

Correspondence Answered – 8/16/76

Folder Citation: Collection: Records of the 1976 Campaign Committee to Elect Jimmy Carter ;
Series: Noel Sterrett Subject File; Folder: Correspondence Answered – 8/16/76; Container 75

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Carter-Mondale%20Campaign_1976.pdf



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

*8/16
just*

Dear Ms. O'Donnell,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *the elderly*

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. *advice*

Sincerely,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil Soder





New York StateWide Senior Action Council, Inc.

ROOM 810, 19 WEST MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614
(716) 325-6342

OFFICERS

CARL O. EBERHART
President
GRACE EGELSTON
Vice President
JOHN O'SHEA
Vice President
CHARLES RICHARDSON
Vice President
FRANCES MOORE
Recording Secretary
SARAH MALLON
Treasurer

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ROBERT E. O'DONNELL

SECRETARY

VIOLA R. THOMPSON

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AL CHIMERA
RUSS COLOSI
CLARENCE CUTTER
OLYVE DUTCHMAN
ALFONSO EPAMINONDE
ALEXANDER FEHER
JULIUS GOLDBERG
THOMAS GOODWYN
FRANCIS JOBIN
ERWIN KEINATH
HERMAN KOCH
CURTIS MARX
NELLIE PABRIN
ROBERT PALMER
CHARLES RABINOWITZ
LEWIS ROOT
ELLEN SALISBURY
OLGA WALLER

SPECIAL CONSULTANT

WILLIAM J. TAGART

June 18, 1976

Mr. James E. Carter, Jr.
P. O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Carter:

Congratulations on your tremendous campaign during the primaries and on your anticipated nomination as the Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

New York StateWide Senior Action Council is the largest statewide organization of senior citizens here in New York State and we have been following the presidential primaries with great interest.

We have been extremely pleased to see that in almost every primary that you have entered you have made the concerns and the needs of the elderly a focus of your interest. We saw this in New Hampshire, in Florida, in California and in many of the other primaries.

The reported interview with you that was in the New York Times of June 16th contained a very true and intelligent analysis of what has been happening to the elderly in the last eight years. In that interview you point out that the elderly have lost out since the Johnson-Kennedy years and the take-over by the Republican Administration. We feel very strongly that this is a legitimate evaluation of what has happened on the part of the federal and state governments as to advocacy for the elderly.

We are also very pleased with your recommendation in California that you would appoint a personal staff person to be the liaison with the elderly. As you are well aware, the elderly are the fastest growing minority in the United States and also are becoming a political force in their own right.

We are concerned and are interested in making the needs of the elderly a key issue in the election this year.

Mr. James E. Carter, Jr.

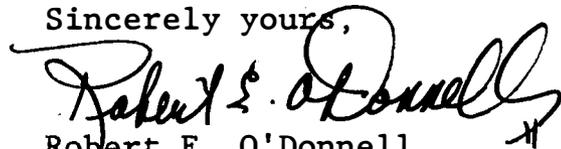
- 2 -

June 18, 1976

StateWide Senior Action Council is having our fourth annual convention in Syracuse at the Hotel Syracuse on October 11, 12 and 13. As Executive Director of StateWide I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to be the key speaker at our banquet on October 12th. This may be an opportunity for you prior to the election to state your platform on the elderly for a New York and nation-wide audience.

We are enclosing what we call our Senior Action kit to outline what our priorities are and we hope that this information will be useful in your campaign.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert E. O'Donnell". The signature is written in dark ink and includes a small flourish at the end.

Robert E. O'Donnell
Executive Director

REO:vt

Encs.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/16 just

Dear Mr. *Sarkis*

Thank you for your letter and advice on *the Armenian Question.*

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~ *Neil Sady*
Issues Staff





ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

212 STUART STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116 TEL. (617) 426-9842

Hon. Jimmy Carter
c/o Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor Carter:

Thank you for your statement of May 26, 1976, addressed to me as ANC Chairman, and for the expression of concern and support which your statement reflects.

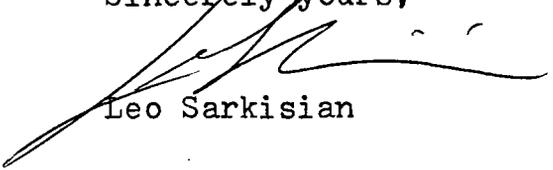
Also, congratulations on your recent victories and what appears to be your pending nomination at the Democratic Convention.

In this connection, your staff is aware that an ANC statement on the Armenian Question was presented to the Democratic Platform Committee at special ethnic hearings held in Providence, R.I., on March 27, 1976. A copy of that statement and a more recent "Points to Consider" guideline are enclosed. These have been sent also to a number of Democratic congressmen friendly to the Armenian Cause.

We ask that you and your staff review the enclosed material and do everything possible to insure that an appropriate statement dealing specifically with the Armenian Question is incorporated into the party's 1976 Platform in this crucial year. Any assistance which your staff can render to our organization or its representatives in this regard prior to or at the Convention would be most appreciated. If there is any way in which we can be helpful, please ask.

Meanwhile, thank you again. We look forward to hearing from you regarding any suggestions you may have to facilitate our following up on the platform matter.

Sincerely yours,


Leo Sarkisian

ENCL:

- (1) 3/27/76 Statement to Democratic Platform Committee
- (2) "Points to Consider"

CC: Harry Derderian, Political Coordinator



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

*5/16
Gard*

Dear Mr. Garst.

Thank you for your letter and advice on *agriculture*.

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Niel Sader



GARST & THOMAS HYBRID CORN COMPANY
COON RAPIDS, IOWA 50058 / PHONE (AC 712) 684-2211

May 12, 1976

Honorable Jimmy Carter
Governor of Georgia
State House
Atlanta, Georgia 30300

Dear Governor Carter:

I was impressed by your speech Saturday morning in Omaha. It was inspiring. You had breakfast that morning with a table full of people that I got to come to the breakfast. I was pleased that you asked for my assessment of the U.S.D.A. and past, present and future U.S. agricultural policies.

The following Monday I had an opportunity to hear Earl Butz speak to the National Agricultural Marketing Association. He gave the administration's position. There were holes in his arguments, although most of the audience supported his position. He was followed on Tuesday by Marshall Leob who writes for TIME magazine. Mr. Leob briefly spelled out your agricultural policies and, I might add did a fine job of promoting your candidacy for president. I am sure he changed some minds.

