

**Correspondence – S [2]**

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# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

February 21, 1976

Dan Sewell  
c/o THE POST  
Ohio University  
Baker Center  
Athens, Ohio 45701

Dear Mr. Sewell:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter requesting an interview with Governor Carter.

Unfortunately, Governor Carter's time has become very limited and he will not be able to hold the telephone interview. Please send a questionnaire to our issues coordinator, Steve Stark, who will be able to provide you with all of the information you might need.

Sincerely

Joseph L. Powell  
News Secretary

*cc: Steve*

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

# THE POST

DAILY NEWSPAPER AT OHIO UNIVERSITY

BAKER CENTER  
ATHENS, OHIO 45701  
(614) 594-4367

~~BETTY  
W.~~

SUSAN DEFORD  
EDITOR

Dec. 23, 1975

Hamilton Jordan  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I am currently working on a series of articles about the 1976 presidential candidates. The series will appear in The Post (circ. 17,000) and The Middletown (Oh) Journal (circ. 40,000).

If possible, I would like to set up a telephone interview with Mr. Carter; or at least send him a questionnaire which he could answer and return to me.

The questions will cover a wide range of foreign and domestic issues, and his campaign strategy.

Please call or write me at the above address as soon as possible to set up an appointment.

Thank you,

Dan Sewell

*with my 40 articles  
traveling to 10 states  
covering all primaries*



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

3 February, 1976

Dear Ms. Smith,

Thank you for your interest in Gov. Carter's Campaign. The following is Gov. Carter's position on deregulation of natural gas:

"I support the overwhelming position of the National Governor's Conference to limit deregulation of natural gas to that small portion (less than 5%) of production not under existing contracts. This deregulation should not exceed five years."

I hope you won't hesitate to call or write me if you have any further questions.

Yours,

*Oliver Miller*

Oliver Miller  
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.



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

10 February, 1976

Dear Mrs. Smith,

Thank you for your letter. Enclosed is a copy of the Governor's statement on busing.

Jimmy Carter attended the public schools while growing up in Plains, Georgia. His three older children also attended integrated public schools in Plains. While he was Governor, his youngest daughter, Amy, attended an integrated public school in Atlanta. She is now in school in Plains. Over half of her class is black.

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

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.

2/4

6416 Rutland

Detroit, Mich.

Jan. 19, 1967

Dear Mr. Carter,

It is a shame in a city like Detroit which is racially balanced in most schools, that forced busing begins & people black & white don't want it, right now everyone here sitting on time bomb.

We are being told to shut up who oppose busing called radicals.

Your printed message sounds great on paper, and you may promise to do something on this emotional issue but our Governor promised before last election verabably and on paper but changed his mind after election —

Don't you men in politics realize this is why people turning to Wallace.

In our Jr High near by every day a child jumped and beaten inside & outside school, if you don't believe me have some one check it out Ruddenman Jr. High.

Our 14 yr. old attacked <sup>in</sup> Dec. by 10,  
Dessie Blaynek daughter by 2 then  
15 joined in, yesterday another girl  
attacked, every day, every day.  
Principal tries hard, busy attending  
meetings on re-organization, teachers  
hit every day - Its picking sir -  
parents afraid now - let alone  
busing - No supplies or books  
in Oils schools lost 2 weeks  
Children in schools learning nothing  
talking about busing

Can't Wrong out these figures  
of racial balance, No man who  
doesn't have children in public  
schools should be allowed to  
speak about public schools or  
judge on 10 years ago racial  
figures, I wouldn't balance my  
budget this year on figures of  
ten years ago

No one really cares about  
safety of our children now in  
public schools or their education  
no one can learn if they are  
afraid -  
Business per say isn't why

people angry, it's the lies and  
the way it's being done.

NAACP doesn't speak for all  
people. How dare they speak for me.  
You, as every other politician  
I has said — you care, you  
will do something damn it  
do it now.

Do your children go to public  
school & where? is it  
integrated? Bet you won't  
answer above questions.

Gettys Parnoid,  
Mrs. Smith

education in Constitution  
not mixing races  
anywhere in Constitution.

~~Jimmy~~

Jimmy went to public school  
It was integrated not integrated  
Black teacher white children all went & go to public  
principal (Amy) → integrated school in Plain & Atlanta

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-30-76

To Arthur Schlesinger - -

Enclosed is a copy of the speech I will deliver on the Woodstock Thursday, as well as a recent positive paper on the cities.

We could use your help!

Steve Stal

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.



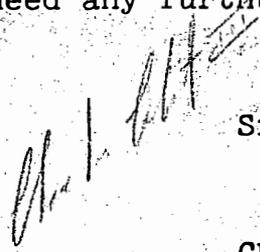
February 16, 1976

Mr. Schwartz  
1125 Davis H.  
Evanston, Il. 60201

Dear Mr. Shhwartz:

Thank you for your note. Enclosed is a complete packet of Govener Carters statements on the issues that face our nation today.

I hope this anawers your questions. Please let me know if you need any furthur information.

  
Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III

CC/al

enclosures

SRS  
1125 DAVIS ST  
EVANSTON, IL 60201



John Witherspoon



Patriot

U.S. Postage 9¢

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

Please send me copies of your position papers on the following issues ~~with~~ and any others which you consider to be pertinent to the '76 Presidential election

1. federal judicial reform
2. education
3. bussing
4. gov't budgeting
5. agriculture
6. oil shortage
7. gov't secrecy
8. gun control
9. defense
10. the mideast situation, &
11. the economy
12. US inter-vention in foreign countries
13. FBI/CIA reform

Also, please include a biography.

Send to:

STUART R. SCHWARTZ  
1125 DAVIS #  
EVANSTON, IL 60201

Thank you.

7/2/74

**n ny Cc 'te'**  
**esidential Campaign**  
**. Box 1976**  
**lanta, Georgia 30301**

ALL FOREIGN POLICY  
MATERIAL

FIRST CLASS

DANA SCHMIDT  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MON.  
910 16<sup>TH</sup> ST., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

20006

FIRST CLASS



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

April 14, 1976

Rabbi Schonfeld  
Young Israel of Key Gardens Hills  
150th St. & 70th Rd.  
Flushing 67, N. Y.

Dear Rabbi Schonfeld,

Thank you for your letter. I am sending along a copy of my speech on the Middle East for your use.

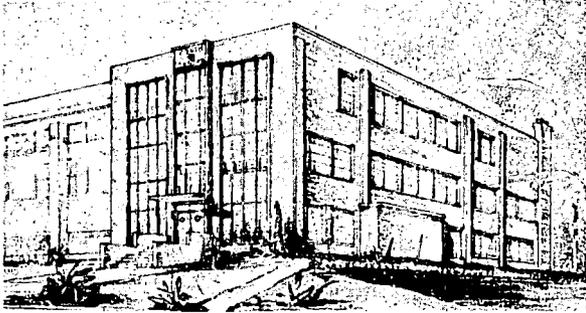
With its vast population in deep poverty, Egypt needs housing and health care far more than offensive weapons. There are far better ways for the United States to show its friendship than by loading Egypt with instruments of death. It would not be wise to supply weapons at this time.

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

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

# Young Israel of Kew Gardens Hills



150th STREET & 70th ROAD, FLUSHING 67, NEW YORK

Telephones: { BOulevard 1-9723  
                  { BOulevard 1-9761



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Rabbi

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Sidney Lopchinsky  
Milton Nordlicht  
Abe Olshan  
Avrom Reichman  
Alvin Silver  
Rabbi Avi Zablocki

Jimmy Carter  
Suite 307  
730 5th Ave.  
New York, N. Y. 10019

Dear Mr. Carter:

About a year ago you addressed a gathering in my synagogue in behalf of Israel. We remember your positive and important statements at the time.

In view of your present candidacy for the nomination by the Democratic Party it would be most helpful if we could get a clearer understanding of your own position regarding the problems of the Middle East specifically with regard to the following points.

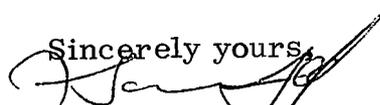
1. The right of the Jews to settle within the historic biblical boundaries of the land of Israel which includes the West Bank. A

2. Egypt is receiving arms from France, Britain, Italy and is still receiving them from the Soviet Union. Why should United States become a supplier of arms to the enemies of Israel whether they be Egypt, Jordan or Saudi Arabia? A

3. The PLO has as its avowed aim the destruction of Israel. Why should Israel negotiate with a group that intends to annihilate it?

Your comments on these points would be greatly appreciated and I would be most happy to give them the most wide exposure within our community.

Sincerely yours,

  
Rabbi Fabian Schonfeld

FS:ph

April 8, 1976

We need more complete  
Answers and "info" to

The below questions  
marked. Could you send info  
back to me. Thank you

N.Y. Carter  
+ Leahy's

# NEW YORK CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR JIMMY CARTER

Suite 307, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019

212/757-3010

## Chairpersons

Margaret Costanza  
William J. vanden Heuvel

## Campaign Director

Bartle Bull

## Deputy Director

Howard Teich

AL 12

Issues Office - Atlanta

Could you please give further information  
to questions noted in enclosed letter

If you want to answer letter that is alright -

Otherwise, please send information back

to us. Thanks

Theresa Michels

Issues Dept - N.Y. Headquarters

February 19, 1976

Mr. Ralph M. Sanford  
1104 Eleanor Avenue  
Goldsboro, North Carolina 27530

Dear Mr. Sanford;

Thank you for your letter. I am sending along several position papers outlining my stand on many of the issues facing our nation today. I hope they help answer your questions.

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

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Enclosures  
srw

recd 1/7/75

1104 ELEANOR AVE.  
GOLDSBORO, N.C. 27530  
DECEMBER 28, 1975

GOV. JIMMY CARTER  
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR SIR:

RECENTLY ON CBS YOU STATED THAT THE WAY TO BEAT INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY WAS FULL EMPLOYMENT. THEN YOU STATED, THE WAY TO ACHIEVE FULL EMPLOYMENT WAS TO ESTABLISH DEPRESSION TYPE AGENCIES SUCH AS WPA, CCC, ETC. I FAIL TO UNDERSTAND THIS LOGIC. IF YOUR INTENTION IS TO DECREASE THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES, THEN YOUR METHOD SEEMS TO BE A MERE TRANSFER OF EXPENSES AND FAILS TO DECREASE GOVERNMENT SPENDING.

I FEEL THAT WE NEED TO GET THE OLD MEN OUT OF CONGRESS WHO STILL GUIDE OUR COUNTRY ALONG THE ROOSEVELT IDEAS OF DEFICIT SPENDING AND CONTROL THE SEVENTIES AND EIGHTIES WITH GOOD,

LOGICAL SENSE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION, I  
AM TRYING TO FORMULATE MY PATH OF  
SUPPORT FOR 1976. I LIKE MOST OF YOUR  
IDEAS, BUT NOT ALL. I WOULD APPRECIATE  
ANY INFORMATION YOU HAVE ON YOUR IDEAS  
FOR BECOMING PRESIDENT.

SINCERELY,

Ralph M. Sanford

February 16, 1976

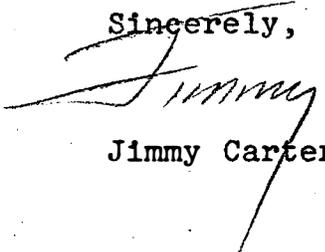
Mr. Henry K. Sweeney  
727 Richmond Avenue  
Silver Springs, Md. 20910

Dear Mr. Sweeney:

Thank you for your letter. I sincerely appreciate receiving the ideas and suggestions of knowledgeable people such as yourself. Please don't hesitate to write me again if you have any further suggestions.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC/al

tration of world evil, of hatred for humanity is taking place, and it is fully determined to destroy your society. Must you wait until it comes with a crowbar to break through your borders?

**No More Shovels!** We in the Soviet Union are born slaves. You were born free. Why then do you help our slaveowners? When they bury us in the ground alive, please do not send them shovels. Please do not send them the most modern earth-moving equipment.

The existence of our slaveowners from beginning to end depends upon Western economic assistance. What they need from you is absolutely indispensable. The Soviet economy has an extremely low level of efficiency. What is done here by a few people, by a few machines, in our country takes tremendous crowds of workers and enormous masses of materials. Therefore, the Soviet economy cannot deal with every problem at once: war, space, heavy industry, light industry, and at the same time feed and clothe its people. The forces of the entire Soviet economy are concentrated on war, where you won't be helping them. But everything that is necessary to feed the people, or for other types of industry, they get from you. You are helping the Soviet police state.

Our country is taking your assistance, but in the schools they teach and in the newspapers they write, "Look at the Western world, it's beginning to rot. Capitalism is breath-

ing its last. It's already dead. And our socialist economy has demonstrated once and for all the triumph of communism." I think that we should at last permit this socialist economy to prove its superiority. Let's allow it to show that it is advanced, that it is omnipotent, that it has overtaken you. Let us not interfere with it. Let us stop selling to it and giving it loans. Let it stand on its own feet for 10 or 15 years. Then we will see what it looks like.

I can tell you what it will look like. It will have to reduce its military preparations. It will have to abandon the useless space effort, and it will have to feed and clothe its own people. And the system will be forced to relax.

The Cold War—the war of hatred—is still going on, but only on the communist side. What is the Cold War? It's a war of abuse. They trade with you, they sign agreements and treaties, but they still abuse you, they still curse you. In the depths of the Soviet Union, the Cold War has never stopped for one second. They never call you anything but "American imperialists." Do I call upon you to return to the Cold War? By no means, Lord forbid! What for? The only thing I'm asking you to do is to stop helping the Soviet economy.

In ancient times, trade began with the meeting of two persons who would show each other that they were unarmed. As a sign of this each extended an open hand. This was the beginning of the handclasp. To-

day's word "détente" means a relaxation of tension. But I would say that what we need is rather this image of the open hand.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States should be such that there would be no deceit in the question of armaments, that there would be no concentration camps, no psychiatric wards for healthy people. Relations should be such that there would be an end to the incessant ideological warfare waged against you and that an ad-

dress such as mine today would in no way be an exception. People would be able to come to you from the Soviet Union and from other communist countries and tell you the truth about what is going on. This would be, I say, a period in which we would truly be able to present "open hands" to each other.

Reprints of this article are available. Prices, postpaid to one address: 10-75¢; 50-\$2.50; 100-\$4; 500-\$15.00; 1000-\$25. Address Reprint Editor, Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570

A  
Reader's Digest  
REPRINT

## Wake Up! Wake Up!

*The most famous living Russian author issues a warning to the people—and the government—of the United States*

*In two extraordinary speeches delivered last summer—the first in Washington on June 30, the second in New York on July 9—Nobel Prize-winner Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn challenged the United States to reconsider the wisdom of the policy of détente. Delivered under the auspices of the AFL-CIO, the addresses were noteworthy not only because of their somber and uncompromising clarity, but because of the commanding credentials of the speaker: Solzhenitsyn is both the greatest Russian novelist of this century ("One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," "The First Circle," "August 1914") and the world's most eloquent former political prisoner ("The Gulag Archipelago" is his searing account of the Soviet penal system).*

*In October, The Reader's Digest published a condensation of Solzhenitsyn's first speech ("No More Concessions!"). Here is the second, an outspoken warning to the West that is as disturbing as it is persuasive.*

By  
ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN

**I**S IT POSSIBLE to transmit the experience of those who have suffered to those who have yet to suffer? Can one part of humanity learn from the bitter experience of

another? Is it possible to warn someone of danger?

How many witnesses have been sent to the West in the last 60 years? How many millions of persons? You know who they are: if not by their spiritual disorientation, their grief,

then by their accents, by their external appearance. Waves of immigrants, coming from different countries, have warned you of what is happening. But your proud skyscrapers point to the sky and say: It will never happen here. It's not possible here.

It can happen. It is possible. As a Russian proverb says: "When it happens to you, you'll know it's true."

Do we have to wait until the knife is at our throats? Isn't it possible to assess the menace that threatens to swallow the whole world? I was swallowed myself. I have been in the red burning belly of the dragon. He wasn't able to digest me. He threw me up. I come to you as a witness to what it's like there.

Communism has been writing about itself in the most open way for 125 years. It is perfectly amazing. The whole world can read but somehow no one wants to understand what communism is. Communism is as crude an attempt to explain society and the individual as if a surgeon were to perform his delicate operations with a meat-ax. All that is subtle in human psychology and the structure of society (which is even more delicate) is reduced to crude economic processes. This whole created being—man—is reduced to matter.

Communism has never concealed the fact that it rejects all absolute concepts of morality. It scoffs at "good" and "evil" as indisputable categories. Communism considers morality to be relative. Depending upon circum-

stances, any act, including the killing of thousands, could be good or bad. It all depends upon class ideology, defined by a handful of people. In this respect, communism has been most successful. Many people are carried away by this idea today. It is considered rather awkward to use seriously such words as "good" and "evil." But if we are to be deprived of these concepts, what will be left? We will decline to the status of animals.

**Freedom's Tax.** But what is amazing is that, apart from all the books, communism has offered a multitude of examples for modern man to see. The tanks have rumbled through Budapest and into Czechoslovakia. Communists have erected the Berlin Wall. For 14 years people have been machine-gunned there. Has the wall convinced anyone? No. We'll never have a wall like that. And the tanks in Budapest and Prague, they won't come here either. In the communist countries they have a system of forced treatment in insane asylums. Three times a day the doctors make rounds and inject substances into people's arms that destroy their brains. Pay no attention to it. We'll continue to live in peace and quiet here.

What's worst in the communist system is its unity, its cohesion. All the seeming differences among the communist parties of the world are imaginary. All are united on one point: *your social order must be destroyed.*

All of the communist parties, upon

achieving power, have become completely merciless. But at the stage before they achieve power, they adopt disguises. Sometimes we hear words such as "popular front" or "dialogue with Christianity." *Communists* have a dialogue with Christianity? In the Soviet Union this dialogue was a simple matter: they used machine guns. And last August, in Portugal, unarmed Catholics were fired upon by the communists. This is dialogue? And when the French and the Italian communists say that they are going to have a dialogue, let them only achieve power and we shall see what this dialogue will look like.

As long as in the Soviet Union, in China and in other communist countries there is no limit to the use of violence, how can you consider yourselves secure or at peace? I understand that you love freedom, but in our crowded world you have to pay a tax for freedom. You cannot love freedom just for yourselves and quietly agree to a situation where the majority of humanity is being subjected to violence and oppression.

The communist ideology is to destroy your society. This has been their aim for 125 years and has never changed; only the methods have changed. When there is détente, peaceful coexistence and trade, they will still insist: The ideological war must continue! And what is ideological war? It is a focus of hatred, a continued repetition of the oath to destroy the Western world.

I understand, it's only human that

persons living in prosperity have difficulty understanding the necessity of taking steps—here and now—to defend themselves. When your statesmen sign a treaty with the Soviet Union or China, you want to believe that it will be carried out. But the Poles who signed a treaty in Riga in 1921 with the communists also wanted to believe that the treaty would be carried out; they were stabbed in the back. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania signed treaties of friendship with the Soviet Union and wanted to believe that they would be carried out; these countries were swallowed.

And those who sign treaties with you now, at the same time give orders for sane and innocent people to be confined in mental hospitals and prisons. Why should they be different? Do they have any love for you? Why should they act honorably toward you while they crush their own people? The advocates of détente have never explained this.

You want to believe, and you cut down on your armies. You cut down on your research. You eliminated the Institute for the Study of the Soviet Union—the last genuine institute which actually could study Soviet society—because there wasn't enough money to support it. But the Soviet Union is studying you. They follow what's going on in your institutions. They visit Congressional committees; they study everything.

**Nuclear Checkmate.** The principal argument of the advocates of détente is that détente is necessary to

avoid nuclear war. But I think I can set your minds at ease: there will not be any nuclear war. Why should there be a nuclear war if for the last 30 years the communists have been breaking off as much of the West as they wanted, piece after piece? In 1975 alone, three countries in Indochina were broken off.

You have theoreticians who say: "The United States has enough nuclear weapons to destroy the other half of the world. Why should we need more?" Let the American nuclear specialists reason this way if they want, but the leaders of the Soviet Union think differently. In the SALT talks, your opponent is continually deceiving you. Either he is testing radar in a way which is forbidden by the agreement; or he is violating the limitations on the dimensions of missiles; or he is violating the conditions on multiple warheads.

Once there was no comparison between the strength of the U.S.S.R. and yours. Now theirs is becoming superior to yours. Soon the ratio will be 2 to 1. Then 5 to 1. With such a nuclear superiority it will be possible to block the use of your weapons, and on some unlucky morning they will declare: "Attention. We're marching our troops to Europe and, if you make a move, we will annihilate you." And this ratio of 2 to 1 or 5 to 1 will have its effect. You will not make a move.

**A World of Crisis.** In addition to the grave political situation in the world today, we are approaching a

major turning point in history. I can compare it only with the turning point from the Middle Ages to the modern era, a shift of civilizations. It is the sort of turning point at which the hierarchy of values to which we have been dedicated all our lives is starting to waver, and may collapse.

These two crises—the political and spiritual—are occurring simultaneously. It is our generation that will have to confront them. The leadership of your country will have to bear a burden greater than ever before. Your leaders will need profound intuition, spiritual foresight, high qualities of mind and soul. May God grant that you will have at the helm personalities as great as those who created your country.

Those men never lost sight of their moral bearings. They did not laugh at the absolute nature of the concepts of "good" and "evil." Their policies were checked against a moral compass. They never said, "Let slavery reign next door, and we will enter into détente with this slavery so long as it doesn't come over to us."

I have traveled enough through your country to have become convinced that the American heartland is healthy, strong, and broad in its outlook. And when one sees your free and independent life, all the dangers which I talk about indeed seem imaginary; in your wide-open spaces, even I get infected. But this carefree life cannot continue in your country or in ours. A concen-

January 21, 1976

*NA*

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

Dear Governor Carter:

We are not Georgian people, but we like your style. You seem to be a U.S.A. patriot. There aren't too many of them in government today. Even though the underground press in the Marxist states tell us that Marxism promises a division of the wealth and property---they deliver 5% rich and 95% poor, regimented prisoners in every Marxist state today ---many of our members of Congress, even some of our governors, are soft on Marxism.

But, according to most of the polls---over 75% of the U.S. voters are against Marxism and for FREE ENTERPRISE, and all of the other freedoms and rights.

We do want our various candidates for the White House to publish, by voice, or by press---their platform, in detail.

For example: Most of the voters-taxpayers-consumers are AGAINST excessive government spending, borrowing and inflation (city, county, state and federal governments); we are against mushrooming government bureaucracy---because we taxpayers-consumers have to pay every cent (with interest) the various governments spend---and 75% of us are taxpayers, and all of us are consumers (and over 60% of us are voters). We want to hear our favorite candidate say, "I'm against big governments ---city, county, state and federal."

We are against monopolies---government, union, free enterprise. We realize that certain utilities must be monopolies, and this saves the taxpayer-consumer---but, we know that most utilities CAN BE ADMINISTERED BY OUR FREE ENTERPRISE AND FUNDED BY STOCK-HOLDERS---not by the taxpayer, as in TVA, which has an unfair advantage of getting government loans for practically no interest-charge---and fuel at a much lower-cost than our private utilities can get fuel. Nevertheless, our free-enterprise utilities are more efficient and more economically<sup>operated</sup> for the taxpayer-consumer than government utilities.

This brings up: NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS, which we voters-consumers-taxpayers want to be administered by our free-enterprise utilities and our free-enterprise industries---because they are more economical and more efficient. We want our favorite candidate to be able to HONESTLY agree: "We need at least 1,000 nuclear-power-plants generating at least 1,000 mw's each, across the country, to give us economical electricity, economical hydrogen gas fuel and oxygen gas fuel---which will make us free and independent of foreign oil, gasoline and natural gas ---and will give us CLEAN AIR!"

We want our favorite candidate to agree: "We are going to work for a 200-MILE OFFSHORE LIMIT (at least) around the U.S.A. This will stop our enemies from monitoring our military installations; it will stop their dual-purpose-ships from sucking up our fish; it will protect our offshore resources."

On detente: "We agree with Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, "The free nations cantNOT supply the Marxist states with all of their consumer-goods and consumer-services---while the Marxists devote their entire economy to the arms-race, imperialism, world conquest---and for us to expect to stop them from taking us over and also our neighbors'."

We have an obligation to the world, as their leader, to make the Marxist states---feed, cloth and supply their own people with consumer-goods and consumer-services---or show the world that "Marxism is a parasitic political system---that feeds on free nations in order to survive."

We want our favorite candidate to honestly agree: "We should stop the Marxists from taking over Angola, Lebanon---or any other nation---we should stop them economically or otherwise from their territorial expansion, imperialism and world conquest." They are just as evil as Hitler and his Nazi Party. Their greed can be stopped---and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn has one of the best solutions. (See enclosure.)

We want a candidate who can honestly say, "All welfare recipients who CAN WORK---should be phased into job-training and into jobs with our FREE ENTERPRISE---and get them off the taxpayer-consumer's back." But, all who are POOR AND CAN NOT WORK, who are too old, too young, too sick (mentally or physically), or too retarded to work (and without sufficient income from any source)---should be supported by TAX-SUPPORTED-WELFARE.

We want a candidate who won't swing from far left to far right. One who will NOT balance and restrict HEW and turn around and spend EXCESSIVELY FOR DEFENSE. We need a strong military---but we should be able to honestly agree: "The U.S.A. should have a phase out of the UN and a phase in of an all allies, fight-to-win---but organized to keep-peace---ALLIED PEACE-KEEPING FORCE, made up of all of the FREE NATIONS, PARTLY FREE NATIONS ---and even some of the ANTI-MARXIST-NOT-FREE-NATIONS (for example: Chile, Taiwan). This will give us unity, power, strength to KEEP THE PEACE AND STOP TERRITORIAL EXPANSION BY THE MARXIST STATES." (See U.S. News & World Report, January 19, 1976, p. 24)

We want a candidate who will, "Stop revolving-door-justice. Work to protect the innocent also."

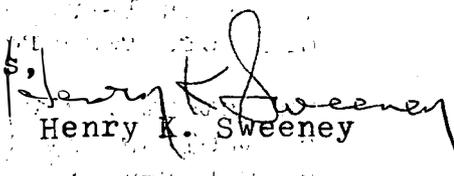
We want a candidate who will, "Stop the Social Security Scandal---the waste of over half a billion of our tax-dollars by inefficiency and lack of economy. We can and must phase all government insurance, health and retirement, back to free-economy (even though they must be guaranteed by government; and must be compulsory); phase all possible government enterprise---all unnecessary and transferable government enterprise---back to economical, efficient private, free enterprise."

This phasing of all unnecessary and transferable government enterprise back to free enterprise---will OPEN MILLIONS OF NEW JOBS FOR OUR UNEMPLOYED---and won't cost the taxpayer-consumer an arm and a leg--- AND WILL STOP INFLATION AND OUR DEPRESSION (or recession if you like).

Our judges and our police and our CIA and FBI---ARE FIGHTING CRIME AND CRIMINALS, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL---they need the support of our President and our Congress. Our favorite candidate for the White House would declare: "If I am elected---I will fight for LAW AND ORDER IN OUR LAND---AND FOR THE INNOCENT VICTIMS OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS."

With best regards for your success.

Sincerely yours,

  
Henry K. Sweeney

- Form letter sent w/  
enclosed info -

April 24, 1976

Route 1

Defiance, Ohio

43512

Jimmy Carter for President

1795 Peachtree Street

N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am a Senior at Fairview High School,  
Sherwood, Ohio. I will be voting in the  
up coming primaries. I would like  
to become more aware of your policies  
to have more knowledge in voting.

I am especially interested in knowing  
your opinion on abortion, capital  
punishment and the Equal Rights  
amendment which has not been passed  
yet. Thank-you.

Sincerely yours,

Gina Simonis

Israel Siev  
115-13 126th St  
S. Ozone Park,



Charles Thomson



Patriot

U.S. Postage 7¢

MR. JIMMY CARTER  
P.O. BOX 1976  
ATLANTA, GA.

30301

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Israel Siev".

Israel Siev  
115-13 126th Street  
S. Ozone Park, N.Y. 11420

2 December 1975

Dear Mr. Carter:

D

I have a few questions to ask you.

ML

Are you in favor of the death penalty?

Are you in favor of legalized abortion?

Do you believe that the U.S. has a moral obligation to feed nations that do not control their birth rates?



Israel Siev





# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

December 22, 1975

Dear Mr. Siev:

Thank you for your interest in my stand on the issues of the day.

My position on the death penalty was spelled out as Governor. It is retained for a few aggravated crimes like murder committed by an inmate serving a life sentence. The penalty must be assessed by a jury, and must be reviewed in each case by a three-judge panel of the State Supreme Court.

Since there has not been an execution since 1967 in the United States, it is good to realize that the death penalty means essentially ineligibility for parole consideration.

On the abortion question, I believe that abortion is an extremely personal and emotional issue. I and my wife have serious reservations about the practice. However, I do not believe that my holding a high office of public trust gives me the right to impose my personal preferences on others.

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

If you have more questions, please write me 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.



Steve -  
This man is  
President of Boston University

John R. Silber  
132 Carlton Street  
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

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

*Mean*

Dear Governor Carter:

Ever since I heard you speak in Boston last November at the luncheon sponsored by Bob Goldhammer, I have followed your campaign with great interest. Because you do not think in terms of slogans and cliches, your views are not easily labeled, and for this reason I note that the current NEWSWEEK has called your position "politically illegible." That you resist simpleminded and easily defined positions is entirely to your credit.

As I heard you speak last November, I was surprised to find an actual candidate for the presidency who so nearly embodied my own concerns over a wide spectrum of issues.

I enclose several offprints of speeches and articles over the last several years. It should be apparent from the passages I have marked why I have been supporting your candidacy. If there is any way I can be of more direct help to you in the days ahead, I hope you will let me know.

*mass desk*  
\*

I enclose a small check toward your campaign expenses.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*John R. Silber*  
John R. Silber

*done*  
\*

*not making any sense  
to me  
yet*

cc Mr. Robert F. Goldhammer  
Mr. Francis Meaney  
Mr. Steve Stark

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 10, 1976

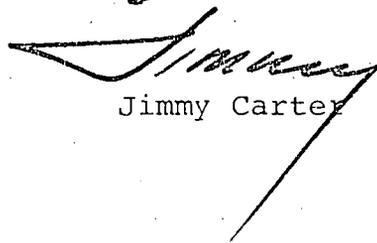
To John R. Silber

I deeply appreciate your kind words and your commitment to my candidacy. Your advice and active support will be extremely valuable to me.

I also appreciate your fine contribution and your sending the articles and copies of your speeches. Your ideas and opinions will be very helpful to me as I develop position papers on various issues, and I hope you will continue to send any materials that you think I might find interesting.

I will do my best to deserve your confidence.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC:mmc

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?

December 24, 1975

Dear Mr. Skaggs:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter. It did not arrive here until after Governor Carter had attended the Louisville issues convention.

I have enclosed a transcript of Governor Carter's remarks in Louisville when he was asked about busing. I hope it will answer your questions.

Please feel free to write again if you have any more inquiries.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark  
Issues Coordinator

November 17, 1975

Jimmy Carter  
Governor of Georgia  
State Capitol Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Carter:

I would like to take this opportunity, knowing that you are going to be in Louisville, Kentucky on Saturday, November 22, 1975, to invite you to march with us and/or to speak at our rally following the march that is being held in opposition of Forced Busing.

We think that you should know that Union Labor Against Busing is an organization of all unions in the Louisville area, representing some 60,000 members.

If you cannot participate, I would like a letter from you stating your position on the Forced Busing Issue.

Sincerely,

Charles Skaggs  
Secretary  
Union Labor Against Busing

CS/kh  
oeiue 741

Steve -  
This letter  
arrived after I  
was in Louisville -  
Will you answer?  
V.



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

18 February, 1976

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Slade,

Enclosed please find statements by Governor Carter on Viet Nam, Soviet Jewry, Troops Overseas, and Foreign Policy. I hope these answer any questions you might have. If you need anything else, please let me know. 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.

**Jimmy Carter**  
GOVERNOR



**Executive**  
**Atlanta**

I think I  
gave you some  
info from  
Sloane yesterday.

Tracie

(Here are letters  
re the info.)

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

2-29-76

To Harvey Sloane

I appreciate your letter & additional offer to help in evolving continuously more & more definitive statements on unemployment & urban problems. After reading your specific ideas, I can see the practical & workable approach which you've taken. Our opinions are basically compatible, on almost every issue.

I'm directing Stu Eisenstat to contact you directly so that you can help me actively in these important issue areas. In the process, please continue

**Jimmy Carter**  
Plains, Georgia 31780

to contact me directly  
at the above address  
with copies of your  
memoranda.

Again, thank you  
for your fine help.

Jimmy

cc Eisenstat

1401 S. 4<sup>th</sup> St  
Louisville, Ky. 40208

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

2-29-76

To Stu Eisenstat

Call Mayor Hawley  
Stoane of Louisville, Ky.,  
directly & see him as  
much as possible on  
issues involving health  
insurance (he's an M.D.), em-  
ployment, community  
development, & other urban  
problems.

He's tough, practical,  
articulate, & influential.  
& ready to help us.

He can be a top  
leader here.

Jimmy



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

March 4, 1976

Mr. Mike Seigle  
1260 Dunwoody Lane  
Atlanta, Georgia 30319

Dear Mike,

Enclosed find five copies of our release on the tax reform question.

