federal lands. He accurately described the necessity for mineral development, and showed how development is compatible with other land uses.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Joklik's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

MULTIPURPOSE USE OF FEDERAL LANDS

(By G. F. Joklik)

At an environmental gathering recently, a friend of mine was subjected to a tirade about the need to preserve nature and ban mining. His attacker recognized that metals and fuels are essential to our way of life, but found his way around that problem with the remark, "We can get them from overseas." What's more, he was clearly enthusiastic about exporting the land devastation and pollution which, in his opinion, inevitably went with mining.

Apart from the amoral implications of this position, there's a practical matter to consider. As Professor Forrester of MIT wrote recently, "If a country believes that solutions for its stresses should exist outside, then it follows that failures to achieve solutions are attributed to those on the outside. Both the source of the problem and the potential solution are believed to lie across the border. Such is the basis for war."

All of us can agree, I think, that there is an apparent conflict between the development of the U.S. mineral potential and the protection of the environment. The conflict is reflected, among other places, in legislation presently before Congress. Bills to withdraw more areas of federal lands from mineral entry appear on the same summaries as bills to establish mineral stockpiles and to provide a stockpile disposal moratorium. The purpose of my remarks is to show that this conflict can be resolved.

Consider the issue of withdrawal.

The arguments that are used to support the piecemeal, permanent withdrawal of the federally owned one-third of this country from the provisions of the mining laws run counter to a basic fact; namely, that mineral resources run out with time. Their production has to be replaced by bringing in new mines, which, in turn, requires exploration and access to prospective land. If you reduce the land base, you eventually reduce production. It's that direct and simple.

Exploration also takes time. Take, for example, the copper-rich region of Arizona and New Mexico. High-grade mineralization was discovered by the Spanish explorers, but American engineers led the world in demonstrating that the lower-grade mineralization surrounding the lodes could be mined with large equipment and the copper extracted from the lean ore with newly developed flotation techniques. Exploration for these low-grade "porphyry copper" deposits

has been under way for better than 50 years. Yet, while the impact of land withdrawals is beginning to be apparent, discoveries of "porphyry copper" deposits are still being made. Meantime, the production of copper from the Southwest has more than doubled.

Necessarily rapid and inexpensive surveys of mineral potential, such as those now being conducted by the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in proposed wilderness areas, simply cannot be relied upon to determine the mineral potential of such land. Time changes our concepts of resources and the effectiveness of our exploration, as witness copper. Land considered barren today may have mineral value tomorrow.

One also has to remember that the development of mineral discoveries is a prolonged process. An optimistic timetable for, say, a copper mine in the Southwest would include four years for exploration and the definition of an ore reserves; at least three years for preliminary engineering, feasibility studies, financing, and acquisition of permits; and another three years for detailed engineering and construction. That's a total of ten years from the commencement of the venture until the beginning of commercial production. Yet we are asked to take seriously suggestions—and some have been made in congressional debate—that national forests areas and other land reserves be opened to mineral access only in times of national emergency.

Now let's look at what's been happening to the amount of public land open to mineral exploration and development.

Roughly one-half of the public lands is no longer accessible under the mining laws because of withdrawals for such things as national parks, military reserves, wilderness areas, and fish and wildlife refuges. There is also the threat that another 10 percent of the public lands, defined as roadless areas by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, will be converted into wilderness in which mining, or any other use, will be prohibited. And who knows how much land will be affected by the non-deterioration provisions of the proposed Clean Air Act Amendments?

Some people say, of course, that roadless areas and other wilderness study areas are not withdrawn, since they are still subject to entry under the mining laws. Technically, that's true. But what good is the right of entry if permission to bring in equipment is denied and the right to develop a possible discovery is uncertain?

I can point right now to several mineral deposits whose development is being delayed or inhibited by the policy of land withdrawal. A large nickel deposit in Alaska will have to be left untouched under a bill, the purpose of which is to curb mining in national parks. Regulations pertaining to land use and never-ending requirements for environmental impact statements have delayed the development of a copper deposit in Wisconsin for 8 years since its discovery. Regulations concerning the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho have inhibited the development of an important molybdenum deposit. And recently, plans for bringing into production a major copper/nickel mine in Minnesota's Superior National Forest have had to be shelved.

But this doesn't have to be our course in the future. There is an alternative—the practice of multiple land use which calls for the management of the various surface and subsurface reserves so that they are utilized in the combination that best meets the needs of the people. Constructively carried out, multiple land use can resolve the conflict between necessary development and desirable preservation. The problem is to widen acceptance of the concept, and this, as I see it, requires three related efforts.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Mr. Harry Schwartz
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Harry:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Clark Clifford accepting a position on the Foreign Policy Task Force.

Please include him on any list distributed.

Very Truly Yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues &
Policy Director



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Mr. John A. Schnittker
Schnittker Associates
1339 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear John:

Thank you for all your work on the agriculture speech. I can assure you it will be put to good use.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
815 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20006

June 30, 1976

Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

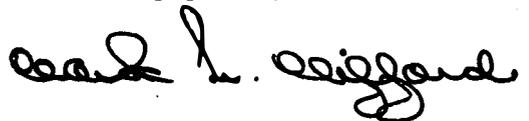
I thank you for your cordial letter of June 25th and I send to you my hearty congratulations for the magnificent contribution you have made toward the attaining of your present goal. It makes me proud to be an American.

I accept with pleasure your gracious invitation to serve on the foreign and defense policy task force.

I have a profound interest in the substance of our foreign policy and in the need for the restructuring of the foreign policy establishment. I shall await further word from you.

With best personal wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,



Clark M. Clifford



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Mr. Harry Schwartz
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Harry:

Please put on Jerome G. Miller, the Commissioner of the Office of Children and Youth, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, onto the criminal justice task force and so notify him by letter. He is at 707/787-4756 and can be reached at the Department of Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

Area Code 717
Telephone 787-4756
787-6010

OFFICE OF
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

June 11, 1976

Home: 717-233-2537

Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat
Issues and Policy Director
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

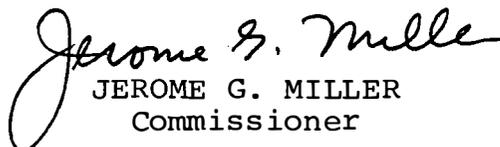
Thanks for your letter of May 28 outlining your interest in receiving information in the area of corrections and juvenile justice. I am sending along a summary of some material and am enclosing some additional clippings. I have avoided submitting any kind of research paper although I would be happy to make available to you any specific research material relative to any areas which you feel of importance.

Never having written up material for consideration in a Presidential candidate's position paper before, I am pleading naivete and hope that through correspondence with you or your staff, I will be able to develop and send to you the kinds of things you most need and would help advance the progress of decent criminal justice.

I hope you will feel free to keep in touch and I look forward to talking with you and your staff as issues in this most important field are developed. So that you will know a little more about my background and biases in the field, I am enclosing a copy of my resume.

Thanks again for inviting me to have a part in policy formulation.

Sincerely,


JEROME G. MILLER
Commissioner

cc: William vanden Heuvel



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Mr. Harry Schwartz
2000 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Harry:

Please put on Jerome G. Miller, the Commissioner of the Office of Children and Youth, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, onto the criminal justice task force and so notify him by letter. He is at 707/787-4756 and can be reached at the Department of Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 9, 1976

Mr. Peter J. Solomon
One William Street
New York, New York

Dear Peter:

Thank you very much for your fine memorandum on inflation.

This will be very useful and I appreciate the work put into it as well as the obvious perceptiveness.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

PETER J. SOLOMON

ONE WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK
212-269-3700

June 17, 1976

Mr. Stuart Eizenstat
Committee for Jimmy Carter
1795 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Stu:

Enclosed you will find a memorandum I prepared, as we discussed, on inflation and the economy. I've chosen to look at the problem from the position of the consumer and his relationship to the economic environment likely in the years of the Carter Administration.

My memorandum, hopefully, underscores the changed outlook for the U.S. economy in the coming years and the different emphasis needed to afford and complete the nation's needed social programs. At the same time, the President must rebuild the consumer's confidence in himself, the system and Government. The task is not impossible but it will require better management than we've had and recognition by all levels of Government of their more limited resources and powers.

I hope that you will call upon me to provide additional ideas during the Campaign and to join Jimmy's other advisors in a dialogue. You are certainly surrounded by learned consultants but my training in the operations of many businesses and in a number of social welfare agencies results in an unusual perspective.

You have been extremely busy on the Party Platform but when you get a chance please call Mr. Ed Kennedy (212-269-3700). He will be a valuable resource to you on energy questions.

My best wishes.

Yours truly,

PJS:hb
encl.



a quarter or more. Have they produced this growth pattern through some nefarious design? Have they merely been incompetent? I, for one, believe that neither is the case and that we must look to our political and social aspirations for the root causes of the economic dilemma upon whose horns we sit so very uncomfortably.

To do this, I shall confine my observations to the American experience, simply because I am most familiar with the trails of the United States economy, I am quite sure, however, that parallels can be drawn for Canada and many other Western industrialized nations which face the same problems of inflation and unemployment.

For many years, government spending and the size of the government sector have expanded at an increasing rate. Since 1950 total annual government expenditures have risen by about \$454 billion, with \$328 billion of that having occurred in the past ten years. This growth was spurred by an underlying philosophy which contends that greater direct government activity is the best if not the only way to achieve certain economic and social goals. So let us consider the claims of those who espouse this philosophy and examine their validity. Has this spending accomplished what it set out to do? Was it indeed the "best" way? And finally, has it had other consequences, too important to be termed merely "side effects", which have imposed high costs on us all?

One of the oldest arguments in favor of increased governmental incursion into economic life holds that fiscal policy is the proper, indeed the necessary, tool to stimulate the economy and combat unemployment. In addition to the automatic stabilizing effects of tax and transfer payment policy, it has been alleged that the government should introduce significant spending efforts when the activity of the private sector is inadequate for full employment, however defined. And it is argued that this spending should engender deficits, since financing through higher taxes would reduce private purchasing power and frustrate the attempt to expand total demand.

Historically, government deficit spending has had no stimulative effects except insofar as it was accompanied by monetary expansion. Thus the stimulation desired could have been accomplished directly through monetary expansion without the government encroachment into the private sector that is inherent in fiscal policy. More important, we know that the stimulus is only transitory - that the output effects of excessive money growth are quickly dissipated and that the only lasting result is ever aggravated inflation. Consider our actual performance. Have we reduced fluctuations in output and employment through the wide use of fiscal deficits and surpluses? Obviously the answer is no. Since the inception of these policies in the early thirties the frequency and magnitude of economic fluctuations have not differed significantly from those prior to that period.

A second popular argument, and on the surface a very persuasive one, states that it is the proper function of government to employ those resources, particularly labor, which the private sector is unwilling to employ. Presumably, the whole society benefits from such programs at no cost, since additional production is being provided by those who were previously contributing nothing. This is a seductive argument which merits careful examination. Surely we must agree that private enterprise will always take advantage of the opportunity to employ resources which it expects to use profitably. When some resources are not so employed, it means only that their services are not worth the price attached to them.

For the cause of this situation, we must again look to the influence of government. Hedged in as we have become by laws requiring the payment of minimum wages and "equal pay for equal work", we have seen more and more of the labor force become unemployable. And when the government puts them to

has increased by \$176 billion. Meanwhile, proponents of deficit spending as a stimulus have proudly pointed to their successes as they saw output and employment increase - however briefly - with each new deficit, and considered the attendant inflation a small price to pay for the short-run achievements.

To sum up: there is no convincing evidence that increased government spending, with its accompanying deficits, has accomplished its stated social goals. There is no evidence whatsoever that it is the most efficient way to pursue these goals or even that any benefits have exceeded the costs involved. On the other hand, there is overwhelming evidence that it has led to our persistent inflation. I can therefore say unequivocally not only that the causes of inflation are identifiable, but that they can be eliminated. That they should be eliminated becomes clear once we consider the consequences of inflation.

One of these is that it can inspire monetary policies that reinforce inflationary pressures. A closely-related policy effect is the recurrent effort to reduce inflation drastically which produces recession.

I have already discussed the fact that increased government borrowing exerts an upward pressure on interest rates. When the central bank is then called upon to monetize a part of the debt in order to counteract that pressure, inflation ensues. Each time this process has been pursued interest rates did not stay down for long. As people become aware of inflation and the expanded money supply, they expect prices to rise further. Interest rates rise as inflationary premiums are incorporated into them. The central bank again attempts to resist by increasing the money supply and the whole cycle is renewed.

When the concern for inflation becomes greater than that for interest rates, there are periodic attempts to reduce the rate of price rise by sharp reductions in the rate of money growth. These reductions have been responsible for most of our recessions and increases in unemployment.

The less visible consequences of inflation are perhaps even more ominous. An inflation which is not fully anticipated brings about a redistribution of wealth from creditors to debtors. When people see this occurring, they will bend their efforts toward protecting themselves from these effects.