Mr. Leob stated that your main ideas about U.S. agricultural policy were: 1) that we need an agricultural policy that is consistent -- agricultural exports should not be restricted by embargoes or private restraints by strikes of teamster or maritime unions when free access to markets was promised, 2) that future agricultural policy should not restrict production, 3) that we need a food reserve, 4) that farmers are entitled to some sort of price guarantee that will return them the cost of production, and 5) that food should be used as an instrument of diplomacy although no one should be denied access to American markets. I agree with all of these.

After Mr. Leob finished his talk I had a short visit with him and included three other points which I have heard you say. These are: 6) the food stamp plan should be discontinued in favor of a general program for the unemployed and low-income groups based on dollars, 7) a drastic review and consolidation of overlapping U.S.D.A. agencies that do not now provide responsive, efficient and helpful government service, and 8) an improvement in the grain inspection system to eliminate the dishonest practices that showed up earlier in export sales. The same type of scandal is now appearing in meat procurement by the Pentagon. I agree with these points, too.

My thoughts relating to the eight points above are: 1) Agricultural policy should be consistent. Several years ago we had very adequate reserves of grain . . . but Russia had a crop failure and U.S. corn farmers had a bad production year due to drought in the Western Corn Belt and an epidemic of southern corn leaf blight everywhere else. The U.S.D.A. sold a substantial amount of our reserves to the Soviet Union with very favorable terms and the rest of our reserves were used up by the short crop.

With no reserves then available, the U.S.D.A. asked farmers for all-out production with no price guarantee, but at the same time gave them an option of restricting acreage. Consequently, farmers did not "pull out all the stops" and we did not get as much production as we needed.

That first year without reserves they still had restricted production as an alternative. Originally farmers were to be paid for restricting 25% of their cropland. They ultimately were required to only cut their acreage 10% to get the same payment because of changing conditions. Thus, the incentive to restrict production was unrealistically high and Earl Butz cost American taxpayers many millions of dollars both in subsidizing exports to the Soviet Union and in unrealistically high payments to restrict production when it was unnecessary had some sort of reasonable price guarantee been made available to the farmer as an alternative.

Because we had another poor crop and no reserves . . . and the world had another poor crop, the government was forced to renig on its promise to allow unrestricted exports from this country. The U.S.D.A. put an embargo on beans and the following year the U.S.D.A. put an embargo on feed grains and wheat. Throughout this period, U.S.D.A.'s actions have been totally inconsistent.

As late as the middle of July in 1974, Earl Butz was telling our foreign customers that we were a reliable supplier of grain and that we had crop prospects of 6.7 billion bushels of corn. This depressed prices. We actually raised 5.7 billion bushels of corn -- almost a new record but still one billion bushels less than he predicted.

I don't wish to call Earl Butz or the U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Service dishonest or stupid, but it appears that they were either fools or knaves. The truth is, probably a combination of both.

Don Paarlberg is partly responsible. When he was the economic advisor to Ezra Taft Benson, my father and others tried but were unsuccessful to convince him that corn yields would go up dramatically because of nitrogen and other yield increasing inputs. He learned this lesson too late and Benson's program was discredited. Unfortunately, Secretary Freeman's program was just as bad. Now, 20 years later, Paarlberg is the economic advisor to Earl Butz and he assumed the same trendline as in the earlier period. We tried hard to convince him that because no new technologies were now on the scene and energy is scarce and high priced that corn yields would level off. He didn't believe this. Thus, he was wrong both times.

In the above affair, about the only thing I am not terribly critical of is the sale of grain to the Soviet Union, although I think a better bargain was possible. We needed better relations with the Soviet Union, (primarily because of the past poor foreign policy promoted by Nixon, It would have been better had he changed direction 10 years earlier.) I believe in this case food was successfully used as an instrument of diplomacy.

2) Future agricultural policy should be expansive. At the present time, crop yields are leveling off because no new yield increasing inputs are on the scene and we need maximum production and exports to maintain our balance of payments. It does not appear to me that we should ever have had a restriction program in the past. Now, I believe, we probably ought to have incentives to get more production.

At this time, I believe we need an incentive to get the gasification of coal so we can have enough natural gas to expand our nitrogen fixation plants. My late Uncle Jonathan Garst used quick tax write-offs during the Korean War to get the gas industry to build the needed nitrogen fixation plants at that time. The same kind of incentive might well be used today to convert coal into a usable energy supply.

I have always differed from most farmers in wanting to expand agricultural production because I am of a new generation. Henry Wallace, who founded the Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, was the first Secretary of Agriculture to restrict the acreage of cropland. Roswell Garst, who is my father, was the man who thought up the corn-hog program. I am aware how terrible you think this program was, although I am kinder in my appraisal of it. You see, it doesn't really make any difference whether a government program promotes the curtailment of livestock as it did in the Thirties, and Russia is doing today, or whether high feed costs and low livestock prices promotes a reduction of livestock as it has done in the free market in this country the last several years. Either way, you can only produce so much meat, poultry and eggs from a given amount of feed.

This is exactly what happened to the United States in 1974. Because of expanded exports of U.S. feed grains and a liquidation of livestock, the average price of cattle in the U.S. dropped from \$320 per head to \$159 per head in one year. Because low beef prices depressed pork and chicken as well, all livestock farmers experienced substantial losses. Most farmers heavily engaged in cattle production or feeding lost from one third to two thirds of their net worth. It was a disaster that the earlier corn-hog program was attempting to offset.

3) We need a food reserve. We need a food reserve to do three things: (A) to assure all Americans a stable and adequate supply of quality food, (B) to protect livestock producers from widely fluctuating feed grain and livestock prices, thus eliminating risks and allowing a relatively stable and fair income to this segment of the agricultural industry, and (C) to guarantee the world that the United States can be a reliable supplier of agricultural products.

At the NAMA meeting, Earl Butz boasted that he had sold all the government grain bins. This fall it may well be important to have them. United States farmers are planting 82 million acres of corn this spring. They will harvest more than 70 million acres for grain. If we get a 95 bushel yield, we could raise 6.7 billion bushels of corn -- one billion bushels more than we have ever raised or disposed of before. Without taking 700 million bushels of corn out of this crop to build a reserve, we may have to sell our crop at an unrealistically low price. This could, in fact, cut our dollar volume of exports and at the same time cause a dramatic increase in livestock feeding in this country. This may not be sustained and could lead to volatile and widely fluctuating prices in the future. This serves no useful purpose to anyone.

4) Farmers are entitled to some sort of price guarantee that will guarantee them the cost of production. The problem with this in the past has been that price guarantees have always been based upon restricting production. This has never worked. The opportunity for price guarantees that return the cost of production, however, is now possible because it can be tied to a strong demand for agricultural products abroad as well as direct subsidies to encourage consumption at home. I wrote a paper on this many years ago. I am including it to illustrate how this could be accomplished.