I hope that this meets your requirements; if there are any further ways I can be of assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

*David Moran*

David Moran

Issues Staff

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4 April, 1976

Neil Shorthouse  
355 Georgia Ave., S.E.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30312

Dear Mr. Shorthouse,

Thank you for your interest in my campaign. I have enclosed my position paper on nuclear power. I hope you won't hesitate to write 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.



Issues 3-25-76

Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_

Where do you stand  
on the question of  
nuclear energy vis-à-vis  
the Task Force against  
Nuclear Pollution's position

Send response to

NEIL SHORTHOUSE

NEW ADDRESS:

355 Georgia Ave., S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30312  
Phone: 404/622-1056

Is this a campaign issue to you?

March 29, 1970

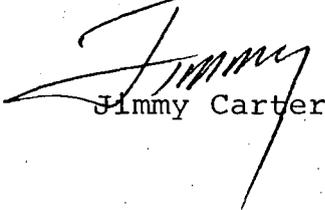
Ms. Deborah Scott  
15932 C. R. 108  
Bristol, Indiana 46507

Dear Ms. Scott:

Thank you for your interest in my campaign. I am not in favor of euthanasia. I am sending along my position papers on agriculture and abortion. I hope these answer your questions. Please don't hesitate to write again if you need any further information.

I hope I can earn your support.

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.



4/20

Ms. Deborah Scott  
15932 C.R. 108  
Bristol, IN 46507  
Jan. 22, 1976

Gov. Carter  
The State House  
Atlanta, GA

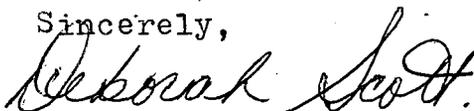
Dear Gov. Carter;

After you're impressive showing in Iowa, I have started to think a little more seriously about who I am going to vote for in November. So, I have a few questions I hope you will be able to answer for me. I know you have a very busy schedule but I would really appreciate it if you could take a few minutes to answer these.

1. Do you feel the Earl Butz is doing all he can to help the American farmer, or do you think he has his own interests in mind?
2. Do you think the United States would be further ahead in sending underdeveloped countries food or sending them tools and seed and teaching them how to cultivate their own land?
3. Do you feel that Ronald Reagan was right in charging the GOP in Indianapolis \$5,000 for a speaking engagement at a fund raising dinner?
4. IN your opinion should the Supreme Courts decision on abortion be reversed? And if not then what contribution does abortion on demand have for society?
5. What is your opinion on HEW using \$50,000,000 tax dollars to federaly fund abortions in 1975? I know that there are a great many Americans who appal the use of their hard earned money for such atrocities.
6. Do you think there should be more federaly funded programs to help the aged and the handicapped?
7. And what value if any does euthanasia have in American society?

Thank-you very much for reading this and I hope to be receiving your reply very soon.

Sincerely,



Deborah Scott

March 24, 1976

Ruth Shriver  
10 Rose Terrace  
Murray Hill, N.J. 07974

Dear Ruth Shriver:

Thank you for your note. Detente should be pursued on a mutually beneficial basis through a series of sustained, low key, and open discussions among the participants, and not just dramatic or secret agreements among two or three national leaders.

When I am President, I am going to issue a pardon for all those who did not serve in the Armed Forces. I would not issue an amnesty, because I believe that would equate illegal defection from service in Viet Nam with sacrificial service there by many who objected to the war there, but went regardless.

I am sending along my position paper on Military Defense.

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

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

10 Rose Terrace  
Murray Hill, N.J.  
Nov. 15, 1976

Dear Gov. Carter,

Before I vote I would  
like to know how you  
stand on:

1. Détente
2. military spending  
(aside from reducing the  
number of officers)
3. Unconditional amnesty

Sincerely,

Ruth Shriver

FILE N/A

STUART SCHEFTEL  
4 WEST 58<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019  
PLAZA 9-2929

March 1, 1976

Hon. Jimmy Carter  
P.O. Box 1776  
Atlanta  
Georgia 30301

Dear Jimmy:

I very much appreciated the prompt call I got from Madeleine MacBean on Saturday. She asked me to put a few of the items we discussed in a letter to you. Following a close study of your positions and my talk with her and a previous one with Steve, I think only the following are new:

1. Much as I feel your sentiments about "God and Love" are most praiseworthy, I am concerned that they could be misunderstood and frighten people who might feel this is more of a "Billy Graham" approach. I think if you keep talking about Decency, Justice, Honor and Compassion that would be fine.
2. The media keeps saying that people are startled that you keep downgrading Washington. You might reply: "Isn't this the place where we saw a President and a Vice President driven from office in disgrace, to say nothing of the fate of their close associates - a place where we learn of assassination attempts by the CIA, harassment and worse by the FBI and bribery a way of life - and all of this while the administration tolerates eight million unemployed and twenty-five million of our citizens living below the poverty level. No wonder I'd like to see a lot of changes in Washinton."

Keep up the good work.

All the best,

Yours,



SS/js



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

December 24, 1975

Dear Mr. Selwa:

Thank you for your very kind words and your interest in my candidacy. Since you wrote your letter, I have been to New Hampshire several more times in the course of my travels which have so far taken me to almost every state in the Union.

I have enclosed some general literature on my campaign, and I hope that if you are aroused to any specific questions, you will communicate them to me. One of your questions which was not covered in my material was about my family. I have four fine children: Jack, 28; Chip, 25; Jeff, 23; and Amy, 8.

I see three main problems facing America today, the solution of which will be of the highest priority during my Administration. **JOBS:** A government which cannot ensure for its citizens the opportunity to work does not deserve their support. **COMPETENCE:** The inability of both the federal executive and legislative branches to effectively oversee, manage and implement well-intentioned federal programs is the chief threat to our nation's commitment to the goals of social and economic justice. Governors, mayors, private organizations and citizens are disgusted and confused by overlapping, wasteful, ill-planned and poorly coordinated federal programs of all types. Humane social goals are best pursued by efficient, effective, well-planned means. We proved it in Georgia when I was Governor. **INTEGRITY:** Our government in Washington operates according to ethical standards which are totally inadequate and unacceptable to the vast majority of our people. As Common Cause has repeatedly pointed out, secrecy, undue influence, duplicity and evasion, abuse of the public trust and contempt for the average citizen are rampant; these must be ended. Our government must be honest, open and compassionate and a source of pride once again and no longer a cause for shame.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my feelings for America with you. I sincerely hope to be hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

uff, what to  
say re the last paragraph?  
Oliver Miller

Steve

about

8233 East Outer Drive  
Detroit, Michigan 48213  
October 12, 1975

The Hon. Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter:

Americans of all backgrounds are looking for a man of ability and decency to lead this nation in this time of moral and economic uncertainty. Your national campaign for the Presidency has created in me the hope that you may be such a man.

wait

I noticed that you were in Detroit about a month ago, and while my family and I were traveling through New Hampshire recently on a New England vacation we found that you have already been in New Hampshire six times campaigning in the first-in-the-nation primary.

Please send me any general information you may have about your ideas for America and your background. The Time Magazine piece mentioned how you and your wife built up your farm in Georgia but didn't mention whether you have any children. The fine job you did as governor leads me to believe you would do a fine job as President.

4 1-28  
Feb  
Clyp  
All

~~Many of us are especially concerned about the erosion of personhood in America. Please let me know what is your position on the right to life, on the 1973 Supreme Court decision on abortion and on the proposed constitutional amendments to correct it.~~

6  
7

Hoping you can help strengthen the fiber of this country with our help, I am . . .

Yours truly,

Robert Selwa

Robert Selwa

SEITH

Steve -  
Use Appt 

DEMOCRATIC  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF ELECTED OFFICIALS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Foreign Affairs Task Force

ARTHUR B. KRIM  
Chairman

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, *Chairman*  
3038 N Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20007

ALEX R. SEITH, *Deputy Chairman*  
135 S. La Salle St., Suite 2500  
Chicago, Illinois 60603  
312-786-6356

Task Force Members

- Ruth Adams
- Graham Allison
- George W. Ball
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- Raul H. Castro
- Clark M. Clifford
- O. Edmund Clubb
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- Orville L. Freeman
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- Ulric Haynes, Jr.
- Samuel P. Huntington
- Edward K. Hamilton
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- Steven Muller
- Ogden Reid
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- Paul Seabury
- R. Sargent Shriver
- Marshall D. Shulman
- Gus Tyler
- Richard H. Ullman
- Cyrus R. Vance
- Paul C. Warnke
- Franklin H. Williams
- Charles W. Yost

April 6, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter,  
Plains, Georgia

Dear Jimmy:

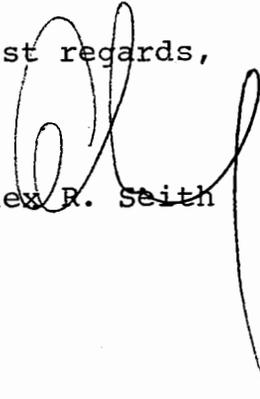
It was nice to receive your note thanking me for the luncheon and asking for my help.

A day or so after getting your note I was in Atlanta and had breakfast with Hamilton and dinner with Bob Lipshutz. We discussed ways I could help and agreed to keep in touch.

Among other things I am heavily involved in foreign affairs and sent Hamilton some of my writings for the National Committee and others which have appeared in various newspapers.

I look forward to working with you and seeing you again soon.

Best regards,

  
Alex R. Seith

ARS/mz

Study Groups

Africa

Goler T. Butcher  
J. Wayne Fredericks,  
Co-Chairmen

Asia

Robert A. Scalapino,  
Chairman

Defense and Arms Control

Samuel P. Huntington,  
Chairman

Developed and

Developing Nations  
Anthony Lake  
Chairman

International Economy

Richard N. Cooper,  
Chairman

Latin America

Sol M. Linowitz,  
Chairman

Middle East

George McGhee  
Ogden Reid,  
Co-Chairmen

North Atlantic

George W. Ball  
Francis M. Bator,  
Co-Chairmen

Russia and Detente

Richard H. Ullman,  
Chairman

United Nations

Charles W. Yost,  
Chairman

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 22, 1976

James R Schatz  
293-B Perkins Rd.  
Rochester, N.Y. 14623

Dear Mr. Schatz,

Thank you for your letter and your interest in the Carter Campaign. I am sending along a copy of the Harpers rebuttal for your use. I hope we can earn your support.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III  
Issues Staff

CC/de

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  
Atlanta, Ga.

April 14, 1976

A week ago my wife and I voted for Carter in the NY primary (he won our district) and last night we mailed him \$10 as a campaign contribution. Today we read an article in the March issue of Harpers, "Jimmy Carter's Pathetic Lies". We are disturbed.

I have always felt Carter is a smart politician but this article raises serious questions about whether he is shifty (i.e., dishonest). Principally I am disenchanted by:

- 1) some of the "dirty tricks" in his 1970 campaign;
- 2) the fiscal figures concerning his budget "surplus" and his administration costs "savings";
- 3) his comment about "welfare mothers" staffing retarded centers;
- 4) his very late support of the Vietnam war;
- 5) his National Guardsmen and live ammunition comment;
- 6) his support of Mayor Daley;
- 7) his prejudicial approach to the Georgia Archives as they attempt to document his term as governor; and
- 8) his letter to Mrs. Dempsey supporting George Wallace.

Wide circulation of this article in the general election could badly damage Carter's candidacy. I would hope you have drafted a specific, point-by-point rebuttal to this article by now, if you can. In the 1972 presidential race I was a full-time organizer and manager for McGovern in Upstate N.Y. The extent of my support for Carter is at this point very dependent on your response to this letter, especially on the thoroughness of that response. General denials will irritate me further as they remind me of the Nixon Whitehouse. Be specific.

On Carter's behalf I must mention that his campaign has been clean so far and that I was impressed by him when he appeared before me in a question and answer session in Rochester recently.

James R Schatz  
293B Perkins Rd  
Rochester, NY 14623



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

MAY 28, 1976

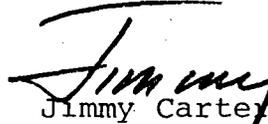
Mr. Anton B. Schmalz  
3522-1A South Utah Street  
Arlington, VA 22206

Dear Mr. Schmalz:

Thank you for your letter. I'm very sorry my schedule does not permit me to take time off to meet with you personally. However, I sincerely appreciate receiving your ideas and I have given your name to Stu Eizenstat on my Issues Staff, who is coordinating my energy policy task force.

Please don't hesitate to write me again. I would be delighted to receive any information you could send. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

JC/sc

Issues

ANTON B. SCHMALZ

3522-1A SOUTH UTAH STREET, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206 • (703) 378-7771

\$100<sup>00</sup> - ck.

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.

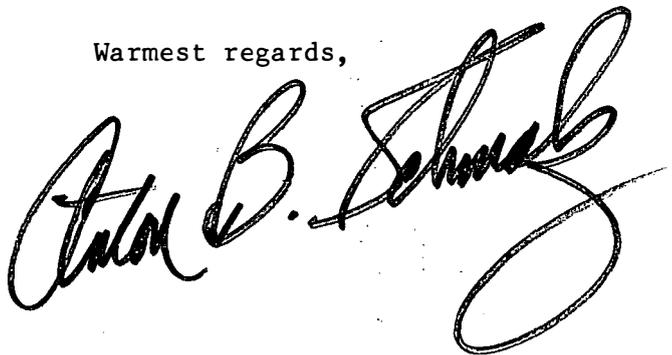
--Beginning now to draft your inaugural speech and working back to the present to let that goal influence more comprehensively some of the things you may want to say and do to win and accept the nomination in July.

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 black ink, appearing to read "John B. Schuck". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent loop at the end.

Anton B. Schmalz  
3522-1A South Utah Street  
Arlington, VA 22206  
703-379-7771

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 ~~ab~~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.

February 19, 1976

Mr. James D. Santini  
1408 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Santini;

Thank you for your letter. Enclosed is a copy of Governor Carter's stand on abortion.

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

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III  
ISSUES

Enclosure: Abortion

JIM SANTINI  
NEVADA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1408 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5965

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
SUITE 4-620 FEDERAL BUILDING  
300 LAS VEGAS BOULEVARD SOUTH  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101  
TELEPHONE: (702) 385-6575  
  
SUITE 2024 FEDERAL BUILDING  
300 BOOTH STREET  
RENO, NEVADA 89502  
TELEPHONE: (702) 784-5657

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

February 3, 1976

COMMITTEES:  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES  
PUBLIC LANDS  
MINES AND MINING  
  
INTERSTATE AND  
FOREIGN COMMERCE  
  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE  
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS  
  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

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

Dear Governor Carter:

I would be most interested in any specifics that you could provide on your position with regard to the abortion issue. I know you have suggested that there might be a "national statute" that could be passed to modify the United States Supreme Court decision permitting legalized abortion.

As a matter of personal conviction, I am opposed to legalized abortion, and would be most interested in the specific contents of any such national legislation that you feel would be constitutional.

I would very much appreciate your response to this inquiry emphasizing the contents of such national legislation.

I gratefully await your response.

With all best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,



JAMES D. SANTINI  
Member of Congress

JDS:Q

cc: Mr. Stephen Stark  
Issues Director

March 24, 1976

Marschall Smith  
345 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Marschall Smith:

Mr. Mark Alcott has given me your name as an expert in the fields of defense and military justice. We would appreciate your help. If you are interested, please get in touch.

Sincerely,

Steve Stark  
Issues Coordinator

MARK H. ALCOTT  
345 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

January 28, 1976

Mr. Steve Starks  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

Dear Steve:

Another of our talented associates has expressed interest in doing work for Jimmy Carter on a voluntary basis. His name is Marschall Smith and he has a particular expertise in the areas of defense policy and military justice. You might wish to contact him directly with any assignment you may have.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,



Mark H. Alcott

*Copy -  
write Marshall Smith  
at this address &  
ask for his help.*

*SOS*

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

3-31-76

To Tim Smith --

Milt Gwintzman told me you wanted  
to help us. Give me a call sometime and  
we can talk.

All the best,  
Steven Stork  
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

March 31, 1976

Mr. Robert Shrum  
2830 Foxhall Road  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Shrum:

Enclosed are copies of our internal health care recommendation and that of Mary King and her group for your review.

Steve Stark asked that we forward them for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Bob Havelly  
Stu Eizenstat  
ISSUES

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.



PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON

345 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

TELEPHONE (212) 644-8000

CABLE: LONGSIGHT, N. Y.

TELECOPIER (212) 644-8202

TELEX 12-7831

RANDOLPH E. PAUL (1946-1956)  
LOUIS S. WEISS (1927-1950)

JOHN F. WHARTON  
LLOYD K. GARRISON  
COUNSEL

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

April 8, 1976

*file*

SIMON H. RIFKIND  
HOWARD A. SEITZ  
ADRIAN W. DEWIND  
MORRIS B. ABRAM  
MORDECAI ROCHLIN  
PAUL J. NEWLON  
JOSEPH S. ISEMAN  
JAMES B. LEWIS  
THEODORE C. SORENSEN  
MARTIN KLEINBARD  
RICHARD H. PAUL  
NORMAN ZELENKO  
JOHN E. MASSENGALE  
JAY TOPKIS  
EDWARD N. COSTIKYAN  
ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, JR.  
JOHN C. TAYLOR, 3RD  
BERNARD H. GREENE  
ERNEST RUBENSTEIN  
ALLAN B. ECKER  
STUART ROBINOWITZ  
JAMES L. PURCELL  
ARTHUR KALISH  
DAVID T. WASHBURN  
BERNARD FINKELSTEIN  
ARTHUR L. LIMAN  
SEYMOUR HERTZ  
WALTER F. LEINHARDT  
GERALD D. STERN  
ANTHONY B. KUKLIN  
MARTIN LONDON  
DAVID C. BRODHEAD  
PETER R. HAJE  
LEONARD V. QUIGLEY  
ALLAN BLUMSTEIN  
NEALE M. ALBERT  
JAY GREENFIELD  
KEVIN J. O'BRIEN  
ALFRED D. YOUNGWOOD  
DONALD F. MOORE  
JOSEPH E. BROWDY  
SIDNEY S. ROSDEITCHER  
ROBERT L. LAUFER  
ALLEN L. THOMAS  
PETER L. FELCHER  
MARK H. ALCOTT  
JOHN P. MCENROE  
PETER J. ROTHENBERG  
DANIEL P. LEVITT  
JUDITH R. THOYER  
RICHARD A. ENGELMAN  
GEORGE P. FELLEMAN  
STEVEN B. ROSENFELD

Stu Eisenstat, Esq.  
Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy  
Citizens & Southern National Bank Bldg.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Eisenstat,

At the suggestion of John Bowles I am enclosing  
for your use my suggestions on an outline for the Carter  
economic position paper.

Sincerely,



Theodore C. Sorensen

Enc.

CC: John Bowles  
Prof. Lawrence Klein

## OUTLINE OF CARTER POSITION PAPER ON ECONOMIC POLICY

### INTRODUCTION.

A national economic policy for the final quarter of this twentieth century must be

(1) Sensible: Not based on simplistic campaign promises and exaggerations that cannot be fulfilled; not ignoring the complexities and realities of the present economic picture and the time required for any government policy to work its will.

(2) Steady: Avoid the shocks and surprises, on-again, off-again programs and rapid changes in policy and priorities which have characterized the last 8 years;

(3) Fair: Alleviate existing inequities in our economic system; alleviate maldistribution of wealth and income; avoid harsh and arbitrary actions penalizing any segment of society.

### I. UNEMPLOYMENT --

Because continuing unemployment throughout the 1970's is unacceptable, a steady reduction in unemployment must be our first economic priority.

(a) Through expansionary fiscal policy

-- not spending for the sake of deficits;

-- not through creation of useless, dead-end jobs on the public payroll;

-- but through the inherently useful program set forth below.

(b) Through programs to meet specific structural causes of unemployment

-- manpower training to increase employability;  
 -- subsidies to private employers, by means of both grants and tax incentives, to hire, train, retain (during a slump) and supplement the pay of "disadvantaged" employees;

-- Special Youth Employment Services.

(c) Through programs to meet specific unmet national needs. For example:

-- environmental protection projects, which can be consistent with more jobs and productivity (e.g., improving railroads);

- urban improvement;

-- development of energy independence;

-- increases in agricultural output and stock-

add in goals } piles.

(d) Through expansionary monetary policy.

## II. INFLATION --

A steady reduction in the rate of inflation must accompany this drive for full employment. This requires measures

-- increasing productivity;

-- increasing the supply of goods as demand increases;

-- increasing competitive price pressures and the competitive impact of industry structures (through federal action on antitrust, foreign trade, agriculture and consumer protection);

- low interest rates; and
- selective stand-by controls.

III. To achieve these twin targets of full employment and price stability, better coordination on federal economic policy is required.

- the role of the Federal Reserve Board - independent but better coordinated with other Executive Branch agencies;

- the role of the Budget - use of actual figures and three-year forward estimates; Budget to be cyclically balanced;

- the role of the Council of Economic Advisers - the need for general economic planning of an indicative rather than a centralized nature.

file

July 17, 1976

Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat,  
National Issues & Policy Director  
Jimmy Carter for President  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

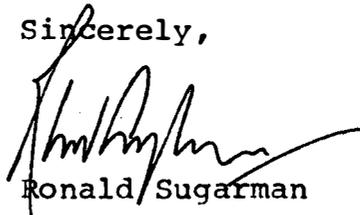
Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

Many thanks for your letter of July 9, which was received this morning. Perhaps the first issue we can discuss is that you could have sent this letter by mule train and I would have received it much sooner than this. Everyone wants postal reform.

On a more serious note, please let me know how and where, and what I can do to be of assistance in this endeavor.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Ronald Sugarman

947 W. 30th Street  
Los Angeles, California 90007  
Phone: 213-747-3640

\* I will be available  
anytime after July 29.  
Look forward to hearing from  
you!



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

July 9, 1976

Mr. Ronald Sugarman  
947 West 30th Street  
Los Angeles, California 90007

Dear Mr. Sugarman:

I am serving as issues director for the Carter campaign and in that capacity was forwarded a letter which you wrote Hamilton Jordan on May 17, 1976.

I am sorry for the difficulties which you have had.

Please know that I would like to receive any assistance which you can give me in the issues area.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat  
National Issues and Policy Director

SEE:dan

May 17, 1976

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

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I am writing this letter to you because several people from the various ethnic groups in California have asked me to. Many asked that I take out the time so I could have them jointly sign this letter. They feel the same way I do about the attitude taken toward them by the Southern California headquarters personnel.

In January, I was contacted by the Bayh people regarding working in their campaign. I was interested; However, after Massachusetts, the Bayh people were left without a candidate. For several years I have watched Governor Carter with great interest, and since Senator Bayh was no longer a candidate, I decided that Governor Carter was the best candidate. Governor Brown's people had also contacted me to work for him.

I had talked with Roger Lewis, and he said that he would get me into contact with the political side of the campaign. He tried, but for six weeks I had not heard a word. My political background began when I served as National Chairman, Youth for Kennedy in 1960. I was Mid-West Coordinator for the Kennedy Library fund-raising drive in 1964. The next year, I directed an anti-poverty program funded by OEO. Later I served as an Assistant (paid) for Congressman Augustus F. Hawkins; was a National Field Representative for VISTA, working out the various problems with West Virginia, as well as setting up programs to deal with Chicano youth gangs in Los Angeles; then I worked in Robert F. Kennedy's Presidential campaign. In 1970, then Rep. John Tunney asked me to serve as Minority Groups Director in his Senate campaign. Feeling the need for new leadership and a new direction for the Demo-

cratic Party, I organized and directed the National movement to get Mayor John Lindsay to switch parties and seek the Democratic Presidential nomination. I also held advisory positions with the McGovern campaign and later Governor Brown's campaign in 1974.

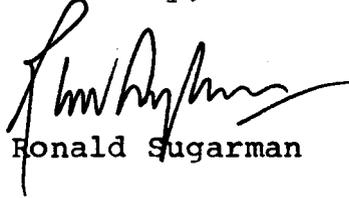
Having some political background, I thought that I would be welcome to join the Carter effort. After I had waited for six weeks to have a meeting, one was arranged in the middle of April. The first question I was asked is whether I wanted any money. I said money was secondary to playing a meaningful role in the campaign. I asked where they needed help, and they said the Chicano community and other ethnic groups. I laid out my ideas, among which was to set up a committee of various people from these communities to get a campaign going. Also, I felt that a research group should be established whereas minority group people themselves would help to develop the issues as they best know their community. I also explained how a campaign could be run in those areas patterned after the campaign we ran for Tunney; where Tunney was opposed by every major and minor Chicano leader and political action group imaginable, and yet by organizing a coalition of community groups, youth gangs, and individuals we lost George Brown's district by 4 percentage points (he was expected to get 60%), and outside that district, Tunney took the Chicano vote 55% to 45%. We spent less than \$7,000.00 on that effort.

About a month ago, I had another meeting, and I asked for a 100% cooperative effort. I was asked for my lists and contacts, and I agreed to give them over if I was told who had been contacted in the various ethnic communities. They would not do that, but I agreed to call the people I knew. Most of them are well-known and none were contacted by the Carter campaign at any time. Most were now committed, but would come to Carter if their candidate withdrew. I gave a few of these names to the campaign. They would not let me use headquarters facilities to make contacts. When I called in to tell them about my progress, they did not return my calls. I felt about as much welcome as Rudolf Hess at a Bar Mitzvah.

Other people have told me that they had encountered the same problems. Campaigns are built on coalitions, not the so called "in" crowd. One person in the black community took off three days to locate a headquarters. He found one and was told to make an appointment with the landlord. He later found out that the campaign had sent someone down to talk with the landlord without he even being invited to come along. I hope that someone shapes up those people on Third Street. I gave them the name of Tunney's Chicano coordinator, who is also a Coro fellow and President of L.A. County's Chicano Correctional Association. I proposed he be named a Co-Chairman. He was never contacted.

Since my efforts trying to communicate with the campaign were about as successful as a bedbug challenging a Sherman Tank, I decided that there was no more use in trying to work with that crew. As time is short, and the task is great, more of an effort will be needed. Perhaps in the weeks or months ahead, I can be of some assistance and play a meaningful role in the campaign. Having worked in the minority communities for the last ten years, I believe that there is so much that has to be done, and this is a time for a new way in an area that has been lost in the process.

Sincerely,



Ronald Sugarman

947 W. 30th Street  
Los Angeles, California 90007

Had we been involved in the campaign, Chuck Manatt would have known that he would have had one hell of a fight in the Chicano and other ethnic communities. We worked closely in the Tunney campaign.

I have ten bob-tail trucks that service 15 mills with 300-500 employees each. Please send me some posters, stickers, literature, and buttons. I'll have our drivers distribute them.

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

May 7, 1976

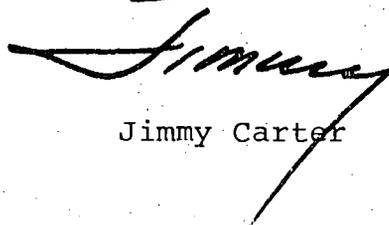
Mr. Joe Stephenson  
242 Belmont Ave.  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Stephenson,

Thank you very much for your paper on the U.S. Postal System. You bring up several interesting points and I have referred your paper to my issues staff for their consideration.

If you have any further information that you consider important, please don't hesitate to send it along. I hope I can earn your support.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC/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.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

1256

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
HEALTH POLICY PROGRAM  
1326 THIRD AVENUE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94143

Washington Study Group  
Suite 700  
1828 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

*Called  
about  
J.L. meeting  
N.D.*

December 9, 1974

*File*

Mr. Hamilton Jordan  
Box 1524  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Hamilton:

I am sorry I did not get to see you when I was in Atlanta last Monday but I will count on a visit with you here some time in January.

Meanwhile, I am enclosing a copy of my book for you and the Governor and a copy of my Curriculum Vitae for your general information.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen P. Strickland, Ph.D.  
Director, Washington Study Group

SPS:dh

RICHARD B. SMITH, JR., D. D. S.  
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION  
209 SOUTH JACKSON STREET  
HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA

April 21, 1975

File

Dear Jimmy,

I hesitate to write to you at this time because I am so aware of your very busy schedule and your time consuming campaign, but I need not only your assistance, but any information you may be able to give me regarding an appointment to the United States Naval Academy for our son, Cary.

Cary is at present attending Darlington School in Rome, Georgia from which he will graduate in June 1976. He is quite interested in attending the academy beginning in the class of 1976. His interest has been inspired more so because his grandfather, Admiral Richard S. Andrews is an Academy graduate - the class of 1931.

Since you are an Academy graduate yourself and since you are so involved in the political world, I hope you can give me information and possibly some assistance in the procedure that we should take in acquiring an appointment.

I am writing to Senator Nunn and Senator Talmadge and Congressman Stuckey regarding this matter. But I feel that any assistance from you will be most valuable.

RICHARD B. SMITH, JR., D. D. S.  
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION  
209 SOUTH JACKSON STREET  
HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA

Dixey joins me in sending our very  
best regards to you and Roslyn as well as  
to your Mother.

Yours very truly,

*Rich*



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

July 1, 1976

Mr. Robert Ellis Smith  
Privacy Journal  
P. O. Box 8844  
Washington, D. C. 20003

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of June 25, 1976. I have forwarded it to Mary Lewis, the coordinator of our task force on human welfare and poverty, for her review.

If you have any further thoughts in the areas addressed in your letter which you would like to commit to paper, I would appreciate it if you would send them to Ms. Lewis.

You have a broad background which could provide us with a great deal of assistance, and I appreciate your interest in being involved.

Very truly yours,

Orin S. Kramer  
National Task Force Director

OSK:dan

cc: Ms. Mary Lewis  
505 Franklin Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

June 30, 1976

Mr. Herbert Sturz  
Vera Institute of Justice  
30 East 39th Street  
New York, New York 10016

Dear Herb:

Although the political obstacles would obviously be substantial, I agree that we should at least review the possibility of creating some sort of training procedure for judges, perhaps on a pilot basis at first.

I am in the process of setting up a government reform task force, which is in fact a series of independent working groups on issues ranging from foreign policy formulation to intergovernmental relations to structural judicial reform. Once such working groups have been assembled, I would hope that you would be willing to either review or contribute to the work of the judicial reform group, at your option.

Thanks again for your help.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Orin S. Kramer  
National Task Force Director

OSK:dan



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

June 30, 1976

Mr. George Sponsler  
International Planning Management  
Corporation  
7910 Woodmont Avenue  
Suite 1101  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Dear Mr. Sponsler:

Mr. Eizenstat has referred your letter of June 4, 1976.

I very much appreciate the assistance you have given Carl Shepherd in organizing our task forces. There has been a sharp increase in activity over the past month, and your advice has been timely and useful.

Your broad background in both management and research would be an invaluable asset to the Science Task Force, and I am delighted to extend to you an invitation to join. I have asked Dennis Brezina, one of our Washington Issues Coordinators, to contact you personally. The Task Force is in the process of being formed and should be fully operational by mid-July.

Thank you again for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Orin S. Kramer  
National Task Force Director

OSK:dan

445 East 69th Street  
New York, NY 10021

June 17, 1976

Orin Kramer  
The Carter Campaign  
1795 Peachtree Street  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Orin,

Thank you for taking the time to speak with Andrew about the possibility of my joining the Carter campaign staff. As Andrew probably indicated to you, I joined the Stein Senate campaign early this year as his advisor on national and international issues. Soon after I joined, I was asked also to handle the writing of his speeches, the most important of which I enclose.

Before the Stein campaign, I had spent some time working for U.S. Senator John Durkin, preparing his speeches and acting as his Legislative Assistant for foreign policy. Before that, I worked for Massachusetts Governor Francis Sargent, serving in a variety of roles, from senior speechwriter to policy trouble shooter.

If I can provide you with any additional information, please feel free to call on me.

Again, thank you for taking the time to help. I hope to hear from you in the near future.

Sincerely,



Marshall B. Strauss



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

NORML

2317 M St NW

Wash. D.C. 20037

January 12, 1976

Dear Mr. Stroup:

Governor Carter favors what you describe as a "modified form of marijuana decriminalization," along the lines of the Oregon law. He feels that this legislation should be left up to the individual states themselves.

Thank you for your inquiry and if you have any further questions, 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.



# NORML

NATIONAL  
HEADQUARTERS:  
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
FOR THE REFORM OF  
MARIJUANA LAWS  
2317 M Street Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
(202) 223-3170  
Keith Stroup, Esq.,  
Director

December 12, 1975

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*Harvard University*

Governor Jimmy Carter  
Carter for President Committee  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor Carter:

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) is a non-profit public interest lobby working to decriminalize the marijuana smoker. We do not advocate the use of marijuana, and we support a discouragement policy toward the use of all recreational drugs, including alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. Nonetheless, we are opposed to the imposition of criminal penalties against the 13 million Americans who do currently smoke marijuana.

I have enclosed a set of position papers which were recently approved by the NORML National Policy Committee, reflecting our stand in greater detail.

Your support for marijuana decriminalization has been reported in the press, but we've learned in the past that positions are sometimes misrepresented in the press. Thus we would appreciate your response to the following questions concerning the private possession and use of marijuana in this country.