Another aspect of this wealth transfer is the loss which inflation imposes on all holders of money. This leads all economic units, both individual consumers and firms, to try to maintain smaller money balances and, as it becomes a more costly productive resource, to make greater attempts to economize on its use. But these attempts require the use of substitute resources, not the least of which are the time and effort involved in devising alternatives to money transactions. I think you can easily visualize where this leads; we are all aware of the inefficiencies of bilateral barter transactions. Money is a useful good which permits increased specialization in production and any decrease in that specialization necessarily leads to a reduction in output. The recorded instances of very rapid rates of inflation in Europe and South America convincingly illustrate this fact.

A major consequence of the inflation that we have experienced is the increased uncertainty which has had an impact on every aspect of our economic life. There are really two factors at work here. First, when a society has come to expect a fluctuating inflation rate which cannot be accurately predicted, long term financial contracts become increasingly risky to both lenders and borrowers; hence, they become increasingly rare. I am sure you are all aware that since the early thirties the average time to maturity of debt obligations has decreased substantially. Greater uncertainty - that is, greater risk - as to the financing of long-term investment leads to reluctance to undertake such investment. As a result, productive capacity is lowered and future consumption possibilities are decreased.

Another source of increased uncertainty, and one whose effects become increasingly apparent as that of we have been led to

must be paid for by the public itself and must be paid immediately.

Perhaps such knowledge will reduce demands for governmental services, or at least eliminate the political pressures to pretend that these services can be provided free of charge. As in my opinion, these presentations are the major impulses which set in motion the causes of inflation.

sector is unwilling to employ. Presumably, the whole society benefits from such programs at no cost, since additional production is being provided by those who were previously contributing nothing. This is a seductive argument which merits careful examination. Surely we must agree that private enterprise will always take advantage of the opportunity to employ resources which it expects to use profitably. When some resources are not so employed, it means only that their services are not worth the price attached to them.

For the cause of this situation, we must again look to the influence of government. Hedged in as we have become by laws requiring the payment of minimum wages and "equal pay for equal work", we have seen more and more of the labor force become unemployable. And when the government puts them to work, one basic result is the same. To the extent that these people are being paid more than the market decrees, there is a real transfer of wealth to them from the rest of society. Real output may be greater, but much of the increase in their welfare comes not from their new productivity but from the rest of us.

To gauge the accomplishments of these policies, whatever their redistributive effects, we need only to look at what has occurred. In the face of many job-creation programs, we find that output growth has risen at approximately a constant trend rate since 1946, irrespective of the rate of government spending. And in the same period, unemployment fluctuated around an average of 4.9 percent until its recent increase.

An argument of more recent vintage maintains that the goods and services provided by the private sector in response to society's demands do not respond to the so-called true needs of society. It follows from this that the government should divert resources to the satisfaction of these needs. More and more programs have been enacted in areas ranging from health care to cultural pursuits. Whether they have increased our welfare is highly questionable. We have obtained these services only by sacrificing other things we would have chosen for ourselves. But in their efforts to make it appear that there is indeed such a thing as a free lunch, our elected officials have increased government expenditures without attempting a corresponding rise in taxes. As a result, monetary growth and inflation have provided the means of transferring control of resources from private hands into the hands of bureaucrats who, it would seem, know our needs better than we ourselves do.

Finally, implicit in all the arguments of the advocates of interference is the assumption that an expanded government role in economic activity will, and should, redistribute income in the direction of some notion of greater equality. Whether this redistribution is indeed desirable is an argument which has probably existed since the first two humans met. I will not attempt to make any enlightening contributions to that debate. It is fair to ask, however, what has been achieved. In spite of the expanding role of government activity since World War II, the distribution of income has changed very little. The income group representing the lowest twenty percent received 5 percent of total income in 1947 and 5.5 percent in 1971 while the share of the highest fifth fell from 43 percent in 1947 to 41.6 percent in 1971. This can hardly be considered a significant accomplishment, especially in view of the costs incurred.

These proposals to improve our socio-economic welfare have, through design or through ignorance, overlooked the problem of financing the additional expenditures. The basic issue in the financing of government programs is that resources have to be transferred from one sector of the economy to another. This can be accomplished in only three ways. One is to tax current private consumption and investment, that is, to increase taxes. The second is to tax future private consumption by incurring a deficit and selling government securities to the private sector. This method moves resources immediately by reducing the purchasing power of security buyers only but ultimately spreads the burden to all taxpayers when the securities must be redeemed. And the third is to finance the deficit by indirectly selling securities to the central bank which buys them with newly created money.

When deficits are financed by the sale of government securities, the attendant additions to the demand for credit must exert upward pressure on the interest rate. Aside from directly discouraging private consumption and investment spending, higher interest rates, like taxes, are politically undesirable. Hence, these first two methods have typically not been favored. If the central bank must submit to political pressure to contain increases in interest rates, the solution is clear. The monetary authority is compelled to buy at least a portion of the government issues from the private sector. This action undoubtedly mitigates the initial pressure on interest rates but at the same time it stimulates money growth and the ensuing inflation leads eventually to higher interest rates.

The process I have outlined here is not hypothetical; we have seen it in operation over the greater part of the past thirty years. Since 1950, the federal government's debt has grown by \$176 billion. In that same period, the Federal Reserve System's holdings of debt have grown by \$68 billion and the money stock

A major consequence of the inflation that we have experienced is the increased uncertainty which has had an impact on every aspect of our economic life. There are really two factors at work here. First, when a society has come to expect a fluctuating inflation rate which cannot be accurately predicted, long-term financial contracts become increasingly risky to both lenders and borrowers; hence, they become increasingly rare. I am sure you are all aware that since the early thirties the average time to maturity of debt obligations has decreased substantially. Greater uncertainty—that is, greater risk—as to the financing of long-term investment leads to reluctance to undertake such investment. As a result, productive capacity is lowered and future consumption possibilities are decreased.

Another source of increased uncertainty, and one whose effects become immediately apparent, is that we have been led to expect the government periodically to attempt to combat inflation in ways and at times that we cannot predict. Many of these techniques, such as wage and price controls, and reactions to them can, and already have, produced serious distortions in the economic process.

An excellent example is the phenomenon observed in the American automobile industry in the past year. Faced with poor sales, manufacturers reacted, not with straightforward price cuts, but instead by instituting elaborate rebate programs which were more costly both for them and for the buyers. The only reason which I can see for this extraordinary maneuver is that they feared the imminent reimposition of price controls and wished to insure themselves the greatest possible flexibility in the face of this threat.

It is the long-term, often slowly working and hardly visible effects of inflation, which, in my opinion, represent the greatest danger. They lower the standard of living; they undermine the fiber of our political, economic and social system. And because they are not readily apparent, inflation frequently is considered to be of secondary importance to more visible, but transitory economic problems.

Our current situation affords us a perfect example of the problems I have outlined. Although it seems that we have reached the bottom of the recession and that recovery is well underway, unemployment rates remain relatively high and some industries still suffer low rates of demand. As recovery progresses and inventory liquidation ceases it is reasonable to expect that private borrowing will increase; this is bound to exert an upward pressure on interest rates.

Now, how will the government react to this combination of circumstances? Will it again consciously disregard the dangers of inflation, addressing itself to the short-run unemployment problem with traditionally ill-conceived and ineffective spending programs? These will engender massive government demands on the credit market, adding to the push on interest rates. To combat this, money growth must accelerate, bringing with it a greater inflation in a year or so and still higher interest rates.

What then? Will aggravated inflation be permitted or will we subject the economy to another recession? Or shall we, alternatively, break from our traditional response, allow the economy to continue the progress it has begun without creating new problems by attempts to accelerate the progress or to depress the interest rate. These are the alternatives which face policymakers.

In conclusion, let me restate my fundamental propositions. First, it is quite evident that inflation is the result of excessive monetary growth and that demand-induced recessions are caused by sharp downward deviations from this growth path. Second, monetary growth in excess of resource growth has been the most dependable result of government deficits; and the desire to mask the resource transfers that these deficits are assumed to entail. Third, deficits have typically arisen from attempts to change socio-economic conditions, attempts which have, just as typically, been futile.

Solutions are readily available, but they require a time horizon which extends beyond the next election and beyond the short-term outlook and narrow analytical base of many economists. The basic requirement is the realization that all social and economic programs entail a cost which must be paid in one form or another. If this realization becomes prevalent and if the costs become clear, there will be no need for central bank financing of huge government deficits. Neither will there be a necessity for maintaining interest rates at some predetermined level. In short, there will be no need to fool the electorate. This would free the monetary authorities to control the growth of the money stock, keeping it at a rate consistent with the rate of growth of output and eliminating the major cause of both inflation and demand-induced recession.

Meanwhile, in the current circumstances, it is perfectly feasible to permit interest rates to seek their market-determined level and to start a very gradual deceleration in the trend rate of money growth. It may take a year or two or three, but inflation can be reduced without the emergence of recession. But again, a necessary condition is the discipline imposed by public knowledge that any service provided by the government

THE ORIGIN AND IMPACT OF INFLATION

Presentation by
Darryl B. Francis, President,
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis,
to the

- St. Louis Society of Financial Analysts

January 6, 1976

It is a pleasure to be here to share with you my views on inflation. This is a subject whose popularity has fluctuated with cyclical fluctuations in business activity: it is debated during upswings only to recede into oblivion during downswings. Yet, in my opinion, it is a subject which should be analyzed at all times since it is during downswings that the seeds of inflation are sown.

You have suggested that I speak on the monetarist view of inflation. While the framework within which I analyze the causes and consequences of inflation is of the monetarist variety, I think I should warn you that what I consider most important does not necessarily represent the view of all monetarists. In order to put things into perspective, I should like to outline this framework of analysis.

The impact of an increase in the total money stock when it is not accompanied by a similar increase in output has a predictable effect on behavior. Individuals will attempt to divest themselves of what they consider to be their excess money balances by bidding for other, non-money assets. As the prices of these assets rise, additional output is stimulated. But such increases in output are limited by the growth of resources. Expansion of the money stock which is maintained at a rate greater than the trend growth rate of output produces only a transitory increase in production, while it leads to a permanent rise in the rate of increase of prices. Evidence for these results is not difficult to find. Rates of growth of money and rates of increase in the price level closely parallel each other when viewed as long term trends.

A great deal of evidence has been amassed showing that an increase above the trend growth of money which persists for at least two quarters will lead to a rise in the rate of output which is quite short-lived. However, as the rate of production returns to its trend level, the rate of inflation increases. We have observed a symmetrical situation for declines in the rate of money growth. Such declines create transitory recessions that are replaced by lower inflation rates in six to eight quarters.

But if we accept this relationship between money supply and the price level, why has the money stock been allowed to grow in such a way as to produce persistent and accelerating inflation punctuated by occasional recessions? Despite many arguments to the contrary, it is clear that central banks can control the money supply within a very narrow range over a time period of



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

MAY 27, 1976

Ms. Pat Sackry
149 State St.
Northampton, MA 01060

Dear Ms. Sackry:

Patt Derian asked me to send you some information on the issues of foreign policy, nuclear power, women, and agriculture. You will find them enclosed.

If you need any more information, please don't hesitate to get in touch with me personally.

Sincerely,

David E. Moran

David E. Moran
Issues Staff

Enclosures



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

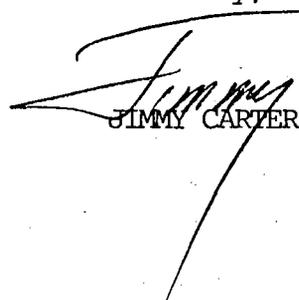
Mr. A. Michael Sanders, Executive Director
Planned Parenthood of East Central Georgia
P. O. Box 3293
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 29. Please excuse the delay in getting back to you. I sincerely appreciate your suggestions on abortion. I am sending along a copy of my position paper for your use.

Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,



JIMMY CARTER

Enclosure

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

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



2/4

Planned Parenthood of East Central Georgia, Inc.

P. O. BOX 3293 • AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30904 • PHONE 404/736-1161

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
A. MICHAEL SANDERS

January 29, 1976

Jimmy Carter
Presidential Headquarters
1795 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Governor Carter,

This month one hundred and eighteen Augusta women have voted for legal abortion in the most meaningful way I know. They terminated a pregnancy. These women represent only a fraction of the million or more American women who have had safe legal abortions. Those persons who would have you believe that an amendment would stop the procedures are deluding themselves and lying to you. Before 1972, abortion was readily available to any desparate woman able to pay the price and take the risk. Botched abortion was the number one cause of death for women. It will be again if you allow the fanatics to have their way. Much as with prohibition the only group to profit from criminalization of abortion will be organized crime, and the ones who suffer will be the poor, the defenseless and the ignorant.