5) Food should be used as an instrument of diplomacy . . . but not on a restrictive basis. Senator Jackson and the Congress of the United States are out of line when they want to tie trade to the free movement of Jews from Russia (My wife is Jewish.) ~~to Black rule in Rhodesia.~~ We need the Soviet Union as our customer. Their money is as good as anyone's. We also need the chrome we import from Rhodesia.

The way food should be used is to encourage the development of the less developed countries of the world . . . but we also need to accompany food aid with technology and capital and trade to develop these less developed countries. We haven't really successfully done this since the Marshall Plan days following World War II.

6) The Department of Agriculture should not have a food stamp program. The services of the Department of Agriculture that deal with health, education and welfare should be put under that department. The food stamp plan in the Department of Agriculture is inefficiently run and would be unnecessary with a national welfare program that was efficient, responsive and well run.

It is interesting that my late Uncle Jonathan Garst was one of the proponents of the food stamp plan many years ago, also the school lunch program, etc. I suspect this all came about because the U.S.D.A. was trying to get rid of surplus agricultural products that there was no market for. Now that we have a market for everything we can produce, such programs have questionable value.

When I started farming in the early Forties, it was traditional to give the hired man a cow, a few chickens and a garden, and a hog to butcher every year. We also gave them fuel and electricity for their house, gas for their

May 13, 1976

automobile and a relatively small salary . . . but times have changed. Now most farm hands prefer to live in town, buy their meat, milk and eggs and pay their own expenses. We give them all their pay in cash. They prefer it and it costs us less. The same would be true of a food stamp plan.

7) The U.S.D.A. needs a drastic review and consolidation of overlapping agencies. Federal crop insurance, for example, competes with private insurance companies, gives less benefit to farmers than private insurance companies, and costs the farmers and the taxpayers more. This whole department should be eliminated.

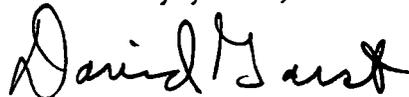
In a like manner, FHA and other credit sources provided by the U.S.D.A. are so bureaucratic that it is almost impossible to get a loan. About the only things of real value in the whole department are the Department of Statistics which are quite valuable to farm suppliers and processors and the A.S.C.S. incentives to improve farm land. Unfortunately, the Department of Statistics has been abused by Paarlberg and Butz until farmers do not trust reports. And the A.S.C.S. incentives to improve farm land are not popular with the present administration. This tends to make them unworkable and noncontributing to beneficial goals.

The best review of what farmers think of the U.S.D.A. can be found in the recent poll conducted by Successful Farming magazine. From it, you can see that farmers are frustrated by, and dislike the bureaucracy they see in their everyday dealings with the Department of Agriculture. I am, as well.

8) The Department of Agriculture is full of unethical and improper practices that should and must be cleaned up. The sweetheart relationship between multi-national grain companies and the U.S.D.A. grain inspectors is but one example. The meat procurement scandal with the Pentagon is another. I can think of many more. Apparently the thing that is wrong with the department is its swollen bureaucracy does not give adequate control and the type of moral leadership you promise is not provided.

Enclosed are several things I have written over the last 12 years. These back some of the arguments made above. I realize you don't have time to read them now. It probably would be easier to convey the message they contain verbally. After the campaign, maybe there will be time for us to do this.

Sincerely yours,



David Garst

DG:rs

Enclosures



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/16
as per

Dear Mr. Brudner,

Thank you for your letter and ^{information} ~~advice~~ on our educational system.

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. *dm*

Sincerely,

~~Charles Cabot~~ *Neil Sader*
 Issues Staff





Westinghouse Learning Corporation

Harvey J. Brudner, Ph. D.
President

June 11, 1976

The Honorable James Earl Carter, Jr.
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Carter:

Congratulations on your successful campaign to date.

One of the major areas of opportunity for improvement is our Country's educational system. In this regard, and for the information of your staff, I am enclosing some reprints which I feel may be of interest.

My best wishes for your continuing success.

Very sincerely yours,


Harvey J. Brudner

Enclosure



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/16
Just

Dear Mr. Brand,

Thank you for your letter and advice on ^{the} solar energy. *As...*

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil Sader





Southern California Solar Energy Association

The Southern California Chapter of the International Solar Energy Society, American Section

City Administration Building
202 "C" Street San Diego, CA 92101

(714) 236-0432

June 10, 1976

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. JOHN T. BRAND
energy consultant
chairperson scsea

MR. JACK M. CHERNE
manager, solar energy systems, trw

MR. ROBERT COGILL
engineer, lecturer

MR. AB DAVIS
jet propulsion lab analyst
mgr. project solar assisted gas energy

MS. ILDIKO DEMETER
energy consultant
editor scsea newsletter

DR. JOSEPH FARBER
technical consultant
vice chairperson scsea

MR. HARRY HUGHES
engineering consultant

DR. J. PAUL HURLEY
radiation physicist, us nuc
sec.-treas. scsea

MR. ROBERT SCHLESINGER
jet propulsion lab analyst
president rho sigma

PROF. RICHARD SCHOEN
architect, lecturer, ucla

DR. KEITH WATSON
advanced research consultant

ADVISORY BOARD

MR. JAMES EIBLING
solar program manager
battelle—columbus labs

MR. HAROLD HAY
president skytherm inc.

DR. JOHN LEECH
manager solar research div.
energy research & dev. admin.

MR. JACK SCHULTZ
solar contractor, engineer

MR. DOUGLAS STENHOUSE
aia, aip

DR. GEORGE SZEGO
president itc

PROF. JOHN YELLOTT
engineer, lecturer

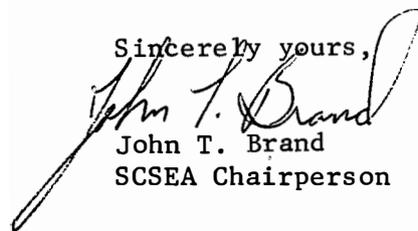
MR. WALTER ZITLAU
president san diego gas & electric co.

Dear Gov. Carter,

We hope the enclosed materials will serve as a satisfactory introduction to the Southern California Solar Energy Association. Our group plans to send you and President Ford a proposal outlining what we consider to be a meaningful solar energy program.

We hope that you will respond to our proposal, and we will look forward to continuing our correspondence with you in Washington.