- 1) The report of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse in March, 1972, called for the total decriminalization of the marijuana smoker. A bill to this end, H.R.4520, has been introduced in Congress. Do you support this proposal?
- 2) Six state legislatures (Oregon, Alaska, Maine, Colorado, California and Ohio) have now adopted a modified form of marijuana decriminalization, in which the marijuana smoker is no longer subject to arrest or jail, but remains liable for



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

July 1, 1976

Mr. Marshall B. Strauss  
445 East 69th Street  
New York, New York 10021

Dear Marshall:

Thank you for your kind letter of June 17, 1976.

Stuart Eizenstat is in charge of hiring issues staff. I have given him your letter and resume with my own high recommendation. The tendency is to look for people who have had a somewhat more extensive government background, but I have asked him to contact you if anything further becomes available.

Thanks again for your interest. I hope that something suitable can be worked out.

Sincerely,

Orin Kramer  
National Task Force Director

OK:dan

FORM  
'TA' FOR ADVICE

Issues

134 12th Avenue  
Sea Cliff, N.Y. 11579  
April 12, 1976

Gov. Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia

Dear Governor Carter:

Apparently some of your supporters in the black communities are stepping forward to back you up on this issue of "ethnic purity." Perhaps your opponents will run the issue out of gas, but even if they do they will have pushed the stop-Carter bandwagon farther towards its destination with it, unless you start making a dent in the Jackson-Humphrey vote.

Jackson's exploitation of this issue for the first 15 minutes of ABC's "Face the Nation" on Sunday indicates that the Washington establishment means to put an effective end to your candidacy in the Pennsylvania primary. Their argument will be "Carter couldn't win in urban-industrial states because he seems to be tainted with racism, which somehow falls into a pattern with his ambivalent stands on the issues."

I am afraid that this identity is being established more firmly and perhaps finally, in the voters' minds than you and your campaign staff are aware. Even if the majority of the black voters decide that the words you chose do not reflect your real stand, there is no indication that the issue will cease to damage your candidacy.

The problem is that you are not represented in the media or in the voters' minds, which are made up by the media, as having stands they can lay their hands on. Your campaign organization seems to be selling a candidate on the basis of his character and in the urban-industrial constituencies, such as Nassau County in New York, where I worked intensively for you during the primary, the Jackson-Humphrey and Udall forces are able to organize and deliver their voters because they can readily identify their candidates with specific and well-established positions on the issues and the legislative programs (Jackson's various bills, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill etc.) which place an easy label on the issues. So far your message, that these big government approaches are worn-out clichés hasn't reached the sizeable group of people who basically agree with you. On Long Island the response I most often heard amounted to "Character isn't enough." It doesn't satisfy the voters'

desire for something more than the clichéd thinking of the Washington establishment. This group either doesn't vote or many of them decide to go along with known quantities, even though they don't believe in them.

All this leaves your campaign workers at the "get out the vote" level saying to themselves, "Jimmy's got to do something to pull this thing together," and what they are in effect waiting for is some sort of "character magic." But there is no magic of character capable of mobilizing your potential supporters. You must give them issues and in such a way that your campaign workers can use them as political tools to deliver the votes to the polls. This ethnic purity issue presents you with the opportunity to put your campaign into productive high gear.

Reston's analysis to the issue in the N.Y. Times, Sun., April 11, "How Not to Stop Carter," lays out what your candidacy means to the establishment in the Democratic Party:

1. "The Democrats will not regain the South but lose it, and probably the election as well," if the racist issue is used to beat you.
2. "Strong forces that worry about his independence are determined to keep the ethnic purity issue alive," to get rid of your candidacy in Pa.
3. "If they beat him on the fair issue of the use of Federal power to compel integration, that is one thing."
4. "Mr. Carter's reply . . . is that he would rather withdraw . . . than introduce racial controversy etc."

An effective campaign tool can be made out of these four points to win votes away from the Jackson-Humphrey-Udall forces:

1. Make "Carter is a Southern racist-in-hiding" into the only campaign weapon your opposition has. Jackson's innuendos on "Face the Nation" ("You have to wonder about a man who . . .") opened the opposition's mouth on this tactic, now restate it in your own words and ram it down their throats! Make Jackson the opponent; make him stand for Humphrey and the Democratic establishment.
2. Make it clear to the Democratic leaders that without you at the head of the ticket, they will lose the election. In public pursue this issue of the opposition's tactics and your intent to withdraw rather than "introduce racial controversy" so forcefully that you can make it clear privately to the party leadership that it would be impossible for you to run as Vice-president-- if you do this now you can always back off of it later.

3. Avoid a debate on "the fair issue of the use of Federal power to compel integration." Everyone will take the same stand and that leaves the opposition free to continue their Stop-Carter-the-racist-in-hiding campaign.
4. Instead advocate a program for correcting the social problems, drugs, education, housing, health, and public services, that affect black people every day.

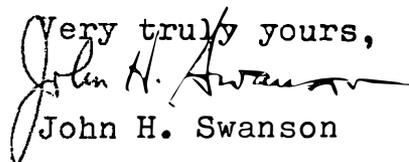
To implement these four ideas I would suggest a public statement carried in the media such as the following:

"I have said that I would withdraw rather than introduce racial controversy into the election. But I have not in fact introduced racial controversy into this election. I apologized, and I have repeated my apology, because I want to make it clear that I believe the spirit of the words "ethnic purity" and "black intrusion" is the spirit of racism. They do not describe what I meant when I said them and they do not describe what I believe about housing and the other difficult problems that affect the poor people in the urban centers of our country. My record as Governor of Georgia proves that I am not a racist about these issues. The black people in this country who are under-employed, under-skilled, and ill-housed are burdened by conditions created by our society's policies in the past. I believe that these conditions can be changed more quickly than the Washington establishment has been doing . . ."

Then list the conditions and their remedies, and conclude:

"Before you decide to reject me as a racist, think about these proposals, and see whether or not my opposition is willing to tell you what they would do about the conditions my proposals seek to change. And ask yourself, "Why are they insisting that I and my programs are racist?"

Having made such a statement have the grass roots' campaign disseminate your proposals and be prepared to ask the question "Why do they insist on calling him and his proposals racist?" as often as they get the chance.

Very truly yours,  
  
John H. Swanson

P.S. I wrote you a letter on April 9 to which the contents of this letter are relevant.

C. Issues Dept - Atlanta

\*Thank you  
form letter sent

COPY

180 Hall Drive  
Wadsworth, Ohio 44281  
May 29, 1976

Dear Chairman Strauss  
Democratic Committee  
National

I agree the time has come to put a Democrat in the White House. You'll never do it if you don't persuade those O L D Washington regulars such as H<sup>3</sup> and K<sup>3</sup> to quit splitting up the Party. Some others who would do well to start uniting the Party behind the front runner instead of trying to raise doubts and misgivings have names like Church, Brown and Udall. There is no surer way of putting a Republican back in the White House than fragmenting the Democratic Party for their own selfish interests.

Until they show me they care enough about the Party to work for IT instead of for themselves, I shall withhold my contribution. I have no contribution for the Democratic Party, if they mess up the Convention like they did McGovern four years ago.

All I can see they have against the front runner is that he is his own man, he is too honest, and as was said on 'Washington Week in Review' last evening - "He owes nothing to the old Washington crowd" - he won't wheel and deal in the smoke-filled rooms in secret, and the OLD Washington regulars can't take it. The voters in November are smarter than you think. They are not going to stand for the Candidate with the Delegates to be kicked around at the Convention. What are the Primaries for if the numbers don't mean anything? As Carter says, "Let's make the Government as good as the American people". I agree with that and believe he is the only Candidate interested in doing that.

Let them quit being school-boys and begin backing the winner, and I'll have a contribution for you. The next ten days and the following six weeks had better show some manhood on the part of a whole string of Democrats.

A personal reply from you will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Ida Yoder*  
(Miss) Ida Yoder

Noel Sterrett--

This fellow apparently was in Plains and chatted briefly with Jimmy.

I was going to ignore it, but when talking with Maxie, she suggested a response over Jimmy's name signature.

Please help with some suggestion(s).

Thanks--

Susan Clough  
(5032)

Sunday noon, after service, Oct. 24, '76

Dear Jimmy,

You asked me to 'write it down':

There is an integral solution for our diverse national and global problems.

The solution rests in an operationally-tested Engineering System which enormously increases World Trade and productivity. It works!

The new system simply imitates all successful servo-mechanisms. It employs the governing Engineering principle:

Input-Output imbalance is ERROR.

I-O balance is autonomically attained.

Of all people in the world, you will best comprehend this - world exchange based upon invariant Natural Law; God's Law.

As my earlier letter urges - let me show you.

Most sincerely,  
Arthur New

Enc. Letter, Aug 28

Outline of Presentation - New York Academy of Sciences

World Trade Chart - <sup>from</sup> report in Transactions.

To Governor Carter  
Plains, Ga.

# WORLD ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY 10025

TELEPHONE 632-9224

Saturday, August 28, 1976

ARTHUR SHAW, CHAIRMAN

Sir,

I address you as Engineer.

The vital bearing of this information upon your entire purpose will be thus apparent:

Since 1970, a new World Exchange System has been successfully tested by faculty at Stevens Institute of Technology. According to fifty year, worldwide operational results, present imbalance in supply - requirement is rectified as steady, consequent increase in International Trade eliminates in turn both want, worldwide, and unemployment.

The system design, rigorously tested in seminar, has been subjected to review by 28,000 International Scientists - economists, systems analysts, mathematicians and engineers.

How is it that the system succeeds where prior efforts have failed? Moreover profitably for all...

Suffice it to say: the principles which ensures equilibrium in the thermostat and automatic pilot, (or for that matter, in intermolecular exchange, or our own circulatory system) in the new process similarly benefits all areas of the body politic.

(continued)

# WORLD ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY 10025

TELEPHONE ~~602-2001~~

(2)

ARTHUR SHAW, CHAIRMAN

(continued)

In Engineering, through proven performance a superior design supplants the old. Such is here the case with a successful world system.

Now President of a large University, a former United States Ambassador to the U.N., familiar over two decades with our studies, states, "The substantive work is done. It remains only to implement the new system!"

Happily, you are equipped to both comprehend and implement the process, with all its advantages.

At this point I re-address you - as humanist. For I believe you are preeminently concerned with human need.

Let us meet together at your soonest convenience to satisfy your every question.

Respectfully,  
Arthur Shaw

(for a short period at 341 1st St.  
Indian Rocks, Fla, 33535; (813) 595 3792)

To

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Ga.

# World Economic Organization

210 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10025  
Telephone: (212) 866-0389 Dr. Shaw, Chairman

2.

## A WORLD COMMON MARKET \*

Presentation:  
New York Academy of Sciences

A recent study at Stevens Institute by faculty engaged by World Economic Organization, demonstrates that a balanced global system may satisfy mankind's wants.

Charts developed in the three year study show:

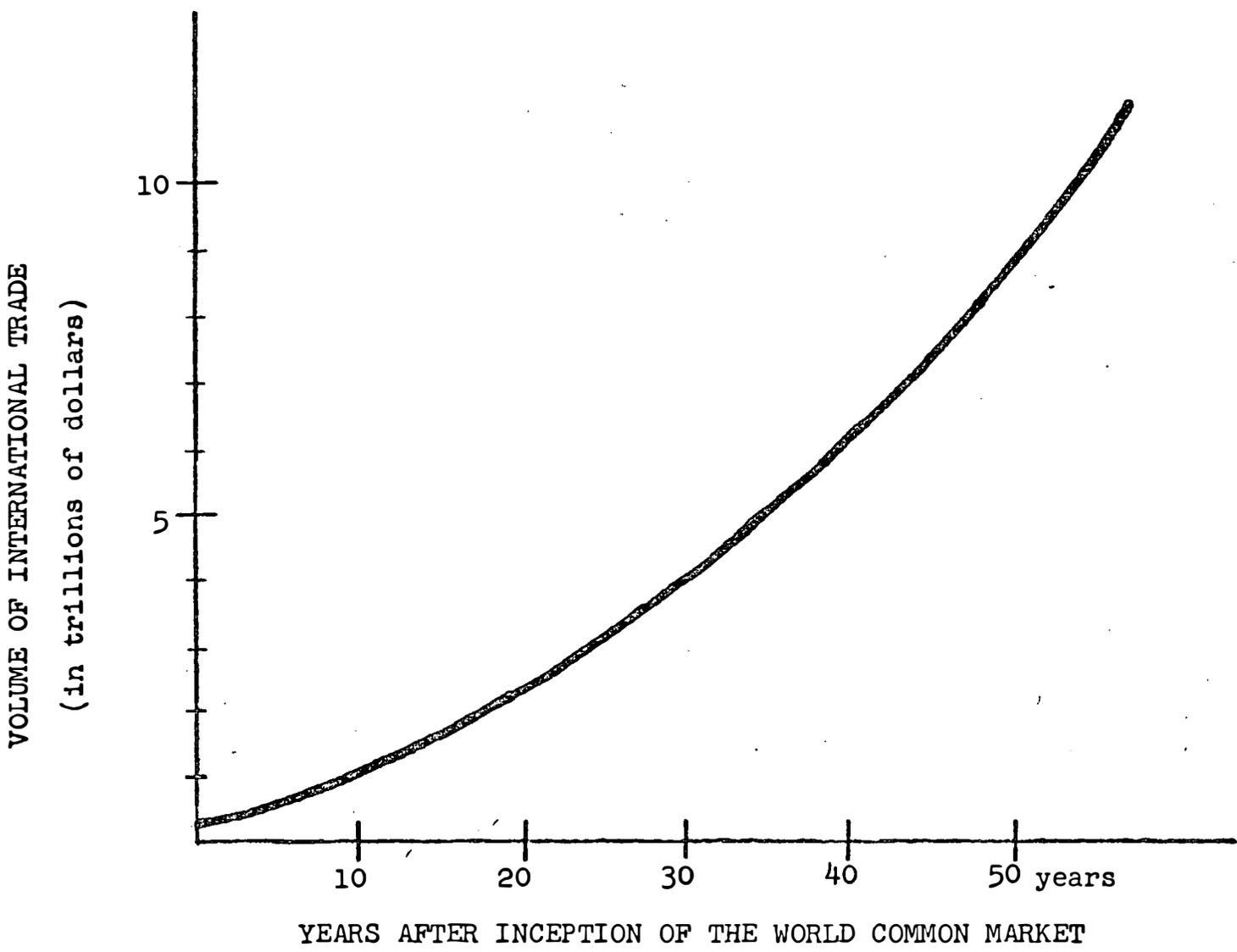
- (1) Income gaps between developed and developing nations eliminated.
- (2) All nations level off at a higher point of development.
- (3) The reserve of world resource mounts.
- (4) Global-wide satisfaction attends the fulfillment of need.
- (5) Profit enlarges for all.

The model breakthrough comes at a time when not only the scientist or ecologist, but the banker recognizes, "It's not just the monetary system that must be reorganized but the world order as we know it."

According to the computer readouts, unitary solution with profit is achievable in world common market, making superfluous any further projections such as the Club of Rome - M.I.T. studies of Man's plight.

The question asked by Robert MacNamara, president of the World Bank, "How can we imagine any human order surviving with so gross a mass of misery piling up at its base?" is answered by equilibrium flow of supply to need in World Common Market..

The generality of universals, such as the Multiplier, extends the advantages of the world model to continents, nations, states, cities; to non-political units such as sections of a geographic region or even to homeogeneous groupings by race, ethnic background or religion.



Plot of international trade in the free-flow World Common Market system showing an increase of 300% in ten years, 1000% in twenty years.

CHART B

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI  
MAILMAN CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33152

M-  
"th"  
J

File

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI  
TRAINING PROGRAM  
DADE COUNTY DEVELOPMENTAL  
EVALUATION CLINIC

Mailing Address:  
P. O. BOX 520006, BISCAYNE ANNEX  
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33152

Location:  
1601 N. W. 12TH AVENUE  
TELEPHONE: (305) 350-6631

November 20, 1975

The Honorable James Earl Carter, Jr.  
Plains, Georgia 31780

Dear Governor:

Pursuant to our meeting of October 30, 1975, attached you will find a statement on maternal and child health which we hope will be of use to you. Initially, we had planned to forward ten or fifteen pages of rather concentrated material with back-up data but thought better of it and composed a rather bare-bones outline of concept.

Much of what we have said may seem far too general, and I suppose that is a hazard in asking you to consider a mere statement of principle. However, I should like to assure you that I shall be at your instant disposal at any time in providing raw or refined data in regard to any of the issues raised. Moreover, I have been in touch with George Degnon, Director of Government Liaison of the American Academy of Pediatrics, who will make available on short notice any additional information we might require. George is in direct contact with Paul Roger's office and has written a fair volume of child health legislation.

I can't tell you how enthused and encouraged we were with the October 30 meeting and, if it would be of value to you in any way, Dr. Cleveland, Dr. Worley and I would be happy to meet with you again during your next Miami visit, December 3rd.

Our most earnest hope is that you will be able to accept and utilize this position in a "health care offensive" as questions of national health planning, poverty, geographically indisposed populations and the underprivileged arise.

I am extremely pleased with your continued success nationally and, of course, all of us are ecstatic over the Orlando results. If I can be of assistance to you in any capacity, please feel free to call me at once. I am attaching my card with my home phone numbers.

Letter to the Honorable James Earl Carter, Jr.  
November 20, 1975  
Page 2

Kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,



Robert S. Stempfel, Jr., M.D.  
Professor of Pediatrics  
Director  
Mailman Center for Child Development

RSS:crq  
enclosures

# Privacy Journal

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An Independent Monthly on Privacy in a Computer Age

P.O. Box 8844

■ Washington, D.C. 20003 ■

(202) 547-2865

---

Robert Ellis Smith  
Publisher

June 25, 1976

Orin Kramer  
Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Kramer,

At the suggestion of Ronald Lewis in Washington, I am sending you information about myself. I ran successfully as a Carter Delegate in the District of Columbia, and have been offering my services to the campaign since last summer.

I'm particularly interested in developing issue themes for the fall campaign that cut across traditional issue categories; the impact of federal requirements on the family unit; the impact of technology on individual rights; the repeal of outmoded government programs; "the tyranny of the workplace," in which the individual employee's dignity and initiative is stifled by his fear of the organization that pays him; exploring new ways for the government to seek compliance with regulations besides cutting off federal funds or prosecuting criminal activity. I was drawn to the Carter campaign because these ideas mesh with what he has been saying.

I'm also interested in documenting for a possible President-elect the "time bombs" that are being set, intentionally or otherwise, in the bureaucracy. These are 11th-hour

administrative decisions that will inevitably tie the hands of the new administration. If they are known, they can be prevented or mitigated -- or at least told to the American people. When I joined HEW in 1970 I saw the impact of these 11th-hour decisions everywhere in government -- the decision to sue IBM on anti-trust violations was a notable example.

I am self-employed, and thus able to devote nearly full-time to the campaign at a reduced salary.

Good luck in your work.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Smith".

Robert Ellis Smith

# SAGALYN ASSOCIATES

1225 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 223-6445

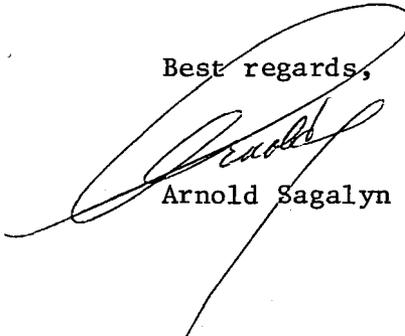
June 16, 1976

Mr. Orin Kramer  
National Task Force Director  
Carter Headquarters  
P. O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Orin:

Following up our conversation the other day about the criminal justice questionnaire from the National Alliance for Safer Cities, I am enclosing a draft reply for your consideration. As I told you, I informally discussed this with the Executive Director of Alliance, Harry Fleischman and he is expecting this kind of reply. The response to the questionnaire was designed to be used at the Alliance's annual National Board meeting on June 30th in New York, which is featuring a symposium on "The Presidential Campaign and Criminal Justice Reform" (see attached).

Best regards,



Arnold Sagalyn

AS:svk

P.S. I am also enclosing the comments we just received from Professor Marvin Wolfgang (who's going to work for us on an unofficial basis) along with those of Dale Tooley, District Attorney of Denver. Since Marvin appears to be signalling he doesn't want to write the paper on juvenile delinquency as previously planned, I have arranged to get it done by John Rector who is Chief Counsel of the Senate (Byah) Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Jim Vorenberg is now back from Europe and will be delighted to be an active member of our Task Force.

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 20, 1976

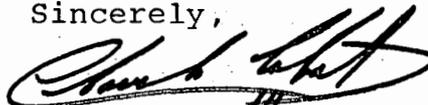
Dr. Schulman  
5419½ Fernwood  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90027

Dear Dr. Schulman,

Sheila Sugarman has given your name to me as a possible source on economics. The Carter Campaign is open to suggestions from all people especially those, such as yourself, who are experts in the field. Any information you could send us would be greatly appreciated.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Charles C. Cabot III  
Issues Staff

CC/dm

writ  
this guy  
and ask  
for paper

---

Mr. Schickman (present)  
213-464-6319  
Repression/Epitaph  
5/19/2 Forward  
L.C. 90027  
in reference to



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

June 30, 1976

Professor Benno Schmidt  
Columbia Law School  
New York, New York 10027

Dear Professor Schmidt:

It has become impossible to schedule an address on First Amendment questions prior to the Convention. Your outline, however, was clear and helpful, and I am optimistic that such a speech can be given during the Fall, at which time I would hope to enlist your assistance.

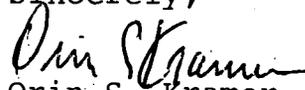
At some point in the next month I intend to set up a communications task force, which would provide advice to the Governor on a wide range of communications issues. I would hope that you would be willing to serve on this task force. The group would be charged with preparing any major policy addresses in the area, and perhaps more importantly, would present the Governor with background, options and a recommended public campaign response on the various questions that he would face as President.

If you have an opportunity, you might want to put down on paper your thoughts as to how the working agenda for such a task force might be structured - i.e., in which areas should he deliver major speeches, if any, which questions should he be prepared to answer, and, most importantly, which long-range issues should be analyzed by the task force.

I would be delighted to have your preliminary thoughts in this area.

Professor Benno Schmidt  
June 30, 1976  
Page 2

Sincerely,



Orin S. Kramer  
National Task Force Director

OSK:dan

May 19, 1976

Mr. Alexander M. Schindler, Chairman  
Conference of Presidents of  
Major American Jewish Organizations  
515 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Schindler:

Thank you for your letter. With its population in deep poverty, Egypt needs housing and jobs and health care far more than offensive weapons. There are far better ways of showing our concern for Egypt than by loading it with instruments of death. It would not be wise at this time to supply strike weapons to Egypt.

I am sending along my speech on the Middle East for your use. Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

JC:dlt

MGMATLT HSB  
2-027162E070 03/10/76  
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**WU** Mailgram®  
western union



2127521616 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 194 03-10 0204P EST

*Issues*

▶ GOVERNOR JIMMY CARTER  
CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS  
PO BOX 1976  
ATLANTA GA 30301

ON BEHALF OF THE 32 MAJOR NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAKE UP THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONVEY TO YOU OUR GRAVE CONCERN ON THE INITIATION AND SIGNALLED EXTENSION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ARMS SALES TO EGYPT. WHILE WE ACCEPT AND SUPPORT THE WISDOM OF GRANTING EXTENSIVE ECONOMIC AID TO THAT IMPOVERISHED NATION, WE ARE STRENUOUSLY OPPOSED TO MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO EGYPT AS IT WILL SERIOUSLY IMPAIR THAT TENUOUS BALANCE OF POWER WHICH PRESENTLY OBTAINS IN THE MIDDLE EAST THEREBY THREATENING THE VERY SECURITY OF ISRAEL TO WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN PLEDGED.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST A RESPONSE REGARDING YOUR PRESENT POSITION ON THIS MATTER SO THAT WE MAY SHARE IT WITH THE LEADERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE 32 MAJOR NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE.

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO MAKE YOUR ANSWER PUBLIC AS WE ON OUR PART, WOULD LIKE TO DO THE SAME.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS

ALEXANDER M SCHINDLER  
CHAIRMAN  
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS  
515 PARK AVE  
NEW YORK NY 10022

14:04 EST

MGMATLT HSB

*NO MONEY*

**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
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<b>VERMONT</b>	800 257 2221
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	800 257 2221
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	800 648 4500
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	800 257 2221
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	800 325 5200
<b>WYOMING</b>	800 648 4500

**OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S INFOMASTER SYSTEM DIRECTLY:**

FROM TELEX . . . . . 6161

FROM TWX . . . . . 910 420 1212



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

July 3, 1976

Mr. Arnold Sagalyn  
Sagalyn Associates  
1225 Nineteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Arnold:

Thank you for your letter of June 16, 1976.

I have received your draft reply for the questionnaire from the National Alliance for Safer Cities, which I believe is the correct approach. I have not yet been able to locate President Brown's letter of June 2, and it is possible that a reply was forwarded. If you can delicately check this out with Fleischman before sending your reply, it might avoid some embarrassment.

Thanks again. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Orin S. Kramer  
National Task Force Director

OSK:dan

*Arnold -*

*Questionnaire was not answered from here - OK to proceed. Thanks.*

*-OK*



# 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:

I committed myself to adding Judy Siegel to the Education Task Force during the platform hearings.

Please send a letter to her inviting her to join the task force.

Judith S. Siegel  
12614 Laurie Drive  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904  
(301) 384-1340

Very Truly Yours,

Stuart E. Eizenstat  
National Issues &  
Policy Director

SEE/lk

Stu --

Would you consider putting my wife, Judy Siegel, on your Education Task Force. She has a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in Education, and is an Educational Consultant to the National Institute of Education. Her particular areas of expertise are Curric. Devel (obviously) and Manpower Training.

Judy asks to be considered in her own right and on the basis of her own credentials, and not as my wife. How you manage that in light of the fact that she is my wife and I am making this request is beyond my ken.

Thanks

*Mark*

Judith S. Siegel

12614 Laurie Drive

Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

(301) 384-1340

recog that women are  
in demand w/ full rights to make  
choices affecting their own lives  
and control of reproduction  
& to have full & equal access  
to the resources means to  
implement that choice  
constant w/ post Sng Ct.  
decisions:

I. FULL ECONOMY



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

June 11, 1976

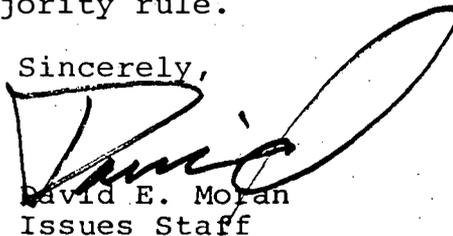
Jean M. Snyder  
Harbor View East  
Essex, Connecticut 06426

Dear Ms. Snyder:

Thanks for your letter. I am enclosing a position paper on Senate Bill One. Governor Carter favored the elimination of the oil depletion allowance. Governor Carter does not favor giving up control of the Panama Canal. He would, however, negotiate a more favorable agreement with Panama and remove the word "perpetuity" from the agreement.

On the question of Cuban troops invading Rhodesia: Governor Carter deplores their participation in Angola, feels that we should try to limit their involvement and would like to see the U.S. take an active role in the resolution of tension in Rhodesia. This would involve the establishment of majority rule.

Sincerely,



David E. Moran  
Issues Staff

DEM/sc

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

June 4, 1976

CABLE: INPLAMAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

Thank you for your letter of May 28. I am very pleased that my issues paper has been of real help to you in your policy formulation.

After forwarding my paper to you, Dick Creecy was replaced by Carl Shepherd, whom I am helping to organize several panels to advise Governor Carter on various issues. I hope I personally may be named a member of the Science panel, and would appreciate your endorsement in that regard.

To introduce myself more fully, I have enclosed a brief brochure describing my company, and a more detailed resume of myself. I would, of course, be pleased to help you and Governor Carter in any way. In addition to the Science panel possibility, perhaps I could help you influence the Democratic national platform before or during the July convention in New York. I would also be delighted to help during the campaign itself, after Governor Carter is nominated, as I am sure he will be.

Sincerely yours,



George C. Sponsler

GCS/crp

cc: Mr. Carl W. Shepherd

## DR. GEORGE CURTIS SPONSLER III

Dr. Sponsler is President of International Planning Management Corporation, a management consulting firm offering assistance in the analysis and formulation of government policy involving research and development. From 1971 to 1972 he developed the cost - effectiveness analysis and related computer model for a Research Analysis Corporation study, which was nominated for the 1973 Lanchester Prize, on the maintenance of Army reserve components in a volunteer environment. From 1972 to 1974 he undertook: a management study of the development of the F-4 and F-14 fighter aircraft, for which he was commended by the Chief of Naval Research; a parametric cost estimation study of fighter aircraft; and an evaluation of the Phoenix missile and AWG - 9 controller. From 1973 to 1976 he directed several studies: for the National Science Foundation, of alternative industrial R&D incentives; for the Federal Energy Administration, of incentives designed to encourage development of synthetic fuels from coal and oil shale; and for the Energy Research and Development Administration, regarding various energy demonstration programs.

A staff officer of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, Dr. Sponsler was Executive Secretary of the Division of Engineering from 1968 until 1970. Under his direction were the Building Research Advisory Board, the Highway Research Board, the Maritime Transportation Research Board, the National Materials Advisory Board, and various special activities concerned, inter alia, with pollution control, data processing systems, space applications, prosthetics and orthotics, technical assistance to international development, and anti-ballistic missile power systems.

Dr. Sponsler formerly was Director of the Center for Exploratory Studies, which he organized in January 1966 in IBM's Federal Systems Division. The Center explored new business opportunities for commercial promise and technical feasibility; lasers, data communications and computer science were emphasized. Dr. Sponsler's prior position at IBM was that of Director of Advanced Planning, a technical/economic study organization, which he founded in 1963.

From 1960 to 1963, Dr. Sponsler served as the Chief Scientist and Director of Technical Analysis and Operations Research of the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ships. In his capacity as Chief Scientist, he was responsible for the technical content of the Bureau's research and development programs, including those of the eight Bureau-managed laboratories. As Director of Technical Analysis, Dr. Sponsler supervised the preparation of several studies, including a comprehensive long-range R&D plan for the Bureau; a sonar signal systems summer study; a comparison of various satellite communications systems for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and a review of the Navy's Command/Control Systems.

From 1959 to 1960, Dr. Sponsler was Senior Scientist at the Hoffman Science Center, Santa Barbara, California, directing studies in space applications and ASW systems.

Prior to that position, he served for three years in the Office of Naval Research: from July 1958 through August 1959 as Head of the Special Projects Branch in Washington, D. C. , and from July 1956 to July 1958 as Science Liaison Officer in the Branch Office at the U. S. Embassy in London, England. In Washington he directed ONR's first Navy space applications study. In London he was the first liaison officer for electronics, in which capacity he reviewed government, industry, and university R&D organizations throughout Western Europe.

From 1952 through 1956, Dr. Sponsler was a member of the Senior Staff of the MIT Lincoln Laboratory in Lexington, Massachusetts, where he carried out various analyses related to air defense.

From 1967 to 1972, Dr. Sponsler was a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Advisory Committee to the White House Office of Emergency Preparedness and, from 1966 to 1968, served as Chairman of its Automation Subcommittee. He was a member of the NAS/NRC Civil Defense Subcommittee on the Electromagnetic Pulse from 1969 to 1974. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a senior member of the IEEE. He is listed in American Men and Women of Science, Who's Who in America, and the Dictionary of International Biography.

Dr. Sponsler was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Princeton University, where he took all his degrees (B.S.E., M.A., and Ph.D.) in Engineering Physics. He is also a member of the Society of the Sigma Xi and of the Cosmos Club.



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

June 15, 1976

Dr. Joseph W. Still  
152 South Glendora Avenue  
West Covina, CA 91790

Dear Dr. Still:

Mike Miller of our Southern California office has informed me of your valuable assistance to him on the issues of preventive medicine and senior citizens problems. I have been handling these and other health-related issues on the national issues staff level, and I'd like to thank you for your help and invite you to send us any material you think we could use here in the Atlanta Headquarters.

We are very grateful for the expertise and advice of concerned people in special fields; any information you could send would be appreciated. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Havely  
National Issues Staff

PETER J. SOLOMON  
ONE WILLIAM STREET  
NEW YORK

June 28, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter  
Plains  
Georgia

Dear Jimmy:

At the seminar in New York on Wednesday you met many of the leading business, financial and philanthropic leaders of New York and the nation. The feed-back is excellent.

Under Howard Samuels' leadership and as a result of your own abilities, as these meetings showed, we have galvanized extensive financial support for your candidacy in the business and financial communities. Traditionally, in an Election Campaign, the primary efforts of these groups would be directed towards continued financial support. Obviously, because of Federal funding, this will not be the case in 1976. On the other hand, having energized these groups, it would be a waste not to keep them involved.

While it is simplistic to divide the business and financial communities, for purposes of the Campaign, the division has merit.

I would like to focus on the financial segment, i.e., Wall Street and banks, since -- as a Partner of Lehman Brothers -- I have more confidence in what we can accomplish here. First -- and I've discussed this briefly with Bartle Bull and Howard Samuels -- we obviously will establish a Wall Street and Financial Community Committee for Carter which includes prominent people from commercial, savings and

June 28, 1976

investment banks as well as brokerage firms. Mike Taylor, Roger Altman and I will organize this Committee.