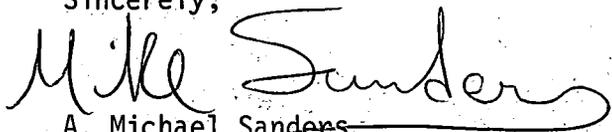
No one is "for abortion". It is an ugly, desparate last resort for a woman, but the alternative can be a living Hell neither you nor I can comprehend. I know how you have supported family planning. I do not have to tell you the horror stories of abuse and abandonment suffered by the unwanted child, nor repeat the tragedies of families destroyed by their own procreation. What I ask is that you allow each woman the right to decide when she is fit to become a mother. Neither the priest in the pulpit nor the politician behind his desk knows better than the pregnant woman what is best for she and her family.

May I suggest to you the following as a possible position statement.

I am against abortion. I would discourage any woman from terminating a pregnancy. I also realize that I do not have the answer to every problem.

Because the pregnant woman is in the position to understand the effects of the pregnancy on her life and that of her family, in the final analysis I would leave the decision of abortion, right or wrong, with her.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mike Sanders". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

A. Michael Sanders
Executive Director
Planned Parenthood of
East Central Georgia

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

March 29, 1976

Ms. Beatrice Safran
100-10 Benchley Place
Bronx, New York 10475

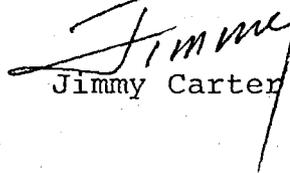
Dear Ms. Safran:

Thank you for your inquiry. I have enclosed a position paper on my plans for reorganization of the federal government and my budgeting priorities.

I think our tax system is a disgrace and is unfair to the average working man. Basically, subject to some exceptions, I would favor a simplified tax structure which treats all income the same.

As the campaign progresses, I will be developing more detailed stands on the issues you describe. Meanwhile, please don't hesitate to write me again if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,


Jimmy Carter

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

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



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.

Issues

3/4

February 18 1976

Dear Sir:

I am very concerned about the state of our finances and wonder about your plans and proposals if you should become President.

How would you reallocate federal spending priorities?

What additional federal expenditures do you feel are necessary to stimulate the economy or meet our needs?

Which tax preferences would you eliminate or modify to improve tax fairness?

How would you lower the federal tax burden on individual and/or corporations if necessary?

I would appreciate your providing a realistic statement of your taxing and spending priorities.

Sincerely,



Beatrice Safran
100-10 Benchley Place
Bronx NY 10475



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

December 22

To SANE --

Enclosed you will find several position papers of Governor Carter's and a transcript of a recent appearance at the national issues forum in Louisville.

In specific answers to your questions (where to find them):

--Military budget; see question 1 of CP Pax questionnaire and page 8 of issues convention transcript.

--Commitments abroad; see foreign policy speech and troops overseas statement.

--Arms control; See nuclear weapons statement and pages 6-7 of issues convention transcript.

--Nuclear proliferation; see nuclear weapons statement and pages 6-7.

--Middle East. See Middle East statement and page 4 of issues convention transcript.

--Arms sales; see page 3 of issues transcript.

--Third world; see foreign policy speech.

His position on amnesty is as follows:

"I am not in favor of blanket amnesty because this would equate illegal defection from service in Viet Nam with sacrificial service there by many who objected to the war but went regardless.

I believe that those who have lived in exile for many years have been adequately punished. I favor a pardon for them."

I hope this answers your questions. If you have any further specific questions, please don't hesitate to write or call me.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark
Issues Coordinator

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

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Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

19 January, 1976

Scott D. Sagan
22149 Long Blvd.
Dearborn, Mich.

Dear Mr. Sagan,

Thank you for your kind letter. Enclosed is a copy of my remarks on Foreign Policy. I hope this will be satisfactory. Please don't hesitate to write me if you have any further questions. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

22149 Long Boulevard
Dearborn, Michigan 48124
December 19, 1975

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

Dear Governor Carter:

I am an American student of International Relations at Aberdeen University, Aberdeen, Scotland. My current research subject, on which I am writing an article for this June's RAF Quarterly, is the effect of the recent American experience in South East Asia on the U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe. As a supplement to this article, I am planning to write on the American presidential candidates' opinions on the troop withdrawal issue; an issue which, I'm sure you understand, is of great concern to the British Defense Community in general and to the RAF in particular.

With regard to this article, I am hoping that as a candidate you will be willing to provide me with your position papers and recent public statements on troop withdrawals. A rational discussion of the post-election prospects for continued American land force involvement in Europe could, I believe, go a long way to sooth the nerves of the British Defense Community.

Any assistance you could provide would be greatly appreciated. I am enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your reply.

Sincerely,



Scott D. Sagan

Encl.



Ham

Planned Management Corporation

2005 Pan Am Circle/Tampa, Florida 33607/Telephone (813) 870-1771

March 26, 1976

Mr. Hamilton Jordan
National Campaign Manager
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

1-5-76

Dear Hamilton:

I have just received this correspondence regarding Jimmy Carter's position on 14B "Right to Work". The Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc. is a relatively new organization as far as being considered a power broker at the National level. I have seen them grow from less than 100 members to over 700 members in the State of Florida in the last four years. Mr. C. E. Smith, a close personal friend of mine and a consistent political ally, is the past president of the Florida Chapter and very influential at the National level. As is evident in his correspondence to me, the ABC organization is deeply concerned with our candidate's policy on the "right to work" issue. I would recommend your immediate attention to this potential problem and some correspondence to Mr. Smith, Mr. Flathe, a member of the Georgia Chapter, and to the Washington office of the Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc. I feel due to the fact that over 50% of the construction done in the United States was done under the Associated Builders and Contractors logo and membership and the fact that they have 9,000 members (companies and corporations), they have become a viable political force and could be important to our candidate's success. Please send me a copy of any correspondence to either Mr. Smith, Mr. Flathe or the Washington office on this matter.

On another subject, I received a telephone call from Mr. Thomas Garrigan, 58 Salisbury Avenue, Garden City, New York. Mr. Garrigan is the immediate past chairman of the Republican Party for his county in the State of New York. He told me the burning issue on Long Island as well as in the City of New York itself is the Federal government's dictating that the SST airplane will use Kennedy Airport for a testing site. He stated the general populace is so upset over this issue that he fully expected "someone to shoot the damn thing down". He expressed

Mr. Hamilton Jordan
National Campaign Manager
Carter Presidential Campaign

March 26, 1976

Page Two

an interest in feverishly supporting Jimmy Carter's candidacy. I told him I would have the person in charge of the New York State campaign get in touch with him for this purpose. Mr. Garrigan has a relatively high position with the Sperry Rand Corporation and is an extremely active, competent and aggressive individual. I would strongly suggest that he be contacted.

I continue to be impressed and pleasantly surprised with our overwhelming success along the primary campaign trail. My only disappointment is in the fact that our primary is passed, and relatively speaking, there is lack of opportunity to be involved at this time. I still hope to break away from my business during the month of May to assist in the efforts of one of the primary states. I do intend definitely to attend the convention and to offer my assistance in working the delegates that are uncommitted or pledged to other candidates. If that continues to be within your plans, as was stated to me by Phil Wise, I would suggest that whomever you intend to use for this purpose begin to be included in the strategy planning and given an orientation to this process.

Please let me know if I can be of any assistance in any way.

Yours very truly,

L. Garrard Smith, Jr.
President

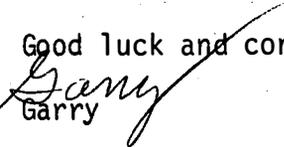
LGS:rt

cc: Governor Carter
Plains, Georgia

Dear Governor:

This is an informational copy of a letter I sent to Hamilton. Continue to keep your chin up, your ears back and full speed ahead.

Good luck and continued success!


Garry

Planned Management Corporation

2005 Pan Am Circle/Tampa, Florida 33607/Telephone (813) 870-1771



GENERAL CONTRACTORS
AND DEVELOPERS

5200 W. KENNEDY BOULEVARD, SUITE 350, TAMPA, FLORIDA 33609

PHONE 879-3410

March 23, 1976

Planned Management Corp.
2005 Pan Am Circle
Tampa, Florida 33607

Attention: L. G. Smith

Re: Jimmy Carter's Presidential Candidacy

Dear Garry,

Enclosed please find a memorandum from the National Association of Builders and Contractors in regards to your candidate's position on 14B. As you can see, this letter went out to Chapter Executive Directors and Chapter Legislative Chairmen. I might call to your attention that last year according to the correspondence and information gathered and deciphered by this group that approximately 50% of the construction done in the United States was done under the ABC logo or membership. They are in excess of 9,000 members strong nationwide.

I suggest you research this and if you can find that your candidate's views are in favor of "Right to Work" and not opposed to it as suggested by this memorandum, if you will feed me that information, I will be glad to forward it to our national legislative chairman, Mr. Clarence B. Randal, Jr. If however, this memorandum is correct on his point of view, forget about it, and consider me part of the opposition!

Sincerely yours,

FRED CURTIS, INC.

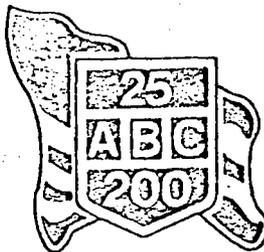
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. E. Smith", is written over the typed name.

C. E. Smith

(Legislative Chairman for
Associated Builders & Contractors,
State of Florida)

RECEIVED

MAR 28 '76



FRED CURTIS, INC.

associated builders and contractors, inc.

SUITE 731 • 1156 15TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • 202-785-4882

MEMORANDUM

To: Executive Committee--National Legislative Committee

From: Clarence B. Randall Jr.

Re: Governor Jimmy Carters' Position on 14-B

Date: March 19, 1976

Attached for your immediate consideration is a copy of a letter received by one of our members (Mr. Flathe-Georgia) concerning Jimmy Carters' position on the issue of "Right To Work". It is apparant from this letter that Mr Carter favors repeal of Section 14-B of Taft-Hartley. To verify this, I personally spoke with Mr, Charles Cabot (issues manager-Carter Committee) and he reaffirmed Carters' position.

Considering Mr. Carters' strong showing in the Presidential Primary races, I believe ABC should give this matter its immediate attention.

In this connection, I understand that the Right To Work Committee has recently become aware of this situation and will probably soon begin a barrage on Carter.

cc: Chapter Executive Directors
Chapter Legislative Chairmen

over

Mekit Shop Builds Best

OFFICERS: Joe M. Rodgers, President • John P. Trimmer, Asst. to the President • Gerald Oliver, 1st Vice Pres. • Joseph Burton, 2nd Vice Pres. • Robert Turner, 3rd Vice Pres. • Joe Scheyd, Secretary • Thomas Barnes, Asst. Secretary • Frank L. Hoffman, Jr., Treasurer • Arnold Carothers, Asst. Treasurer

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-8-76

DEAR MR. FLATHE,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER.
GOVERNOR CARTER WOULD SIGN
A REPEAL OF SECTION 14-B
OF THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW. IF
YOU HAVE ANY FURTHER
QUESTIONS, PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT
ISSUES

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

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



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

May 7, 1976

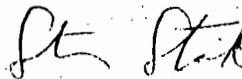
Mr. John L. Stegmaier
275 Wailupe Cir.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

Dear Mr. Stegmaier,

Thank you very much for your letter and the enclosed paper on the Presidency. It is quite interesting.

Please send along anything else you think might be of use. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,



Steven Stark
Issues Staff

SS/cc

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.





JOHN L. STEGMAIER
PACIFIC AREA CONSULTING SERVICES

April 24

Mr. Steve Stark
Jimmy Carter Campaign Headquarters
Box 1976
Atlanta 30301

Dear Mr. Stark:

Thank you very much for
the pleasure of our telephone
conversation when I was in
Washington late last week. I've
been on the move constantly ever
since.

Enclosed ^{is} the paper on the Presidency
that I mentioned to you. As I said,
it does not pretend to be scholarly,
but a fair number of knowledgeable
people have commented favorably on
its basic thoughts, notably the



JOHN L. STEGMAIER
PACIFIC AREA CONSULTING SERVICES

"Council of State" (expression borrowed from the Founding Fathers). I am scheduled to present the essence of the paper at the public hearings of the Democratic Party's Platform Committee in Denver on May 1.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

John Stegmaier

P.S. Enclosed his data help explain my particular interest in the Presidency and foreign policy.