Sincerely yours,



John T. Brand
SCSEA Chairperson



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/16/76

Dear Mr. Heiss,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *the Space Program.*

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,

~~Charles Gabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil Sader



NINE HUNDRED STATE ROAD
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
609 924-8778

KLAUS P. HEISS
President

June 17, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter
Post Office Box 1976
Atlanta
Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Carter,

The enclosed paper outlines in more detail the new direction the U. S. space program can be given for the next decade. It elaborates further one of the points I suggested for the Democratic Platform.

Similar tools of economic accountability can be applied to other national investment and funding decisions of new technology programs. In the case of the space shuttle decision--an analysis directed by me in 1970-71--this led to a reduction from \$15 billion to \$5.5 billion in research and development costs; yet this program still accomplishes 90% of its original goal.

An analysis of this type applied to the B-1 program could lead to even more drastic cost reductions in the procurement decision.

Both programs--the space shuttle and the B-1--are under contract with Rockwell International.

I hope the enclosed material helps you and I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "K. Heiss", written over the typed name.

Klaus P. Heiss
(signed in his absence)

cc
Mr. M. Dukakis



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

*ans
5/14
just*

Dear *Mr* Tierney,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *Transportation*.

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil Sader





TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

SUITE 1107 • 1100 17TH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 • (202) 296-2470

PAUL J. TIERNEY
PRESIDENT

June 8, 1976

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

Dear Governor Carter:

As one of the leading candidates in this year's Presidential election, you may be interested in the enclosed policy statement that has been developed by the membership of the Transportation Association of America on issues of major importance to the transportation industry.

The Transportation Association of America (TAA) is a national non-profit organization whose membership consists not only of carriers of all modes of transportation (air, motor, rail, water, pipeline and freight forwarder), but also users of the services of those carriers and investors in the transportation industry. The purpose of TAA is to serve as a forum wherein the diverse views of these several interests may be reconciled on issues of major transportation importance for the good of the industry as a whole. A list of the Board of Directors is enclosed for your information.

We believe that a program of governmental action based on the policies outlined in this statement would be in the best interests not only of the transportation industry and those concerned with it, but also of the nation as a whole. We therefore would like to urge that you give this statement your close consideration in developing the transportation plank of your own personal platform, and in participating in development of the Democratic Party platform's transportation plank, for this year's political campaign. I am also enclosing, as information, our recently published "Transportation - A Call for Action," which discusses the issues cited in our policy statement in greater depth.

Thank you very much for your attention and consideration. If we may be of any further assistance to you on these or any other issues of transportation policy, I hope you will feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

PT/dmk

Enclosures



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

*8/16
JL*

Dear Mr. *Kintner*

Thank you for your letter and ^{*info.*} ~~advice on~~

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,

~~Charles Gabot~~ *Neil Sader*
Issues Staff





FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Inc.
3508 Market Street, Science Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
(215) EV 2-0685

Paul W. Thompson
Chairman of the Board

William R. Kintner
President

June 24, 1976

Dear Mr. Eisenstat:

Jody Powell mentioned to our mutual friend, Gene Methvin, that Jimmy Carter might wish to look at a book written some time ago by this Institute, titled "Protracted Conflict". We are in the process of revising this book and hope to have an updated version by December of this year. It will be dedicated "To Whom It May Concern".

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

William R. Kintner

Mr. Stuart Eisenstat
Jimmy Carter Presidential
Campaign Headquarters
1795 "P" Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Enclosure
as

WRK:mm



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

ans 8/16 just

Dear *Prof.*
Mr. Russel,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *the economy.*

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil Lader

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

2120 Sheffield Dr.

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN 49008

June 16, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter
Atlanta, Georgia
Dear Mr. Carter:

I hope you or members of your staff concerned with issues bound to arise during the presidential campaign can find time to glance through the enclosed pamphlet, and especially pp. 55-56. The booklet discusses issues of great importance which so far in the campaign seem, for some reason or other, to have received little consideration.

I will only add that when you become President, as I am confident you will, you can get a person for Secretary of the Treasury who has a grasp of proven principles of money and finance. Of the your secretaries, so far, in the Nixon-Ford Administration not one was satisfactory - Kennedy seems to have lacked force; Connally had energy (perhaps too much) and self-confidence but little else; George Schultz had administrative ability but held to unsound monetary principles; the present secretary seems to believe we

2

can stop inflation and stabilize the economy by cutting the budget and otherwise trusting to the play of "market forces."

Yours sincerely,
Robert H. Russell
(Prof. of History, Emeritus)



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

*and file
just*

Dear *Mr.* Hall,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *ecology*.

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~ *Neil Sader*
Issues Staff





Dear Mr. President (?)
You are a farmer who
has a feel for the
CHEMTREE CORPORATION

environment and as an ex-
nuclear engineer, should
find this essay of interest and
possibly helpful.

W.M. CORNELIUS HALL

PRESIDENT & CHIEF SCIENTIST

Wm Cornelius Hall

Area Code: 914-928-2293

• 212-246-6080

Chemtree Park

• Central Valley, N. Y. 10917

Advice/Issues Atlanta

Improvement of our Ecosystem

In our Lifetime

by

Wm. Cornelius Hall

Ecology is the study of life systems and of their environments. Some ecologists are highly specialized and spend their professional career learning all they can about one life form which may be either flora or fauna. Others, like myself, are concerned with the overall eco system of the world or of large portions of it. This writer is first, last and always an ecologist and is devoted to the preservation and the improvement of the world's environment for all its life forms, but especially for the benefit of humanity.

People live better today than they did but half a century ago when this writer was young. Many urbanites then lived in the cold water flats and most country people did not have either plumbing or electricity. But people were then living far better than had their ancestors who had lived in tents and caves. But how will our descendents live? The large improvement of how people live which has taken place in the last 100 years has taken a toll of vast destruction of our world eco system. An early observation of this is "Our Plundered Planet" by the late Fairfield Osborn. In this writer's opinion "Our Plundered Planet" should be required reading at the Junior High School level in all of our schools.

The improved life styles of today as compared to those of half a century ago has both:

- 1) Polluted our air, land and water
- 2) Created scarcities of essentials that for our descendents may be not scarcities but voids.

What can be done to both:

- 1) Preserve the living standard to which we have grown accustomed?
- 2) Improve the environment and avoid creating scarcities of essentials?

Well, we can recycle what we use, thus:

- 1) We will no longer be creating scarcities
- 2) We will no longer be polluting our environment.

So, one practice the recycling of our wastes, can both protect the needs of our descendents, so that we will not leave them a plundered planet and stop the pollution of our environment.