The purpose of this Committee will be at least threefold:

1. To recruit leaders of financial institutions as a political force primarily in the three states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut where most of the participants live. For this purpose, the Committee will be as large and as influential as possible.
2. To recruit, through their personal contacts, other important financial leaders, particularly in key campaign states. For example, in most stock or bond underwritings as many as 50% of the investment dealers work in states such as California, Texas, Ohio and Illinois, etc. People in our business, for example, may spend half their time out of New York dealing with corporate clients and other brokers. It is clear that these contacts could be very helpful throughout the country, particularly to give some insight into your economic views.
3. To establish a task force in the financial community to consult with your Economics Task Force on matters of capital creation, markets, allocation and incentives for investment. There is some concern that, among your economic advisers, there are few people in the fields of business or finance. Since

the problems of capital and incentives for job-producing investment may be critical to the continued growth of the economy and to achieve the goals outlined in the Democratic Platform, it is imperative to involve those people whose job it is to analyze capital projects, judge their validity, raise and commit capital.

. Sometimes, the Democratic Party has regarded Wall Street as the bastion of Republicanism and reactionary thinking. This is neither correct nor is it a constructive attitude. Because of its vigorous recruiting and enormous changes, the financial community contains now -- if it didn't before -- some of the best brains in the country - as creative, modern and progressive as any.

Mike, Roger and I will organize this group but we need your commitment, through Stu Eizenstat and your Campaign Staff, to make use of this group by providing it access to your Economics Task Force. It doesn't serve the Campaign simply to ask for people's mental efforts (as we have for their capital) and then proscribe in-put. Obviously, we're not asking you for a commitment to follow their advice; but we do request the access.

Jimmy, we can help a great deal here. We can reach out to the leaders of the financial communities across the land and, more important, we can reach the new, emerging leaders with whom you will be dealing increasingly with over eight years and who will shape the next decades.

June 28, 1976

President Ford and/or Ronald Reagan won't get to these people. We will. We'll coordinate with Bill vanden Heuvel, Bartle Bull and Howard in the New York Campaign but equally important is the creative involvement of the new leaders for the success of your Administration.

Best regards.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. Carter', is written over the typed name 'John Carter'.

PJS:hb

CC: Mr. Hamilton Jordon  
Mr. Robert Lipshutz  
Mr. Stuart Eizenstat  
Mr. Howard Samuels  
Mr. Roger C. Altman  
Mr. Michael A. Taylor

September I will be engaged in NATO Southern Region studies for Rand and in some political-military work for the Institute for Defense Analyses. Except for the brief review of position papers--if you so request-- I will have essentially no free time before the election.

After the election, I have no desire to be in any administration position in the continental United States although I would be very much tempted to consider a position with the U.S. Mission to NATO---a former location. For your information I am forwarding my resume so that you can note the financial loss I would undergo in a government position in Washington.

One other observation. I trust that you are planning an appropriate mix of both government intellectuals and real, experienced operators for your personal staff. My experience in over thirty-five years of government service and think-tank work is that both are needed if only to weed out excessive and unworkable theoretical approaches (but not discourage initiatives) while focussing on making things work in your fashion. The corporate memory of the real operators (and by that I don't mean the upper echelon types who usually make their decisions on spoon-fed information) will also help in avoiding the inadvertent repetition of old errors. With luck you will make only new errors.

Finally, I am extremely pleased to see the announcement that my old boss (in ISA), Paul Nitze, is your defense adviser. I assume you know him well. If not, rest assured that he is a real operator and has never been one of the spoon-fed types I mentioned above in any issue of significance.

I hope that your staffers will grab a few minutes of your schedule to let you read this letter and look at the global policy enclosure. My bona fides should be established by my resume. If you never get to see this communication personally I trust that your staffers will pass this letter and enclosures to whom will appreciate them --and perhaps use at least some of the ideas.

Warmest regards,

*Ernie Schwab*  
Ernest L. Schwab

Enclosures:

The Global Policy of the United States

ELS resume

STV

10344 Democracy Lane  
Potomac, Md. 20854

June 24, 1976

Governor James Carter  
P.O. Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor:

As a former naval officer and submariner I suppose I could address you as "Jimmy" but my background, especially subsequent experience as a foreign service officer, dictates a more formal approach to someone who will be the next President of the United States.

If your staff members brief you on letters expressing support you will know that my first expression was mailed to your national headquarters on February 18--while the nomination issue was, of course, in the future. I have received the usual polite acknowledgements from Steve Stark and Allen Miller and have talked several times with Peter Bourne, both in person and on the phone. Noting the splendid results of your campaign to date it is evident that your staff efforts did not suffer from my lack of participation. (Of course, the results in Maryland may have been different.)

This letter is being written to congratulate you on the foreign policy speech you delivered to the FPA and is reported in the Washington Post today. Although I cannot fault you on the statements made and positions taken I hope you will soon deliver a follow-up that will expand upon the somewhat restrictive formulations of your speech. You are aware, of course, of the spectrum of governments that might be styled "democratic"-- including the self-styled pervisions of the term on the communist side. Additionally, the number of democracies is rather small and their distribution, geographically, may necessitate that the United States associate itself with other states with less acceptable credentials, e.g. Spain under Franco, Portugal under Salazar, if we are to defend effectively our interests and institutions. Associations of this latter type are inevitably painful to idealistic academics and so-called liberals. Since such associations are, however, a necessary part of United States foreign policy in the credible future I am forwarding for your possible use, perhaps in a foreign policy follow-on speech or as a part of operational policy, a paper I have written on the global policy of the United States. This is the first distribution outside of my personal file.

With respect to other possible association with your campaign or administration, I am now fully occupied in completing a study on NATO defense in the 1980s with the Rand Corporation and as a nucleus staff member with the summer study of the Naval Study Board of the National Academy of Sciences. Beginning in

E.L. SCHWAB  
June 1976

Subject: The Global Policy of the United States

1. Peace, security and progress are the declared general objectives of every government of every state on the globe. The conflicts of international politics are rooted in the differences in definition of these objectives by different states and the policies selected for their attainment. The continuous policy problem of every state as it seeks progress is how to preserve the peace while at the same time preventing the surrender and preserving the security of those values and institutions which it considers vital. Complicating the problem is the everchanging dynamic nature, as well as the inescapable interaction of domestic and international policies and processes.

2. There should be no hesitancy on the part of the states that adhere to the concept of a free society publicly to define the essential factors of their long term objectives with regard to peace, security and progress and their shorter term policies with regard to those objectives. In particular, this applies to the United States with its claim to being the founder of a new world order announced continuously in the phrase novus ordo seclorum contained in the Great Seal on every one dollar bill.

3. The American definition of peace, security and progress which dictates United States global policy is implied in its ultimate global objective:

THE UNITED STATES LOOKS FORWARD TO THE PEACEFUL EVOLUTION OF  
RESPONSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE FREE GOVERNMENTS IN ALL STATES OF THE  
WORLD.

4. This is a simple statement of the international environment considered to be the optimum for the maintenance of free values and institutions. Its words are full of meaning. The term "responsive" must be coupled with "responsible" since together they connote a positive expression rather than a repression of the will of governed people. Additionally, the responsibility term is both domestic and international in its intent. The American objective is not utopian since it must be recognized, when and if it is attained, that international conflict will still arise. As evolution proceeds, however, towards the attainment of the objective, it is expected that a parallel moral and political consensus will develop which will permit peaceful rather than violent settlement of the inevitable conflicts of national interest.

5. The short term global policies of the United States should, in general, be compatible with the expressed ultimate objective. Unfortunately, however, politics is defined as the art of the possible. This means that at certain times in history progress toward an ultimate objective may require adoption of measures which may appear expedient or conditioned upon a lesser evil approach.

**6. THE CRITERIA IN SELECTION OF AMERICAN SHORT TERM POLICIES SHOULD BE:**

a. **THAT THEY POSTER NO PERMANENT BAR TO ATTAINMENT OF THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE.**

b. **THAT THEY ARE IN OPPOSITION TO OR PREVENT THE CONSOLIDATION OF A MASSIVE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN A DIRECTION AWAY FROM THE ULTIMATE AMERICAN OBJECTIVE.**

7. To generate a universally understood statement of the American free society global policy involves many difficulties, by virtue of its freedom. Despite the constant clamor for positive expression of "What Are We For?", it must be recognized that free societies make their definition in negative terms. Thus such documents as the Bill of Rights and the Magna Carta, retain the maximum freedom for the individual by restriction of the arbitrary coercive authority of the state. In general, free societies hold that the authority of the state is obtained from the will of the governed in the interests of the greatest good but with concurrent protection of both majorities and minorities by legal process. Beyond these specific limitations the burden of procedure is on the individual; the remaining undefined area is one of free choice. The essence of freedom is absence of coercive direction, particularly with regard to the abstract principles that ultimately guide our destiny; individual human dignity, equality and freedom of the human being under God.

8. The abstract base of free society and the emphasis upon individual dignity are the prime difficulties in stating the American global policy, particularly for those peoples of the world living in an environment of tangible scarcity. Many of these peoples have just recently obtained their freedom from varying degrees of domination and coercion from without. They are now free to select their objectives and policies. Although the United States adheres to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, it is of vital concern that their selection of objectives and policies maintains evolution toward self-realization, that is, self-reliance, greater stability, better health and deeper recognition of the rights of the individual.

THE GLOBAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES MUST AID AND ENCOURAGE THE PEACEFUL EVOLUTION OF SUCH STATES IN A MANNER COMPATIBLE WITH THE ULTIMATE AMERICAN OBJECTIVE.

9. The threats and roadblocks along the way to attainment of the ultimate American objective have varied throughout history and will continue to vary. For some indefinite time, the Soviet Union and the insidious nature of international communism will probably dominate the scene as the greatest threat. The military, economic, political and psychological capabilities of the Communist empire are the tools of exactly that type of massive retrograde movement which would divert the world away from a peaceful evolution

consistent with the attainment of the ultimate American objective. The recognition of this fact forms the rationale for a restated policy of global containment; a containment not only military but across the full gamut of the communist threat; a containment that is not merely a holding operation but a winning operation wherever challenged. By logical progression, this new containment may mean engagement rather than disengagement; tension rather than relaxation. The defense of the integrity of the vital values and institutions of free society is mandatory. This is the environment of the existing global security policy of the United States.

10. Despite the vital nature of security and the dramatic nature of the military threat, excessive concentration on the military aspects could inhibit progress and would be contrary to the short term policy criteria mentioned earlier. Thus, the United States as a leader of a free society must maintain a dual capability. There must be an assurance of safety through strength but this must exist simultaneously with constructive factors of economic development, trade, education and diplomacy, aiding and influencing in the evolution of the optimum international environment.

11. American global policies within this dual capability framework call for imagination, initiative, resolution and the proper and sufficient use of resources with regard to:

a. An adequate national defense effort:

(1) Sufficient, but not excessive, military capability to deter, or, if necessary, defeat the full gamut of military aggressions of which an enemy is rationally capable. Requirements range from a secure nuclear retaliatory capability to mobile forces capable of precise and timely reaction to limited aggressions. The task is to take whatever action is required to prevent the irretrievable and disadvantageous freezing of a politico-military situation.

(2) The maintenance of freedom of the seas in peace and control of the seas in war.

(3) Adequate research and development in weapons systems to prevent defeat through qualitative obsolescence.

b. An adequate collective defense effort: Sufficient, but not excessive, strengthening of the mutual and domestic security capabilities of threatened states consistent with the short term policy criteria mentioned earlier. With certain allies this may involve the exchange of scientific information.

c. Aid and encouragement of other states where required to promote sound and vigorous economic growth and progress consistent with peaceful evolution toward the American ultimate global objective. This will involve continuation of efforts to reduce trade barriers consistent with short term policy criteria.

12. The requirement for a dual capability in adequate measures in order to maintain peace, security and progress does not make the road ahead simple or cheap. There can be no compromise of principles in the struggle between the free society and the unfree society. Maintenance of ascendancy in the struggle and strengthening of United States leadership along the road to the ultimate objective of responsive and responsible governments calls for the resolute and dedicated effort of all Americans -- a dynamic willingness to expend purposeful thought, time and treasure.

RESUME

ERNEST L. SCHWAB

Office: The Rand Corporation  
2100 M Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20037

Residence: 10344 Democracy Lane  
Potomac, Maryland  
20854

Telephone: (202) 296-5000

Telephone: (301) 299-8081

POLITICAL-MILITARY PROJECT DIRECTOR; POLICY ANALYST; RESEARCH ANALYST

Experience Highlights

As a Policy/Research Analyst:

o co-author of a major policy study on NATO's posture for the 1980s; contributed to a series of studies on maritime warfare and global basing. (RAND)

o co-author of a comprehensive study of NATO and surrounding regions including analysis of deficiencies in defense systems, the potential for corrective action, and the possible employment of Spanish forces and facilities in support of NATO and the U.S. European Command. (IDA)

o author of a study on the rationalization of NATO naval forces (incorporated later in a study of all NATO forces); analyzed U.S. and other NATO defense policies, plans and forces; produced maritime warfare and sea lanes protection studies including qualitative and quantitative analysis of NATO Antisubmarine Warfare capabilities. (RAND)

o co-author of a study of mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe involving determination of the implications of various alternatives. (RAC)

As Director, Defense Planning Division, U.S. Mission to NATO:  
(Manager of three subsections of nine analysts)

o developed and presented recommendations on NATO defense planning objectives, including analysis of country force plans and programs, force structures, measurement of effectiveness and comparison of alternatives.

o represented the U.S. in a series of studies aimed at correcting weaknesses on the NATO flanks (especially the Mediterranean) and wrote conceptual papers leading to the current Flanks Reinforcement Concept.

o developed procedures and formats, negotiated multinational acceptance of the current NATO "five-year rolling" defense planning and review system.

o represented the U.S. on the NATO Defense Review Committee, elaborated defense issues for Ambassadorial and governmental consideration.

o as chairman of a fourteen nation working group analyzed the military consequences of the French military withdrawal from NATO and generated corrective recommendations.

As Special Assistant to the Ambassador, U.S. Mission to NATO:

o represented the U.S. in the NATO working group on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction studies.

o generated the U.S. input into two special assessments of the Mediterranean situation leading to NATO governmental approval of the Maritime Air Command, Mediterranean, and the Naval On-Call Force, Mediterranean.

As an Active Duty Naval Officer:

o designed the analysis criteria and format for and directed a special NATO international comparability study of the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the anti-submarine forces of all NATO nations.

o as Head of the Electronics Research and Development Planning Staff in the Navy's Bureau of Ships, developed programs and coordinated implementing actions by five branches of the Electronics R&D Division. Devised, organized and directed a continual program review and planning system and initiated actions to insure response to and consistency with fleet requirements and budget limits. (System was subsequently put into effect Navy-wide by the Secretary of the Navy.)

o as Head of the Underwater Sound Branch, Electronics R&D Division of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, initiated, programmed and administered BuShips and inter-agency action on R&D for the Navy's underwater sound and oceanography programs. (Managed 44 officers and engineers.)

Relevant Selected Publications and Writings  
(All classified)

- Rationalizing NATO's Defense Posture, 1975 (Co-Author) RAND
- Spain and NATO, 1975 (Co-Author) IDA
- The Iceland Base and Control of the GIUK Gap, 1975 RAND
- Global Tactical Air Basing in the Next Decade, 1974 RAND
- Rationalizing the NATO Naval Posture, 1974 RAND
- NATO Plans for Utilization and Control of Shipping in Time of War or Emergency, 1973 RAND
- How NATO Goes to War- The NATO Alert System, 1973 RAND
- NATO ASW Capabilities- Atlantic Sea Lanes Protection, 1972 RAND
- Military Power Potential and Force Reductions, 1971 (Co-Author)

Education

Tufts University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy:

- o M.A. - 1957; M.A.L.D. - 1958 (Ph.D. equivalent less dissertation) - (Emphasis on International Security and Policy, International Organization, American Security Affairs)

U.S. Naval War College:

- o Senior Course (Logistics) - 1949

U.S. Naval Academy:

- o B.S. - 1939

Employment Chronology

July 1975 to present:

Resident Consultant, The Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.

October 1974 to July 1975:

Research Staff Member and Acting Project Leader, Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Virginia

Aug. 1971 to Oct. 1974:

Resident Consultant, The Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.

June 1971 to June 1974:

Registered Representative, Lawrence and Lovig, Co., Inc. (Investment Securities), Washington, D.C.

Aug. 1970 to June 1972:

Consultant, Research Analysis Corporation McLean, Virginia

1968-1970:

Special Assistant to the Ambassador, U.S. Mission to NATO, Brussels, Belgium (Foreign Service Reserve Officer, Grade 2)

1965-1968

Director, Defense Planning Division, U.S. Mission to NATO, Paris, France and Brussels, Belgium (Foreign Service Reserve Officer, Grade 2)

1939-1965

Commissioned Officer, U.S. Navy, completed service as Captain. Service afloat included command in submarines, destroyers and of Amphibious Force Flagship; Chief of Staff ASW Carrier Group. Service ashore as Director, Underwater Sound Branch and Director, Electronics Planning in Navy Bureau of Ships; Head of NATO section, Plans and Policy Division, OPNAV; Assistant Director Policy Planning, OSD (ISA).

Personal

- o Born in New York City. Has lived in New England, California, Maryland, France and Belgium. Has travelled extensively in Western Europe and Mediterranean (1964-1975); has visited major cities in Western Pacific (1954-56); has visited major Caribbean ports (1960-62).
- o Married, three children (none resident).
- o Excellent health.
- o Languages: French, spoken and written.
- o Service Decorations: Silver Star, Bronze Star (combat V), Joint Service Commendation Medal



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

July 23, 1976

Mr. Ernest L. Schwab  
10344 Democracy Lane  
Potomac, MD 20854

Dear Mr. Schwab:

Thank you very much for your letter, paper and resume. The paper on U.S. Policy and the encouragement of the growth of free governments was most informative.

Unfortunately, all of our present staff positions are filled. Moreover, the new campaign finance laws, which limit our income and expenditures to public funds supplied through the Federal Election Commission, preclude the creation of more campaign positions at this time.

For this reason, we are unable to offer you a job at present. However, we will keep your letter and resume on hand in case a vacancy should occur or should we need a specialized position created which you could fill.

We do appreciate hearing from you, and we would be most receptive to any further thoughts you would send to us.

Thank you again for your thoughts and your support.

Sincerely,

Stuart E. Eizenstat  
National Issues & Policy Director

SEE/stc

# '76 PRESIDENTIAL FORUM

1156 15th Street, N.W.  
(202) 296-4726

Washington D.C. 20005

CHICAGO  
F.P. NY PACK.  
MID. EAST.  
DONE  
4/15 9

To: Steve Stark  
From: Nancy Greene, National Coordinator -- issues *NWG*  
Re: Position papers for the Midwest Forum in Chicago on May 3, 1976  
Date: April 12, 1976

As you know, the next '76 Presidential Forum will be held in Chicago on May 3, 1976. The subject for the Midwest Forum is "Defense, Detente, and Trade: What Are Our Goals?"

A few of the major points to be covered during the course of the Forum are: How can the U.S. maintain its position -- economically and strategically -- in the world? Agricultural exports, detente with China and the Soviet Union, maintaining strong armed services, assuring supplies of energy and raw materials, dealing with a hungry and impatient Third World -- where do we put our priorities?

Please could I have your position paper in my office no later than Friday, April 23, 1976. The position paper should be a brief -- 2-3 page -- summary of the candidate's views on the subject of Defense, Detente, and Trade, and should include what changes, if any, the candidate would effect if elected President.

In addition, would you please send me any major speeches, addresses, and so on, the candidate has made on the subject of foreign policy.

I would appreciate five copies of everything, if possible.

If you have any questions, comments, etc., please give me a call.

Many thanks!

FYI -- any questions on any subject other than issues should be addressed to Susan Davis Cantril, National Coordinator for the Midwest Forum, at the above phone and address.

WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS

THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY ON  
WOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS  
MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

July 1, 1976

Monte Mace

Noel Sterrett:

Here's the copy of the letter I spoke to you about today.

I mentioned a July 16 deadline in the original letter but we can make an exception of a couple of weeks if necessary.

I would ask for you to let me know whether I can expect replies--they can be brief--to the questions so we can go ahead with our plans for a cover and lead story built around the candidates views on wood industry issues.

We think our 30,000 readers will find the responses enlightening. Most of our readers are executives at companies such as Weyerhaeuser, Louisiana-Pacific, etc.

*Monte Mace*



Noel

June 16, 1976

Jimmy Carter Campaign  
PO Box 1976  
Atlanta, GA 30301  
Attn: Press Office

Dear Mr. Carter:

WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS, a business magazine serving the wood industry, is contacting candidates for President to learn their views on several issues affecting this industry.

Would you be so kind as to reply to the questions below? Due to production schedules, we need your reply by July 16.

1. What steps would you take as President to stimulate the economy and the availability of capital necessary for industrial growth? Many consider corporate taxes as burdensome; do you agree?
2. Congress has been working to resolve a potential crisis involving timber management practices on the nation's 155 national forests. Already one lumber mill in Appalachia has closed following a cutback in timber harvests on the Monongahela National Forest, and the nation's wood fiber supply is threatened. What is your position on this problem and what should be done to resolve it?
3. Woodworking machinery manufacturers--and other manufacturers--face growing numbers of product liability lawsuits involving personal injuries, some involving machinery which is years old and which has been modified. Manufacturers, in effect, are being held responsible for circumstances beyond their control. Do you favor S. 3317 which would allow manufacturers to sue employers violating OSHA regulations? How else might this problem be resolved?
4. OSHA and EPA have different positions regarding noise levels to be established in workplaces. OSHA favors a 90-decibel level and the EPA favors an 85-decibel level. There are indications the AFL-CIO would challenge in court a 90-decibel level as too high, and management might challenge an 85-decibel level as being too difficult to comply with. What is your position on this dilemma?

Mr. Jimmy Carter  
June 16, 1976

Page Two

5. Housing, which is closely tied to the economic health of the wood industry, has undergone troubled times recently. What can be done to improve this situation and to prevent it from recurring?
6. Many businessmen believe that the growing number of government regulations is strangling business. Do you agree?
7. The Federal Water Control Act as amended in 1972, states a goal of zero pollutants discharge by 1985. Many in industry view this as too stringent on industry and more lenient on public water works. What is your position? Should industry be allowed to have a tax write-off of the cost of pollution control equipment?

May we also have a black and white photograph of yourself to illustrate our article? Or if you have color transparency separations--especially close up candid-- may we borrow those?

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Monte Mace  
Executive Editor

MM:ls

Approved by Joe Duffey for transmission  
by phone to the editor of Wood & Wood Products magazine  
- Thanks for your help Bob

APPENDIXES TO QUESTIONS 3 AND 4

Except in a few instances Governor Carter does not  
feel it is appropriate for a presidential candidate  
to place himself in a position either for or against  
pending legislation. In general, the Governor believes  
"the basic concept behind OSHA is excellent"  
and supports the 1976 Democratic platform, which  
states "that the Occupational Safety and Health Act  
of 1970 should cover all employees and be enforced  
as intended when the law was enacted." The  
Democratic platform also calls for "early and  
periodic reviews" of OSHA provisions in order  
"to insure that they are reasonable and  
workable." The Governor recognizes that  
often "the problem with OSHA has been  
the lack of focus on meeting the most prob-  
lems in this area." Specifically, up  
until now the OSHA emphasis has been  
on safety rather than health. The Governor  
believes efforts to reduce industrial health hazards  
should be focused upon problems related to excessive  
heat noise and other sources of stress. As Georgia Gov-  
ernor Carter "takes positive steps to improve working conditions  
and work related health and safety programs. Nationwide  
efforts in this vital area must continue until working  
citizens are safe in their jobs."



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

June 11, 1976

Jean M. Snyder  
Harbor View East  
Essex, Connecticut 06426

Dear Ms. Snyder:

Thanks for your letter. I am enclosing a position paper on Senate Bill One. Governor Carter favored the elimination of the oil depletion allowance. Governor Carter does not favor giving up control of the Panama Canal. He would, however, negotiate a more favorable agreement with Panama and remove the word "perpetuity" from the agreement.

On the question of Cuban troops invading Rhodesia: Governor Carter deplores their participation in Angola, feels that we should try to limit their involvement and would like to see the U.S. take an active role in the resolution of tension in Rhodesia. This would involve the establishment of majority rule.

Sincerely,

David E. Moran  
Issues Staff

DEM/sc

Issues

Mailing list

Field-Ct.

Harbor View East  
Essex, Conn. 06426  
April 13, 1976

Dear Jimmy Carter:

I recently talked with some very bright Princeton University seniors and they asked me some questions I could not answer, nor have they been asked me in the 2nd District in Connecticut. However, if you are going to campaign on campuses in New Jersey, it may help you to know what they were:

Where do you stand on:

1. S1 Crime Bill P.P.
2. Oil Depletion Allowances I ADD
3. The Panama Canal  
EX PERPETUITY
4. Cuban troops invading Rhodesia  
FOR POLICY

There can never be a week as bad as this past one has been.

Continuing better luck -

Sincerely yours,

Jean Snyder

Jean M. Snyder

**Jimmy Carter**  
Plains, Georgia 31780

6-27-76

To Terry Sheslock

Thank you for  
your letter &  
your pledge of  
support. I'll need  
all the help I  
can get in the  
fall campaign.

Your friend  
Jimmy

cc: *Stu*  
*J*

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WILLIAM S. STEVENS

\* ALSO MEMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR  
\*\* MEMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR ONLY

Governor Jimmy Carter  
1 Woodland Drive  
Plains, Georgia 31780

Dear Governor:

I was most pleased to have had the opportunity to join you for breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel last week and to hear directly your views about the United States' relationship with Israel.

Later that day, as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission and member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, I had occasion to speak at the annual meeting of the AJC and to share with its membership my analysis of the position of the presidential candidates regarding Israel.

I told the audience that you had said that you were committed to provide whatever economic and military assistance Israel needed to protect its independence and security and that your commitment to the security of Israel was one of long-standing, arrived at well before your entry into the political race.

Thus far, your views coincide with other candidates who have spoken on the issue--but you went beyond that to say a number of things which I felt were of great significance.

You said that while you favored friendly relations with all of the Arab nations they would have to understand the basic premise of this nation's commitment to Israel and that threat of Arab boycott or boycott itself would not dissuade

Governor Jimmy Carter

-2-

May 18, 1976

you from that commitment. You also affirmed your belief in direct negotiations between the parties and said that you would not try to force from Israel unilateral concessions.

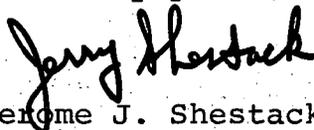
You pointed out that your commitment to Israel would continue irrespective of the support you receive from the Jewish Community because it was a commitment based on deep conviction and not on political exigencies of the moment.

Finally, you emphasized that beyond the strategic reasons that merited full support of Israel as a matter of our national interest, your support of Israel derived also from a deep moral conviction as a religious Christian. Such support, you felt, was morally shared by millions of Americans across the nation and such a moral conviction goes beyond any shifting strategies or pragmatic considerations.

I have spoken with many political leaders on the subject of Israel, having been involved in Jewish causes for many years on local and national levels, and I want to tell you, as I told the AJC membership, that I came away from our meeting convinced that both as an American and as a religious man your support of Israel was firm and steadfast.

Speaking personally rather than on behalf of any organization, I wish to express my confidence in your leadership. I am happy to lend you my full support, in the conviction that as President, in every area of our national interest, you will lead this nation along the paths of peace and justice representing our highest aspirations.

Sincerely yours,



Jerome J. Shestack

JJS:gg

Jimmy Carter  
Plains, Georgia 31780

Stu

6-27-76

To George Steele

Thank you for sending  
me your article &  
for your good wishes.

I'm eager to learn  
all I can about our  
defense needs & priorities,  
& your ideas will be  
very helpful to me. The  
article was sobering &  
thoughtful. Stay in  
touch with me.

Jimmy



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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

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**70 PINE STREET**  
**NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005**

VICE ADMIRAL GEORGE P. STEELE  
6406 KENHOWE DRIVE - BETHESDA, MD. 20034

Stu-  
Good-  
J

May 23, 1976

Dear Jimmy,

Congratulations on your wonderful progress in the campaign! We look forward to eight years of your fine accomplishments in the White House, and can be proud that we backed you from the start!

The enclosed article appeared in the Washington Post last Sunday, and it represents my carefully considered views on the Navy shipbuilding program. The thrust is that we are on the wrong track, and should be building nuclear powered attack submarines instead of aircraft carriers and strike cruisers. Much had to be left out to avoid becoming too technical or making a security breach. I would enjoy talking to you about the subject; perhaps you will find time after you are the President-Elect, since such enormous sums are involved to say nothing about this country's successful defense.

Betty joins me in sending you and Rosalynn our very best wishes for success in the campaign. Take care of your health, and pay attention to the Secret Service--we need you.

Sincerely,



SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1976

## A Fleet to Match Our Real Needs

By George P. Steele

**E**VEN AMERICANS who follow the news of defense spending rarely glimpse the contrary views of professional military officers on costly programs. Military alternatives to weapons systems proposed to the Congress have been discussed earlier and discarded behind the secure doors of the Pentagon. Decisions involving huge sums are made, supported by highly technical, classified information and professional experience that cannot be made public. In the disciplined ranks of senior active duty personnel there can be no room for the maverick who publicly opposes an official stand on major procurement.

But U.S. naval officers are by no means of one mind on the need stated by the Navy for a \$2 billion aircraft carrier or a \$1.3 billion strike cruiser. Many officers hold that these great ships could not prevail at sea but would dominate the budgetary process, soaking up so much money that little of real consequence could be afforded. The very nature of the U.S. Navy's future role is involved in the controversy.

The World War II American fleets, in which the aircraft carrier forced out the battleship as the capital ship, emerged victorious to face no significant threat at sea for over 15 years. In

that period of American naval supremacy, the Korean War marked the beginning of a preoccupation with the projection of naval power ashore that has continued to this day. The present generation of senior naval officers was schooled in that war, in the Cuban and other crises and in the long Vietnam conflict. Not in 30 years has an aircraft carrier group come under significant enemy naval attack. It is perhaps natural that this experience would exert strong influence on development of U.S. Navy doctrine and hardware, producing a fleet ideally suited to intervention in a land battle while operating from a privileged sanctuary at sea.

Knowing this, the Soviet Union has constructed a fleet heavy with submarines and guided-missile ships, backed by a highly effective, missile-equipped maritime air force. It is a fleet which can prevent American seapower from getting at its shore objectives. Instead of swinging around to confront the Soviet Navy with an effective counterforce able to defeat and push it out of the way, the U.S. Navy continues to program large and very expensive surface ships which are in great danger from both submarines and surprise missile attack.

For three decades the major U.S. Navy surface combatants have been subordinated to the defense of the aircraft carrier. This has shriveled the Navy's fighting ability on the surface until it is now incapable of standing up to Soviet cruisers armed with potent, long-range cruise missiles.

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*Steele retired from the Navy with the rank of vice admiral last year after a 31-year career which included command of three submarines, an anti-submarine group and the 7th Fleet. He is now a tanker company executive.*

A comparison of the latest U.S. nuclear-powered cruiser alongside that of a new Soviet Kara class cruiser shows the remarkable lag in U.S. weaponry. This weakness takes on great significance in remote areas such as the Indian Ocean or the South Atlantic, where the United States no longer can be certain of representation by aircraft carriers — there are simply not enough carriers. And, without air support, a U.S. Navy surface force can be defeated easily by a Soviet surface force of lesser tonnage.

Evidence of the pervading influence of American naval experience with projecting power ashore while unopposed at sea is easy to find. The F-14 Navy fighter, a magnificent aircraft with its Phoenix weapon system, is designed primarily not for defeating enemy sea forces, but for besting the most capable land-based aircraft. Underway replenishment ships have grown to great size while shrinking in number because of the efficiencies involved; the Camden-class combat support ship is capable of carrying prodigious quantities of fuel, ammunition and stores — but if one is sunk, it is a grievous loss indeed.

Newer surface fighting ships are not well constructed to trade blows with other ships. Armor for key systems and compartmentation have not been emphasized enough. Redundancy of vital equipment, such as power supplies, and shock-resistant qualities, so important for continuing in action after sustaining damage, too often have been economized out of design. Operational security has retreated steadily before the long-term trend to more and more powerful radars and sonars and continuous data and information exchange by radio, all of which disclose precise position and other intelligence to an alert enemy.

### If War Comes

SOVIET NAVAL authorities have capitalized wonderfully on U.S. Navy weaknesses in the construction of the modern Soviet Navy and maritime air force. Under the long-term leadership of the brilliant Soviet Navy commander-in-chief, Admiral of the Fleet S.G. Gorshkov, forces have been built to fit a concept of surprise attack during which many missiles would be launched from coordinated air, surface and subsurface platforms. The attack is designed to overwhelm U.S. aircraft carrier groups.

It would work like this: Coming from many directions with different flight profiles, supported by heavy electronic jamming of American radars, the variety of Soviet missiles appears with breathtaking suddenness. Corridors of

chaff mask the missile-launching Soviet aircraft and surface ships from U.S. radars. A variety of Soviet defensive missiles and rapid-firing light weapons works to prevent successful counterattack. (Soviet submarines need no such protection, unless they are old and must surface briefly to shoot; even then their exposure to counterattack is brief.) The American formations may well destroy a number of the incoming missiles, but Soviet designers have a good appreciation of U.S. Navy capabilities, and they expect mass attack to achieve an early saturation and many assured hits.