JOHN L. STEGMAIER
PACIFIC AREA CONSULTING SERVICES

RESUME

Foreign Service:

Visa Officer, Shanghai, China, 1946-1947
Economic Officer, Montreal, Canada, 1947-1948
Japanese Language Study (Yale and Kobe, Japan), 1948-1950
Economic and Commercial, in Charge, Kobe-Osaka, Japan, 1950-1952
Japan-Korea Officer and later Director, Office of Public Affairs,
Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, 1952-1955
Consul in Charge, Nagoya, Japan, 1955-1957
First Secretary and Political Officer, American Embassy, Tokyo,
Japan, 1957-1961
Director of U.S. Aid Programs, Eastern Caribbean Area, Port of
Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 1962-1964
Consul General, Kobe-Osaka, Japan, 1964-1968

Other Experience:

Corporate cost accounting, 1937-1938
Secondary school teaching, 1938-1941
U.S. Army, 1941-1945; Pilot, 1943-1945
Vice-President and President, Encyclopaedia Britannica (Japan),
Inc., 1968-1971
Owner/Manager, East-West Associates, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, 1971-1973

Education:

Harvard College, B.A. Degree, International Relations, 1937
Yale University Graduate School, Japanese Language and Area Studies,
1948-1949
Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Course on Emergency Manage-
ment of the National Economy, 1958
Department of State, Senior Seminar on Foreign Policy, 1961-1962

May 13, 1976

Mr. Ron Svaty
Attorney at Law
Aylward, Svaty & Laubengayer
126 N. Douglas
Ellsworth, Kansas 67439

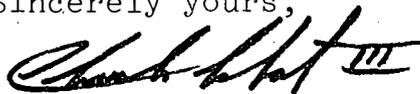
Dear Mr. Svaty:

Thank you for your letter of March 15
and the Wall Street Journal editorial
on estate taxes.

As you probably know, Governor Carter
believes there are many areas of taxa-
tion that require change. In this re-
gard, I will be sure to bring the edi-
torial to his attention.

Please feel free to write again if you
have further comments or questions.

Sincerely yours,



CHARLES CABOT, III
Issues Staff

CC:alb

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

3/18

LAW OFFICES
AYLWARD, SVATY & LAUBENGAYER
126 N. DOUGLAS
P. O. BOX 83
ELLSWORTH, KANSAS 67439

PAUL L. AYLWARD
RON SVATY
ROBERT E. LAUBENGAYER
GEORGE D. MINER, OF COUNSEL

TELEPHONE
472-3002
(913)

March 15, 1976

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

Gentlemen:

I don't know what Mr. Carter's position is on the changing of the estate tax exemptions, but I am enclosing a Wall Street Journal editorial on this issue.

Thank you for your consideration and cooperation.

Kindest regards,



of AYLWARD, SVATY & LAUBENGAYER

RS/v

Enc.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The President's Estate-Tax Proposal

In 1972, when the Democratic presidential nominee proposed a sharp boost in estate taxes, in effect proposing to have the government take one more tax bite out of dead rich people, he was amazed to find that blue-collar workers, union rank-and-file and even people he would classify as poor were turning away from him in droves. The only conclusion he could come to was that they all figured they might win a lottery in their winter years.

The fact is that inflation and the rise in real incomes now means that 11% of estates are now subject to the estate tax, against 1% prior to the 1940s. Which means that more than 75% of all Americans—including the children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of the deceased, not to mention the favorite nieces and nephews—have a direct interest in estate taxes. Even some retired elderly people who never earned more than \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year in their lives have estates worth in excess of \$60,000, the point at which the estate tax now begins to bite.

The proposal President Ford made last week in Illinois to raise the federal exemption to \$150,000 is probably the most popular and correct tax proposal he has made during his administration. Since he began talking about it several weeks ago in less specific terms, his popularity on the campaign trail has been rising, especially among the elderly of Florida who are always preoccupied with the problem of their legacy, the penultimate problem that precedes only Providence.

Mr. Ford made the proposal in the context of saving the family farms from extinction, adding the provision that in the first five years of an inherited farm or business worth less than \$300,000 there would be a moratorium on tax payment with no interest, and the total tax on that amount could be paid out over 25 years at a reduced interest rate. As it is, family businesses frequently have to be sold off or farms split up into pieces to pay off the tax. Individuals in their senior years must spend an increasing proportion of their productive re-

sources hiring lawyers, finding loopholes and giving away assets as gifts. This is of course a total waste of their resources.

The only real benefit of the estate tax at all goes to tax lawyers and accountants, who are always the chief obstacle to liberalizing the provisions. The last time the exemption was raised was in 1942, and if only a simple inflation correction were now made the exemption would have to be \$210,000. But because inflation has also had an equal effect on the difficulty of building an estate, Sen. Bartlett of Oklahoma has the right idea in proposing that the exemption go to \$400,000.

Because so much of the society's resources are spent in avoiding estate taxes by paying lawyers and accountants, it doesn't yield much by way of revenues, a mere \$5.1 billion last year or 1.6% of revenues. In 1930, when the tax hit only the genuinely wealthy, it produced 1.8% of all federal revenues. The tax was low enough so it wasn't worth hiring lawyers to avoid paying it, so it was an effective producer of government revenues.

On the advice of Treasury, which says the plan would cost \$1.1 billion in lost revenues, Mr. Ford wants to phase it in over five years. But Treasury has given Mr. Ford a bum steer. Even on the increased prospect that the plan will be made law, Treasury has probably gained revenues already on the income tax as a result of improved incentives to build legacies.

The President should also guard against those in Treasury who, ever penny wise and pound foolish, want to combine the gift-tax provisions and the estate tax exemption at \$150,000. Instead, the \$30,000 annual gifting allowance should be doubled as well to correct for the recent inflation. The managers, professionals, farmers and small businessmen of the nation would have doubled incentives to build estates by putting themselves and the unemployed to work with risk capital. The blue-collar workers, union rank-and-file and poor people wouldn't mind at all.

Jimmy,

May 13, 1976

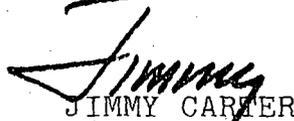
Mr. Peter E. Steward
RD 1 - Box 459
Stockton, New Jersey 08559

Dear Mr. Steward:

Thank you for your letter concerning French Americans and for your proposal of a "Union Americaine." I find this concept a most intriguing one and feel it merits further consideration. I have, therefore, sent your suggestion to my Issues Staff for possible development.

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

Sincerely,


JIMMY CARTER

JC:alb

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

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



3/18 '76

NT

RD 1, Box 459
Stockton,
New Jersey 08559
6 March 1976

Issues

Governor Jimmy Carter
Plains,
Georgia

Dear Governor Carter,

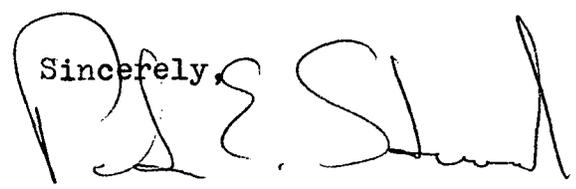
I wish to speak of a new "people" issue that could be of real significance to the success of your campaign and to the future of our nation.

I speak of the opportunity represented by bringing French Americans into their full and rightful role in the American future. French-speaking Americans of Canada, New England, Louisiana and the Caribbean represent a rich new frontier for American democracy. Your leadership in the following years could bring an end to the imposed isolation and separation in which they have lived too long.

Specifically, I propose your support of a new "Union Americaine" to appeal to and rally French Americans to our common destiny.

My own interest in this cause is on three levels, as son of an Acadian mother from Nova Scotia, graduate of Princeton, Columbia and the University of Paris and, on the practical level in all these areas, as national programs manager for Air France in the U.S.

If you find points of interest in the above I would be most interested to pursue a dialogue on these issues with you, and also to aid the success of your campaign in any possible way.

Sincerely,


Peter E. Steward



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 24, 1975

Dear Mr. Shafer:

Thank you for your interest in me and your optimistic appraisal of the campaign. I appreciate the information you have sent and I am enclosing a speech to explain what I will try to accomplish as President. I hope to hear from you again.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

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

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

W. B. SHAFER, JR. (RETIRED)
1348 CORNWALL PLACE (RESIDENCE)
NORFOLK, VA. 23508

*to old to want anything
but good honest Government.*

FORMER D. C. OFFICE,
1001 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST BOOK
WRITTEN BY W. B. SHAFER, JR.
SEVERAL GOVERNORS AND OTHER
PRACTICAL IDEALISTS IS
"Go South Young Man Go South"
WHERE YANKEES ARE MAKING
MILLIONS-ECONOMIC HISTORY
FROM 1865 TO 1999 AD

October 22, 1975

Governor Jimmy Carter
State Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Carter: *You are stronger than either party organize your own
third party. 82% of voters are independent today*

Ever since I predicted the election of President Wilson and President Truman and predicted that the League of Nations would fail and other correct predictions, Congressmen have said I had more vision than anyone since Christ. I have no super powers, but members of both parties helped me put over the Soldier Bonus which I started in 1918 and had confided in me, so it's like looking at all hands in a poker game. I have already predicted that President Ford will not let his name go before the Convention when he realizes what the voters think of him.

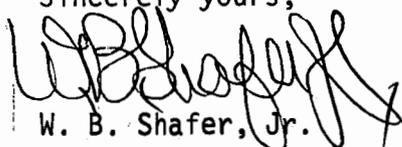
My next book will be off the press shortly as a guide and predictions for the 1976 presidential election. I expect it to be a best-seller and be adopted as a textbook by colleges, so you see posterity will be guided by the letter I am requesting from you. *You write in my book Go South Young Man Go South and I gave you national exposure.*

Please write me a 200 word letter telling me why you should be elected President or any other statement about the election of 1976, except partisan, as I want the book void of partisan bias.

The letter should be written about half as wide as this letterhead so the printers can save time with offset printing.

You are respectfully requested to impart some of your wisdom to posterity and the voters of 1976 as you are one of the top contenders and a leading authority on government.

*Att. Sec to the Governor please
follow this through as it will
bring the Governor before the
Voters & benefit posterity.
You are on a great team that
is sure to click.*

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Shafer, Jr.

375 MILLION SHAFER PLAN BOOSTS THE SOUTH

(Part of editorial in Chicago Daily News, 447,782 Circulation, March 31, 1927...Why the South gets a new factory every day)
W. B. Shafer, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., a young man of the go-getter type and the first promoter of the Soldier's Bonus idea, has started a movement which many persons believe will greatly advance the development of the southern states. Mr. Shafer's proposal is that each of the fifteen southern states expend \$1,000,000 a year for five years in advertising its own resources and business advantages and those in the South in general. That would make a total expenditure of \$75,000,000; much more, it is said, than ever has been appropriated for an advertising campaign. (This has paid the South big dividends.) Every city should invest \$1 per capita per year in advertising. Mr. Shafer has kept every southern Governor posted since 1927, at his own expense. The South's greatest Booster spent \$100,000 of his personal funds in Wall Street Journal etc. Concerning the South. He Boosted others on Radio and Television on his program known as, Behind The Scenes in Washington And Wall Street.
Mr. Shafer contends there is nothing new wrong with America. We have always had a few Communists, Anarchists, and misguided egotists who want to repeal all laws of God and man, but intelligent, honest editors and commentators refuse to help them. Today a few fussy-headed editors and commentators, for the love of money and glory, assist the lawless element to become leaders in the minds of shallow thinkers.

Beer Marketer's INSIGHTS

the beer industry newsletter

55 VIRGINIA AVE. WEST NYACK, N.Y. 10994
(914) 358-7751

PEARL

-- it's the water

June 11, 1976

Mr. Dave Moran
Carter for President Campaign
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Moran:

Persuant to our conversation today, here is a list of questions that are of great interest to our readership. As you may know, several issues affecting the beer and alcoholic beverage industries have come to the national forefront lately, and have received considerable attention in the media.

If it is at all possible, when some determination on these questions has been made, would you give me a call (collect). We have a June 16 deadline for our next issue and I would like to include Mr. Carter's views in this issue which deals with other matters related to the questions below.

1. Is Mr. Carter generally for or against the consumption of alcoholic beverages?
2. Would he like to see per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages reduced? Would he use the powers of the presidency to bring this about?
3. Does Mr. Carter believe that the present laws governing the sale, distribution and retailing of alcoholic beverages are adequate? If not, how would he prefer them changed?
4. Does he favor further taxation of alcoholic beverages? If so, to what degree?
5. Does Mr. Carter favor the imposition of deposits on soft drink and beer containers?

Personal matter

No position

what to do as go.

check enron sheet

6. In light of the fact that although Mr. Carter has consumed alcoholic beverages in the past, he has abstained during the campaign, does he plan to abstain after becoming President? (If all goes well of course.)

7. Does he see a difference between beer and other alcoholic beverages in terms of the issues raised in the questions above?

These questions pretty well cover the issues. Thanks for your consideration and response.

Yours truly,



R. Fred Smith
Associate Editor

RFS:si

Sorry to be so late in responding;
primaries, convention, moving HQ, etc.
Answers to questions:

① & ②: personal matter, up to individual;
it's bad that so much abuse occurs ⊕

③ & ④: these questions are under
study by experts; will
consult with them & with
representatives of industry &
other groups before deciding.

⑤: check with Coulter Neville ⁵⁰⁸⁵
or ⁵⁰³⁷ None ^{Yours} before answering
No position to date.

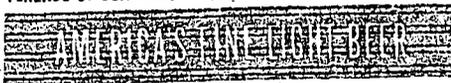
⑥: Gov Carter believes in
moderation, etc.