How can this be accomplished? It is not as easy as it sounds and a national dedication to it will require several decades for its implementation. The reason is that recycling is energy intensive as compared to strip mining of high grade ores. Recycling involves not only the actual reworking of the material but its collection and return. Efforts today are geared to size. It only became economical to recycle aluminum after the bauxite producer nations raised the price. But think, had the same

price rise been effected by an import tax on bauxite, the same would have happened. It would have become economical to recycle aluminum. This suggests that here is a way to effect the recycling of many other things, as for instance paper. Make it worth while for people to save paper, for it to be collected and recycled. If the paper-producing nations were to raise the price enough, then recycling of paper would become economical. An import tax on paper would do the same.

Again, recycling is energy intensive and uneconomic on an overall basis, unless:

- 1) The material is scarce as for gold, silver, platinum, etc.
- 2) The price of the material is raised by:
 - a) Producer nations
 - b) Import duty

An import duty will economically benefit the nation's finances by:

- a) The cash receipts of the tax to the federal treasury
- b) Reduction of external purchase and of external payments

Once again, recycling is energy intensive on an overall basis. So, for it to be done on any scale, there must be adequate available energy. So, how do we do this without substituting a more rapid depletion of our fuels and an increased pollution from them. It would not be worth the effort and the dislocations if it were a "we win one and we lose one thing."

Can we do better than that? Yes, we can and here is how:

- 1) Conserve energy. Put a stop to the colossal annual waste by the following:
 - a) Design and construct homes, offices and industrial plants so that they are energy-efficient
 - b) Retrofit existing buildings so that they are made to be more energy-efficient from an electric power system
 - c) Energy in the form of BTUs/is available in the home, office or for light industry from a smaller consumption of fuel than if the same number of BTUs are produced by the user. Unfortunately, many taxes have been collected on the commercial electricity before it reaches the user. So, as it is, the user can save money by not using electricity for heating. The common combustion of fossil fuels by the end user is very much more polluting of the atmosphere, as well as being wasteful of fuel. Subsidy of electricity for heating could be subsidized and electric power systems could be taxed at a lower rate and then the current inefficient practice would be abandoned
 - d) Large users of heat and electricity can often produce it for themselves with diesel or gas turbines or with geothermal energy. The local production saves the cost of transmission lines and of the electricity lost in transmission. For these users, the BTU economics will often be the reverse of how it is for the small user of electricity. This may also be done with the highly efficient water turbines developed by the French for small water level drops
 - e) Mass transportation is far more efficient with BTUs than is personal transportation. Mass transportation should be improved and made more

attractive from:

- 1) Comfort and dependability
- 2) Cost

If mass transit were very much more used than it now is, the total energy saving would be significant

f) The general usage of smaller automobiles rather than of the huge gas hogs used by most USA drivers. Here, again, the total energy saving will be large. It will be two ways as follows:

- 1) Less energy used to make the automobile
- 2) Less energy used when the automobile is operated

- 2) The short fall of energy needed for recycling which is in addition to that available from conservation of the energy we now have may be done in many ways:
 - a) Solar energy is efficient for the salt industry when it floods a seashore area and lets the heat of the sun and the wind evaporate the water, leaving behind the salt. Solar energy is already able to provide most of the energy needed by a single family house or about one third of that needed for a large office building. It is not yet dollar cost economic and it would be good national economics to subsidize such construction. Unfortunately, the production of commercial electricity by solar energy is at the best several decades away. So, solar energy can be but a small part of the energy gap for a recycling economy
 - b) Fusion energy which we do not yet have on the smallest scale and which if we achieve it in the next decade will not be available on any significant scale for several decades will also not fill the energy gap for a recycling economy
- 3) Natural Gas - that is already in short supply. It is more valuable to the chemical industry than it is as a fuel. But if we don't recycle our plastics and other hydro-carbon wastes that use is as bad for our descendants as is combusting it
- 4) Oil - it is not yet in short supply. Except that the short supply is several decades off, the situation is the same as for natural gas
- 5) Coal - the shortage is a couple of hundred years off, rather than a couple of decades away as for oil and already here for natural gas; otherwise the situation is the same as it is for natural gas and for oil
- 6) Geothermal energy may be much more extensively used than it is. It has produced some electricity in Italy since early in this century. All of the electricity and much of the other energy used in Iceland is from geothermal energy. In the USA, Pacific Gas and Electric in San Francisco is using geothermal energy more and more every year
- 7) Hydropower is what Alexander Hamilton harnessed to power mills at Patterson, N.J. two hundred years ago. New England became the first major industrial region of the USA because it had so many streams that had good millsites with water racing down hill. Locally, the old Rockland Light & Power Company at Hillburn and the

original Orange & Rockland Electric Company at Tuxedo were dependent on the Ramapo River to produce electricity. Most available hydro power is already in use. Pump storage plants are a useful form of hydro power where there is a large difference of electricity consumption at different periods of the 24-hour day. It does require nearly twice the electric energy to pump water to an upland reservoir as will be produced when the water comes downhill and reverses things by making the pump into a turbine and the electric motor into an electric generator, this by merely spinning them opposite to how they spin when the water was pumped uphill. Pump storage plants are especially useful when teamed with nuclear plants. When electricity demand is low, the unused electricity from the nuclear plants pumps water up to the pump storage reservoir. When electricity demand is high, the output of electricity from the pump storage plant is added to that of the nuclear plant to provide the needed volume of electricity. The economic efficiency of pump storage plants is high. Usually, they can reduce consumer prices for electricity. The rapid movement of huge volumes of water and if pollutants are in it, the pollution of local ground water are environmental considerations for such plants.

- 8) Nuclear Fission Energy is fueled by Uranium which is finite as are natural gas, oil and coal. But we have no other use for uranium and neither will our descendants. Thus, if we create a scarcity of it, we will not do harm of any comparable scale to that done where we create scarcities of our fossil fuels. Nuclear fission energy can bridge the energy gap between now and when we may optimistically and realistically anticipate large available energy as possible from the sun and from fusion energies. The worst enemies of nuclear fission energy have been its most fervid proponents. Rather than have it criticized, they have put problems under the rug. All problems must be exposed and controlled in every operating plant.
- 9) Other energy forms that may have usefulness in certain geographic areas are:
 - a) Hydrothermal energy which is a difference of temperature in nearby waters
 - b) Wind power
 - c) Hydrogen
 - d) Yet others

None of these other energies is likely to be a large contributor to even the energy needs of today, let alone the doubled need we will have if we recycle our wastes.