The surprise-attack strategy was tested in 1970 during a worldwide Soviet Navy exercise, the largest naval exercise ever held. Soviet forces played the roles of both attacker's and defenders, with the fascinated Western allied navies taking ringside seats. A crisis was simulated, during which Soviet units maneuvered in close proximity to others playing the enemy role. Suddenly, a radio command from Moscow simulated the triggering of scores of missiles aimed at enemy aircraft carriers and other ships. It looked like another Pearl Harbor attack — but against forces underway at sea instead of moored in port.

Once missiles are launched in such numbers, U.S. Navy aircraft carrier groups as now constituted have no adequate defense against them. Retaliation by aircraft already airborne undoubtedly would hurt the Soviet forces badly, but the critical denial of American ability to project power ashore already would be accomplished. The only way U.S. forces could win such an engagement at close quarters would be to strike first, perhaps motivated by certain knowledge of impending attack — a highly improbable circumstance.

In times of heightened tension in the Mediterranean, such as the 1973 October War, the U.S.S.R. has moved strong surface and submarine forces into position next to American aircraft carrier groups, in effect holding a pistol to each of their heads. The eastern Mediterranean is within comfortable land-based air range from the Soviet Union, and the 6th Fleet is easily outnumbered in a Mediterranean submarine buildup because of greater Soviet resources. Building another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and a strike cruiser is no way to redress that imbalance. And yet a balance in the Mediterranean is critical to resolution of disagreements in the Middle East in a way not inimical to the interests of the United States.

Even when Soviet naval forces are not concentrated for a devastating first blow, there is acute danger to the aircraft carrier group and its logistic support ships from Soviet nuclear submarines. These powerful underwater craft are guided by various independent sensors whose locating information is furnished to the undersea craft by radio. In spite of almost frantic efforts and brave talk by the Navy over many years, the submarine threat to U.S. surface forces is grave.

Attempts to increase the power of the echo-ranging active sonars of American surface ships sufficiently to detect an enemy submarine in time to kill it beyond the range of its torpedoes have served, unfortunately, to identify U.S. warships better to enemy submarines and to provide an aiming point at a great range for listening submarines with guided missiles. The improved active sonars have not been adequate even to guard against torpedo attack in many areas of the oceans where unfavorable conditions inhibit the pulsing surface ship sonar far more than they do the submarine listening sonar.

Antisubmarine fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters employing sonobuoys and other devices have enjoyed some success in favorable sea areas. But reliable, all-direction, continuous air protection for surface forces, including aircraft carriers, is still not possible. Two or more nuclear-powered attacking submarines can saturate the defenses of an aircraft carrier group, and it is not difficult for the Soviet Navy to use several submarines in concert.

The effect of weather is very important. Flight operations must be curtailed or cancelled in heavy weather. Surface ships can proceed only at moderate or slow speed and, even then, with great difficulty in areas such as the North Atlantic and North Pacific during protracted periods of the winter months. Icing conditions and extreme cold add to the adversity. But the nuclear-powered submarine is not much affected by weather. It can continue to make top speed, and its periscope and antennae, should it elect to use them, are nearly invisible to the eye or radar in spray or waves. The submarine's guided missiles do not need a relatively steady flight deck. Nor do its launching tubes ice up. Its torpedoes are effective except in the mountainous waves of a big storm.

The question of fatigue of men and machines also must be considered. Around-the-clock flight operations required to stay in top defensive posture, or to keep a constant offensive punch airborne, can stretch into weeks during ~~crisis~~ or war. The strain was eased in the Vietnam war by using two aircraft carriers, each with a 12-hour flying cycle, with perhaps another carrier or so in the area to assist if need be. With fewer carriers now, it is likely that we have seen the end of such a practice, particularly in the presence of threatening Soviet forces at sea. Each carrier, because of the concentration against it, will probably have to keep its guard up at all times. As a crisis continues, time will work for the Soviet submarine, surface and air forces. The numbers of operationally ready aircraft on American carriers on continuous alert can be expected to decrease; spare parts will dwindle, maintenance men will be hard-pressed. By contrast, Soviet missiles in their launch tubes are not strained by any problem of accumulating flight hours.

A U.S. decision to make first use of nuclear weapons at sea would not significantly improve America's naval position. Nuclear weapons could not successfully ward off surprise attack, and the gain in kill capability against the enemy would be much more than offset by the vulnerability of large U.S. ships to nuclear counterattack. And the use of nuclear weapons at sea will intensify the conflict, increasing the possibility of escalation to full nuclear weapon exchange.

### Meeting Responsibilities

THE PRESSING problem for American naval commanders is how to go to the aid of our treaty partners in the North Atlantic Alliance and the Pacific or to support our friends, with the present and projected forces available in the teeth of the formidable new Soviet forces. The obvious areas where naval aid would be needed at the outset of a NATO war with the Warsaw Pact powers would be the waters off Norway, Denmark and the Mediterranean nations. U.S. treaty commitments are heavy in the Korean-Japanese area, and naval power is indispensable to successful defense there.

Where treaties do not exist there are still very real responsibilities that could bring the United States into direct confrontation with the Soviet Union at sea. Latin America and Africa may well be the scenes of future contest between the superpowers regardless of the present prevailing public mood against involvement anywhere.

The most recent behavior of the United States Navy in confrontation with the Soviet Union — in the October, 1973, crisis — is best described as force posturing. Soviet commanders must have been gratified by the positioning of major American aircraft carrier forces in the Mediterranean where they are easy marks for carefully orchestrated surprise missile attacks. However reassuring the posturing American fleet may have been to the Israelis, or threatening to the Arabs, the truth is that the 6th Fleet was staked out for sacrifice, deprived of enough sea room for defensive maneuver.

Given that example, it is not hard to imagine U.S. aircraft carrier groups ordered to move into the Norwegian Sea, and the Sea of Japan in some future crisis, while others maintain the desperately dangerous posture in the Mediterranean. The situation would bring to mind the movement of the United States fleet to Pearl Harbor just before World War II, over the objection of its commander-in-chief. The principle of civilian control of the armed forces, obviously, is both sound and essential, but civilians are not trained to make tactical decisions. To abuse the principle of civilian control by requiring force posturing in crisis — in defiance of sound military advice — can lead only to disaster.

It is fair to ask whether there is any alternative, both in the crisis handling of our presently structured sea forces and in the balance of types of ships and aircraft that should be purchased for the future. Must we conclude that our teeth are drawn, except when we take on a lesser power with the assent of the Soviet Union? Must we continue to buy the kinds of forces that continue currently exploitable weaknesses?

If the aircraft carrier groups of the U.S. Navy were not formidable, the U.S.S.R. would not have gone to so much trouble to develop a counter. There is no other way to keep potent airpower across the seas without dependence on foreign bases which are fixed in place, easier to attack than a carrier, and which can suddenly be denied to us for political reasons. The aircraft carrier has by no means outlived its usefulness, but it is no longer a "line-of-battle" ship that, protected by lesser vessels, can hold its own against all comers. It must be held back, hidden to the extent possible in the vastness of the ocean until the way is prepared for it to perform its unique service.

The "strike cruiser," as yet unbuilt, would not be a line-of-battle ship either because it is not capable of operating within range of hostile Soviet air concentrations or of defeating Soviet submarines. This vastly expensive weapon, too, would have to be held back to await employment against surface forces. But the irony is that those surface forces can be destroyed more easily by carrier-based aircraft or submarines.

### Battle-Worthy Subs

TODAY, and for many years to come, the really battle-worthy capital ship is the nuclear-powered submarine. It has the unique ability to get close enough to destroy the enemy surface ship, using missiles or torpedoes, without great risk, regardless of how much air power is ranged against it. The only adversary that it really need fear is another and better submarine, down in the sea with it, using the same advantages of mobility and stealth.

Suppose that this thesis had been accepted and acted upon in the crisis of October, 1973, in the Mediterranean. We would have withdrawn our aircraft carrier groups as quickly as possible, while U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarines steamed into the area in strength. Each major Soviet warship, surface ship or submarine would have been tracked down by one of these American submarines. With sufficient strength in place, American submarines could show themselves in sequence to their adversaries and then break the contact to remain in the vicinity.

What a different outlook for the Soviet Mediterranean commander in these circumstances. The knife is at his throat, not the American commander's. The important Soviet ships are being dogged by submarines that can sink them in short order. Yet the Russian commander's capability to inhibit this attack or even to keep track of U.S. submarines is slight, given the qualitative superiority of the American undersea craft over Soviet counterparts and countermeasures. He cannot place his surface ships in contact with the vulnerable U.S. aircraft carriers and other surface units because they are well out in the Atlantic Ocean.

If hostilities begin, he can envision the destruction of most of his fleet, followed up by the reentry of the American aircraft carrier groups into a Mediterranean cleared of most surface and submarine opposition and blockaded by American submarines against new Soviet naval forces at the Atlantic and Black Sea entrances. Soviet maritime air power would remain a threat to the U.S. aircraft carriers, but one they are best capable of defeating.

In recent years the United States and the Soviet Union each have maintained a squadron in the Indian Ocean where the sea lanes of Japan and Western Europe originate. Due to the great distances involved from U.S. bases and the lack of emergency landing fields for carrier aircraft, the Indian Ocean would seem, at first glance, to be an ideal operating area for the proposed strike cruiser. If, however, the strike cruiser is built for the purpose of being a surrogate aircraft carrier when and where our thinly spread carriers cannot be present, it faces a Mediterranean-like threat.

As with the aircraft carrier, Soviet surface and submarine forces have vulnerable targets for surprise attack in the strike cruiser, its escorting surface ships and the ubiquitous logistic support ships required by surface forces. The best American tactic to guard against surprise attack is to withdraw from the area, but the difficulty of locating Soviet submarines is such that a very considerable withdrawal would be required. Even then, there would be no certainty that the submarine missile threat had been shaken off unless U.S. submarines stay protectively close to American surface forces; but it would be better to put our subs near the opposition.

U.S. submarines stationed near a Soviet surface squadron in the Indian Ocean would not need to hightail it away to avoid surprise attack. Remaining hidden until commencement of hostilities, they could sink their surface adversaries without fear of the enemy's guided missiles. Only the Soviet submarines would be dangerous; so far, however, U.S. submarines are markedly superior. Should Soviet forces be on the point of some intervention in another nation, the presence of a number of nuclear-powered U.S. submarines would let them know that the U.S. Navy had the power present to destroy the Soviet units without significant risk to itself.

This is not to say that the presence of surface warships in such remote areas is undesirable. There are times when the flag must be shown. And the submarine, powerful though it is at sea, is not the symbol which the apparently formidable surface warship provides to the peoples of unsophisticated nations; an unreasonable fear of nuclear propulsion also can inhibit port visits by nuclear-powered subs. Force posturing does have its uses, so long as we do not delude ourselves as to the fighting capability of the ships involved. We certainly will not delude the Kremlin.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Adm.

James L. Holloway III, recently wrote: "We need ships in proper balance among types: carriers, surface combatants, submarines, amphibious and support ships. And, within a constrained budget, we need a careful balance between high-performance, general-purpose forces and less expensive, limited-mission ships we can procure and deploy in greater numbers. It is these two kinds of balance that go into the careful development of our shipbuilding programs. These programs will enable the Navy to maintain a modern fleet, sized to the needs of our future security requirements." (Italics added for emphasis.)

That statement is sound. The quarrel can only be over just what constitutes a "balance" and, perhaps, just what constitute our "future security requirements." There can be no doubt about the reality of constrained budgets and; if we err in striking the balance by building great, expensive, vulnerable surface ships, there surely will not be enough money left to build an adequate number of "line-of-battle" submarines, the only type of ship that alone can stand up to the Soviet air-sea threat.

Our future naval security requirements can be boiled down to a first-priority need to be able to control the seas. If that requirement is not fulfilled, then all of our allies and friends, all of our overseas interests and all of our vital imports are subject to Soviet control. If the Soviet government successfully denies us the use of the sea, expensive but vulnerable forces for power projection ashore would be useless, if not already sunk. Our only recourse would be a self-defeating nuclear exchange — there would be no other way to get at the U.S.S.R.

Even without building the \$2 billion aircraft carrier, we have a substantial number of aircraft carriers on hand. These ships and their embarked aircraft are individually much more potent and sophisticated in projecting power ashore than the older ships and planes that were recently retired. Considering the size of the threat to NATO, it may be advisable to concentrate the greater number of the carriers in the Atlantic Fleet, placing only those with nuclear power in the Pacific Fleet to be able to go to the aid of the Republic of Korea and Japan.

But we would first have to use our submarines to sweep away Soviet surface and submarine forces in NATO waters and the Pacific. The rub is that for years the rate of U.S. submarine building has been so low that we do not now have enough in being or programmed for effective action. These are the warships that count the most today and, without enough of them, the U.S. Navy does not and will not control the seas.

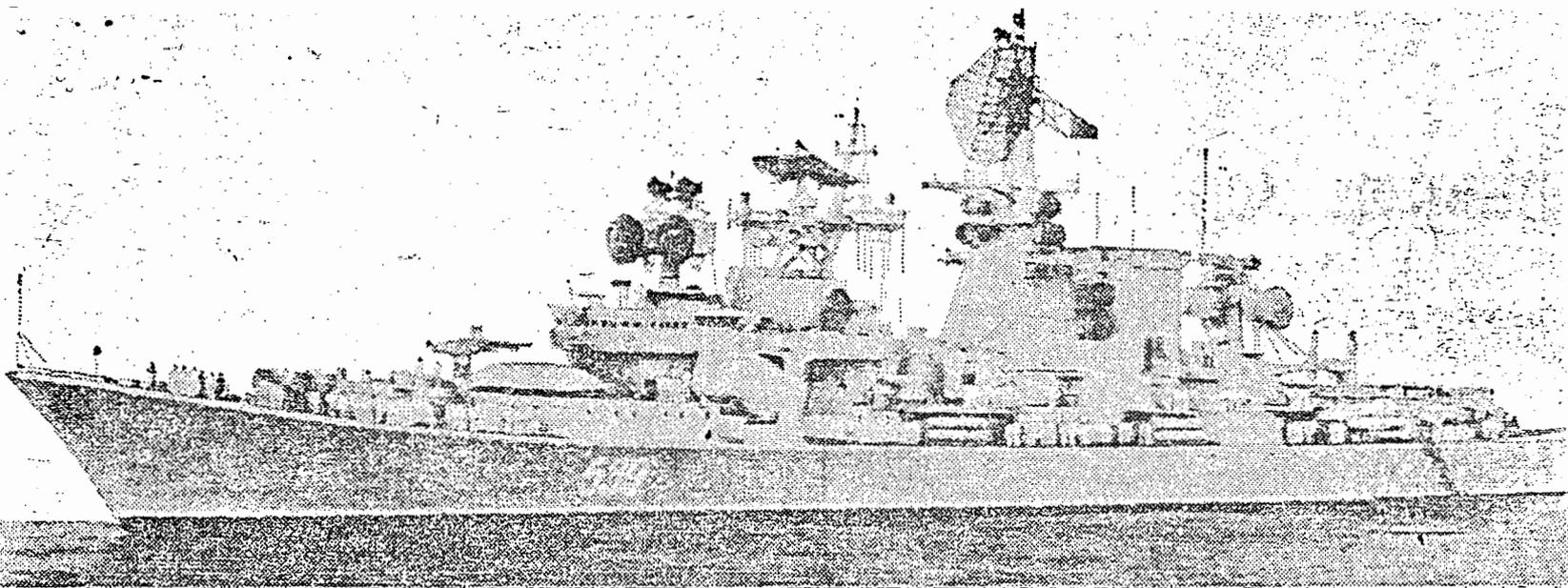
### A Naval Formula

TO REGAIN control at sea, first emphasis in U.S. Navy shipbuilding should be placed on building a powerful force of nuclear-powered attack submarines. It is not necessary that they all be high-performance submarines; less expensive, limited-mission submarines are suitable for many tasks, but nuclear power is essential for all. Submarines alone cannot provide the flexibility required to exercise the control of the seas, and they cannot be allowed so much of the construction budget that other types of modest-sized ships are crowded out. But surface ships that cost enormous sums, such as the large aircraft carrier and the proposed strike cruiser, should be eliminated.

We must redouble our efforts to regain supremacy for our surface forces in electronic warfare and in variety and sophistication of missiles. New surface ships should be designed to absorb punishment and still be able to fight. Since the present and projected Soviet sea forces are the clear danger, every decision about the fleet and aircraft we build should be tested for effectiveness in sea combat before capability in a land battle is considered.

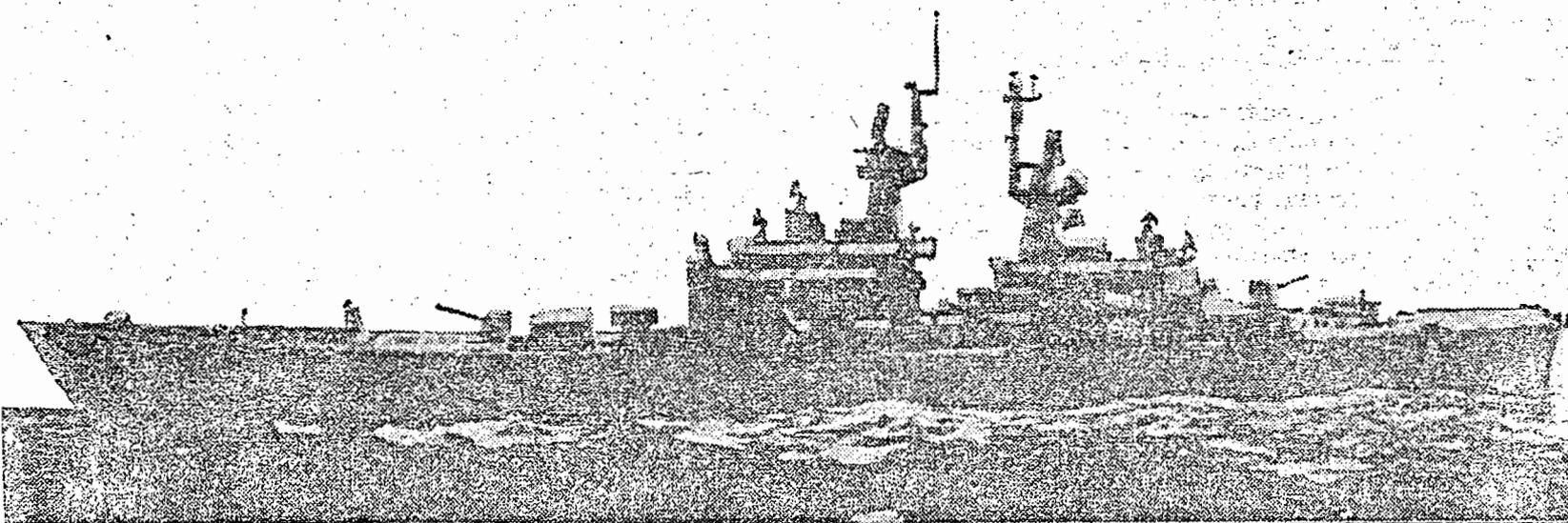
Adm. Gorshkov has demonstrated the power of a tactical concept when implemented in the construction of sea forces. We must revise our tactics and modes of operation to meet the realities we now face at sea, taking particular care to free ourselves from the burden of our successful past naval actions against shore targets which has the U.S. Navy in a dangerous rut.

There is no reason why American innovation and technology cannot master the Soviet challenge at sea — if we have the brains, the vision and the will to use our money wisely.



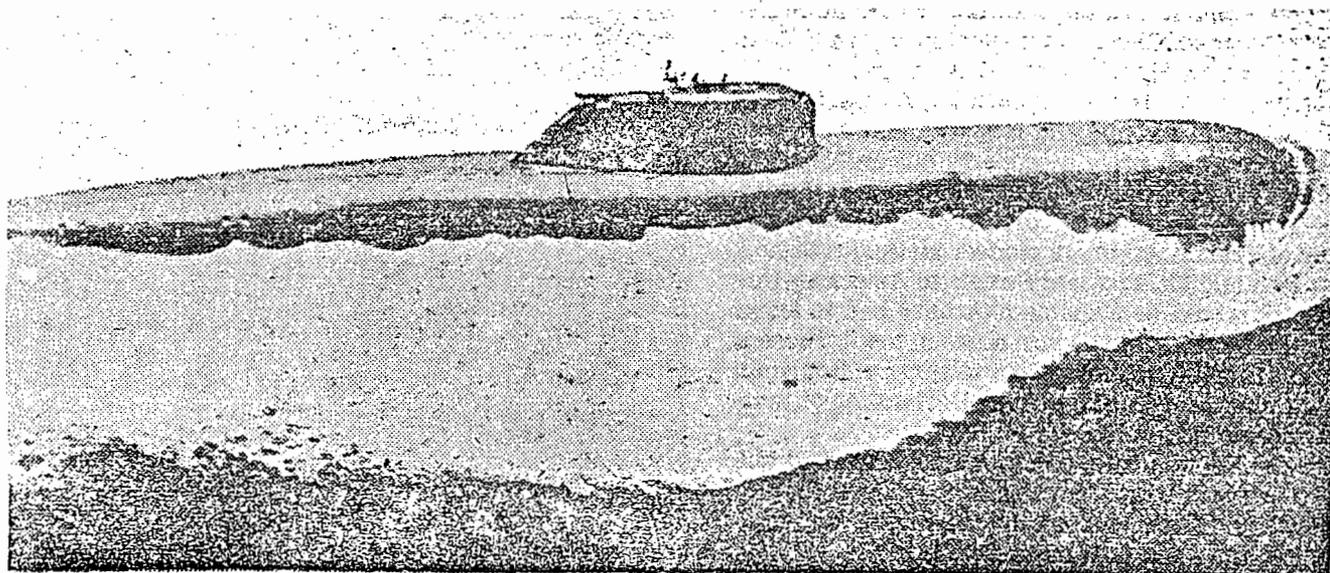
*Comparison of a new Soviet Kara-type cruiser ...*

# A Fleet to Match Our Needs



U.S. Navy Photo

*...and a U.S. nuclear cruiser shows a lag in U. S. weaponry.*



*The Soviet submarine threat to U.S. surface forces is grave*



GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY  
33 GILMER STREET, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

July 16, 1974

*File*

Dear Mr. Rafshoon:

Please ask Jimmy Carter to pronounce ITALIAN(S)

as It-a<sup>l</sup>ian and not Eye-t<sup>l</sup>ian the next time

he might have occasion to say it.

The latter makes some of us (I am married to a

man of Italian descent) cringe.

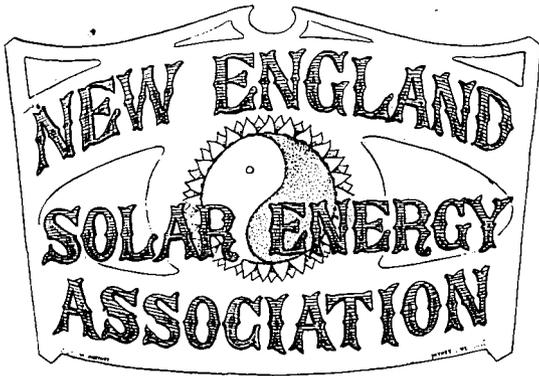
Sincerely,

*Mary Nell Santacroce*

Mary Nell Santacroce  
Dept. of Speech & Drama

At home during the summer at:

252 Beverly Rd. NE  
Atlanta, Ga. 30309



File

P.O. BOX 121  
TOWNSHEND, VERMONT  
05353  
802-365-4084

THE NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN SECTION  
OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ENERGY SOCIETY

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Paul M. Sturges  
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July 7, 1976

Jimmy Carter for President  
5th Floor  
18 Tremont Street  
Boston, Mass. 02108

Dear People:

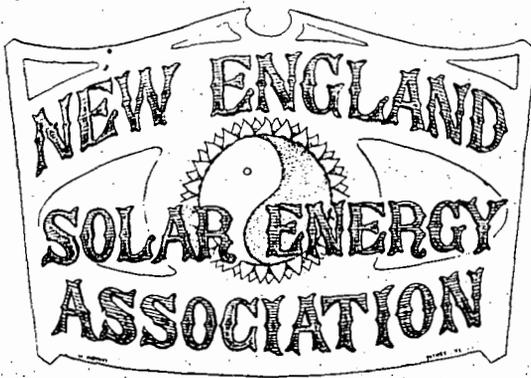
Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Senator McIntyre by the Chairperson of the New England Solar Energy Association. Since Mr. Carter is mentioned in the letter several times, and we feel that the letter would be of interest to him, we would appreciate it if you could forward it to his central campaign office.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Shaw  
Secretary - Treasurer  
New England Solar Energy Assoc.

Enclosure



P.O. BOX 121  
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802-365-4084

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Henry L. Cote  
New Hampshire Chapter

Dom Parisi  
Western Mass. Chapter

Paul M. Sturges  
Stoneridge, N. Y.

July 2, 1976

Senator Thomas J. McIntyre  
Select Committee on Small Business  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Good Senator Tom,

First, I would like to congratulate and thank you for your initiatives to commercialize solar energy. After the Solar Energy Equipment Tax Credit Act of 1976, and the Energy Research and Development Free Enterprise Act of 1976, it seems like you would like to "get it all together" with the enabling legislation base for the new Carter administration. In that hope I would like to suggest the following course of action based on the following administrative assumptions:

1. Wide-scale immediate commercialization depends on cost of money, availability of money, and incentives.
2. Government involvement is best through endorsements, standards, and financing the learning curve for architects, engineers, contractors, installers.
3. Demand and supply must be stimulated simultaneously.
4. Priorities should be given to rural and suburban locations due to reduced costs of zoning delays.
5. Energy Conservation programs should be linked to solar programs to give most dramatic cost-effective results.
6. Establishment of demonstration centers at vocational-educational facilities would give the quickest impetus to involve tradesmen in the learning curve process.
7. Administration of programs must proceed on state or regional level.
8. Patent Office dispatch must be improved to expedite investment in new inventions.
9. Government buildings should be outfitted with solar to show degree of Government-endorsement of development in this area.
10. Since energy use impacts all areas and segments of the economy, every effort should be made to involve all agencies of government in the promotion of solar energy. This can be accomplished by presidential speeches, briefings to cabinet members, memoranda and directives to agencies to analyse their programs in light of energy conservation and solar replacement of existing energy use. Both Commerce and Labor Departments

July 2, 1976

can begin to speak out to business and union leaderships on the economic impact of solar utilization. In short, the planning and promotion functions of government can uncover the sun and begin to give the investment community confidence that solar will enjoy a wide market. Starting with heating the White House swimming pool with solar to heating the flat roof Pentagon with solar, government can do much to increase public awareness without spending additional public money. Budgets of all departments for Fy1978 could reflect budgets for solar engineering, design and installation for their own buildings in the event that preliminary studies indicate feasibility of solar utilization.

The above suggestions outline the components of an energy conservation and solar development scenario. Unlike other scenarios for energy development, this scenario depends on initiatives and incentives by and for the end user of energy rather than additional incentives for traditional suppliers. We all now know that the marginal cost for conservation of energy is far cheaper than any new energy source from any technology done in a manner consistent with environmental concerns.

So, down to details:

1. Direct H.E.W. to review existing programs and budget to define existing programs in educational support, and develop new guidelines for support of students seeking education in architecture, engineering, water resource management, environmental education, regional planning, etc. Make certain that subjects offered include curriculum elements on end-user products available, and texts for course work include review of available solar technologies.
2. Direct D.O.D. to develop budgets for conversion of existing facilities to solar as part of maintenance budgets.
3. Direct H.U.D. to develop life-cycle cost criteria for FHA and state loan applications.
4. Direct the Department of Labor to assess the level of skilled talent in plumbing, sheet metal and installation trades and work on manpower programs to concentrate curriculum on development of manpower in these areas.
5. Direct Department of Commerce to review capabilities of industries related to solar energy conversion and water resource management to review implications of end-user scenarios on areas of industrial growth. Have Department issue guidelines to national, state and local chambers as to business opportunities in this area.
6. Direct ERDA to begin to develop scenarios for energy development based on end-user scenarios assuring near-term insulation and operational improvements, solar domestic hot water heating, and future photovoltaic-thermal combinations.
7. Direct FEA to begin studies of reorganization of utility networks separating generation from transmission. Begin studies and analysis of effect of utility expenditure for time of day and dual metering versus new generating capacity. Issue FEA reports and guideline recommendations to utility bond underwriters with clear indication of governmental support of financing improved utilization of existing capacity rather than future capacity.

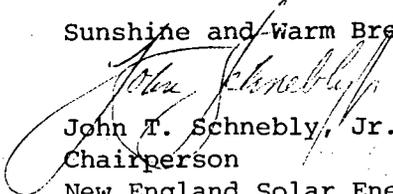
July 2, 1976

8. Direct the Department of Transportation to develop research programs in electric vehicles for city and suburban use and to draw plans for bus, rail and interface connections.
9. Direct the Federal Reserve Board to revise plans for money expansion to go to the Small Business Administration for direct loans to contractors, installers, manufacturers at interest rates at or below the prime rate to allow such companies to compete effectively with giants in end-user technology.
10. Direct the Internal Revenue Service to grant tax credits to consumers on the HR7727 schedule with a special section on the subject to appear as line items on Form 1040 and other corporation tax returns.
11. Combine provisions from S2087, the amendment to the Small Business Act, with S2845 Energy Research and Development Free Enterprise Act and HR7727, the Solar Energy Tax Credit of 1975. In this manner the scale of energy policy redirection will be evident in one landmark piece of legislation that the Carter administration can implement with the full force of a new administration. Once guarantees are established for small business protection, then the congress can begin the long process of oil company divestiture in the face of less opposition, once alternate opportunities are established for labor and management from the traditional energy industries. Also, extensive use of plastics and other petro-chemicals can be promoted as alternate uses of oil in the long run. The object is to concentrate on end-use incentives and then allow traditional utilities the opportunity to readjust their business plans on the basis of this national policy. All plans for centralized power production should be focused on needs of cities not capable of complete solar conversion in the near future.

Modify the original Solar Energy Research Institute proposal to have regional institutes coordinate solar energy development in their areas. The staff of regional SERI's should be given enough power and prestige to effectively motivate financial institutions to make loans to regional businesses motivated by tax incentives to convert. This can best be done by outlining plans for near-term insulation and operating improvement, and a testing facility for collector systems to be installed after energy conservation has begun. Press releases and public information will center on life-cycle costings and equipment options available from industry, and products soon to come on the market and to be anticipated by industry. Since the appropriate technology for solar conversion will vary from region to region, there is no need for one large national institute.

Obviously, the above plans require the full support and proper priority from a Carter administration. What has been suggested here is not so much a legislative program as much as an administrative attitude. However, inclusion of the many elements into one piece of legislation could provide the early momentum required. Thank you for your early consideration of these ideas.

Sunshine and Warm Breezes,



John T. Schnebly, Jr.  
Chairperson

New England Solar Energy Association

May 19, 1976

Mrs. Alva J. Smith  
7 Old Brown Rd., Union  
Stafford Springs, Ct. 06076

Dear Mrs. Smith:

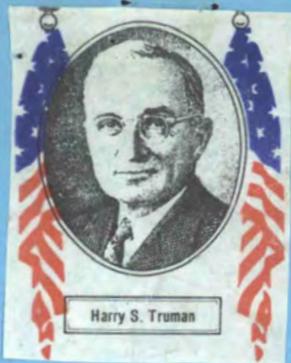
Thank you for your kind letter and the enclosed information. I sincerely appreciate your concern. Good luck in your efforts to become a delegate.

If you have any further suggestions or information, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

JC:al



Harry S. Truman  
Thirty-third President  
Born: May 8, 1884  
Lamar, Mo.  
President: 1945-1953  
Marshall Plan for  
European recovery  
Korean War  
Died: Dec. 26, 1972

3/18 *OX*

Dear Gov. Carter -

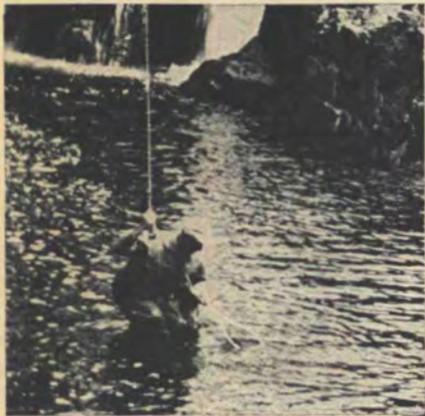
I thought this article might  
give you some speaking ammunition.  
I'm hopeful to be a delegate for  
you in the State of Conn.

Good Luck &  
God Bless,  
Helen Smith

MRS. ALVA J. SMITH  
7 Old Brown Rd., Union  
Stafford Springs, CT 06076

3-6-76  
Union is the smallest town in our State.  
Mostly Repbn. But what us Dems. lack in  
numbers, we make up in spirit!  
*H.S.*

# Members write



## A FISHERMAN'S TALE

Just received the April-May issue and as usual enjoyed it — particularly the cover and inside back cover as I am an ardent trout fisher. However, I do wonder how the fisher on the front cover managed to net a trout with an absolutely straight rod?

C. B. Colby  
Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

## A STAR IS BORN

Have you ever run a follow-up story on one of your profiles? Especially when you've made her a star?

Remember Margaret Steinbuch (June-July 1974 issue)? She's the gal who stopped them from laughing when she sat down to play the musical saw.