⑦: staff is
preparing briefing now on
alcoholism for Gov Carter; any
input you have would be
helpful.

Thanks. Sorry again, etc. RFS



COORS OF KANSAS, INC.
TERENCE J. SCANLON, President



8225 Irving
Wichita, Kansas 67209
(316) 722-2592

July 19, 1976

Mr. Jerry Steinman
Beer Marketer's Insights
55 Virginia Ave.
West Nyack, N. Y. 10994

Dear Jerry,

In February of 1975, Governor Jimmy Carter visited Wichita, Kansas to begin to lay the ground work for delegates and Federal election campaign financing qualification.

It was my extreme pleasure to be one of his hosts on this occasion. His personal charm and sincerity then and on repeated occasions since that time are unexcelled.

We had many chances to discuss various issues of national concern and I found his grasp of what was important in America, and how to preserve these things we cherish to be indeed profound. As we sat in my office and toured the warehouse facilities of Coors of Kansas, Inc. we even had a chance to discuss the beer business.

I believe him to be an extremely honest man and he said nothing during our conversations that should alarm anyone in our business. The same is true of his visit here with us this year.

I think you are being much too harsh to criticize his campaign staff as "damned impolite" inferring this towards Governor Carter himself and sounding alarmist "Carter" views about which you admittedly know very little.

During the press of a national presidential primary election in which he was the only candidate to contest his opponents in every state it is little wonder that inquiries such as yours received less attention than they might deserve.

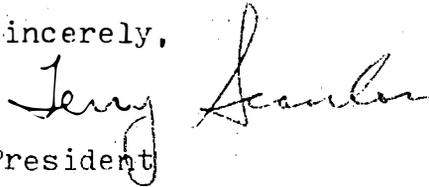
BREWED WITH PURE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRING WATER.

It has happened to me as well, but I did not send my feelings of disappointment to everyone in the beer industry.

Jerry, I enjoy your "Insights" very much and read it religiously. I also enjoy your stimulating conversation whenever we meet at various meetings. I only want to say that the paragraph might have been toned down a bit. Thanks for listening.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerry Sauler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Jerry Sauler".

President

TJS:ar

beer marketer's

Publisher: Jerry Steinman

INSIGHTS

EDITORIAL ADDRESS: 55 Virginia Ave., W. Nyack, N.Y. 10994 Phone: 914-358-7777

Vol. 7, No 14

published twice-monthly

July 15, 1976

Number and % of Adults Drinking Beer and Ale Increased in 75; Not As Many Users As in 73 Tho

Almost as many adults drank beer and ale in 75 as in 73. Not more. Even tho population was larger. Number of beer and ale users at 71,209,000 in 75, up from 74's 69,082,000 but still not as many as in 73 when 72,406,000 users. As result, beer industry sold to smaller % of adults in 75 than in 73. In 73, 52.8% of American adults bought beer and ale. In 74, 49.4%. In 75, still 50.3%. If in 75 we sold same % as in 73, we'd have sold to additional 3 1/2 million adults.

All this info developed in detailed study by Target Group Index. Consists of 125 pages of tabular material on beer and ale drinker. Data collected in 1544 personal interviews, 24,443 content interviews, and 49,713 other responses. (We cite here the copyrighted data with special permission. TGI also details brand consumption, but TGI does not permit it to be reprinted.)

TGI also found slight change in beer-drinking patterns. Where the 73 study found that 9.4% of adults were what it calls heavy users (who consume beer and ale at least once a day), in 75 only 8.2% were heavy users. In actual numbers, too, fewer heavy users in 75 than in 73. Had been 12,889,000 in 74. Down to 11,563,000 in 75. Number of medium users (2 or 3 times a week) also down from 73. Number of light users (once a week or less) did increase tho from 42.3 million to 42.9 million. But light users down from 30.8% of population in 73 to 30.3% in 75. More detailed info on what TGI data shows in coming issues.

Pressure Building Against SEC Investigations, Says Time Mag

Said Commerce Secy Elliot Richardson wrote Sen Proxmire (from Wisc) that he was worried about SEC's definition of materiality in bribery and kickback cases. SEC Chairman responded sharply and says Time, "Richardson backed off at least temporarily." Time noted that many feel SEC overreaching authority, that economist Milton Friedman says that bribes etc are not material if \$\$ amounts relatively small. But Time quotes SEC chief investigator: "I'm afraid (we've seen) the beginning of straightforward, old-fashioned bribery and embezzlement at home."

Carter Spokesman Continues to Refuse to Answer Questions About Alc Bev Industries or Deposits

Even refuses to acknowledge phone calls. So we wrote him again to tell him we would print tho he has ignored these phone calls and that continued silence makes one wonder about administrative abilities of at least part of Carter staff. Still no answer. So damned impolite you'd never know this is southern group. This reticence reminds us that Carter was governor in state with highest beer tax in U. S. Carter likely to be next Prez. Time Mag reported he's far ahead of Reagan or Ford in Harris and Gallup polls. New York Mag quotes Washington researcher for Wall St clients tho. Says Carter a "moderate not about to make drastic mid-course changes."

May Shipments Quite Healthy--Considering; Up 2.2%; Yr-to-Date Up 0.8%; For 22 Mos' Up 1.8%

With A-B producing about 60% of its beer, industry came in at 13,700,000 bbls, up from 13,409 in May 75. But looking ahead, Jun and Jul not likely to show big increases as A-B still not

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

February 27, 1976

Mr. Ed Simone
110 Arlington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02116

Dear Mr. Simone:

Enclosed please find the answers to your recent questionnaire. If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in this forum.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. Havely
Issues Staff

RSH:bl
enc.

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

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



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 16, 1976

Ms. Melanie J. Wirken
Political Director
Zero Population Growth
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ms. Wirken:

Enclosed please find the answers to your questionnaire dated February 25. I apologize for the lateness in responding, and I hope that the enclosed material is helpful to you.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in this forum. If you have further questions, please don't hesitate to call.

Thanks again.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. Havely
Issues Staff

enc.

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

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



International Planning Management Corporation

7910 WOODMONT AVENUE, SUITE 1103

BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014

(301) 986-1120

GEORGE C. SPONSLER, Ph.D.
PRESIDENT

CABLE: INPLAMAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1976

Mr. Noel Sterrett
Carter - Mondale Campaign
Issues Staff
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Sterrett:

Carl Shepherd of your Washington office just telephoned to ask that I mail you directly the enclosed paper "Science: A New Vision." Carl is off to Ohio and thought I should mail this paper directly to you in Atlanta to help in preparation for Governor Carter's third debate.

To reintroduce myself, you may remember I am a member of the Governor's Science Policy Task Force.

I was delighted with Governor Carter's showing in the second debate last night. I believe he has now reversed the momentum in his favor. I look forward to the third debate and hope my enclosed paper will prove to be of help.

Sincerely yours,



George C. Sponsler

GCS/jfv

Enc.

cc: C. W. Shepherd

Science: A New Vision

by

G. C. Sponsler, President

International Planning Management Corp.

"Those who cultivate the sciences amongst a democratic people are always afraid of losing their way in visionary speculation." So observed Alexis de Toqueville over a century ago in his classic and prophetic study of the American way of life. But while questioning visionaries, Americans have been peculiarly receptive to their visions, once they are persuaded of their practicality and potential benefit. Indeed, the missing ingredient in the 1976 presidential campaign has been a practical vision of a brighter future for America and the world.

De Toqueville also recognized the American genius for applied science, that is technology. I suggest that genius be evoked in a carefully planned new program designed to overcome the common problems which confront mankind at home and abroad. Carefully planned in the sense that the new program matches available resources with practical socio-technical approaches: a program which will truly alleviate, not compound, the problems which confront us. I envision a program which will help the U.S. economy, not burdening it with further taxes and inflationary government expenditures: a program which offers innovative yet feasible solutions to the nation's and the world's major problems.

What are those problems? Most would agree they are food, energy, prosperity and peace. They are extremely complicated and interrelated.

Two-thirds of the world's people are undernourished and one-half are sustained below what are considered minimum food requirements. 400 million people live at the edge of starvation, and every day 12,000 die of hunger. The United States is becoming the world's breadbasket. Even a country as large and as rich as the Soviet Union must turn to the United States to purchase the grain it needs for its people and livestock to make up for its own agricultural failure. But even our agricultural resources are limited. As we saw during the aftermath of what has been called the great Russian grain robbery during the Nixon administration, our resources can be seriously depleted as a result of overseas demand. What will happen if there is a serious drought, as there was during the years of the Great Depression? And let us not forget that tens of millions of people in our own land go hungry, even in the midst of apparent plenty. As the world's population continues to grow, the food problem will expand commensurately.

The 1976 Democratic Platform calls for creation of grain reserves to be saved from surplus farm production. The 1974 World Food Conference in Rome also called for grain reserves. But where are they? Even U.S., much less world-wide, grain reserves have not

yet even been rebuilt to the level where they were in the early 1970's before the massive Soviet purchases.

If food production does not match population growth, there is no hope of ever establishing the needed grain reserves. Drought and possible worsening climatic changes could compound the problem.

Science offers one solution suggested by Dr. Borlaug's Green Revolution. New, hardy grains need to be developed with improved nutritional content and yet higher yield per acre. Food crops must be developed that require less fertilizer (and, incidentally, less demand for fossil fuels as feedstock for their production), and which are more resistant to destructive insects and other blights. New concepts of irrigation and tillage are needed. Better understanding of nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis requires more research. And the seas must be better harvested to provide more edible protein through improved fishing and new concepts of aquaculture. Salt water farming, such as is being studied at the University of California at Davis, may become commonplace, if crops like the new barley strains are shown to be tolerant of salt water irrigation.

But increased crop yield and exploitation of the seas are not enough; world population control is equally important. Birth control is a sensitive and controversial matter, but it must be faced by any potential government. It is accepted by most people in one form or another. However, it is opposed by sincere and powerful institutions. It must never be imposed on anyone or any nation without individual acceptance and approval. Yet ultimately it must be accepted, or all attempts to meet the world's demand for food will prove futile and frustrated. In 1976 the world's population stands at four billion souls; by the end of this century it will number six billion. Science has been all too successful in prolonging life but only modestly successful in developing affordable birth control. In the U.S. over the past 100 years the natural life-span has increased from 40 to 75 years. Extended life-spans now prevail throughout the world. The world's two most populace nations, China and India, have adopted some population control. So there is hope.

As suggested by President Bok of Harvard University, the social sciences can explore "the deeper motivational and social problems that are increasingly thought to underlie excessive population growth." But ultimately, the question becomes one of the quality of life. We must balance population against food production. It is up to science to produce a method of contraception that is effective, simple and free (or at least so cheap that the developing nations can afford to buy it and give it away to their impoverished people).

Closely related to the growth in population and the associated increasing demand for food is the energy problem. Mechanized

agriculture makes ever growing demands for petroleum-based fuels. And of course as population expands, so too must the need for fuel, both for transportation and industry.

In the United States the use of gasoline is breaking all records: 7.2 million barrels a day in 1976. But our domestic crude oil production is dropping: from 9.6 million barrels per day in 1970 to 8.1 million in 1976.

The U.S. imports 7 million barrels of oil every day. More than 40 percent of our oil is now supplied by foreign producers. We are becoming increasingly vulnerable to foreign intervention in our domestic affairs, as witnessed by the Arab oil embargo of October, 1973. If, as is anticipated, the OPEC cartel in December raises the price of crude oil by \$1.50 a barrel from the already grossly inflated value of \$11.51, the result will be to raise the price of gasoline at the local garage by 2 cents a gallon. And there is no limit in sight to such manipulation.

Natural gas production is also dropping in the United States. In 1976 interstate pipelines will curtail deliveries over 1975 by 27 percent. Without deregulation of federal price controls, the supply of natural gas in the future can only grow worse.

What can be done?

First, the United States must establish an emergency stand-by store of oil, with a goal of one billion barrels of crude: the equivalent of six months supply. Foreign oil should be used to build up the storage so as not to deplete further our own dwindling reserves.

Second, we must institute immediately a program of energy conservation. Incentives should be offered to encourage: reduced use of electricity; better insulation of our homes and offices; better fuel economy in our cars; less waste of energy by our industries; and so forth. An unpopular, but probably the most effective incentive, would be to let the price of fuel rise sufficiently to discourage gasoline consumption and more generally encourage energy conservation.

However, oil storage and energy conservation alone are not enough. By 1980 world oil production will peak and start to fall off in an irreversible decline. Oil substitutes are demanded.

The most promising is synthetic fuel derived from coal. The U.S. has literally hundreds of years of coal reserves. We have more coal than the Arabs have oil. But we're not exploiting it. Coal can be converted into synthetic oil or gas: the first is called liquifaction, the second gasification. The technology is at hand; it was developed and proven in Germany during World War II. All that is needed is the will and the determination to use it.