So only coal and nuclear fission energies are available for most of the energy that will be needed between now and when solar and fusion energies can supplant them. Both the burning of coal and the fissioning of uranium have problems. However, everything we do has problems, so that is not unique. The problems of both are controllable. For instance, two decades ago the sulphur industry thought it faced scarcities. Large new surface mines were then found, from where it is mined by bull dozers. A continuation of so doing will produce a real scarcity of sulphur. We can recover most of the surplus we annually consume if we but capture what goes up the stack and pollutes the atmosphere. The cost of doing so is not competitive with the open pit mining of sulphur. It would be a wise government action to either put a high tax on all mined sulphur or to subsidize sulphur recovered from chimney stacks or a combination of both. Nuclear fission plants can avoid fires by not allowing anything combustible in them, but people. The radioisotopes of long half lives can be transmuted to radioisotopes of much shorter half life by exposure to particle accelerator beams.

10,000 people are allegedly killed each year in metropolitan New York by polluted air, this largely the result of combusting coal. 100,000 people could be killed by the breaking of a large dam. Much of a large city could be destroyed by the explosion of either a storage tank or of a shipful of liquid gas. Deep drilling for geothermal energy could conceivably strike a pocket of great heat that was under such pressure that the drilled hole might become a volcano. This ecologist gave up a pleasant life in the country, working with nature, to work at controlling the hazards of nuclear energy, because he believed that it was needed, this to:

- 1) Make recycling of our wastes possible which can't be done without a doubling of our available energy
- 2) Bridge the energy time gap to when solar energy and fusion energy are developed and available in volume to support it

If we are to improve our ecosystem. We must stop polluting our waters. If we pollute them adequately, this will become a dead planet for a long time. We must stop polluting our atmosphere. We can only do this if we have energy to do it, so if we want to do this, we must increase our available energy. So what we all need to ponder is, are we going to continue to have wastes and destroy our ecosystem by pollution or will we build the additional electric plants needed for recycling our wastes.

In summary, we are:

- 1) Plundering our planet
- 2) Polluting it so that our oceans are well on the way to being as Lake Erie was but a few years ago. Curtailment of pollution has saved Lake Erie, but an ocean in the condition Lake Erie was in could not be saved. So we must stop such pollution before it reaches that point

Can we pass on to our children's children a plundered and polluted planet? By recycling, we can keep the amenities of life and leave to our descendents a planet with an improved ecosystem. This can be done in our life time. But for this to be, we must have a recycling economy.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/14/76

Dear Mr. Davis,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *the various issues.*

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. *< support*

Sincerely,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil S. Sadler

266 FLORAMAR TERRACE
GULF HARBORS
NEW PORT RICHEY, FLORIDA 33552

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

May 6, 1976

Dear Governor Carter:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a few articles that I have written on economic matters that I believe will be helpful to you in your efforts to spell out specifically what your stand is on various issues. I know how very busy you are but I do hope you may be able to find time to read them.

I am delighted at your success in the campaign and I wish you well.

Sincerely, .



John C. Davis

Biographical references:

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA
WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST
AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE

Ford should reinstate wage-price rules

As a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors under Harry Truman, our guest columnist developed the first policy statement relating a national wage-price policy to productivity. He now lives in New Port Richey and is a consulting economist.

By JOHN C. DAVIS

Like the farmer who told the county agricultural agent he didn't need his advice because he already knew a lot more about farming than he was able to put into practice, we aren't doing what we know is required if inflation is to be stopped.

Economists disagree as to some of the methods that should be used to restrain price increases, but logical persons can hardly disagree that wage increases not supported by productivity gains are inflationary.

WHEN WAGES go up in excess of productivity gains (output per man hour), costs go up and prices must be raised to cover the added costs. This is an axiomatic relationship. Therefore, wouldn't it seem that our government, if it really wanted to curb inflation, would adopt a method whereby wage increases would be kept in line with productivity gains?

Such a program was tried in the 1960s and it worked quite well, despite the fact that it was carried out in a weak and vacillating manner and that conformity with it was entirely voluntary. This program was known as the "wage-price guidelines." Unions cooperated with the program during this period but eventually refused to support it when it became evident that profits were rising at the expense of union wage restraint.

One of Richard Nixon's first acts upon becoming president was to dump the guidelines summarily. The reason given was that his administration would rely on the "free, competitive market" to restore and maintain price stability. This approach is also that of President Ford and is at the heart of most of the disastrous economic problems that have confronted our country during recent years.

But you may ask, "What's wrong with that? Isn't a free, competitive system what we have and what we want?"

WHAT IS WRONG is that our system is not sufficiently competitive, not free enough to regulate prices in the public interest. According to the head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, "Ineffective competition adds billions of dollars to prices." The Federal Trade Commission estimates that overcharges (non-competitive prices) in 13 food lines alone amounted to \$2.1-billion in one year. According to Ralph Nader, a Federal Trade Commission staff report showed that if food oligopolies were broken up, food prices would drop 25 per cent.

The ability to restrict supply and thus charge non-competitive prices characterizes a considerable segment of American industry. To expect competition in free markets to restrain unjustifiable price increases, as this Administration does, is as nonsensical as to expect foxes to guard the hen house.

With the rapid growth of large multinational corporations, we have now reached a state where it must be asked whether these oligopolies have more power than our government. According to the Wall Street Journal, if a corporation's sales are equated with a nation's output of goods and services (GNP), 51 out of 100 of the largest entities would be corporations, and only 49 would be nations. General Motors alone is bigger than Switzerland, Pakistan and South Africa combined. American Telephone and Telegraph is even larger.

AS A first step toward restoring some unity to our economy the President should



Ows Herslock

"I'm working again."

reinstate the guidelines. The program should be made mandatory for all firms with more than 1,000 employees but should exclude any firm from the mandatory feature that does not have a union contract. The executives of such concerns should, however, be covered.

It should be national economic policy that all wage increases, and all service charges, including medical fees, conform to the guidelines.

To be effective, the guidelines should embody the following:

✓ Employers should be free to grant wage increases that are in line with the economy's anticipated productivity gains for the forthcoming year as estimated by the President's Council of Economic Advisors. This should be allowed without government approval provided no price increase is involved.

✓ Employers should be allowed to raise wages in excess of the guideline figure when their own productivity gains are expected to exceed the national average provided the price of the product is lowered.

✓ Employers whose productivity is less than the national average should be allowed to raise wages to the guideline figure with an increase in prices being allowed to cover the increase in costs. But these increases should be made only with government approval.

✓ Wage increases that do not meet the above criteria should be approved only upon a showing that the change is necessary to avoid gross inequities.

✓ All wages may be increased to keep up with the rise in living costs. Equity demands this since it is the responsibility of the government, not individual unions or employers, to control inflation. Without this provision no wage control program can be maintained.

A GOVERNMENT wage review board should be established to administer the wage side of this program. The present Council on Wage and Price Stability should be continued but should be given mandatory powers to administer the price side of the program.