The story you ran brought an avalanche of mail, many more contacts, and now, almost a year later, the opportunity to cut her first record — all at the age of 72. If the album, "Margaret and Her Musical Saw" (released in April) goes over big, she's got Modern Maturity to thank.

Alice Hornbaker  
Editorial Director  
Writer's Digest School  
Cincinnati, Ohio

## PROTECTING THE PAWNOR

In the article, "Ever Use a Pawnshop?" in the February-March issue, the statutory rate of interest in New York City was

said to be 36 per cent per year. It is actually 30 per cent.

Items pledged with a pawnbroker cannot be sold by him, nor can the pawnbroker make a profit. They must be sold at public auction, and if there is a surplus after deducting the loan and interest and costs of the sale, the same must be turned over to the pawnor or, if he cannot be found, to the Controller of the State of New York for the benefit of the pawnor.

Pawnbrokers can never buy. They can only advance monies on a pledge.

David F. Cohen, President  
Pawnbrokers' Association  
New York, N.Y.

## PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

The article on Presidential dogs in the April-May issue was most interesting. But right in the beginning the author committed an egregious error when he said, "Perhaps it all started when the Puritans on the Mayflower. . ."

It was, of course, the Pilgrims who came over on the Mayflower. The two groups differed religiously, economically, socially, in general age group, by geographic background, in numbers, sponsorship, where they settled, when they came, in their tolerance toward others and in their treatment of the Indians.

Robert W. Lord  
New York, N.Y.

*The Pilgrims were a group formed around a nucleus of Puritans, so called because they wished to purify the Church of England. Many of the Puritans had broken away from the Church, becoming known as Separatists. One congregation first fled to Holland. They started for America in a ship that was unseaworthy, turned back and were then transferred to the Mayflower, already loaded with emigrants. But it was the congregation that had first gone to Holland who ran the show. — Ed.*

## DYING AND PASSING AWAY

The excellent article, "Words are Things," in the April-May issue, followed another fine article, "Exploring the Meaning of Dying." But then, reference was made to AARP's founder "passing away."

I have always found our use of that term (and others in a similarly euphemistic reference) and our reluctance to speak of dying, a strange refusal to face the realistic facts of life.

As has often been said, dying is equally as much a part of life as living, and if we are to be honest and mature, we should be realistic in thinking of our departure from this mortal coil.

Elmer Schlageter  
Englewood, Colo.

*If dying is a part of life, perhaps life is a part of dying. People who say "pass away," etc., are thinking precisely in terms of Mr. Schlageter's phrase, "departure from this mortal coil." The difference seems to be that, after the departure, they believe there is a destination. — Ed.*



## ENGLAND ON LONG ISLAND

The article, "England on Long Island," in the April-May issue brought back fond memories of visits to Old Westbury Gardens. However, the caption for the photo of the thatched garden house (page 54, lower left) identified it as a gardener's cottage. The building is like a doll house and, indeed, has a plaque identifying it as a children's playhouse.

Robert M. Wehrfritz  
Sun City, Ariz.

Some ideas from Senior Citizens applicable for many, as well.

Candlelight dining saves energy. And it can provide an atmosphere of gaiety, mystery and romance.

See next page for idea for our young generation.

## How they're beating inflation



Here are practical ideas you can use to stretch your retirement income

By Carol Powers

In Bothell, Wash., Raymond and Marion Haglund still eat steak on their \$100-a-week income — but they figure this is a bonus for their other frugal habits. Since they moved to their mobile home, their electric bill is one-tenth what it used to be for their house in Massachusetts.

Ray is still wearing part of the uniform from his bank job, and will, he says, until it wears out. Marion uses pots and pans that “just fit” on stove-top burners to conserve heat, and the boiling water that’s left over from making coffee goes into the dishpan for washing dishes.

By Government definition, the Haglunds live right on the border of poverty, but they feel they live real well on their income.

Not too far away, in Seattle, the H. Grant Welbons have “cut out steaks” and are almost afraid to take the car out of the garage. But on their almost-\$200-a-week income they still manage to save a little.

They’re having as much fun as they can, although, Welbon chuckles, “we may end up in the poor house.” They have no children, but friends swell their Christmas card list to around 200. They think

they’re well off, “and we’re thankful every day for our good luck.”

John Jarrell reports from Santa Fe, N.M., that he occasionally rehearses what he would like to say to the stockbroker who sold him common stocks several years ago — but most of the time he concerns himself with keeping inflation at bay on the home front: “Actually,” he says, “there is a lot that an individual can do.”

The Jarrells are within walking distance of three supermarkets, so they now walk instead of drive, bringing back just what they can comfortably carry. “We used to go out for meals a lot. No more. Fortunately, we live in a casual community where we rarely dress up, and when we do, it isn’t anything fancy. I haven’t had on a dinner jacket since I retired three and a half years ago and hope the condition continues.”

He adds, “Despite our economies, we’re having a whale of a good time, even if we regret taking patronage from a lot of people to whom we once gave a lot of dollars.”

And in Florence, Ore., Jim Fritz says he’s done something about his smoking habits, although not what you might ex-

pect: “The new state tax (50¢ a carton) irked me to the extent that I have been rolling my own since it went on. This has been, you might say, a blessing in disguise since I have cut the cost of smoking by almost \$300 a year. I could have saved 100 per cent by quitting smoking, but at a healthy and active 71, who cares?”

A man in Colorado claims to have gone 200,000 miles without an oil change because of a special oil filter that utilizes a 500-sheet roll of toilet tissue as its cartridge. Neighbors are getting up car-pools to the grocery store. People are turning their sheets once between washes. Such “old things” as attic fans, pressure cookers and clotheslines are coming back.

The caretakers of city dumps, men with their fingers on the pulse of the economy, say food waste has decreased 50 per cent in the last year. Reports note a trend toward smaller homes, fewer appliances and simpler clothing. Philosophers say Americans are getting used to the idea that they may *not* have more of everything next year.

So, in the new America, here are some ideas for making do with ever-thinner retirement dollars — from people we’ve talked to and corresponded with, and from members of our editorial staff as well. And, if you’ve been pushing for a return to “old values,” remember moderation, thrift, sharing, elbow grease? They’re back.

## ENERGY

Last year, it was food prices. This year, the price of electricity, natural gas, and heating oil is probably the main source of consumer pain. Southern California and the East Coast (where utilities burn imported oil) have had the steepest price hikes. Electric bills went up 42 per cent last year in New York City. Some people stuck with all-electric homes say their electricity bills now exceed their mortgage payments.

What to do?

- The one-word solution to high utility bills is INSULATE. The price of oil, gas and electricity is already high enough to make thorough insulation of your house a sound investment. The prospect of more price increases makes it even more so. Installing just attic floor insulation will save you more household energy, and money, than any other practical thing you can do. And you may be able to do it yourself.

- Dine by candlelight. *Weds!*

- Set your thermostat at 68. You'll cut your fuel use by 15 to 20 per cent which, at today's prices, makes it worth putting on a sweater. Most doctors say it's healthier. For older people, heat rather than cold puts a strain on the heart. Put warm coverings on the floor so your feet won't feel like cold cuts. Live with plants to raise the humidity and make cooler temperatures more comfortable. Dress in layers.

- By the same token, set your air conditioner thermostat at 76 to 78 instead of 65 to 70. People are not lettuce. For every degree you raise the thermostat, you cut your fuel cost by 5 per cent.

- There's no need to preheat an oven. Bake and broil all foods from a cold oven start. Plan meals to bake several dishes at the same time.

- If you have a dishwasher, turn it off at the "dry" cycle. Let dishes dry naturally . . . and always do a full load.

## YOUR CAR

Barring discovery of a miracle fuel, the price of gasoline is going up. Many readers say they are getting up carpools for trips to

the grocery store, the post office and church. Which illustrates the prime rule for saving money on energy: Don't do anything alone. Share: full cars, full ovens, full lives. Of course, you also share the cost. Some readers tell us they have moved to within walking or bicycling distance of the places they frequent.

John Jarrell says he "used to be one of those fellows who thought he simply had to get a new car every three years." He says he's now had the same car for seven years and, furthermore, he's abandoned the gold-plated dealership service department where he used to go for a tune-up "and anything else it needs.

"It always seemed to need quite a lot," he adds. "Now the friendly man who runs the filling station not far away makes what small repairs have been needed, and cheaply, too. I know this will elicit dire predictions of imminent disaster from garage men, but if the old jalopy breaks down from nonservicing, I've got my eye on a burro."

Tony Lamb, 71, who's Senior Citizens Coordinator for Ventura County, Calif., says his next project is to ask for car pits: "When I was a young man, before we had hoists for cars, we dug a three-foot trench in the back of the house, put down lumber so the car could ride up on it three feet, and that gave us six feet under it to change the oil and work."

He wants to put the pits in parks, surrounded by trees, "and let an older person pull his car in there and change the oil for the \$3 it costs to buy. And then let the kids come there and do it, too, and it'll be a real public park!"

Changing oil isn't the only thing you can do. Anyone with fair mobility and average intelligence can quickly learn to do these common "shade tree" jobs: 1) Take care of your battery, 2) replace hoses and fan belts, 3) replace coolant and antifreeze, 4) replace a burned-out headlamp, 5) replace fuses, 6) put a new bulb in tail and backup lights, and 7) do a minor lubrication.

More people than you might imagine are even doing their own

tuneups. Women often have better dexterity than men. Get a fix-it manual written for laymen. If you change your oil once, you've paid for the book many times over. For most of these jobs, you need little more than the tools around the house.

If you're not going to give up driving altogether, become a gas watcher. Studies by the Automobile Association of America show that most of us could save 40 per cent of our gas money by driving better.

- Observe the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit. For some, it is very boring. But not nearly so boring as not being able to afford gas.

- If you want jackrabbit starts, do them on foot. *Drive* as though there were a raw egg between your foot and the accelerator. Avoid all the stops you can. Pace yourself to reach lights when they are green. Accelerate as you approach a hill so you need not "floor it" as you climb. With smooth footwork, you can achieve a constant moderate speed.

- Don't "warm up" the car forever. And, at the end of your journey, don't rev up the engine and then quickly shut it off, thinking you've primed it to restart. Actually, all you've done is dump raw gasoline into the cylinder walls.

- Don't ride the brake pedal as though the car were about to plunge over the edge of the earth.

## FOOD

Recently, in Washington, D.C., a consumer expert faced an audience of farmers and consumers. He reached into a brown paper bag. "This is a potato; it's very easy to grow, and it costs 12¢ a pound." He reached into the bag again. "This is a container of newfangled potato chips. They are dehydrated, put into a mold, combined with sugar and a heavy dose of chemicals. They cost \$1.86 a pound."

The potato, cooked, as James Beard has written, "to the point at which it bursts its tight skin and shows its snowy interior," is delicious and available everywhere. Many people do not have \$2 to spend on junk food. And

many food decisions are not that easy.

Recently, Modern Maturity editors have digested reams of information on how to save money and promote life at the same time. We came away with two shining ideas:

1) Get back to the basics. With whatever money you have, buy *real* food: potatoes, fruits and vegetables, cheese, raisins, beans, eggs, cereal. Before you buy anything, stop and think what it's going to do for your body. Pop is more expensive than milk. A bag of corn chips is more expensive than a fresh orange. If you can still afford snacks, a piece of pizza made with enriched flour, cheese, tomatoes and meat has it all over a doughnut. Doughnuts, in the words of Harvard nutritionist Jean Mayer, are big blobs of nothing.

2) Start sampling nutritious, *meatless* foods. Both milk and eggs have more "usable" protein than beef. Two cups of milk will supply a third of your protein needs for the day, as do six tablespoons of cottage cheese. The best protein buy of all is nonfat dry milk solids. Ten cents a day and you have an entire day's protein allowance!

Soybeans are an extraordinary source of protein, at an extraordinarily low price. (Many people still think they're inedible!) Along with beans, peas, lentils, they make a protein-rich basis for soups and savory dishes. A couple of peanut butter sandwiches and a big glass of milk make a protein-rich lunch. If you're interested in *thrifty* high-protein eating, look for a book called "Diet for a Small Planet," written by Frances Moore Lappé, available in paperback for \$1.25. You don't need to give up red meat, merely supplement it.

Lela and Richard Epp live in Leisure World, Laguna Hills, Calif., and they say they're tucking in their belts a little. So are their neighbors. "Used to be if we didn't feel like cooking, somebody would say, 'Oh, let's go get a hamburger.' We're not doing that so much. We're getting along with a little more effort, a little more cooking on our part."

Joe Gauthier, on the other hand, finds cooking "an abomination." He goes out for meals and figures he's saving on gas and electricity at home.

Dr. and Mrs. Saul Larks live in Santa Monica, Calif., on a retirement income of about \$7,000 a year. "Let's say we don't eat the type of meats we did before. Ground meat makes it's appearance in one form or another a little more often during the week," says Golda Larks.

John Jarrell appreciates his wife's talent for baking: "My wife does her own baking; not only does this save money, but her bread is vastly superior to the ever-more-costly baker's bread."

And from Broken Arrow, Okla., Van V. Browning suggests a garden: "It not only gives a lot of satisfaction, but saves us a lot of money on many food items we can use. It also offers a lot of exercise so badly needed by us older folks. In just a very small place in our flower garden last year, we grew all the radishes, lettuce, onions and tomatoes we and our neighbors could use."

And if you also know how to "put up" the fruits of the earth, you can probably make money

right now just teaching others how to can the yield from their summer gardens. (See Tips Worth Considering, page 69).

Bringing home the string beans can be some work but, as Tony Lamb puts it, "a lot of seniors stay indoors all the time and sit around playing cards and watching television — and they can't afford to buy vegetables for salads."

## HOUSING

In St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Marie Scaglione, 76, is living in her garage and renting out her house in order to make ends meet.

Mrs. Golda Larks is worried about her women friends who live alone: "Women tend to cook for themselves a little more than men. They also do a little more washing. Now, if the landlord is paying for the gas, electricity and water in the apartment, he'd rather rent to a man who doesn't use so much. Or he'd rather have a couple. He can gouge couples more than he can a woman alone. What landlords are doing is forcing single women out!"

Many of the Larks's friends are fighting to remain in Santa Monica, a cultured, clean seaside community that abuts Los Angeles. "Many people have been hit with a 50 per cent increase in a month; some have had four increases in the space of a year, four!"

What can older persons do?

Dr. Marsha Harmon, a California sociologist and aging expert, believes that sharing may be the best answer to skyrocketing rents. "By sharing (with someone else) on shelter, you have enough extra to make up for the inflationary bite on your food dollar — so you can still afford to eat the same diet."

Mrs. Elizabeth Early, 65, has solved her housing problem. When she retired, she plunked down her life savings to buy a riverbank, half-acre lot in her hometown of Palm City, Fla. When she couldn't get financing for her dream house, she bought a tent, put in a septic tank, water pump, electricity, and called the telephone company for a telephone.

Orange, grapefruit, banana



For fresh air, and fresh vegetables, try gardening. You'll have lots of company!

# This world of ours

Long Beach Independent.  
Press-Telegram/Curt Johnson



## THE HABITS OF SUMMER

The call of the sea in warm weather reaches all ages and predispositions like these groups of chatting nuns and surfing lads photographed candidly at Royal Palms Beach in San Pedro, Calif.

## MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE

"Looking out the window of the space craft, at this little planet floating out there, I began to have some rather startling insights and feelings. It was as though all of my previous philosophical questioning about a purposeful universe, as opposed to a purposeless universe, was suddenly resolved. I had a deep knowing that this was not just random matter floating out there, that it was part of a divine plan — not divine with a capital D, but ordered, structured, purposeful.

"There was a euphoric feeling of being a part of, and participating with, the processes of the universe. But that was followed by a deep despair as I contemplated that down on earth our species seemed determined to destroy itself. We have gained a great deal of technical, objective knowledge about the physical processes of the universe, but know virtually nothing about our proper place in the universe."

*Ed Mitchell, former astronaut (Apollo 19)  
in The National Observer*

## THE BIRTHING OF HOPE

"It may be that catastrophe is the midwife of hope. The purge must be great for the purification that follows. We have birthed monsters in our time (as in others) — political, social, economic, human — although the order should be reversed, because the human mind has created the rest. Yet I must believe in the renewal of hope as I believe in the creation of a new human order: a state of being where compassion transcends competition and the killing of others is the killing of self.

"It will be a long and painful birth. But when the head first emerges, breathes, and cries, hope is born."

*Marya Mannes, Journalist  
in Saturday Review*

"Our century has seen the press radically changed. From a strong, active, independent force, with newspapers competing healthily in almost every community of any size, this century has seen the press shrink to the point where there is even question as to whether newspapers will actually survive to the year 2000. The latest polls show 65 per cent of people saying they get their news from TV. This is an unhealthy change, since it means they can't get their news, for in TV's 23 minutes, there is barely time for only a smidgeon of the news."

*Marquis Childs  
Journalist*

## NEWSPAPERS VS TELEVISION



## THE LESSONS OF WAR

"What are some of the lessons to be learned from the Vietnam experience? Questions:

"Didn't our involvement creep up on us? Didn't each President move a little deeper by accepting the actions of his predecessor without really questioning what went before?

"Did we carefully examine the difficulties and consequences of putting U.S. ground troops to fight on the Asian mainland?

"Did we adequately examine whether the U.S. national interest was sufficiently involved to do so? ...

"The most vital lesson of all seems to me self-evident. Unless the United States or its people are physically attacked, no President should put the nation into war without prior or instant approval by Congress. We can see now that such a course is unworkable, unconstitutional, and unendurable. Presidents Truman and Johnson and Nixon found that the American people will not stay with such a war unless they have fully participated in making the decision."

*Roscoe Drummond, Commentator  
in The Christian Science Monitor*

and guava trees and her garden supply her with fresh fruit and vegetables and cut her food bill to only \$30 a month. She spends around \$8 a month on electricity ("I only have one light, plus the stove and refrigerator") and around \$20 on the phone ("I love to talk on the phone"). Mrs. Early does not think she has a low standard of living. "I put real butter on my bread and I've eaten more steak than you could shake a finger at."

She's lived there for two-and-a-half years, and she fully intends to have a house on the land one of these days. In the meantime, her children love to visit, as do raccoons, quail and alligators. Mrs. Early lives on \$135.90 a month Social Security, a half-mile from her nearest neighbor, and says she's never frightened. "If I wore miniskirts and hung around a bar maybe I'd be frightened, but out here . . . ?"

## HEALTH

There's no way that the average person can stay in the hospital for nothing. But if you stay healthy, you can stay out of the hospital. And more and more doctors are putting the responsibility for good health back in the laps of their patients. Their message: *You keep yourself healthy and vigorous, and, by and large, you won't need expensive stays in the hospital.*

Many people would rather worry about their health than take care of themselves. This accounts for health dollars down the drain. According to Dr. Josephus C. Luke, "Fifty per cent of the patients who come to a physician's office have no organic disease. Come retirement, for the person who tends to be introspective, there is much more time to consider, magnify and worry about supposed symptoms. We are all subject to occasional transitory bodily dysfunction—colds, flu, an ache here or a pain there, 95 per cent of which disappear spontaneously. The body has a marvelous capacity to spontaneously overcome its minor dearrangements."

Most of us know what we should



Mrs. Andrews enjoys eating. Her budget is \$30 a month, never more.

## \$1 A DAY FOR FOOD

The voice soars; it has a clear, ageless timbre: "I'll be 85 before the year's through . . . and I'm still living on my dollar a day for food." Mrs. Hazel Andrews lives in a small town in Massachusetts, in a state-sponsored housing development for the elderly. Her thoughts are as clear as an autumn day in her neck of the woods.

"I have cereal for breakfast, usually cooked cereal, orange juice and coffee. For lunch, I have a 'scalloped something' or a salad, one vegetable and dessert. For dinner, I have my meat and two vegetables and dessert. A three-ounce serving of meat is what they recommend on 'Weight Watchers' and I find that's a great plenty.

"Or I buy a slice of good steak, cut it in four pieces, freeze three

of them and eat them later. Sometimes a quarter of a pound of hamburger makes two meals, if I add gravy or rice. A banana makes a good dessert, and that's about 6¢, gelatin salads make good desserts and those aren't expensive."

What's one of her best and cheapest recipes?

"Well, let's see, you can cook some cabbage, make a white sauce, put in a cup of grated cheese, an egg if you want, it doesn't cost much and it's delicious!

"I make scalloped salmon, too. Of course, salmon is not cheap, but you get a number of meals out of a can of salmon."

What else?

"Asparagus on toast with a hard-boiled egg. Tomatoes can be scalloped with bread and butter. I sometimes boil an egg and a small potato and add a chopped stick of celery for salad.

"A package of haddock can be baked and used for one meal. Then you can add celery for salad for the next and make fish chowder with what's left. Dumpplings are good in apple sauce, with rhubarb or blueberries. I always make bread at home—two loaves and freeze one."

Last year, in a typical month, Mrs. Andrews's social calendar showed only five days of no engagements. "I need no 'things.' My clothes last and last. I truly want for nothing."

She gets \$87.10 Social Security, plus income from a little money in the bank. How much would she say she lives on a month? "I'd say \$200 would take care of it easily, yes."

do to keep ourselves in good shape. Here are two reminders from a leading gerontologist, Dr. Josef P. Hrachovec, author of "Keeping Young & Living Longer":

"Exercise is the closest thing to an anti-aging pill now available. The time may come when we can stay young effortlessly, but we had better face the fact that staying young and vigorous today requires self-discipline.

"Preventive maintenance does not require constant worrying about health. . . . Confidence and enthusiasm are more conducive to health than worry; a little pre-

ventive maintenance is worth months or years of worry brought on by chronic disease."

And from Patrick J. Doyle, M.D., author of "Save Your Health and Your Money Too": "There's nothing more important in health economics than seeing to it that illnesses, injuries and disabilities don't happen in the first place." □

*Editor's note: The above are just some ideas for coping with inflation. Readers are invited to submit their own for future issues. Address: Tips Worth Considering, Modern Maturity, Box 199, Long Beach, Calif. 90801.*

March 24, 1976

Charles W. Shiver, President  
~~Boyg Warner~~ Division  
Bprg-Warner Corporation  
Old Mansfield Road  
Wooster, OH 44691

Dear Mr. Shiver:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed article. I sincerely appreciate your kind words. With the help of concerned people such as yourself we should do well in Ohio. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

## Hydraulics Division

Borg-Warner Corporation  
Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691  
Telephone 216/262-2010 Telex: 98-6335



**C. W. Shiver**  
President

March 16, 1976

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

Dear Mr. Carter:

The enclosed article should give you a great deal of satisfaction as a result of your very candid, honest and forthright campaign to represent the people of this country. As you can see, long after the campaign is over and you are President, the students in the school systems of Wooster, Ohio, will have an opportunity to see history in the making and the organization and development of the delegates to the 1976 national convention that will be nominating you as a representative of the Democratic party for the election in November.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles W. Shiver".

Charles W. Shiver  
Jimmy Carter for President Steering Committee,  
Elected Delegate from 16th District of Ohio

CWS:arh



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

December 15

Dear Mr. Scogin:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed editorial. Governor Carter has spoken frequently about the need for change in our research and development policies as they relate to science and technology. I am enclosing a short position paper on the relationship of science and technology to the executive branch of government.

We are in the process of preparing further papers specifically on research. Naturally, anything you could send us would be appreciated.

Thanks for your interest.

All the best,

Steven D. Stark  
Issues Coordinator

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

11 December 1975

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

Dear Steve:

I have just talked with Fred Burger in your Office there, and he suggested I write to you.

Enclosed is an editorial that may be of interest to you. Chancellor Bisplinghoff sounds like he is a potential Jimmy Carter supporter. Perhaps you should send him information regarding Carter's Research and Development policies. If you forward me a copy, I can follow it up with a phone call to him.

Sincerely,

  
Dennis N. Scogin

DNS/1a

Encl.



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

January 20, 1976

Mr. and Mrs. Doug Schill  
2222 Mecklenburg Avenue  
Charlotte, N.C. 28205

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Schill:

Thank you for your letter.  
I have enclosed position papers on busing and nuclear power.  
I hope they will answer your questions sufficiently.  
Again, thank you for writing. If you have further questions,  
please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III  
Issues Section

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

2222 Mecklenburg Ave.  
Charlotte, N.C. 28205  
Jan. 12, 1976

Campaign Headquarters  
Carter for President  
P.O. 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

After attending the organizational meeting yesterday afternoon in Charlotte, N.C. and after volunteering our services for Jimmy Carter's Presidential Campaign in North Carolina, we find that we need a clearer understanding of where Jimmy Carter stands on the issues of busing and nuclear power as an energy resource.

More specifically -

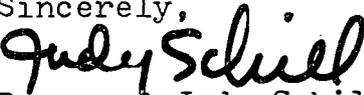
If he is against forced busing, what is the alternative plan to achieve equal educational opportunities?

Is he for separate but "equal" schools?

If nuclear power is a choice for sources of energy rather than Arabian oil, how does he answer the concerns of those opposed to this source of energy - as in the case of Dr. Jesse Riley of Charlotte vs. the AEC and Duke Power Company in North Carolina (this specific case used only as an example of the arguments surrounding use of nuclear power).

We hope you will be able to answer these questions to our satisfaction since we are enthusiastic about Mr. Carter in every other respect. We would really like to work for him but cannot violate our consciences in order to do so.

Sincerely,

  
Doug and Judy Schill



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

JUNE 5, 1976

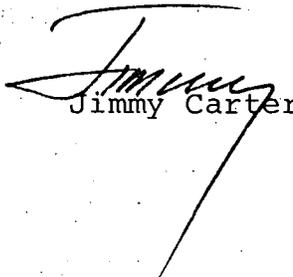
Mr. Shipman  
926 Webster  
New Orleans, LA 70118

Dear Mr. Shipman:

Thank you for your very informative letter on oil. I sincerely appreciate receiving the ideas of concerned people such as yourself.

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

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

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

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



926 Webster  
New Orleans, La 70118  
April 29, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga 30307

Dear Mr. Carter

During your recent visit to New Orleans, the Times Picayune newspaper reported that you were "concerned about adequate competition at the retail level and competition as to ownership by oil companies of coal interests."

As an employee of a major oil company, I want to offer, for your information and consideration, some data on these areas of your concern.

There are some 200,000 service stations in our country. The vast majority of these stations are operated by independent dealers. In 1974, the largest U.S. marketer (Texaco) sold

about 8% of the gasoline in the U.S. Over the past 8 to 10 years, the independents share of the gasoline market has been increasing and is now close to 1/3 of the total. The company for which I work, makes about 1.6 cents per gallon of product.

While I was writing this, the attached "Release to Employees" crossed my desk. You will notice that it reports earnings per gallon for the first quarter of 1976 of 1.2 cents per gallon.

I believe the oil industry is one of the most competitive in the U.S. today.

With regard to the entry of oil companies in to other forms of energy, specifically coal, the oil industry has much to offer in improving the efficiency of coal mining. Primary of these are an immense technical and financial capability, and a reservoir of highly competent technical people.

The Energy Policy Project of the FORD Foundation in 1974 stated: "No substantive evidence exists to indicate that oil-coal companies have restricted output in order to elevate price."

Thank you for considering my views on this important issue.

E.O. Shipman

# Release to Employees



*C. E. Holay*

April 29, 1976

## FIRST QUARTER EARNINGS ANNOUNCED

Standard Oil Company of California's net income for the first quarter was \$182.2 million compared to earnings of \$169.8 million for the same period of 1975, Board Chairman Harold J. Haynes has announced.

Concurrently, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 55 cents a share. This represents a 10% increase over the dividend for the previous quarter.

Socal's world-wide earnings from petroleum and natural gas operations were \$160 million during the quarter--1.2 cents per gallon of crude oil and petroleum product sales, or 3.5 cents on each dollar of sales.

Domestic earnings, depressed for several years, improved during the quarter, rising to \$104.6 million. This reflected increased sales, as a result of the nation's recovery from the economic recession; higher natural gas production and prices; and the elimination last December of the import fee on foreign oil, which, under FEA price regulations, had not been fully recovered in 1975 revenues.

Foreign earnings declined to \$77.6 million. This was due principally to a recent directive by the Indonesian Government requiring payment, retroactive to January 1, 1976, of an additional one dollar per barrel to Indonesia for oil produced by a Socal affiliate. This higher crude cost lowered Standard's foreign earnings by \$38.5 million in the first quarter. Foreign earnings also were affected by lagging economic recovery abroad, especially in Europe, and by difficulties in recovering in the marketplace crude oil price increases by OPEC.

Distribution B (For posting on employee bulletin boards until May 7, 1976.)

movie SIZE MORE July '71 MA

TO MR JIMMY CARTER  
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
PLEASE DO ME A BIG FAVOR  
AND SEE THAT MR. CARTER WILL  
GET THIS PROGRAM TO READ

5.00

Thanking you very much  
Hy. Sizemore

WED. MARCH 24<sup>TH</sup> 1976  
HYDEN SIZEMORE  
828 SOUTH 28<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
SOUTH BEND IND. 46615

MR JIMMY CARTER  
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN  
P. O. BOX 1976  
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30301

TO A VERY WONDERFUL OUTSTANDING CANDIDATE  
HE IS A TOP QUALITY A-1 5 STAR AMERICAN

Dear Friend Mr. Jimmy Carter  
Congratulation to you on your great progress  
in your Presidential Campaign, as I am happy  
to see that you are making very great headway  
forward, and I assure you that who ever gets the  
Democratic Nomination, will sure be elected  
as our next President I am enclosing for you  
\$5 and I sure wish I could help you more, but I  
am just a poor fellow, on a very small income  
and doctors and medicine takes plenty from  
you now days also I am enclosing for you my  
program, If I were President, and will you please  
read all of it when you have the time, wishing  
you the very best of good luck, please take good  
care of yourself.

Very Sincerely your friend  
Hyden Sizemore

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

27 March 1976

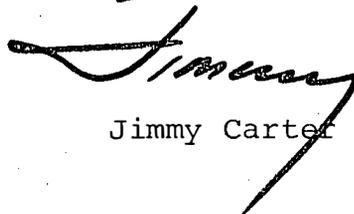
To Hyden Sizemore

I really appreciate receiving your contribution, and I thank you for sending your program for solving many of our nation's problems.

The campaign is going well, and your advice and active support is very valuable to me. I hope I can count on your continuing help.

I will do my best to deserve your confidence.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

JC/mw

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.



JANUARY 1976 WANTED BY THE 215 MILLION WONDERFUL AMERICAN PEOPLE

A TOP QUALITY PRESIDENT WITH COMMON SENSE, GUTS AND COURAGE

WHO WILL WORK FAIR AND SQUARE FOR ALL OF OUR PEOPLE AND NATION.

IN 1960 OUR POPULATION WAS 180 MILLION PEOPLE, NOW 15 YEARS LATER 215 MILLION

Now, if I were president of our great nation, the following program is the one that I would fight all of the way to accomplish and save America Right Now.

- A - National Federal Budget of \$425 Billion Dollars or more each year.
- B - Freeze the prices on everything in our nation right now.
- C - A strong defense second to none at all times, the best insurance against war.
- D - We must strive to overcome the breakdown of Law and Order.
- E - A complete Federal Tax overhaul and close all of the loopholes.
- F - Revenue Sharing for our cities \$10 Billion a year or more (A must).
- G - A youth summer school vacation work program \$1 Billion (Each Year).
- H - To control pollution of the air and waters \$10 Billion (Each Year).
- I - To help rebuild our nation's railroads \$4 Billion (Each Year).
- J - Housing across our nation \$5 Billion a year by the F.H.A. System.
- K - To start building a Medical School in each state \$3 Billion a year.
- L - A Scholarship Fund to help our poor youth \$1 Billion each year.
- M - To help maintain the upkeep of all poor widows homes \$2 Billion a year.
- N - To help couples or families get started on the farms \$2 Billion a year.
- O - Everyone should retire at age 66 (A law you must at age 67).
- P - A new U.S.A. Super Committee \$1 Billion Dollars to start.
- Q - The very wonderful C.C.C. should be started up again for our boys.

A - We need a Federal Budget right now of \$425 Billion Dollars. Here is why. In 1960 our population was 180 million people, now 15 years later on January 15, 1976 our population hit the 215 million mark. This is an increase in our population of 35 million in just 15 years. Right now we are short of Medical Doctors of around 100,000 and a shortage of Pharmacists around 20,000. Also, there are around 9 million of our wonderful fellow Americans, men and women unemployed, most of them have skilled trades, and a large majority of them are from the building and garment trades. They want steady jobs to work at, not relief and food stamps, as most of them have dear little children to feed and clothe. Our Government is just like a large business, which is they must spend money in order to make money.

B - I would freeze the prices on everything in our nation, then appoint a committee to review and bring up to the freeze level all of the union contracts, manufactured items and products of everything that was caught behind in the freeze which could all be adjusted up to the freeze level. This would stabilize our money and nation. We are fighting a war against inflation, unemployment, crime, pollution, of the air and water. We should not forget that inflation had Germany on the road to disaster which brought that nut Hitler into power.

C - We must keep our National Defense up to date, strong and modern, second to none at all times, whatever the cost may be. Then, our leaders can always talk to the big Super Powers from a very strong position and they will then set up and listen to our Leaders with great respect.

D - We must make a thorough study of the breakdown of Law and Order. The laws on the books right now must be enforced right to the end.