In the longer term, however, we shall need to replace coal by some other, inexhaustible source of energy.

That source is the sun, the ultimate source of almost all our power. It provided the energy to grow the plants in prehistoric times which, over the intervening years, have been converted into petroleum, coal and natural gas. The sun powers the wind and the rain, from which we derive hydroelectric power. Solar energy can be extracted via thermal conversion, photoelectric conversion and even windmills. Yet in spite of the potential of solar energy, only 5 percent of the Energy Research and Development Administration budget requested by the Ford administration for FY 1977 is devoted to it.

You will have noticed that 'til now I have made no reference to nuclear energy. Nuclear reactors are here today, and they will be with us for the foreseeable future. Unfortunately, they have major disadvantages. They present formidable problems; though not that of nuclear accidents, which are highly exaggerated.

The real problem with nuclear power lies in the reprocessing and disposal of wastes. More than 4000 metric tons of spent fuel have accumulated since 1971 in Latin American, European and Asian countries that use low-enriched uranium fuel purchased in the U.S. That's enough explosive material to construct 1000 atomic bombs. Even we in the United States have reached no final solution to our own nuclear reactor waste disposal problem.

Promising as nuclear energy first was--indeed, still is--the long term solution to the energy crisis is the sun.

The remaining two issues to be considered are prosperity and peace. They must be treated together because ultimately they are inseparable. And they undergird everything else. Of the two, prosperity--a relative term, which I use to imply freedom from want--is the more basic. Prosperity, in this sense, means that adequate funds are available so that any nation can buy the necessary food until they can produce it themselves.

The economic situation is particularly desperate in the Third World where over 90 countries have a per capita income below \$500 a year, and 40 of those have less than \$200. In comparison, the U.S. per capita income is \$6,640. And yet 20 million people are below the poverty level even in our own country, with unemployment near 8 percent.

In such world conditions it should be no surprise that demagogues flourish and war easily incited.

There is no easy solution to poverty--indeed there are some who say there is no solution. But there are policies which can help alleviate poverty at home and abroad. The answer is not to

give money away, but to use it to help to make people independent and self-sufficient. Science can help by providing the tools.

In the U.S., science-based programs offer an immediate positive benefit of improved employment. And not just for scientists. For every scientist hired, five or six non-scientists find jobs. One of the major causes of the economic slump in the West, particularly in California, was the decline of the aerospace industry there which resulted from the misguided policies of the Nixon/Ford administration.

Were NASA reinvigorated, those men could be returned to work. But make-work, even high-technology make-work, is unattractive and expensive. What is needed is a new vision for space which economically will benefit our nation and the world.

John Naugle, an associate administrator of NASA, has such a vision: one he calls a "Global Information Service." He envisions a world-wide system of earth-observation and communication satellites, tied together with computers in a giant global network. The system would help the world to better understand, predict and protect the environment, locally and world-wide. Building on the highly successful Landsat, Comsat, Seasat and meteorological satellite programs, it would: help predict the weather; monitor crops and water resources; predict the conditions of the seas for use by the shipping and fishing industries; help city-planners update maps and hopefully help control urban growth; and provide a wealth of information to help in mineral exploration and in more fundamental geological studies of the world. For example, satellite observation can even help pinpoint water under the deserts, and thus help the development of new land for agriculture. Via its communications links the Global Information Service would facilitate search, interpretation and transmission of mail, business and scientific data. It would provide disaster warning and help rescue operations.

Naugle has also suggested that NASA's technical expertise could help the nation better develop its solar energy program. The southwestern U.S. offers a significant opportunity to test such a contribution. By act of Congress, a Southwest research program is to be initiated to exploit solar energy. Solar energy is to be tapped for commercial electrical distribution. Much of the un- and under-employed scientifically skilled manpower currently available in the West and Southwest could be employed by this program which could result in worldwide benefits.

There are many other ways in which science can contribute to peace and prosperity--too many to even hint at in this brief paper. But the message should be clear: science offers a unique medium for world peace and prosperity.

But can the nation afford the medium? The Republicans charge the Democrats are "big-spenders." But what the Republicans and

their business supporters never realize is that historically, the times of national prosperity coincide with Democratic administrations. Business and the economy bloomed under Truman and Kennedy; it withered with the highest debts the nation has ever known--under Nixon and Ford.

Some economic pump-priming certainly will be required of the government. But most, perhaps even all, the extra money can be collected from wealthy individuals and corporations via enlightened tax reforms. Not a hanky-panky so-called reform such as Ford has just signed into law, but a real, effective tax reform which is long overdue. The Brookings Institution has estimated that as much as 70 billion extra dollars a year would be realized by a genuine program of tax reform without great impact on the average taxpayer. And once the new program for science is well underway, the resultant economic improvement will produce even more money from the expanded tax base.

In this paper, I have concentrated on the civil applications of science. The applications to defense are equally important, but too extensive to permit a comprehensive review here. We need only note that it has been the military strength of the U.S.--for which science has been largely responsible--that has kept the peace since W.W.II.

We stand in jeopardy today of seeing our military lead eclipsed by the Soviet Union. Already they have surpassed the U.S. in total numbers of strategic military weapons: the U.S.S.R. holds 2450 to the U.S. 2208. In terms of so-called throwweight, the U.S.S.R. holds a two-to-one advantage over the U.S. We must not permit an appeasement-minded Republican administration and its egocentric Secretary of State to further trade away our military supremacy in misguided SALT negotiations. We must reestablish our military supremacy. A reinvigorated research and development program in the Department of Defense will help us regain military preeminence and correspondingly reassure world peace.

In this brief paper I have tried to show how science can contribute to solutions of the four principal issues which today confront the U.S. and the world: food, energy, prosperity and peace. President Kennedy had a similar vision: one he described far more eloquently in his acceptance speech at the Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention in Los Angeles in 1960; one which I should like to quote here in conclusion. John Kennedy offered a vision of his new frontier which is still valid and for which we can still strive. One in which "the problems are not all solved, and the battles not all won. The New Frontier is a set of challenges. Beyond that frontier are unchartered areas of science and space, unsolved problems of peace and war, unconquered provinces of ignorance and prejudices, unanswered questions of poverty and surplus . . . a race for mastery of the sky and the rain, the oceans and the tides, the far side of space, and the insides of men's minds." As Kennedy implied, science is the keystone to the mastery of these problems.

August 26, 1976

Mr. Joe R. Stafford
P.O. Box 1046
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Dear Mr. Stafford:

Thank you for your letter which has been referred to me for treatment. Your interest in the campaign is appreciated.

Mr. Carter can not state a specific position on what affirmative action he might favor to foster competition for government contracts among accounting firms. He is sympathetic to the problems small business ingeneral face when competing with large and well-known firms and is comitted to fair competition and the removal of special privilege relationships from govermental dealings.

Sincerely,

Anne Moss
National Policies & Issues

AM/bt

P. O. Box 1046
Springfield, Virginia 22151
May 8, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter:

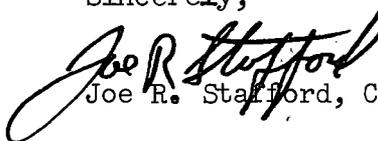
There are over 10,000 CPA firms in the United States. Only about 20 are nationally known. I am sure you have heard of these - Price Waterhouse, Coopers & Lybrand, etc. The Federal Government for reasons unknown to me often favors these very large firms over good quality local firms in the awarding of Government contracts for CPA services. Many of the audits are local in scope and should be performed by local firms.

I and many other local CPAs would like to know your views on what and how you would address this problem if you were elected President. Would you require mandatory small business set-asides under the SBA act?

If you desire, I can give specific details on instances wherein the large firms were favored.

I will be looking forward to your answer.

Sincerely,


Joe R. Stafford, CPA



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

July 8, 1976

Mr. Sheldon L. Schreiber
Stroock & Stroock & Lavan
1100 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Shel:

Thank you for your note of June 14 and your draft regarding a national housing policy.

The paper is very well done and will be very useful to us.

I appreciate your effort and look forward to seeing you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan



BREIRA—A Project of Concern in Diaspora-Israel Relations

200 PARK AVENUE SOUTH—ROOM 1315

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

(212) 674-5533

March 26, 1976

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Rabbi Richard Levy

Canada

Gershon Hundert

STAFF

Faye Ginsburg
Robert Loeb
Arthur Samuelson

Hamilton Jordan
Campaign Manager
Carter for President
Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Jordan,

Jim Wall, editor of Christian Century, has asked me to write to you to inquire whether it would be possible to arrange for Mr Carter to meet with Mr Arie Eliav who is presently in the United States.

Mr Eliav is a member of the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) and is former Secretary-General of the Israeli Labor Party (Rabin's party). He is probably the most prominent and outspoken "dovish" critic of the hard-line policies pursued by the Rabin government on the question of negotiations with the Palestinians and the Arab states. I have enclosed materials relating to Mr Eliav's background; for a more complete statement of his views you might want to look at his book Land of the Hart (Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia 1973) which was a runaway best seller when it was published in Israel before the 1973 war.

Mr Eliav is presently in the United States on a speaking tour organized by our organization. He will be meeting with government leaders in Washington, with public-opinion makers throughout the country and will be addressing public meetings. While criticizing Israeli foreign policy for its inflexibility and short-sightedness, he will also be warning of the dangers of the Kissinger step-by step dipkomacy. He will be urging the adoption of the conclusions of the Brookings Institute Report as an alternative to present American policies in the Middle East.

If Mr Carter is interested in meeting with Mr Eliav, please do not hesitate to call me. We would be delighted to make the arrangements.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur H. Samuelson

cc: Jim Wall

August 26, 1976

Mr. Lawrence E. Shepard
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of California
Davis, California 95616

Dear Mr. Shepard:

Thank you for your letter which has been referred to me. Your offer of assistance in the Carter Campaign is greatly appreciated. Please feel free to send any suggestions that you might have.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jasinowski
National Issues & Policies

JJ/bt

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

Jerry

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION

August 12, 1976

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
(916) 752-1514

Mr. Stuart Eizenstadt
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta GA 30309

Dear Mr. Eizenstadt:

As an economist specializing in the assessing the impact of regulation on consumers, I am pleased to learn of your position on regulatory reform. Thirty years of economic research stand in testimony to the proposition that regulators end up championing the regulated with consumers footing the bill. However, the most compelling evidence of this twisted competitive scenario is the defense of regulation recently put forth by entrepreneurs in regulated industries. Could the symbiosis be more clear?

The enclosed publication list indicates my areas of interest. If I can be of use to your organization, please call upon me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lawrence Shepard".

Lawrence Shepard
Assistant Professor

LS:mlr

Enclosure

CURRICULUM VITAE
OF
LAWRENCE ELLIOTT SHEPARD

PERSONAL DATA

Home Address: 3401 Cutter Place, Davis, California 95616
(916) 753-5647

Business Address: Department of Agricultural Economics, University of
California, Davis, California 95616
(916) 752-6054

Birth Date: April 22, 1949

Marital Status: Married; No Children

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Ph.D. in Economics, University of California,
Santa Barbara; August, 1974

M.A. in Economics, University of California,
Santa Barbara; June, 1973

B.A. with Highest Honors, University of California,
Santa Barbara; 1971

Visiting Student, Sussex University, England;
1969-1970

Visiting Student, Christ's College, New Zealand;
1966

AREAS OF INTEREST

Industrial Organization
Money and Banking
Consumer Economics
Public Finance
Investments-Corporate Finance

PH.D. THESIS TITLE

"Nonprice Competition and Noncompetitive Pricing in
in the Brokerage Industry"

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Assistant Professor and Economist on the Giannini
Foundation, University of California, Davis;
research and teaching in applied microeconomics
and consumer economics (1975 to present).

Economic consultant in investments and industrial
economics, including anti-trust and regulatory
analysis (1974 to present).

Lecturer in Economics, University of California,
Santa Barbara; intermediate macroeconomic theory,
investments, microeconomics (1974-75).

Teaching Assistant, University of California, Santa
Barbara; Master's level Microeconomic Theory
Sequence, investments, managerial finance, micro-
economic principles, macroeconomic principles,
(1971-1973).

Staff Assistant, Thompson, McKinnon and Auchincloss,
Inc.; Santa Barbara and San Francisco (1970-1971).

Staff Analyst, Schwabacher and Co.; San Francisco
(1968-1969).