Short of nationalizing our large business corporations, the only effective alternative to some form of wage-price restraint is to restore competition to American industry. This means, among other things, the breaking up of large corporations into units small enough to be competitive. It also means taking action to restrain the power of big unions.

In view of the power that big business and big unions have over our government today, to believe that this can be done without a great and united effort on the part of informed citizens is naive.

There is no fair way to control inflation without a program that ties wage increases to productivity gains. Any wage increase not supported by a gain in productivity is at the expense of others.

IF PROPERLY administered, guidelines can eliminate one of the major and continuing causes of inflation, and will avoid most of the problems associated with direct controls on all wages and prices.

Under the conditions now prevailing, wherein competition is no longer sufficiently effective to curb unjustifiable price increases, we have no acceptable alternative to this proposal.

Of course, adopting a guideline program will not solve all of our economic problems. But it would go a long way to curb the present inflationary spiral without having to use the cynical and inhumane tactic of creating ever more unemployment as is now being done by this Administration.

The chief argument offered by those who oppose any control over wages and prices is that this interferes with the "free market." Of course it does, but opponents of a guidelines program fail to tell us that the market already is being interfered with by big business to increase still further already unconscionable profits.

SO WE MUST answer the question — should we let big business maintain its present control over prices, or is it better to impose some restraints, the objective of which would be to protect consumers against rising prices that are now out of control?

St Petersburg Times
Aug 29, 1975

Free Market Regulation — A Fallacy

Editor: Milton Friedman's thesis that we should rely on free market forces to regulate our economy still finds adherents despite the record of its failures.

Burns and McCracken applied Friedman's theories during the Eisenhower administration. As a result of this reliance on the "free" market, we had three recessions during these eight years. Despite Eisenhower's promises to balance the budget, there was a deficit in five of his eight years in office — in one year the largest ever in peacetime. Unemployment was higher by 2-million persons at the end of the eight years. President Nixon has stated that this high level of unemployment cost him the presidency in 1960.

But upon becoming President, Nixon appointed Burns and McCracken to be his economic advisors. For almost three years Friedman's theories were applied. The result is too well known to need detailing, except to note that for the first time in history we suffered inflation, mounting unemployment, and a recession during a wartime period.

For Friedman to continue to advocate his free market theories, and to castigate the Administration for finally giving up on his approach seems unbelievably arrogant. He should take another look at the economy as it exists in the twentieth century. He would find that there are too many large corporations with power to administer prices for competition to be an effective force for regulating the economy and for protecting consumers against too high prices. Friedman's notions about how our economy works bear little resemblance to reality.

JOHN C. DAVIS
New Port Richey

The writer was a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, 1947-1953.

Do big corporations pose threat to U.S. economy?

DEC 29-74

The writer is a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers under the Truman administration. He is now living in New Port Richey.

By JOHN C. DAVIS

Have corporations become so powerful that they no longer serve the public interest? Many years ago Thomas Jefferson warned of the emergence of a new elite class of unprincipled and avaricious men and their new institution called the business corporation.

He said: "I hope we shall crush it at its birth, the aristocracy of our monetary corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength and bid defiance to the laws of our country."

THIS WARNING came long before the day of the multi-national corporations. A few of these corporations are now so large they have assets and incomes greater than some nations.

Some large corporations presently have enough power to prevent supply and demand from determining prices. Instead of competition, operating in free markets, what we have is a mixed economy. Some markets are reasonably competitive, particularly at the retail level. Many are not. But a few large firms with enough monopoly power to administer prices account for a large part of the gross national product.

In a recent statement before a committee of the Congress, the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission charged that price fixing is commonplace. He stated "that \$100-billion worth of goods and services are sold each year at prices that are artificially increased through conspiracy."

Despite the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the Nixon administration believed that reliance should be placed on the competitive market to control inflation. Because of this assumption, one of Nixon's first acts upon becoming presi-

dent was to dump the wage-price guidelines. This meant that the government no longer had any policy respecting how wages and prices should behave.

IT WAS also because of this mistaken free market theory of Nixon's economic advisors that controls, when finally put into effect, were applied too late and were removed much too soon. This also explains why those hired to administer wage-price controls were persons who did not believe in the program. So, of course the outcome was tragic, and largely explains why we are now in a crisis situation. Unfortunately, Ford has kept most of Nixon's economic advisers so he is now

following the same course that has proven so disastrous.

In view of the power of so many large corporations to administer prices, there is no possible way to solve our "stagflation" problem without controls, except by creating an intolerable level of unemployment. Those against government regulation argue that controls interfere with the free market. Of course they do. But this argument ignores reality. The market is already being interfered with by big corporations, not in the public interest, but to still further increase profits that are already unconscionable.

To restore the economic health of our

country we must resolve certain basic problems. We are presently worried about inflation, high and rising unemployment, a decline in the value of the dollar abroad, and huge foreign trade deficits. But these problems are only symptoms of a deep-seated disease. We must deal with these symptoms, but even more important, we must remove the causes of these symptoms.

Spokesmen for President Ford's administration tell us that it will take from one to two years to bring our inflationary spiral under control. Our experience shows otherwise. The present inflationary rate can be greatly reduced almost immediately through the application of the kind of controls that worked so unbelievably well during World War II and during the Korean period.

IF CONTROLS won't work now it is because big corporations have become so powerful that even the government can no longer carry out a program which corporations resist. The program must include direct controls on wages and prices and an excess profits tax. Money must be eased and interest rates brought down. The wage-price guidelines should be reconstituted. They were helpful while in effect despite the fact that, as administered, most of the restraint was on wages rather than on prices.

Properly administered, the guidelines provide the only basis for maintaining price stability in the long run. The guidelines call for restraining wage increases to an amount supported by increases in labor productivity in recognition of the fact that wage increases not so based are inflationary.

Administration spokesmen tell us that the present inflationary problem is more difficult to resolve because it is world-wide. It is not world-wide. It is largely

confined to the highly industrialized nations that, like us, rely on relatively non-existent competition to regulate prices.

These nations are in trouble because they refuse to face the fundamental truth that their partly competitive, partly monopolistic, economies do not provide adequate restraint against price exploitation of consumers. Industrial nations must either restore competition as a regulatory force, or they must find a substitute for it.

What is different is that many products are scarce on a world-wide basis. It is because of these scarcities that prices, in the absence of effective competition, must be regulated.

THE DILEMMA that confronts the capitalistic, industrialized nations is that their economies no longer operate effectively in the public interest in the absence of regulation. Without adequate competition to hold down prices, restraints must be imposed. The obvious solution would seem to be to restore competition so that our economy would work as it is supposed to do.