E - A complete Federal Tax overhaul and close all of the loopholes. The large income people and the rich people and corporations must start right now to pay their rightful share to run our Country and a 10 cent tax on each dollar on all Entertainment, Amusements and Sports. Also if necessary, increase the tax on Beer, Liquor and Cigarettes.

F - The Revenue Sharing to our Cities has been a great outstanding successful program for our Cities. I sure urge that it will be a permanent program each year.

G - The Youth Summer School Vacation Work Program would sure be a fantastic step forward for our whole nation. Happy contented youth will not turn to dangerous drugs and crime. Also, they will not have to plead with Mom and Dad for money, as they will be earning their own money all summer long.

H - Pollution Controls of our Air and Waters is a very dangerous and serious problem to our Nation right now. Tornadoes, floods, blizzards, droughts and strong, hard winds are doing a lot of damage to our whole nation. Our very great scientists, engineering corps, a few of them Boeing, Gruman, Lockheed, General Dynamics, Bendix, Honeywell and many others were able to develop the equipment to put 6 crews on the moon and bring them all back safely was just fantastic and great. If we gave them enough money and told them that we wanted good Pollution Controls for cars, buses, trains, planes, steel mills, farms and building machinery, it will take time and money, but they would develop the right controls to overcome our pollution of the air problem.

I - Our Government must help rebuild our railroads, tracks and help buy new equipment, as our railroads did a very important job in building our great nation, also a great job in helping us to win the 2 big wars.

J - Housing across our nation is in bad condition and with so many of our good fellow Americans that have been unemployed for a long time, many of the banks and builders have not been dealing fair and square with our young married people, as the mortgage interest rate is much too high and some of the builders take all types of short cuts which turns out inferior houses. We must get the F.H.A. Housing System going again so our young people can buy a well built home at a fair interest rate mortgage of 6 or 7 per cent. Also if the banks will not come down to earth with lower interest rates for mortgages, then we should see to it that the F.H.A. will grow much larger each year. All of our young people should be able to buy their own home at a fair and square price.

K - A new medical school in each state. Right now we need 100,000 more medical doctors, and 20,000 pharmacists as there is a big shortage all across our nation. A friend of ours had an ear infection and she had to wait 6 weeks to see an ear specialist, as he was so booked up. If you need to see a good eye doctor, the wait is 2 months or more. If you want to go to one of our good University Medical Schools for a thorough examination, the wait is around 3 months. Many of our very wonderful youth want to go to medical school and make real good doctors out of themselves, but there just isn't enough medical schools for our population up to 215 million. The need is for plenty of new schools.

L - A Scholarship Fund to help our wonderful youth who are from poor families, as so many of them are very smart, bright and intelligent and if they could go to College they would sure make good and be a great credit to their loved ones and their Country.

M - We should maintain the upkeep of our poor widow's homes, as all of those widows were good and very wonderful wives, mothers and grandmothers. Now so many of them live alone in fear in their own little homes, and the income for most of them is very small, and they just do not have enough money left to keep their homes up in good condition after they pay all of their bills, like utility, doctors, food and clothes. I sure would like to see a program to help them all by doing all of their work to put their homes into good condition, like painting, a new roof, plumbing, hot water heater, and all kinds of repairs that they may need around their homes. Also, install very good locks on their doors and windows. If the Government would pay for all of this, it would put plenty of people, money, trades and materials to work, and a great help to all of our dear wonderful widows.

N - A Program to Help Families get started on the farms again, by helping them to buy the farm and house, also help them for 2 years to buy machinery, seeds, fertilizer, cattle, hogs and chickens.

O - All people should retire at age 66, a law you must at age 67, then they could enjoy plenty of their pension money and Social Security. This would also be a great step forward, as it would open up jobs for many of our wonderful young people.

P - New U.S.A. Super Committee would sure be a very great step forward of progress for all of us. Our whole nation, as the members of this new committee could travel to parts of our Country and get the ideas and opinions from people of all walks of life and just what their problems are. They could travel to many parts of the world and make a thorough study of most everything. Then, once a year, they would give a complete printed

report to Congress, the President and the main leaders in Washington D.C.

Q - The Wonderful C.C.C. should be started up again. Since 1950, I have talked to around 50 fine men that served in the C.C.C. in the '30's, and they all speak very highly of that program. They all said that the C.C.C. should have been started up again after World War II was over.

Now the programs I have suggested, if I were President, would get our great Nation moving forward again in good condition with jobs for all of our wonderful fellow Americans, men and women, many of them from the building and garment industry. When we get 6 or 7 million people back to work, just think of the great amount of tax money that will go to the government each year.

Also, I hope that more of our wonderful capable and able women will start to run for public office as they sure do a very good honest fair and square job.

If our 2 party system does not start to work better for our people and nation, we will be forced to form an Independent Party. I am not looking for any credit at all, as my only aim is to save our Nation and Freedom before it is too late. There are no words strong enough to express how highly I rate and respect all of our very wonderful Forefathers, Mothers and Grandparents for the very great nation that they built for us, the hard way by hand and hand tools. I rate and respect all of our very wonderful youth, and our very dear sweet innocent little children the very best and the cream of the crop in the whole history of our nation. We want them all to inherit a great nation with clean air, water and good opportunities for all of them.

A PRAYER SINCERELY FOR OUR PEOPLE AND NATION

O LORD PLEASE BLESS AND GUIDE ALL OF OUR WONDERFUL PEOPLE,  
 LORD PLEASE GIVE ALL OF US A HELPING HAND ALL THROUGH OUR  
 VERY HARD AND TRYING TIMES, LORD PLEASE LOOK DOWN ON ALL OF  
 OUR WONDERFUL UNEMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN AND HELP THEM THAT  
 THINGS WILL BRIGHTEN UP FOR ALL OF THEM REAL SOON. LORD  
 PLEASE BLESS, GUIDE AND PROTECT ALL OF OUR WONDERFUL YOUTH  
 AND OUR DEAR INNOCENT SWEET LITTLE CHILDREN.

THANK THEE O LORD.

Thanking you very much,  
 Very sincerely yours,

Hyden Sizemore

HY'S MAILING LIST OF 1975

MR. SENATOR BIRCH E. BAYH	MR. SENATOR CHARLES M. MATHIAS, JR.
MR. SENATOR VANCE HARTKE	MR. CONGRESSMAN JOHN BRADEMAS
MR. SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE	MR. CONGRESSMAN AL ULLMAN
MR. SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY	MR. GOVERNOR JIMMY CARTER
MR. SENATOR EDWARD W. BROOKE	MR. GEORGE MEANY A.F.L. - C.I.O.
MR. SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY	MR. MAYOR RICHARD G. LUGAR
MR. SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS	MR. WALTER CRONKITE C.B.S.
MR. SENATOR JAMES L. BUCKLEY	MR. SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN
MR. SENATOR SAM J. ERVIN, JR. (Retired)	MR. SENATOR WENDELL FORD
MR. SENATOR CHARLES H. PERCY	MR. VICE-PRESIDENT NELSON ROCKEFELLER
MR. SENATOR LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR.	MR. SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER
MR. SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE	MR. GOVERNOR WILLIAM MILLIKEN
MR. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON	MR. PRESIDENT LEONARD WOODCOCK
MR. SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE	MR. PRESIDENT FRANK E. FITZSIMMONS
MR. SENATOR THOMAS F. EAGLETON	MR. SENATOR LLOYD M. BENTSEN
MR. SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD	MR. GOVERNOR GEORGE C. WALLACE
MR. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD	MR. PRESIDENT BERTRAM A. POWERS UNION NO. 6
MR. SENATOR DALE BUMPERS	MR. CONGRESSMAN CARL ALBERT
MR. SENATOR JOHN GLENN	MR. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE- MR. JAMES R. SCHLESINGER
MR. SENATOR FRANK CHURCH	MR. GENERAL GEORGE BROWN, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS
MR. SENATOR MILTON R. YOUNG	MRS. BETTY FORD
MR. SENATOR HUGH SCOTT	THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
MR. SENATOR HERMAN E. TALMADGE	MR. ADMIRAL HYMAN RICKOVER
MR. GOVERNOR HUGH CAREY	
MR. GOVERNOR OTIS BOWEN	
MR. MAYOR CHARLES STENVIG	
MR. MAYOR PETER NEMETH	



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

April 6, 1976

Mrs. Glenna J. Scarpa  
310 - 79th Avenue, North  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

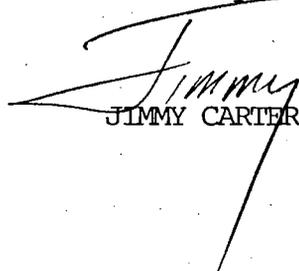
Dear Glenna J. Scarpa:

Thank you for your letter. I am sending along my position paper on the economy.

I would favor a simplified tax system with a truly progressive tax rate and with a minimum of incentives or loopholes.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to write.

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.

2/13

310 79<sup>th</sup> Ave. No.  
St. Petersburg, Fla. 33702

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

clp  
catalogue

Myron

Dear Mr. Carter

Following are two questions which I feel is my right to know and your duty to answer before I consider giving you my vote in 1976:

1. What additional expenditures above \$414.5 billion, if any, do you feel are necessary to stimulate the economy or meet national needs?

2. Which tax preferences would you eliminate or modify to improve tax fairness and/or increase government revenues?

Very sincerely,

(Mrs.) Glenna J. Scarpa  
Glenna J. Scarpa

P.S. Your T.V. advertisements are TOO LONG!  
You're overdoing it!

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

Mr. Kenneth Seubert  
57 Garland Drive  
Amherst, New York 14226



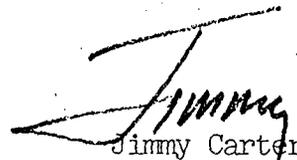
318

When I am elected President, I am going to issue a blanket pardon for all those who did not serve in the armed forces.

In my opinion, amnesty implies what you did was right. A pardon implies whether what you did was right or wrong. You are forgiven for it. I think those rich who have lived in exile have been punished enough. I think its time to get it over with. I hope this answers your question.

Please do not hesitate to write if you need any further information. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

JC: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.



17

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FEB. 13, 1976

Rec'd  
2-18-76

Mr. James Carter

P.O. Box 1976

Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Carter,

Are you in favor of  
unconditional amnesty?

If so would you be willing  
to state your position with  
regard to unconditional amnesty  
publicly?

Thank you for your  
consideration of this important  
issue to many of our citizens. -

Sincerely,

W. Kenneth Seibert

57 Garland Dr.

Amherst, N.Y. 14226

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 21, 1976

David P. Shareno  
4809 180th St. SW #10-H  
Lynnwood, Washington 98036

Dear Mr. Shareno,

Thank you for your letter of February 12. Governor Carter favors the 200 mile limit, although he recognizes that its implementation will raise many questions, several of which you refer to in your letter.

The Governor believes that these questions must be resolved through close cooperation with other nations and international organizations; we must insure that protection of our interests does not severely and permanently damage our relationships with other countries.

Thank you for your inquiry; if I may be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

Bob Havelly

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.



4809 180th Street SW #10-H  
Lynnwood, Washington 98036  
February 12, 1976

Jimmy Carter  
P.O. Box 7667  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309  
Dear Mr. Carter,

*send  
you 1- sentence  
answer*

*send 2/25*

I am a student at the University of Washington at Seattle. Currently, I am working with a group on a project dealing with the impending implementation of the 200-mile limit.

In order to gain a more complete understanding of the impact of the proposed limit, we have been canvassing residents (in particular, persons connected with the fishing industry) of both the Northwest and Southern California areas. We have found, among those polled, an extreme interest in the views of the potential Presidential candidates with regard to this issue.

So, in order to satisfy this curiosity, and to completely cover our topic, we would greatly appreciate it if you could spare the time to let us know your feelings on the 200-mile limit within the framework of the attached questionnaire.

We would be very grateful for any help and time you can give us. A prompt response would be of tremendous help. Good luck in your campaign efforts.

Sincerely yours,

*David P Shareno*

David P. Shareno

1. What is your position on the 200-mile limit and why do you feel this way?
2. How do you feel the 200-mile limit will affect our relations with other nations? Why?
3. Do you feel the United States is justified in establishing its own 200-mile limit without waiting for the International Law of the Sea Conference to state its position?
4. Do you feel other nations will follow suit when the U.S. implements its own 200-mile limit?
5. If the other nations do establish a 200-mile limit, how do you think that will affect maritime travel?
6. How do you think it will affect our domestic fishing industry?
7. In view of the fact that submarines will have to surface in close straits and canals and that some countries' limits will overlap, how do you feel an international 200-mile limit will affect our defense posture from a Naval standpoint?
8. How do you feel we will overcome the obvious problems involved in enforcement (i.e., monitoring and apprehension of violators)?

9. Since the Soviet Union and Japan constitute the largest groups fishing off our coasts, how do you feel a ban on their activities will affect our relations with our major Pacific ally and our state of detente with the Soviets?



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

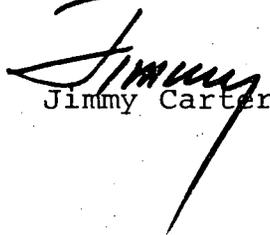
MAY 28, 1976

Mr. William Shannon  
250 Oak Street  
Apartment G2  
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

Dear Mr. Shannon:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed material on employment. I enjoy hearing from concerned people such as yourself. I hope the enclosed materials will answer your questions on unemployment. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

  
Jimmy Carter

JC/sc

Enclosure

William Shannon  
250 Oak Street  
Apartment G2  
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

April 8, 1976.

Hon. Jimmy Carter, Governor,  
" Henry M. Jackson, Senator,  
" Morris K. Udall, Representative.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed material is self-explanatory. It was sent you in the hope that it might direct your campaign emphasis, on a very much neglected area in the Presidential campaign.

I.e. Massive permanent Unemployment is our nation's most neglected urgent problem. It exceeds in urgency both the excessive demands of Labor and Inflation. Fortunately, solution to the Unemployment problem is incredibly simple, practical and permanent.

The solution consists of lowering the average national workweek; regardless of how many hours are in that workweek; by say 2 hours.

To illustrate and for simplicity; assume there are 80,000,000 workers presently employed and 4,000,000 unemployed. If the national workweek were reduced by 2 hours, the 160,000,000 hours thus created, would be sufficient to create job vacancies, which the 4,000,000 unemployed would automatically fill.

During the two world wars, many scarce items were rationed. Everyone received his fair share of the scarce items; e.g. food, fuel, oil, gasoline, etc. Today, that extremely important commodity Labor, is in scarce supply. Why can't scarce jobs be rationed or prorated? Cutting the workweek is the answer. By so doing, all of our economic problems will vanish.

The job prorating formula is mathematically infallible. It works in tandem with the Fed. Reserve Bank's discount rate. Both move up or down as conditions warrant, to control wide swings in the Economy.

The proposed rationing (or prorating) of jobs involves no bureaucracy. It won't cost anyone so much as a dime. The formula guarantees every worker a permanent bona fide job; and in the private sector. At the same time, the federal Budget will be cut by \$ 24,000,000,000. This assumes that the 4,000,000 unemployed will each earn \$6,000 per year when jobs are found for them.

The Plan was sent to Sen Humphrey; but no reply was received. His Bill #HR 50 specifies a "Job for every American!" That is precisely what we do not want. We do not want anything but self-liquidating projects. What is proposed herein is definitely self-liquidating.

Gentlemen, there are today 7,500,000 unemployed who, plus their 15,000,000 dependents, are crying out for Full Employment. The Presidential candidate who can put across this tremendous beneficence to those unfortunates, will do them, himself and the whole industrialized world, which will go down in history. Will you give the urgency the immediate study it requires?

Very truly yours,

*W Shannon*

Wm. Shannon, CPA.

February 12, 1976.

Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator:

Recent reports indicate you may actively seek the Presidential nomination. If that is true, I wish you every success.

The successful candidate will be he, who comes forth with a new, unique and practical platform. The enclosed 'Plan' precisely meets those requirements. The 'Plan' is based on Full Employment. It will work in tandem with the Fed. Reserve's bank discount rate.

Some persons believe Full Employment is counter productive to Inflation. That is not so. Full Employment is desirable to the point where the supply of labor is adequate; but not excessive. The Plan adjusts upward and downward to flexible limits.

The Plan states that practically all of America's ills stem from massive unemployment, as a single Cause; and Full Employment as the single positive Cure.

The Plan contains an Infallible Formula, which guarantees to provide permanent jobs for all of the nation's unemployed. That miracle is performed by distributing equally, all nationally available work, amongst all of the nation's unemployed.

For simplicity, assume there are 80,000,000 fully employed workers and 4,000,000 unemployed. Regardless of how many hours there are in the national average workweek, if 2 hours were deducted from it, the resulting 160,000,000 hours would provide Full Employment for the 4,000,000 unemployed. That employment would last for so long as the formula were followed.

The budget savings would be \$24,000,000,000 annually, plus the billion or so which would be paid in Income Taxes by the 4,000,000 unemployed. This estimate is based on the assumption that the unemployed will each earn \$6,000 per year or more.

CO-operation with the Plan will be voluntary; but stimulated by a 1% tax on payrolls. This 1% tax will be refundable upon compliance by the employers. In addition, the Vice President will personally canvas the 2,000 major employers who employ say 75% of the nation's workers. He would ask those major employers to co-operate with the Plan; and see to it that their suppliers do likewise.

The alert candidate should have only one major plank in his platform; i.e. Full Employment. He should shout this slogan from the tops of the houses; and from morning to night. All other planks should be subservient.

If the total 84,000,000 workers are regarded as a single Group, no gain or loss accrues to any employer or employee, due to the prorating. The length of the workweek will be increased or decreased by the government; not by the employers or the workers.

Employers may work their organizations as many hours as they wish; but if those hours exceed the number set by the Labor Board, the employer will lose his 1% payroll tax refund.

The Plan recognizes Full Employment as one of our nation's most valuable commodities. Wage & Price Controls are not indispensable in the working of the Plan. However, if limited controls were re-instated on wages, commodities and raw materials, it would facilitate the easy working of the Plan.

In the world wars many items were rationed; e.g. food, metals, gasoline, steel, etc. Everyone received his prorata share of the scarce items. Likewise, in these days of extreme hardships resulting from massive unemployment, it is imperative for the good of the nation, that jobs also be rationed. Controls placed beyond the basics, would be unproductive.

Most of America's ills are traceable to the outrageous demands of Organized Labor. It would be foolhardy for any candidate to place a labor plank in his platform. However, it would be no less than his sacred duty, if he failed to introduce firm labor controls, after his election.

Such a labor control would be achieved, indirectly, by establishing a Labor Court. It would adjudicate all labor disputes, with complete fairness to Labor, Management and the Public. The Court would have the dignity, authority and majesty of a U.S. Supreme Court. Sitdowns, picketing and strikes would not even begin.

Senator, may I propose that you run on an independent ticket, naming your party, "The Full Employment Party." That designation, of itself, will provide tremendous publicity; and without cost.

You might give consideration to the use of stamps (Stickers). There are dozens of mail-order firms listed in the NY City yellow pages. Some of them are a century old. They must be doing something right! It is my guess, they will handle your complete mail campaign. I believe they will design and print the stamps, provide the lists, place the stamps in the distributors' hands; and if there is any excess profit, apply it on the cost of TV exposure.

Finally Senator, may I ask you to reflect on the enormity of the permanent unemployment problem. It has been around for centuries. There are today, in our so-called Opulent Country, thousands of families without sufficient food, clothing and even shelter. They are locked in on a life of misery.

The national economy seems to be returning to normalcy. By no means however, does that mean we must drop our efforts to achieve Full Employment. If we do, it will be back again in the next few years, with more destruction than ever. Unemployment must be ended now for all time.

We are told America must find 10,000,000 new jobs in the next 10 years. If this is true, we must begin now.

William Shannon  
250 Oak Street  
Apartment G2  
Ridgewood, N. J. 07450

Just as there <sup>WERE</sup> doubts in 1913 about the practicability of the Fed. Reserve Bank, in 1945 about the possibility of the Atomic Bomb and in 1974 about the feasibility of not only finding the sunken submarine in 3 miles of water, but the capability of the Glomar, to bring that Russian sub to the surface, there will be doubts today that the Plan will work. Please believe me Senator, not only will the Plan work, it will do so without cost and without any problems whatsoever. At least, it can be tried out.

Each year the government statisticians produce figures showing the fluctuations of wages and commodity prices, etc in thousands of cases. It might be desirable to introduce the aforementioned controls on the basics and try to work prices back to a normal year; say 1970.

Senator, you have performed a wonderful service for America and possibly the whole industrial world, by introducing bill # HR 50. Whether you run or not for the Presidency may I urge you to add to that bill, anything which this letter might suggest; and also, please follow up on that HR 50 and make sure it does not die in Committee.

The courtesy of a personal reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

*W Shannon*

William Shannon, CPA.

Enclosure.

William Shannon  
250 Oak Street  
Apartment G2  
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

N. Y. TIMES - 3/21/76

## Economics and Decency

To the Editor:

Is it amiss to suggest that fiscal and human integrity are one?

The spectacle of laborers taking higher pay while some of their qualified fellows are idled affronts decency and appalls common sense. Employers who grant such raises create at once both a cruel inflation and demoralizing unemployment.

Conspicuous malefactors are our echelons of government, all of whom owe us much more value for the price we pay—witness the postal debacle, mass-transit miasma or the cost of any sophisticated war machine. Private enterprise too is everywhere guilty.

Wanting voluntary restraint out of enlightenment or conscience, could we not attack unemployment by the simple expedient of requiring that, when 1 percent of those qualified are jobless, no employer may raise wages unless he has first hired another worker for every hundred he has?

Could we not attack inflation by insisting that labor-management contracts keep faith with the public? Fair prices are warrantable only when fair wages are. We are all betrayed when bargainers agree on higher pay this year than last for no more than the same service, passing the escalated cost along to us in inflated prices. Such depreciation of dollars is licensed stealing.

Inflated wages breach what should be labor-management-public contracts.

As the victim of costly strikes and extortionate labor agreements, the public has a right in equity to a seat at every bargaining table. Where consumers no longer wield corrective power in the marketplace, labor contracts that add empty cost to a product or service should be challengeable through the N.L.R.B., or by ballot, or in the courts. Adoption of municipal or school budgets is meaningless if labor agreements antedate them. While sanitationmen vote on whether to accept a proffered wage, taxpayers might plausibly vote on whether they are willing to pay it.

Economic policies should reflect principles of rationality and decency, among which three are axiomatic: The added dollar one earns should not cost a qualified brother his job; a dollar's worth of work should earn just a dollar; and the dollar one saves in thrift should command a dollar's worth when he retires.

THOMAS J. WERTENSAKER JR.  
Princeton, N.J., March 14, 1976

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

9 March, 1976

Barbara Shaw  
209 Caboose Lane  
Rt. 3  
Woodstock, Ga. 30188

Dear Ms. Shaw,

Enclosed is the information you requested on the interest tax deduction. As I'm sure you can see, Gov. Carter's position was greatly distorted by Senators Jackson and Bayh. I hope you won't hesitate to call or write if you have any further questions.

Yours,

Oliver Miller  
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.



Beer Marketer's INSIGHTS

*the beer industry newsletter*

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

August 1, 1976

Mr. Griff Ellison  
Carter Presidential Campaign  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga 30301

Dear Mr Ellison:

Hopefully, we'll get faster response from you than we did from Mr Dave Moran. Our office phoned him many times and wrote many letters, with just the questions that you suggest we send now, and we received not a word of response from the Carter campaign office. Just in case it wasn't Mr Moran's fault, we also sent copies to Mr Powell and others in the office.

These are the questions we'd like answers to:

1. Does Mr Carter believe that all beverage containers-- beer and soft drink-- should have deposits on them, or does he believe that resource recovery, recycling and anti-litter campaigns will best solve the beverage container problem??? Would he support legislation for a national deposit law?
2. Would Mr Carter's administration try to change the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in America??? Does he believe that Americans drink too much, about the right amount, or too little??
3. If he's in favor of reducing per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, what steps would he take to achieve that goal?? Would he try to increase taxes on alcoholic beverages?? On all of them at the same rate? Would he use the office of the presidency to try to show Americans that they should reduce alcoholic beverage consumption or retard the industry's growth?
4. Would he make any major changes in the administration of the Federal Alcohol Act??? Would he insist on

Mr Ellison, page 2

the strictest possible enforcement of the law?

5. In view of recent disclosures by the SEC that some beer people may have been involved in the bribery of commercial accounts, would Mr Carter place executives in the SEC who would investigate this matter even more thoroughly, or would his men let the matter drop if the Ford Administration's SEC execs find that no one is culpable????

6. Does Mr Carter believe that beer is truly the alcoholic beverage of moderation, that there is a difference between beer and other alcoholic beverages and their physical effect on man?

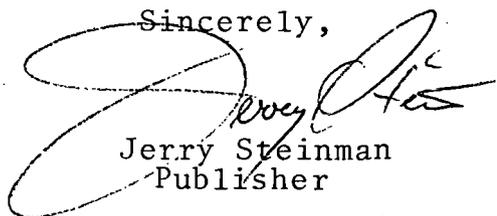
7. Since the beer industry is experiencing rapid concentration, with the Big 5 companies selling close to 70% of the beer, does Mr Carter believe steps should be taken to slow that concentration or even break up the big companies?

8. Would Mr Carter support a bill giving the smaller brewers a tax break so that they could survive in the years ahead??? There is such a bill before Congress now.

Mr Ellison, we go to press on Thursday, Aug 6. If you could provide us an answer to these questions by the evening of August 5, we would greatly appreciate it. We're enclosing copies of our publication.

JS:si

Sincerely,



Jerry Steinman  
Publisher

Beer Marketer's INSIGHTS

the beer industry newsletter

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

ASK ISSUES  
ISSUES

*Please handle*

Aug 13, 1976

Mr Gregg Ellison, Press Coordinator  
Carter for President  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Ga 30301

Dear Mr Ellison:

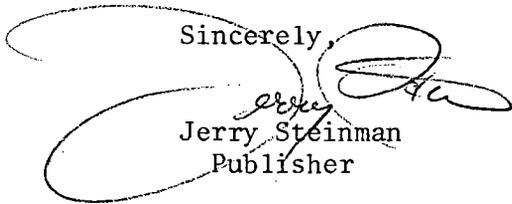
As you requested, we sent you the list of questionson Aug 1, 1976.

Since then, we've tried to contact your office many times. But without luck. You're never in, and no one at the switchboard will take messages.

That means that since Jun 11 we have been trying to get some answers from your organization and have not been able to get them.

We hope to hear from you soon. If not, we plan to run the following item (see attached) in our next issue.

Sincerely,

  
Jerry Steinman  
Publisher

JS:si

P.S. We will be in Toronto at the Inn on The Park on Monday and Tuesday, Aug 16, and Aug 17. And we'll return to our office on the 18th, to go to press at noon on the 19th.



COORS OF KANSAS, INC.

AMERICA'S FINE LIGHT BEER

8225 Irving  
Wichita, Kansas 67209

July 26, 1976

Research Department  
Carter for President  
Box 1976  
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This is a follow up to my earlier correspondence regarding comments and attitudes of those in the beer industry concerning Governor Carter and his campaign staff.

You can see that Jerry Steinman has responded to my remarks but is still upset.

Also please notice the quick response I got out of the Adolph Coors Co. by way of Everett Barnhardt, Senior Vice President who sent me a story by Victor Riesel.

Some response from Carter Headquarters would be appropriate.

Sincerely,

Terence J. Scanlon  
President

TJS:ar

Enc.

BREWED WITH PURE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRING WATER.



**ADOLPH COORS COMPANY**  
GOLDEN, COLORADO 80401  
(303) 279-6565

Everett L. Barnhardt  
Senior Vice President

July 22, 1976

Mr. Terence J. Scanlon, President  
Coors of Kansas, Inc.  
8225 Irving  
Wichita, Kansas 67209

Dear Terry:

A copy of your letter to Mr. Jerry Steinman has come to my attention.

After reading the letter, I thought that you might be interested in some information I have at hand in connection with the candidacy of Jimmy Carter. The enclosed copy is for your use in whatever fashion you care to use it.

Sincerely yours,

ELBarnhardt  
djb

Enc.

Meany's Cold War:

Carter Rushes to Make Soothing Peace  
With Angry, Jilted Veteran Labor Chiefs

NEW YORK -- It didn't take Jimmy Carter very long to get the message from the old lion's den. Labor's chief of chiefs, George Meany, gave the nominee the same tough bargaining treatment with which the chunky, crusty and precinct-trained No. 1 labor strategist has drubbed American Presidents since he taught Franklin Roosevelt that it isn't true all one needs to fear is fear itself.

Within a few hours after the candidate had short-circuited Meany by ignoring him and conferring with leaders of the labor coalition of nine liberal unions Wednesday morning, Meany in Washington dispatched his warning:

The vast national AFL-CIO political machine, COPE, would have no dealings with the Carter presidential campaign unless Meany was consulted, not insulted, by "the man."

Further, the message as elaborated by Meany's Hotel Americana operational chiefs said in effect that every national union president will be told to go out and campaign as they wish. I have it on absolute authority that several influential labor leaders were threatening to bolt to Jerry Ford.

Thus by noontime -- less than 90 minutes after the left-of-center Labor Coalition Clearing House presidents such as auto union head Leonard Woodcock had conferred with Carter in the 21st floor sanctum, the Democratic banner bearer ordered his own gatekeepers, campaign director Hamilton Jordan and political director Landon Butler, to make peace with Meany.

Whether or not they did won't actually be known until the race heats up in October. But sure as syrup with pancakes, by 2:30 Wednesday they were in tightly guarded secret conversations with Meany's No. 1 man, national secretary-treasurer Lane Kirkland, national political director Al Barkan and the elder statesman's executive assistant, Tom Donahue.

Earlier that day Carter had talked with AFL-CIO construction union leader Bob Georgine -- and had asked him exactly how does the labor federation and its departments work. That's about what Larry O'Brien and Kenny O'Donnell of the Carter political operation asked Lane Kirkland and Barkan. In effect, how will labor operate such a national campaign?

Meany's lieutenants said this would be discussed at the July 19 AFL-CIO Executive council session. No problem --

"We've been in this kind of campaign many times," were the words Kirkland used coolly. Remember, he's labor's house intellectual.

And Carter's men were told that a professional labor liaison hireling between the Carter camp and labor isn't necessary. Just Meany and Carter themselves. That's where the decisions should be made.

Kirkland delivered the message as only he, because of his father-son relationship with Meany, can. Then he flew back to Washington for a lunch with Meany and Henry Kissinger.

But COPE director Al Barkan stayed. And Hamilton Jordan kept telephoning him.

The talks were stilted and uncomfortable. No one really knows each other. But almost a full day before the public announcement word had been seeped in that Carter had surrendered on Sen. Glenn and would take Fritz Mondale. Euphoria swept the AFL-CIO and COPE suites. And for reasons not much discussed publicly.

Mondale was the equation of Hubert Humphrey whom throne-maker Charles Kirbo had once threatened to "bloody up" politically. Kirbo had said there was much dirty stuff on the older Minnesota Senator. This disclosed an instinct for the jugular which has left many labor leaders

scratching their throats.

Further, Humphrey probably will lead the Senate for the next six years at least. If Carter wins, then Mondale as Vice President would be the clearest pipeline to the powerful controller of the upper house. This pleases Meany as much as a hole-in-one.

And, should the Democrats win, then there would not be any paring of the slim Senate margin needed to override President Ford's veto.

Reason: Mondale is from a state with a Democratic-Farmer-Labor governor. Thus should the Senator become Vice President, his replacement will be a Democrat. Should Muskie or Glenn, from states with non-Democratic governors, have been chosen and elected, there probably would have been a replacement by a Republican. Or an independent.

And carrying New York state is vital. In a tight race the balance of power here is with the single-state Liberal party. Mondale is one of its favorites. He was given the accolade late in 1974 when he was its annual banquet guest of honor. For decades the Liberals have guessed right in advance bookings of their yearly October banquet speakers (like Lyndon Johnson in 1963 and George McGovern in 1972).

So Mondale is a mutually felicitous compromise between Carter, Meany and the militant "nine." There appears little doubt that Jimmy Carter learned quickly not to ruffle the old lion's mane even if the candidate does believe and has said he can win without the labor chiefs.

By the shades of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson, Brother Carter is thinking thrice about rushing in where political angels fear to tread.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

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.

Beer Marketer's INSIGHTS

*the beer industry newsletter*

55 VIRGINIA AVE. WEST NYACK, N.Y. 10994  
(914) 339-7751

July 21, 1976

Mr. Terry Scanlon  
Coors of Kansas, Inc.  
8225 Irving  
Wichita, Ks. 67209

Dear Terry:

When I wrote in the previous issue that state secretary in Ga thought that Carter was fabulous as governor, a great administrator, and a great moderate man, so to speak, not even the Reaganites jumped on me as being anti-Reagan. But when I said Carter's staff is impolite, I did get several letters questioning why I was jumping on Carter.

I really did not jump on Carter. His staff was impolite. His staff had made a public commitment to answer any and all questions; yet the staff absolutely refused to respond to our questions. That is not only impolite; it is breaking a promise.