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- "A Consumer Perspective of the Investment Services Market," Journal of Consumer Affairs, (forthcoming, December 1976).
- "The Consumer Welfare Implications of Rationing Alternatives," American Economist, (forthcoming) The Securities Brokerage Industry, Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1975.
- "The Short-Run Incidence of a Gasoline Tax-Rebate Plan," Journal of Economic Issues, Vol. 10, No. 1, March 1976, pp. 169-172.
- "Testimony on Fair Trade," Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. Senate, pp. 147-151.
- "Partners in the Friendly Skies," Testimony of Lawrence Shepard and M. Bruce Johnson in Regard to Proposed Actions by the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, 1975.
- "Testimony at Hearings to Obtain Information about Marketing Order Advertising and Sales Promotion," Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, November 20, 1975.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

- "An Analysis of the Effect of Campaign Spending on Electoral Outcome," (submitted for publication).
- "Occupational Licensure: The Case of Dentistry," funded by the University of California Center for Consumer Research (first draft completed).
- "Consumer Impact of Deregulation in the Air Transportation Industry," supported by the Earl C. Anthony Fund.
- "The Impact on Consumers of Regulatory Reform in Retail Pricing," supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- "The Commission Rate Controversy," (book-length manuscript).

HONORS, AWARDS, GRANTS

Regents' Patent Fund Grant, 1974-75
Earhart Foundation Fellowship, 1974-75
National Science Foundation Traineeship, 1973-74
Phi Beta Kappa
The University Service Award
Regents' Scholarship, 1967-71
National Merit Scholarship, 1967-71

AFFILIATIONS

American Economic Association
American Association of University Professors

REFERENCES

Professor Walter J. Mead, Department of Economics, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
Professor Robert Weintraub, House Banking and Currency Committee, Sam Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515
Professor Mortimer Andron, Department of Economics, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4/19/76

Mr. Allan Sherry
115 North Main Street
Woodsfield, Ohio 43793

Dear Mr. Sherry,

Cindy Moore, our indefatigable Columbus campaigner, asked me to send you a news release on tax reform. Here it is.

I hope this helps you, and that you will contact me if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

David E. Moran

David E. Moran
Issues Staff

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

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



Steve Stark

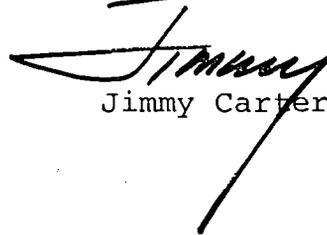
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

14 August 1975

To Stephen Smith

I am happy to enclose answers to the questions you sent me. Good luck with your dissertation!

Sincerely,


Jimmy Carter

JC/mfm

P.O. Box 7667 Atlanta, Georgia 30309 404/897-7100

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



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY STEPHEN SMITH

1. Some prejudice against the South has been evident in the New England states and on the west coast, primarily because of an opinion that Southerners are bigoted on the race issue.
- 2 & 3. The South is quite different from what it was 25 years ago. Political bossism has been ended, sustained economic growth has had a profound beneficial impact on job opportunities, there has been a massive movement of people from the rural areas to the cities, and the racial issue is no longer the predominant factor in our lives.
4. George Wallace has no chance whatsoever to be on the Democratic ticket in either position.
5. Recently both parties have turned to the South for leadership. Following the 1972 elections, of 19 top officials in the Democratic and Republican parties combined, 17 of them were from the Southern Governors' Conference states. There is a dynamism about the South which encourages political involvement, and the end of racial discrimination, both within the South and against the South, has made it possible now for active and successful participation in the national electoral scene.
6. In addition to the answers given above, there is a new freedom in the South now which permits voters to make their own decisions. However, the term is primarily derived from the opinion of the South among those who live outside the South.
7. During my administration we completely reorganized the government structure itself; put into effect a new budgeting system called zero-based budgeting; revised the court system, the prison system, the education system, mental health system, transportation department; expanded Georgia's horizons to encompass substantial foreign trade; and removed all aspects of racial discrimination possible.
8. Yes. So far as I know, every civil rights leader who has so far expressed a preference has endorsed me for President.
9. In addition to its natural conservatism, the South has always had a great reverence for institutions, including that of the Presidency. When it ultimately became obvious to Southerners and the Congress and private citizens that Nixon had violated the basic tenets of the Constitution, there was a general abhorrence of his actions. My own political philosophies have apparently been acceptable to these same citizens in Georgia.
10. There is not much difference. The South is slightly more conservative, perhaps more patriotic, more deeply religious, economically still deprived, and the white citizens are more Protestant and ethnically uniform. Taxes are generally lower, and government services are the same.

Governor -

This is for a
doctural dissertation and
needs to be answered
personally. IF you don't have
time, let me know and I'll
drop the fellow a note.

Steve

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M _____

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator

Questions for Interview with Jimmy Carter, Northwestern University,
following speech at Leverone Hall, 8:00 p.m., July 14, 1975.

1. What particular problems have you encountered in your campaign that you feel are attributable to your being from the South?
2. Do you feel that the South of 1975 is really all that different from the South of twenty-five years ago?
3. In what ways has the South changed, and what do you feel are the causes for that change?
4. How would you assess the chances of another Southern governor, George Wallace, for the Democratic nomination--both within the South and U.S.?
5. You, Mr. Sanford, Senator Bentson, Governor Wallace have announced your candidacy, and Senator Bumpers and Governor Askew are often mentioned as possible candidates. Why do you think that so many Southerners are among the list of Presidential hopefuls?
6. After your election as Governor of Georgia, you were referred to in the national press as a "New South" governor. What is the meaning of that term in the 1970's?
7. In what ways did your administration live up to the expectations of a "New South"?
8. Do you feel that you can count on the black vote in the South and the U.S.?
9. In view of polls that showed the South as the last holdout of Nixon support and in view of his having carried the South so convincingly, why do you feel that a Democratic candidate with your political outlook can carry the section?
10. How does the South differ from the rest of the nation in 1975?

Stephen A. Smith
1822 Sheridan Road
Evanston, IL 60201

After August 15: Stephen A. Smith
Route 6, Bx 290
Huntsville, AR 72740

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

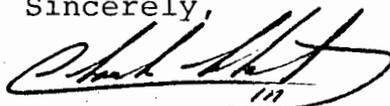
March 10, 1976

Mr. A.J. Staunton
193 Brunswick Road
Brunswick, Victoria
Australia, 3056

Dear A.S. Stauton:

Thank you for your letter. I am sending along copies of the Governor's statements on foreign policy and defense. I hope they answer your questions. If you need anything else, please don't hesitate to write me. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,



Charles Cabot III
Issues

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

P.O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Mr. A.J. Stauton
193 Brunswick Road
Brunswick, Victoria
Australia, 3056

NTON,
WCK
VICTO
305
1976

2/16

A. J. STAUNTON,
193 BRUNSWICK ROAD,
BRUNSWICK, VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA, 3086

6 FEB 1976

Mr Hamilton Jordan,
Campaign Manager,
Jimmy Carter For President,
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia, 30301

Dear Sir,

I am interested in obtaining
some information on the campaign to
win for Governor Carter the Democratic
Nomination for the 1976 Presidential Election.

In particular I am interested
on where Governor Carter stands on
the issues of Foreign Affairs and Defence
especially in relation to Detente,
South East Asia & The Indian Ocean.

Yours faithfully
A. J. Staunton

TO OPEN SLIT HERE FIRST

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME



MR HAMILTON
 CAMPAIGN MANAGER,
 JIMMY CARTER FOR PRESIDENT,
 P.O. BOX 1976
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 30301
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

A. J. STANTON
 193 BRUNSWICK ROAD
 BRUNSWICK
 VICTORIA
 AUSTRALIA POSTCODE 3056

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SECURE

FIRST FOLD HERE



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

October 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Sugarman:

Governor Carter has received your proposal on welfare and has been studying it the past few weeks in Plains. I expect that one of us will be getting back in touch with you about it in the next few weeks.

Sorry for the delay but I'm sure you realize how much time Governor Carter has been spending on the road campaigning.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark
Issues Coordinator

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



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

November 14, 1975

Dear Mr. Sorensen:

It was good to see you again in New York last week. I don't know how much John Bowles is keeping you in touch with the issues side of the campaign, but I wanted to send you some of our speech texts and get your criticisms.

The enclosed was a speech prepared for Jimmy on Saturday night at the Florida state Democratic convention. As I've told you before, he tends not to work from many prepared notes and likes to talk off the cuff. But as the campaign picks up, he is increasingly using some prepared remarks.

As I'm sure you realize, like most speeches, this was a hastily written effort. But I'd love to have some reaction and suggestion.

Thanks so much for your help and I hope to see you again in the near future.

All the best,

Steven Stark

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



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

August 27, 1975

Dear Mr. Smith:

Grady Elrod suggested we send you a short few paragraphs, detailing Governor Carter's relationship with organized labor while he was governor of Georgia. I have enclosed that. If you have any further questions, or need any further information, please feel free to contact me.

All the best,

Steven Stark
Issues Coordinator

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

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



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

August 28, 1975

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Bill Garner suggested we send you some information about Governor Carter's stand on environmental issues, as part of an article you plan to write comparing Gov. Carter's views with those of the other leading candidates. I hope the enclosed information proves helpful.

If you need anything else, please let me know.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark
Issues Coordinator

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



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

July 29, 1975

Dear Professor Strauss:

Our people in New Hampshire sent word down here that you were interested in certain aspects of Governor Carter's foreign policy views. I am enclosing a speech he gave in Japan in May outlining his foreign policy.

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

All the best,

Steven D. Stark
Issues Coordinator

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-15-76

Mayer Stone--

I thought you might like to see a copy of the
speech I just delivered on foreign policy today in
Chicago.

Thank for your continued input!

All the best,
Steven Starr

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

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17

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-15-76

Ted Screener--

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

Thanks for your continued help.

All the best,
Steven Stark

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

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



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4 March, 1976

Eleanor Stiling
236 N. Pico St.
Fallbrook, Ca. 92028

Dear Ms. Stiling,

Thank you for your letter. I sincerely appreciate receiving ideas and suggestions from concerned people such as yourself. I am sending along my position papers education and housing.

I hope you won't hesitate to write again if you have any further suggestions.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

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



17

AMERICA WILL WE HAVE EXTRA FAMILIES, always extra houses. So NEVER

*Eleanor Stiling
Fallbrook, Ca. 24 S. Stearns
236 N. Pico St.*

Campa
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The money we donate can never match the Nixon-Ford campaign chest - but you must win this campaign.

FOR MORE PEOPLE POWER

By Eleanor Stiling

Issues

Our government gives huge sums to communal enterprise: to government bureaus and to corporations. This has made communal enterprise, Organization, our only first class citizen. Americans are seeking means to gain representation of their interests in elected government, and in their unelected most personal government: OUR ECONOMY. To be a government by the People, we must offer each citizen the possibility of control of his own means of production; possibility of making a living without offering one's self to an Organization. Power for the human in our economy is the key to his having power in our government. The individual must make a profit, over his living. Let's We the People test our strength in a common effort: As individual citizens demand now, of every representative, legislation to implement the following: The airwaves rightly belong to We the People. Let's insist on having two radio stations and two TV stations in every community, open all hours free for use of any speaker with 100 friends that believe he has an idea for enhancing the power of the human citizen in our economy or government - whether speaking as a candidate for office or not. Let's make our primary election slates from these - and demote the campaign chest. Free speech is being able to use the means of being heard. Insist that government slim, then stop subsidies to corporations and bureaus - as necessary to bring communal enterprise to a non-profit situation in our economy. And foster these infant industries: From our national treasury lend interest-free funds to any citizen 18 years of age or older to enhance his chosen training; or to any citizen who has a skill, to begin that business, if its product need not be standard from coast to coast. And to lend to any citizen 18 or over interest-free funds to buy each an existing home; or to buy the land, labor, and materials to make each his own home - - on downpayment of $\frac{1}{2}$ his estimated monthly salary. If communal enterprise cannot make a profit, these funds will be lent so that one does not use them to harness another. A Local Board of civil service origin can accept the home of a moving owner, promptly issue his equity check to be the downpayment on his next home. Left homes, kept to a standard by the Local Board, will form a Bank of Houses in each community. So NEVER AGAIN IN AMERICA WILL WE HAVE EXTRA FAMILIES, always extra houses.

Eleanor Stiling
Fallbrook, Ca. 24 S. Stearns Ave.
236 N. Pico St. 92028

Going to see our daughter in Virginia,
I've scattered these papers from the Pacific to
the Atlantic - for 3 years, received favorable
response.

J. A.

May 19, 1976

Dear Jan Still,

Thanks for your letter. Enclosed is a booklet outlining Governor Carter's stand on many issues of importance. I hope this is of use. I believe our broad based appeal and our success is due to the candidate himself. His personal honesty and ability, along with the promise of a responsive government that will work, has gained him the support of many Americans.

Please don't hesitate to write if you need any further information. Our office in Atlanta is always open.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III

Ms. Jan Still
Callaway Garden Apts. R-11
Athens, Ga. 30601

April 3,

Sirs,

In addition to my strong support of Jimmy Carter I now find myself a student of political science conducting a research on his campaign strategy and organization structure for a class project.

With this in mind I was hoping you could see your way to send me some information on your candidate's stand on certain issues such as the economy, foreign policy, and defense spending, etc. I am also interested in how you have utilized the media to reach the public and how you have gained your wide-based support. In relation to your campaign's organization and what part you feel it has played in your candidate's success.