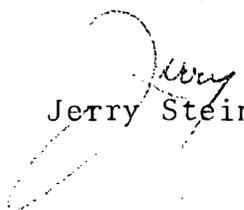
I say this even tho the answers to the questions might be quite good, answers that you and I would like to see. But the failure to respond makes us ask: why? Is it because if he says anything pro-alcohol, he will lose some of the ardent support of the Baptist and other religious people. Or is it because it would be stupid to attack alcoholic beverages. Whatever his motivation, his staff might still have responded with something like: "Moderate use of alcohol bevs is understandable, and we certainly don't approve of its abuse." But he didn't.

Even as I say this tho, I agree with you that Jimmy Carter is a fabulously intelligent and able man. He

-2-

might even make a good president, and he might even get my vote. He might turn out to be exactly the kind of president you and I want. But some people on his staff sure don't keep their promises and are impolite.

Sincerely,

  
Jerry Steinman

JS:mg



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

August 13, 1976

Mr. Robert H. Schor  
65 Circle Drive  
Hastings on Hudson, N.Y. 10706

Dear Mr. Schor,

Thank you for your letter and advice on cost cutting in government.

We appreciate your interest in the campaign and hope to make further use of your materials during the general election.

Once again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

*Neil Sader*  
Neil Sader  
Issues Staff

*Mr Sader:*

*Attached is the Peter Drucker text which sets forth the ideas necessary for government reorganization.*

*Sincerely,*  
*Robert H Schor*

TRITON INTERNATIONAL  
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

22 BATTERY STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

TELEPHONE (415) 398-6000  
CABLE ADDRESS: TRITINT, U.S.A.

Oct. 13, 1976

Mr. Noel Street:

My apologies for this note, hastily scribbled on my way to the airport after our phone conversation this morning.

The attached position paper — a copy of which I gave to Mr. Eisenstadt in California, describes briefly the Technology Conversion we have used in California to coordinate Business, labor, and Government in the conversion of publicly funded aerospace research into new industries, new products & new jobs.

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MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

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(2)  
It seems to be a viable working project to bring forward the participation of Business in such an alliance, with broad public interest, since the tax payer has already earned some return from his investment in technology & science.

But perhaps most urgent at this time is the fact that (1) it is pro-economy and (2) anti-administration. The Republican administrations have historically been vulnerable on technology utilization, since the most dramatic manifestations have

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been associated with Pres. Kennedy  
and "the great step forward for mankind".  
Another reason for default by  
Republican administrations (including  
the actual dismantling of the Office  
of Science & Technology) has been  
their apprehension about conflicts  
possibly occurring between federally  
funded government research and the  
utilization of it by Big Business.

This is indeed the "Common Man's"  
means of realizing some benefits from

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④  
technology he has paid for, and  
he's grateful to the business community  
for helping him get it.

Regards,

Neil Shaver

*International Planning Management Corporation*

7910 WOODMONT AVENUE, SUITE 1103

BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014

(301) 986-1120

GEORGE C. SPONSLE, PH.D.  
PRESIDENT

July 27, 1976

CABLE: INPLAMAN  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

Dear Mr. Eizenstat:

I understand Governor Carter and Senator Mondale are now considering the issues on which they plan to focus their campaign after Labor Day. Since the Science Policy Task Force, to which I have just been named, has not yet been fully organized, I thought it might be helpful if I were to mail you directly the enclosed list of science-related policy issues and suggested positions for your consideration.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for your endorsement of my nomination to the Science Policy Task Force.

Sincerely yours,



George C. Sponsler

GCS/crp

cc: Mr. Dennis Brezina  
Mr. Orin S. Kramer  
Mr. Neil Sader

## SCIENCE-RELATED ISSUES

Proposed By

G. C. Sponsler, President  
International Planning Management Corporation

### National Energy Policy

U. S. should become substantially independent of foreign petroleum suppliers by 1990.

### Domestic Energy Program

As part of above, U. S. should exploit its coal deposits as its major energy resource, with secondary emphasis given nuclear and solar power.

### Foreign Sale of Nuclear Technology

U. S. should devise strict international controls to assure against further nuclear proliferation in recycling and reusing plutonium from power reactors.

### Disposal of Nuclear Wastes

U. S. should adopt stringent standards for permanent underground storage of nuclear wastes from power reactors.

### Environmental Policy

U. S. government should demand strict compliance with air and water pollution standards, with necessary costs added to price of goods produced.

### Import Tax

To protect U. S. producers against foreign manufacturers who are unencumbered by such environmental concerns, a compensating import tax should be levied to assure equitable international competition.

### SST

U. S. should collaborate with Britain and France in developing a second-generation SST free of noise and upper atmosphere pollution.

### Standardized Weapons

U. S. should develop a joint program with the NATO partners and Japan for the equitable development and procurement of standardized weapons for their common defense.

### Cruise Missile

U. S. should proceed with development of strategic cruise missiles capable of launch from conventional submarines and aircraft.

### Land-Based Strategic Missiles

To lessen the threat to its domestic population, the U. S. should phase out all of its domestically-based ballistic missiles, transferring reliance to mobile submarine and aircraft launched missiles, including cruise missiles (see above).

### Trident Submarines

The Trident program should be halted and replaced by a combination of air- and sea-launched cruise missiles and smaller next-generation (Nautilus) strategic submarines.

### B-1 Bomber

The B-1 program should be halted and R&D begun for a new, less costly bomber, using B-1 technology where appropriate, capable of launching ballistic and cruise missiles as well as conventional bombs.

. Anti-Tank Missiles

U. S. should place major emphasis on development and production of "smart" bombs and missiles designed to counteract the Soviet preponderance in tank forces.

. Foreign Arms Sales

U. S. must adopt more stringent controls of foreign sales of U. S. produced armaments, especially in the Middle East.

. SALT Agreements

All further SALT agreements must be absolutely equitable between U. S. and Soviet concessions. Verification and inspection must be satisfactory, using space and seismic detectors as primary technologies.

. Technical Assistance

U. S. technical assistance to Third World nations must be drastically expanded and adjusted to the capabilities of the developing lands by emphasizing so-called "intermediate" or "small" technology.

. Law of the Sea

U. S. should conclude the seemingly interminable Law of the Sea Conference with an international agreement assuring the just partition of sea resources (food and mineral) among all nations.

. Food R&D

The U. S. must embark on a R&D program to assure an adequate international supply of food, including further "green revolution" development and aquaculture.

• Population Control

As part of the international assistance program, the U. S. should insist that recipient nations adopt effective population control.

• Domestic R&D Incentives

To assure that R&D remains as the "locomotive" of the U. S. economy, the U. S. must initiate a major incentives program to encourage expansion of industrial research and development.

• Employment of Scientists and Engineers

The U. S. should develop appropriate incentives to encourage the full employment of all the nation's scientists and engineers; where necessary, the federal government should become the employer of last resort.

• University Assistance

The U. S. must provide expanded support for R&D in the nation's universities to assure continuance of our technical superiority.

• Department of Science and Technology

To assure the adequate and effective development and management of the nation's R&D programs, the Office of Science and Technology Policy should be melded with NASA, ERDA, NSF and other federal government civilian R&D-related offices and agencies into a cabinet-level Department of Science and Technology.

August 26, 1976

Mr. L. Edwin Smart  
Vice Chairman  
Trans World Airlines  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Smart:

Thank you for sharing with us the testimony presented by TWA to the Senate Subcommittee on Aviation.

As you know, Governor Carter has consistently taken the position that there appears to be excessive federal regulation in the transportation industry. Like yourself, there are many others who believe a "middle of the road" regulatory position is required to protect our airline industry. Be assured we will give it careful study. Clearly, it is in everyone's best interest that we have a strong airline industry.

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Weagraff

PJW/mg



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

26 November, 1975

To Michael Silverstein

Thank you for the supplement on solar energy which I read with great interest. I have always had a great personal interest in solar energy, and if elected will do my best to see that this form of energy plays a major role in supplying our future energy needs.

I have enclosed a few sheets outlining my position on the energy question in general. Please don't hesitate to write me again if you have any questions or would like further information.

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter  
Presidential Campaign  
1976 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Mr. Michael Silverstein  
492 Huron Ave.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

*energy*

492 Huron Avenue  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138  
Oct. 13, 1975

Governor Jimmy Carter  
Carter Presidential Headquarters  
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Some of the earliest presidential primaries will be held in New England. One of the major issues in these primaries will be energy. Because this region is so dependent on expensive imported oil, our heating and electric bills are the highest in the country; our unemployment rate among the highest; and our property taxes, much of which goes to pay for the oil that heats schools and other municipal buildings, are exhorbitant.

An intelligent plan to foster rapid solar energy development could have a great appeal in New England. We have no vested fossil fuel lobbies here and the people are very ecology-minded. No such plan has yet been presented by any presidential candidate.

I am enclosing a supplement about solar energy which appeared in a business journal. I hope you will take the time to read it and that you make a coherent solar plank part of your campaign in New England. Best of luck in your presidential bid.

Very truly yours,  
*Michael Silverstein*  
Michael Silverstein

**Jimmy**

April 14, 1976

Ms. Skolnick  
The Hudson Review  
65 East 55th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Ms. Skolnick,

Thank you for your letter. The Stanford article was a pleasant release from the rigors of campaigning. The section on Tom Walton was particularly educational. Further contributions will always be welcome.

Sincerely,

~~Steve Stark~~  
Steve Stark  
Issues Coordinator

**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.



Editor: FREDERICK MORGAN

Managing Editor: IRENE SKOLNICK

Associate Editor: PAULA DEITZ

Assistant Editor: CHARLOTTE WIGGERS

3/15

# The Hudson Review

65 East 55th Street, New York 10022

March 9, 1976

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

Dear Jimmy Carter,

I trust that you will find time out to enjoy the article by Donald E. Stanford "Georgia on My Mind". I would of course welcome your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely,



Irene Skolnick

*Advisory Editors:* HAYDEN CARRUTH, ROGER SALE, WILLIAM H. PRITCHARD  
*Theatre:* JOHN SIMON • *Film:* VERNON YOUNG • *Art:* CHARLES W. MILLARD  
*Associates:* MARY EMMA ELLIOTT, EDMUND T. DELANEY

DONALD E. STANFORD

## Georgia on My Mind

V76

FOR THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS the Beehive Press of Savannah, Georgia, has been issuing a series of handsomely printed and beautifully designed books about Georgia. Of the twelve volumes that make up this Press's first offering,<sup>1</sup> by far the most interesting is the reissue of C. Vann Woodward's brilliant biography of *Tom Watson—Agrarian Rebel* which was first published in 1938. The Georgian Populist—his dates are 1856-1922—emerges in Woodward's portrayal as an unforgettably dynamic, paradoxical, appealing and yet (particularly towards the end of his career) despicable politician and bigot.

He was at his best in the 1890s when his Populist and agrarian program won him a seat in Congress for one term—a seat which would have been renewed twice had he not been cheated out of it by fraudulent elections—and the Populist vice-presidential nomination on the Bryan ticket in 1896. During these years Watson stressed the positive and constructive side of his movement which brought him not only partisan support in the south but considerable sympathy elsewhere, including the personal esteem of Theodore Roosevelt, and later on in the 1920s and 1930s much of his agrarian program found a new philosophical and literary expression in the "I'll Take My Stand" group of Ransom, Tate, and others. However, agrarian provincialism as a political force (as distinct from a philosophical stance) as well as populism died in 1896 with the defeat of Bryan on the Populist and Democratic ticket. In the 1890s Watson stood for, in Woodward's summary:

... Agrarianism for the South; a glorification of the farmer and his way of life; war upon the industrial East and alliance with the agrarian West; open and relentless class conflict with the enemy classes both without and within the South; and the enlistment of the Negro in the battle for the farmer equipped with as many political weapons as Watson dared give him.

With the debacle of 1896 and the victory of McKinley, Watson retreated to

<sup>1</sup> TOM WATSON—AGRARIAN REBEL, by C. Vann Woodward. \$12.00. HISTORY OF GEORGIA, by William B. Stevens. 2 vols. \$30.00. THE RAMBLER IN GEORGIA, edited by Mills Lane. \$16.00. THE MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY OF THE UNIVERSE, edited by Trevor Reese. \$16.00. THE CLAMOROUS MALCONTENTS, edited by Trevor Reese. \$18.00. MY SOJOURN IN THE CREEK NATION, by Louis Milfort. \$10.00. TRAVELS TO NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EAST AND WEST FLORIDA, by William Bartram. \$16.00. SLAVERY TIME WHEN I WAS CHILLUN DOWN ON MASTER'S PLANTATION, edited by Ronald Killion and Charles Waller. \$9.00. SLAVE LIFE IN GEORGIA, by John Brown. \$10.00. RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA, by C. Mildred Thompson. \$15.00. THE NEW SOUTH, by Henry Grady. \$8.00. SAVANNAH REVISITED: A PICTORIAL HISTORY, by Mills Lane. \$15.00.

his personal library of ten thousand volumes and began writing a series of books, the best of which is *The Story of France*.

But Watson, although a voracious reader, was not the kind of man who could stay in a library for long. He soon returned to his characteristic role as crusader of Lost Causes, his crusades becoming more and more paranoid as he advanced in years. His winning of zero electoral votes in the presidential campaign of 1904 seems to have increased his irrationality, and after 1910 he was probably a pathological case. He engaged in futile personal attacks on the sex life of Governor Hoke Smith. He began a crusade against Catholics in August, 1910, in one of his magazines with an article entitled "The Roman Catholic Hierarchy: The Deadliest Menace to our Liberties and Our Civilization"; he became an ardent champion of White Supremacy and Lynch laws. "In the South, we have to lynch him [the Negro] occasionally, and flog him, now and then, to keep him from blaspheming the Almighty, by his conduct on account of his smell and color. . . . *Lynch law is a good sign: it shows that a sense of justice yet lives among the people.*" [The italics are Watson's.] He became an outspoken anti-Semite, using the Frank case as his opportunity for denunciation of the Jew. Leo Frank (a Jew) was convicted on circumstantial evidence of murdering a factory girl named Mary Phagan and was sentenced to death. Outside the South (and indeed in Georgia as well) many people thought Frank innocent, the jury being biased against him by the diatribes of Watson and others. Watson called for a vigilante committee to act in case the sentence was commuted. Governor Slaton did in fact commute the sentence the day before his term expired. The ex-governor then left the state. An armed group of vigilantes broke into Frank's prison cell and lynched him. Fifteen thousand people viewed his body in the Atlanta morgue.

With the outbreak of World War I Watson took an extreme anti-Wilson, anti-war position. His publications were barred from the mails under the Espionage Act in 1917. With the closing down of his presses, Watson's career would seem to have ended, but he made a final successful political stand and was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1920 with the beginning of the Harding administration. During the two years that he served until his death in 1922, his speeches in the Senate were marked by the same kind of demagoguery that characterized his writings.

Woodward's fully informed, objective, and beautifully written account of this colorful albeit eventually corrupted crusader has become a classic of twentieth-century historical writing and the Beehive Press has done well in making it available again.

William Bacon Stevens, who is remembered today for his two volume *History of Georgia from the First Discovery by Europeans to the Adoption of the Present Constitution in MDCCXCVIII*, was born in 1815 in Bath, Maine, took his degree in medicine from Dartmouth College, settled in Savannah where he was first a physician and later a minister, went on to Athens to become rector of the Emmanuel Church as well as Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres at the University of Georgia, published the first volume

of his history in 1847 and then removed to Philadelphia where he published his second volume in 1859. He died, a Bishop, in Philadelphia in 1887. A yankee by birth, a resident of the South for only eleven or twelve years, a physician and ecclesiastic by profession, and with historical research as a hobby only, he nevertheless produced the first competent, scholarly, and readable history of the State, a work that has not yet been superseded. This reprint, introduced by E. M. Coulter of the University of Georgia, is a valuable addition to the Beehive series.

Stevens wrote in a style that sometimes reminds one of a slightly diluted Prescott. He must certainly have read Prescott's *Ferdinand and Isabella* and his *Conquest of Mexico* before or during the writing of his own history. He shows a fondness for the earlier eighteenth-century balanced sentence and stereotyped epithet and he quotes frequently from Pope. Particularly fine is his account of the siege of Savannah in the fall of 1779 and the American failure to take the city in the most bloody battle of the Revolutionary War except for Bunker Hill. The death of the intrepid and picturesque Polish Count Pulaski in this engagement gave Stevens the opportunity to sketch the Count's entire career in some of the best written and most interesting pages of his history.

The thirteen Ramblers whose accounts of travels in Georgia from 1796 to 1854 have been brought together by Mills Lane range from the internationally famous geographer Charles Lyell and the landscape architect who planned Golden Gate Park, Frederick Law Olmsted, to the little known Scottish citizen Basil Hall who took a "hilarious tragicomic stage-ride across the Georgia wilderness in 1828." They all agree on one thing—the dangers and frustrations of travel in Georgia, anywhere in Georgia but particularly in the interior, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Most of the Ramblers were appalled by the degradation of the small farmers, a deterioration caused by whiskey, excessive tobacco chewing, poverty, and disease. In the Gold Region of Georgia one Rambler found the whites to be "tall, thin, cadaverous-looking animals, looking as melancholy and lazy as boiled cod-fish, and when they dragged themselves about formed a striking contrast to some of the swarthy, athletic-looking Cherokees." In the more populous districts, the savage brawling appalled many. Mills Lane in his Introduction states that in some parts of the state every third or fourth man had one eye, the other having been gouged out in a fight. "At Jacksonborough it was said that in the mornings after drunken frolics and fights, you could see the children picking up eyeballs in teasaucers." Such was the deterioration of the quality of life in much of the state founded a century previously by the honorable and philanthropic gentleman James Oglethorpe.

The decline of Georgia from the high hopes held for it at the time of its founding in 1732-33 is brilliantly illustrated by comparing *The Rambler in Georgia* with a selection of the promotional literature for the colony written from 1717 to 1734 and brought together and edited by Trevor Reese of the University of London under the title *The Most Delightful Country of the Universe*. Sir Robert Montgomery writing his tract in 1717 on his project for

a colony south of Carolina in "The Most Delightful Country of the Universe" between the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers named his Utopia the Margravate of Azilia and presented an engraved plan as rigidly constructed as a chess board. In the healthy air and fertile soil, the settlers are assured, it will be easy to cultivate "every Growth which we possess in England."

Nothing came of this particular pipe dream, but the romantic promotional literature probably had some effect when actual colonization began a few years later. As time went on, more sober arguments for removal to Georgia were advanced. Sir Francis Bacon's "An Essay on Plantations" was reprinted in 1732 and his admonition was recalled: "Planting of Countries is like planting of Woods; for you must make account to lose almost twenty Years profit, and expect your Recompence in the End."

Within a decade after the founding of Georgia there was widespread dissatisfaction among the settlers. Trevor Reese has also brought together and introduced *The Clamorous Malcontents: Criticisms and Defenses of the Colony of Georgia, 1741-1743*, a series of tracts bitterly attacking and strongly defending the policies of Oglethorpe and the trustees in managing the new colony. The primary causes of dissatisfaction which were put forth by Patrick Tailfer and others in their *A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia* and reaffirmed by Thomas Stephens in his *The Hard Case of the Distressed People of Georgia* were the exclusion of Negroes (either as slaves or as hired hands) from the colony, the prohibition of rum, improper tenure of land, dictatorial acts of Oglethorpe and his successor which infringed on civil liberties, distribution of worthless land to the less fortunate colonists, and false advertising of the climate and productivity of Georgian soil. As a result ". . . The poor Inhabitants of Georgia are scattered over the Face of the Earth; her Plantations a Wild, her Towns a Desart, her Villages in Rubbish, her Improvements a By-word, and her liberties a Jest; an Object of Pity to friends, and of Insult, Contempt, and Ridicule to Enemies."

These charges were cogently and decisively refuted by Benjamin Martyn in two pamphlets, *An Impartial Enquiry* and *An Account Shewing the Progress of the Colony*. Martyn pointed out that one of the main reasons for founding Georgia was to establish a buffer area between the Spaniards of Florida and the English of South Carolina. In such a frontier state a large black population was militarily inadvisable, hence the exclusion of Negroes. As for rum, it was an obvious evil that had caused more deaths than the climate which Tailfer had unjustly maligned, and as for the barrenness of the land—it was not barren to those who were willing to cultivate it. As for the original restriction on inheritance of land (at first to male heirs only) and infringements of civil liberties, these improprieties had long since been alleviated. Thomas Stephens, in his reply to Martyn's pamphlets, expressed his grievances so bitterly that he was haled before the House of Commons and forced to beg pardon and confess errors on his knees.

Louis Milfort's bragging and politically motivated *Memoirs* are today

still worth reading because of the vividly written firsthand accounts of Indian institutions and ceremonies, their methods of preparing for and waging war, their various initiation rituals, and their marriage, funeral, and divorce customs. Milfort, a Frenchman, lived among the Creek Indians of Georgia from 1775 to 1795. He was an intimate friend of the famous Creek leader Alexander McGillivray (son of a Creek woman of French and Indian blood and of a Scotch father). He married McGillivray's sister and (according to his own account) he was chosen to be Great War Lord by the Indians.

After the death of McGillivray, Milfort returned to France where his dislike of Americans and his friendship with and authority over the Creeks led him to believe he might be considered useful by Napoleon. In 1802 when it was rumored that Napoleon was considering occupation of the Louisiana territory by a French army and perhaps even war against the Americans, Milfort hastily threw together his *Memoirs*, dedicated the book to Bonaparte, and endeavored to demonstrate that the presence of a French Army was necessary to curb the expansionist dreams of the rapacious Americans, or Anglo-Americans as he calls them. Without the presence of a European power in the Mississippi area, he argued, the Americans would in fifty years be masters of North and South America, the West Indies, and would dictate laws to Europe. Napoleon failed in Santo Domingo a few months after Milfort's book was published. The next year Bonaparte sold the Louisiana territory to the United States and Milfort's dreams of conquering America for Napoleon ended. The *Memoirs* are ably translated, edited, and introduced by Ben C. McCary.

William Bartram's account of his travels two hundred years ago through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida is here reprinted in facsimile from the London 1792 edition with its nine original plates and seventeen additional illustrations. Among the distinguished readers who have admired Bartram were John Livingston Lowes, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Chateaubriand. Coleridge liked Bartram's account of crocodiles and alligators particularly and derived some of his imagery from them. Here is a passage which may have become Alph, the sacred river of *Kubla Khan*, in the subconscious mind of Coleridge:

It is astonishing and incredible, perhaps, I may say, to relate what unspeakable numbers of fish repair to the fatal fountain or receptacle, during the latter summer season and autumn, when the powerful sun beams have evaporated the waters off the savanna; where those who are so fortunate as to effect a retreat into the conductor, and escape the devouring jaws of the fearful alligator and armed gar, descend into the earth, through the wells and cavities of vast perforations of the rocks, and from thence are conducted and carried away, by secret subterranean conduits and gloomy vaults, to other distant lakes and rivers.

Bartram's *Travels* have for today's reader an enormous appeal. It is impossible to read sentences like the following without wishing to turn back the

on the other was the social custom of generations." Black power and Republican control of the state were broken, but the problem of racial antagonism, intensified "a hundredfold" by Republican reconstruction (according to Thompson), was bequeathed to later generations.

One views the career of Henry Grady (1850-1889) with mixed feelings today. The editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* was considered the most eloquent spokesman of the New South. He was forward-looking, optimistic, a booster. He was pro-Union: "I still thank God that the American conflict was adjudged by higher wisdom than his or mine, that the honest purposes of the South were crossed, her brave armies beaten, and the American Union saved from the storm of war. I love this Union . . ." He argued for complete reconciliation of North and South and he believed that the New South could become prosperous and peace loving with the development of industries, exploitation of its natural resources—particularly iron and timber—and a diversified agriculture not entirely dependent on King Cotton. He claimed to have a basic friendliness for and understanding of the Negro and praised his loyalty to master and family during the Civil War.

On the other hand he was obsessed with the doctrine of white supremacy. He introduced it into all of the speeches and writings (1886-1889) collected under the title *The New South* and introduced by Mills Lane for the Beehive series. "Those who would put the negro race in supremacy would work against infallible decree, for the white race can never submit to its domination, because the white race is the superior race." God, he continues, had separated the races and placed the white man above the black. "No race has risen, or will rise, above its ordained place. . . . I declare that the truth above all others to be worn unsullied and sacred in your hearts . . . is that the white race must dominate forever in the South." He feared the Negro vote (although he argued that it should not be suppressed by violence). He referred to it as that "vast mass of impulsive, ignorant and purchasable votes." It was these attitudes that led, just a few years after Grady's death, to lynch law and the disintegration of Georgian politics, although Grady himself was, in spite of his racism, a man of goodwill and strongly opposed to violence. In his insistence on looking to the future while not being ashamed of the past and in his progressive ideas on industrialization and cooperation with the economic powers of the North he was one of the most enlightened Georgians of his time.

Mills Lane's lavishly illustrated *Savannah Revisited: A Pictorial History* is a pleasant and attractive accompaniment to the scholarly research and historical volumes of the Beehive series. There are one hundred and sixty large pages of drawings, charts, and photographs showing the development of Savannah, beginning with "Bull Street in 1734, a clearing in the virgin forest of Savannah was a rude and crude military outpost" to beautifully photographed examples of domestic, public, and church architecture from 1820-1890. The monument of Pulaski in Monterey Square—the Polish Count so vividly described by William Bacon Stevens in his aforementioned history of Georgia—appears in at least half a dozen pictures.

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

4-22-76

To John Schmitt - -

Could you read the through ad see  
what you think? One of our supporters + former  
barren is very high on the index expressed in it.  
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**  
P.O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Mr. Paul Simon  
Banner Road  
Moodus, Conn. 06469

Mr. Paul Simon  
Banner Road  
Moodus, Conn. 06469

Dear Mr. Simon:

Thank you for your note. I am sending along a brochure and several papers outlining the Governor's stand on many of the issues facing our nation today.

Please don't hesitate to write if you need anything else.

Sincerely,



Charles Cabot

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

2/4

PAUL D. SIMON

BANNER ROAD • MOODUS, CONNECTICUT 06469

Please send me some information on  
Governor Carter and his Campaign.

Thank you

Paul Simon

April 3, 1976

Dr. Jean Schwartz  
26 West 9th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10011

Dear Dr. Schwartz:

Thank you for your letter of March 23 and for your kind words. I am having my Issues Staff enclose a copy of a short issues package, as well as a copy of detailed Code of Ethics for the federal government.

I hope you find my positions and record merit your support. If I can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to write again.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

JC:al

Enc.

Mrs. Jean Schwartz  
26 West Ninth Street  
New York, New York 10011

Issue

March 23/76

Dear Mr. Carter:

Up until the present you have confounded the experts and the "old pros" by superb campaign effort and ~~by your vision of government to be commended.~~

However, it seems time to make your vision of government clear in a series of specific position papers, i.e. where do you stand and what particular programs do you support with respect to: (1) minorities

2. Education & Research
3. women
4. health & Ecology
5. welfare & the plight of the cities
6. etc. etc etc \*

To be against inefficient government and the evils of corruption is not enough - ~~morality~~ must be spelled out in words, actions and dreams too of what this country can become.

Good luck!

Jean Schwart Ph.D

\* P.S. I like the driver, but I'd like to know what road he's following and in what direction he's headed,



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

5 February, 1976

Dear Mr. Schamanski,

Enclosed please find Governor Carter's position paper on abortion and a copy of the transcript of the Democratic Issues Conference in Louisville. Please let me know if you need any further information. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

*David Moran*

David Moran  
Issues

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

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



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

19 January, 1976

Mrs. Shea  
12900 Valley Dr.  
Rockville, Md.

Dear Mrs. Shea,

Enclosed is a copy of Governor Carter's remarks on foreign policy as well as his statement on the Middle East. Please don't hesitate to write if you have any further questions. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Cabot III  
Issues Section

*Not Mrs. Shea  
For your  
personal copy*

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

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Steve, please take care of this  
JB

# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

Dear J.B.

Howie asked me to write you concerning a Mrs. Shea at 12900 Valley Drive, Rockville, Md. 20850. She has requested extensive literature on the Israeli - Egyptian & Angola issue, and is interested in learning more about Carter's stand on American - Cuban relations, and the Vietnam refugees. As we are not equipped with such information please send her what you have in Atlanta.

Thanks,  
Katy Varney  
(New Intern in the  
D.C. office)

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



# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

26 January, 1976

Dear Mr. Shelfer,

Enclosed please find the information you requested. If you have any further questions please don't hesitate to contact us. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot  
Issues Section

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

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Wis

Bolton 213

11 March 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter  
Plains  
Georgia

LISTS CALL  
Info 3/18 DONE  
Womens 3  
Rights 3

Dear Mr. Carter,

As an individual who has observed your arduous efforts in meeting and speaking with American voters, I am very disappointed that you neglected to respond to the questions on women's issues posed by the editors of WOMEN TODAY. (3/1/76 issue)

Though I shall persist in assuming that you are concerned with the present condition of women and seek to advance their future opportunities, I do believe that this particular sin of omission is a disservice to America's women as well as to your campaign. It perpetuates the image of politics as hoopla sans substance.

Wishing you success in 1976.

Sincerely,

*Sandra B. Schroeder*  
Sandra B. Schroeder

TODAY PUB NEW INC  
NA. PR. BLD  
WASH D.C.  
VOL 6 # 5  
MARCH 5  
'76

ANS.  
3/21



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

30 January, 1976

Tom Shiland  
EPA Curtis Building  
6th and Walnut Sts.  
Phila., Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Shiland,

Thank you for your letter. Enclosed are copies of my stand on nuclear power and nuclear weapons.

Please don't hesitate to write me anytime. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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

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

Nov. 12, 1975  
EPA, Curtis Bldg.  
6th & Walnut Sts.  
Phila., PA 19106

Dear Mr. Carter,

I am writing to you about an issue I feel is of the most immediate concern and gravest consequences: the proliferation of nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons. A critical point has been reached in the development of nuclear technology. Improper decisions on specific nuclear issues within the next four years could lead to national or global catastrophes in the form of a reactor incident or world war.

As a responsible political candidate, the following issues should be of primary importance to you:

1) Is there any safe way of storing a million pounds of plutonium for 500,000 years, given that plutonium is the most toxic substance known to man? Consider these projections-

- a) 1.5 million pounds of plutonium will be generated by the year 2000
- b) 2 pounds has the ability to kill 9 billion people
- c) Plutonium has a half life of 24,400 years. Civilized man has existed for about 10,000 years.

2) Is there any way to prevent this extremely toxic material from falling into terrorist hands?

- a) Terrorist acts increasingly influence world politics. For a chance to gain tremendous attention to their cause, the loss of a few lives means nothing to these highly motivated groups.
- b) Plutonium could be simply dispersed from a tall building or through the ventilation system inside a building with equally frightening results.
- c) The amount of plutonium necessary to threaten a large population through dispersion or even the formation of a bomb is small enough to be unaccountable for in present peace time uses.

3) How will the United States prevent the misuse of "peaceful" nuclear energy?

- a) Last May, India exploded a nuclear device to become the sixth nation to join the nuclear club. This explosion was for 'peaceful' purposes.
- b) Other nations, such as Brazil and Libya are acquiring nuclear power in a similar manner as India.

4) Are the two nuclear superpowers presenting an irresponsible example to potential nuclear powers by their failure to control the 'vertical' spread of nuclear weapons? In other words, how can the U.S. and Russia hope to limit the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries when both nations are competing to increase their own nuclear weapon sophistication?

I am concerned with the above issues, and think they should be clearly debated during the 1976 Presidential.

I would like to hear your opinion on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

*Tom Shiland*

Tom Shiland

# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

April 7, 1976

Mr. Dana Adams Schmidt  
The Christian Science Monitor  
910 16 Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Schmidt,

I have enclosed various position papers, speeches and a transcript; all of these relate to foreign policy.

If you find any gaps or have any further needs please let me know. I'm at your service.

Sincerely,

*David E. Moran*

David E. Moran  
Issues Staff

DEM/cc  
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.





# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

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

18 February, 1976

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find a copy of Governor Carter's position paper on Judicial Reform. If you need anything else, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Charles Cabot III

Issues Staff

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

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# Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

2-3-76

TO NOEL STERIT,

ENCLOSED IS THE NATIONAL  
URBAN COALITION RELEASE. PLEASE  
LET ME KNOW IF YOU NEED  
ANYTHING ELSE.

SINCERELY,

CHARLES CABOT  
ISSUES

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?

Bob Stolzky

Jan. 29

Thanks for your comments which I've passed  
on to some of our screen's people.  
Keep in touch.

Steve  
354 Beacon St  
Somerville, Mass  
02143

March 27, 1976

Dear Mr. Streeter,

Thank you for the brochure of "Serviceocracy". You bring up several interesting points and I have referred it to my issues staff for further study.

Please don't hesitate to send me further information on issues that concern you. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

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A  
EL

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.



CITIZENS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84116  
1319 Sonata Street.

Correspondent No.1.  
Mark L. Streeter

March 5, 1976.

Jimmy Carter,  
Plains, Georgia.

Dear Jimmy;

We wish you success in your campaign for President, and like all good Americans, may the best man win.

Attached hereto is a brochure 'Serviceocracy' for your study and consideration, we urge you to give it your immediate attention and become familiar with its tenets, as a greater number of people are joining the ever increasing number of concerned citizens sponsoring Serviceocracy's, Bill To Create National Equilibrium, and Good Government.

We extend you a cordial invitation to join our forces.

Sincerely,



Mark L. Streeter.