I am in the process of reading "Why Not the Best," and feel that this book plus the requested information would yield a complete and comprehensive look at the Carter phenomenon.

As a final stage in my research project, I would like to arrange a time convenient to you in the future when I might drive up to Atlanta to speak with someone in your organization on your campaign strategy.

I know you are busy, but I would appreciate your time, cooperation, and above all response to my inquiry.

Sincerely,

Jan Still

Jan Still
Callaway Garden Apts. R-11
Athens, Georgia 30601



ISSUED

The Jimmy Carter Campaign Headquarters

P.O. Box 1976

Atlanta, Georgia

30301



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

15 January, 1976

Hon. Harvey Sloane
Office of the Mayor
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mayor Sloane,

The Governor has asked me to thank you for your kind letter. The information you requested is in the mail and I trust you will receive it shortly. Please don't hesitate to write if you need any further information or you haven't received our first mailing. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III
Issues Section

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



HARVEY I. SLOANE M.D.
MAYOR

City of Louisville Kentucky

Office of the Mayor
January 7, 1976

RC
ON THE WAY
1/14

Governor Jimmy Carter
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
1795 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

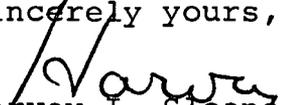
Dear Governor Carter:

With the primaries approaching and as you head down the home stretch in your bid for the Democratic Presidential Nomination, I would like very much to receive your thoughts with regard to the critical issues facing our country. Recognizing that individual perceptions play a major part in what constitutes these priorities, I would break them into the categories of Foreign Policy, including the defense budget, detente, international economic considerations, covert operations abroad, and our position with regard to international organizations, such as the U.N.; Energy Concerns, including the whole question of natural resource conservation and development; Domestic Complexities, with particular attention to the needs of the cities, health-education-and welfare priorities, national health insurance, and the whole question of the economy, including tax reform and incentives; and the question of Federalism vs. Central Control, including revenue sharing and direct federal aid to the cities and local governments.

I enjoyed very much and appreciated your recent participation in the Democratic Forum here in Louisville.

I am thanking you in advance for your kind assistance in providing your positions on these concerns.

Sincerely yours,


Harvey I. Sloane
Mayor of Louisville

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western union Mailgram



STEFFEN

▶ JIMMY CARTER
PLAINS GA 31730

NA
cc: Issues
Press
Rosalynn Carter
talked with him

WRONG TACTIC, NO APOLOGY NECESSARY FOR ETHNIC REMARK. WHAT'S WRONG WITH BEING BLACK, IRISH, RUSSIAN OR OF GERMAN DESCENT OR DUKES MIXTURE AS LONG AS WE ARE GOOD AMERICANS

POLISH AMERICAN AND PROUD OF IT
R XAVIER STEFFEN
2940 LYNNHAVEN DR
VIRGINIA BEACH VA 23451
PHONE 3044316275

1914 EST

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Bronx	962 7111
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FROM TELEX 6161

FROM TWX 910 420 1212



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8 January, 1976

Mayor Harvey Sloane
Rm. 101 City Hall
601 W. Jefferson Ave.
Louisville, KY 40202

Dear Mr. Sloane,

As you requested, I am sending along Gov. Carter's position papers on issues of special interest to cities. If you have any questions or would like any further information, I hope you won't hesitate to call or write me again.

In case you don't have it already, I am enclosing a transcript of Gov. Carter's talk before the Issues Conference. As well as Gov. Carter's stands on foreign policy issues, it also contains an extended statement on busing beginning on page 7.

We appreciate your interest.

Oliver Miller
Asst. to the Issues
Coordinator

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

March 24, 1976

James H. Smith, M.D.
7 Professional Court
Rome, Georgia 30161

Dear Doctor Smith:

Thank you for your letter. I favor a comprehensive mandatory form of National Health Insurance with minimum or no deductibles or coinsurance. I will, of course, be open to suggestions from experts in the field.

I favor national registration of handguns, a ban on the sale of cheap hand guns, and prohibition of ownership by anyone convicted of a crime involving a gun, and by those not mentally competent.

Enclosed please find my statement on homeowners interest deductions.

If you need anything further, please don't hesitate to write. I appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

JAMES H. SMITH. M. D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE
7 PROFESSIONAL COURT
ROME, GEORGIA

OFFICE TELEPHONE
234-7512

March 4, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
Plains, Georgia

Dear Jimmy,

I would like to congratulate you on the success of your campaign, especially the big win that you had in New Hampshire.

Jimmy, I am concerned about your reported position on National Health Insurance. Since you are the front runner in the Democratic Presidential Race, your opponents are attributing many things to you.

My medical colleagues have questioned me many times about your position on National Health Insurance.

I would appreciate hearing your position concerning this subject, as this is of great concern to me.

I think England has proven to the world that a National Health Insurance Program has neither helped the people or improved the delivery of health care.

I certainly hope you will be receptive to the thoughts of organized medicine when it comes to the delivery of health care to the American people.

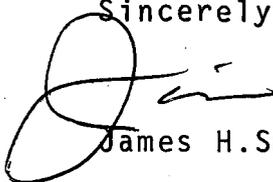
The statement attributed to you about eliminating the interest on mortgage payments has caused alot of adverse reaction. Jimmy, this is about the only deductible interest that the average working man has.

Last, but not least, is your position on gun control or gun registration.

Jimmy, I wish you well in your bid for President and I will do what I can for you.

With warm wishes,

Sincerely,



James H. Smith, M.D.

JHS/db



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

30 January, 1976

David Schulson
1360 Ocean Pkwy.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11320

Dear Mr. Schulson,

Thank you for your letter. I have enclosed the signatures and photograph you requested.

I do not favor the Federal Government interjecting itself between city and state. This sets an uncontrollable precedent and perpetuates unsound fiscal management.

After corrective action has been taken by the city and state to insure a ballanced budget and the fiscal soundness of bonds issued, I would then favor the Federal Government guaranteeing the fiscal integrity of the state. The Federal and State Governments should pay all welfare costs. New York City should not have to bear the cost of welfare.

Thank you for your interest. Please don't hesitate to write me anytime.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

Mr. Carter,

I am a teacher in N.Y.C. My students and I feel that you are the perfect choice to run on the same ticket with Hubert Humphrey. What do you feel your role would be in relation to New York City, a brief note would be greatly appreciated. Can you also sign the enclosed cards and send an autographed picture for the classes scrapbook.

Thank you,
Sincerely,
David Schulson
1360 Ocean Parkway,
Brooklyn N.Y. 11320

10#
W. J. Goodfriend
N.Y.
teachers



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

JAN. 30 1976

DEAR ANN SEABOLT,

ENCLOSED IS THE INFORMATION
YOU REQUESTED. PLEASE LET US
KNOW IF YOU NEED MORE.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT
ISSUES

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

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

' n ny Cc 'te '
Presidential Campaign
P.O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Mr. David P. Samson, Jr.
Henson's Landing
Port Tobacco
Maryland 20677



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The Governor has referred your letter of February 23rd, in which you offer your assistance

Anything you could do would be greatly appreciated. We need criticisms on positions, suggestions for strategy, or information on any subject you may know about.

Thanks again for your kind offer. I'm sure we'll be in touch.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot, III
Issues Staff

CC:cal

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.



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DAVID P. SAMSON, JR.
HENSON'S LANDING
PORT TOBACCO
MARYLAND 20677

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#27

Issued

Monday 23 February 1976

TH

James E. Carter, Jr., Esq.
1 Woodland Dr.
Plains
Georgia 31780

Dear Governor:

Altho I am a registered Republican, this is my second contribution to your campaign. I send this on the eve of your test in New Hampshire, confident not only of your success in N. H., but also in your success all the rest of the way.

In an earlier letter, I mentioned that I'd be delighted to work on your behalf. I am a good writer, and would welcome an opportunity to bounce ideas, prepare proposed position papers, and contribute new and original thinking.

This is a year of great opportunity for a new breath in Washington, a chance to cleanse the stables, and a very crying need for young, new, original, creative leadership.

By the way, as a former Annapolis resident, you surely know something of this lovely area; I live on the river here, with swans and geese out front. Maybe someday you might have a chance to visit, when the pressures on your time may lessen somewhat.

With every good wish, and personal hopes that I can be helpful to your campaign,

Respectfully,


David P. Samson, Jr.

(wife Katherine D.)

Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

28 February 1976

To David Samson, Jr.

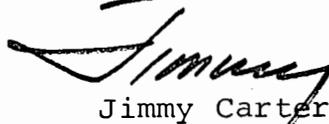
I am glad to hear from you again, and I deeply appreciate your additional contribution. The campaign is going well, thanks to good friends like you.

I also appreciate your offer to help, and I will remind my issues staff and our Washington office that you are available.

I hope to have the opportunity to visit you someday; I'll help you feed the swans and geese.

I will do my best to deserve your confidence.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC/mw

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

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Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

JAN. 21, 1976

DEAR MR. SCHOONMAKER,

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND COPIES OF
GOV. CARTER'S STAND ON THE ISSUES.

PLEASE DON'T HESITATE TO WRITE
IF YOU NEED FURTHER INFORMATION.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORT.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT III

ISSUES SECTION

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. 

2090 Royall Drive
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
January 16, 1976

Carter Campaign Committee - Issues

Dear Mr. Stark,

The pot is beginning to boil here, however slowly. I am part of the steering committee for the Jimmy Carter Campaign in the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina. I am specifically in charge of a speaker's bureau for Carter, and in organizing information on the issues.

I need all the information about Carter's stand of the issues that you can send me. I have the N.Y. Times article (Dec. 14) by Patrick Anderson. If you have specific policy papers on farm policy and economy, that would be important for this area. It is mainly rural outside of Winston Salem (tobacco and textiles) with plenty of farmers.

We have a good committee with plenty of volunteers to speak for Jimmy, but we need the information - the more specific the information, the better. Unfortunately, busing is an issue here because Winston-Salem has a court imposed plan, and we need Carter's stand on that.

* A suggestion for Florida, take the information from the Jan. 11, 1976 New York Times Magazine section 6 article (over)

by J. Wooden
on Wallace about the result of Wallace Governorship in Alabama
and put it alongside Carter's record in Georgia in a newspaper ad.

This head to head comparison - similar to the
type we see in advertising today where one doesn't say Brand X, one
says Ford or VW or etc. - of two chief executives of Southern
States would show up Wallace for what he has been - a
poor chief executive.

If you can't send the issue data to me
right away, let me know when it might come. It
will help me in my planning.

Our committee chairman for the 5th Dist.
here in N.C. is Ted Kaplan.

My best wishes for success for Carter in Iowa, Florida,
& all the rest. God, what a host of hurdles!

Sincerely

Don Schoonmaker

Jimmy

April 15, 1976

Ms. Vivienne E. Sane
105 Meridian Street
Rutherfordton, N.C. 28139

Dear Ms. Sane:

Thank you for your letter of March 16, with its kind words of support. Thank you for the clippings, too. I found them most interesting.

If you have time to spare in volunteer work on my campaign, you might contact one of my committees in North Carolina:

N.C. Committee for Jimmy Carter
517 Hillsboro Street
Post Office Box 26335
Raleigh, N.C. 27611
(919) 821-4761

Post Office Box 4376
Charlotte Town Mall
Charlotte, N.C. 28204
(704) 332-1129

Anything you could do would be greatly appreciated.

Again, thanks for the informative clippings and for your support. Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further comments.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

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



March 16, 1976

The Hon. Jimmy Carter
Headquarters for President
Atlanta, Georgia

Shipping
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Dear Mr. Carter:

I have compiled the enclosed information and would
like to have ^{it} sent all over the Country as a
package deal myself but do not have the funds.
If it could be covered (as many copies as possible)
and I had money for envelopes, postage, etc., I
would gladly type all envelopes and mail it
myself, as I'm sure you have those in your
organization who could do so if you felt any
of this material of value. I'm working and talking
to everyone I see to help you get elected and
the Chairman of Rutledge County, Mr. Owens, said
he had decided to vote for you - everyone costs.
I think even the Republicans would think twice
if they could see even a portion of what has
transpired in Washington under this Administration -
The Public sees it at a glance and reads the
papers and then too many forget.

2/ I remember you well when I started one session
at the Legislative Council here in Atlanta. Mr.
Owens didn't have your address then but feel sure
you will receive this. If I can be of any
assistance, I will be glad to work night and
day on this. I returned to Charlotte and recently
had to move to Rutherfordton to care for my Mother.
Mr. Frank Edwards, an other with whom I worked,
will give me a reference as to my ability and
sincere wishes to do what I can for you and the
Democratic party. My typing speed is from 100
to 120 words per minute and I wish I could
use this talent to send out whatever information
I could to everyone I could to remove this
Corruptness in Government, and I believe and
know you are the man who should do it.

Sincerely,

Vivienne C. Lane

105 Meridian Street

Rutherfordton, N.C. 28139