But the problem with this course is that big corporations now have so much power that it is doubtful whether the government can enforce anti-trust legislation against them. Consider that while Nixon was president he said that he would not enforce this legislation. One of Ford's key economic advisers, Alan Greensberg, has publicly stated that he favors doing away with our anti-trust legislation. It boggles the mind to try to understand how free market theorists like Greensberg, who want to rely on competition to provide price stability would do away with the only legislation available, designed to restore and maintain it.

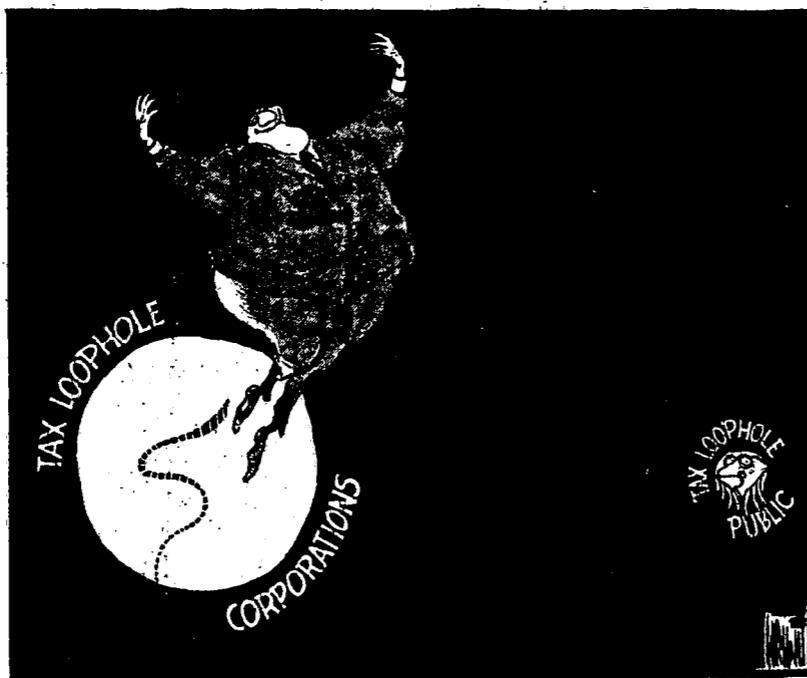
The most hopeful part of President Ford's 31 points for dealing with our economic crisis was his recommendation for an all-out effort to enforce anti-trust leg-

islation with penalties that, for the first time, would be meaningful. But skepticism about this proposal is justified because of the power of big business to thwart this endeavor. Our history, to date, has largely been that anti-trust action against large corporations is in the courts for years and often ends in a meaningless compromise.

There is another dilemma. We face problems that, in the long run, are more serious than inflation and unemployment such as shortages of non-renewable resources, pollution of the environment, widespread poverty and even hunger, and inequitable distribution of wealth and income. Our industrial system as it now operates does not resolve these problems. It makes them worse. The 210-million people in the United States use more energy than the combined 500-million people in the other leading industrial nations. We squander as much energy as 107-million people in Japan consume.

SURVIVAL ON this planet demands that we stop this waste and that we give up the practice of growth for the sake of growth. But our economy as it now operates demands an ever expanding market. Ours is a throw away system, not one that encourages conservation. Many people today, young and old, rebel against our competitive, materialistic way of life.

One thing is surely clear. We cannot continue on our present path indefinitely. Our non-renewable resources will not for long support an expanding industrial system such as now functions throughout a large part of the world. Neither can a system remain viable wherein the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, wherein prices rise ever upward, putting an intolerable burden on the poor, and millions of people are unable to find jobs.



ST. PETERSBURG TIMES

DEC 29, 1974



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

*ans 8/16
Jed*

Dear *Mr. McCord*,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *housing*.

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,

~~Charles Cabot~~
Issues Staff

Neil Sader

McCord Real Estate and Auction Company

MAX MCCORD
PRESIDENT

P. O. BOX 231
INDIANOLA, IOWA 50125
PHONES 961-6533 • 961-2161

HELEN MCCORD
SECRETARY

May 7, 1976

Mr. James Carter
Democratic Presidential Candidate

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am attaching this personal letter, as I feel this is of great interest to you what is happening in our building trades across America which is very vital to our economy. As this money has already been authorized and funded for these projects known as Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, Housing for the elderly, which my company and I are very much interested in. I have included a brochure of our operations so that you may read about the present project that I have in mind and exactly what is happening to me.

The Federal government is supposed to make me a 90% loan and we have operated our two projects in the past with great success. Housing for the elderly is so very critical across the nation that I'm afraid that millions of dollars of this money is not going to be put to use. I feel that it is something that you can use in your campaign, as I know you to be a great man, and that you have a great interest and compassion for your fellow man.

In this letter of conditional commitment that I have received from the Federal Housing Administration, you will see, where, if I make this project go at Storm Lake, Iowa, they're telling me that I need \$447,000. Now, knowing the builders across this nation as I do, some of them may be willing to put in 10%, of which many have done in the past, or their builders profit and leave it in there. But, I assure you that these projects are not going to go into operation, because I know very few builders that can afford to put this kind of money into government subsidized housing. I believe in this very greatly for the elderly.

Mr. Carter

-2-

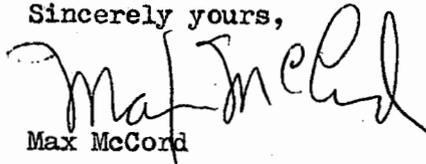
May 7, 1976

I hope that my letter will help you and also give you some good information that would be constructive in your campaign to put thousands of Americans to work.

This bureaucracy that we have at the present time, out of Washington, D. C., straight down through our state departments, is almost making the building industry come to a complete halt.

Wishing you great success -

Sincerely yours,

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

Max McCord

A concerned citizen for the elderly

MM/dwt
Enclosures



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/16
just

Dear Mr. ~~W. Smith~~ Diallo,

Thank you for your letter and advice on Africa.

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

20 June 1976

Mr. Jimmy Carter
President Elect
Campaign Headquarters
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Carter;

Because of my name, I would like to clarify that I am an American by birth, as was my father, his father, etc.. My living and working in Africa has been encouraged by your recent realistic statement on Africa, generally, and Zimbabwe, particularly.

I am very much impressed with your policy statement on U.S. - Africa relations; there is a definite need for a creative well-thoughtout mutually favorable African policy. I would also like to say that I am equally encouraged by your broad policy statement on what U.S. relations should be with the international community.

To enhance U.S. relations with Africa, I would like to suggest, that once in office you consider appointing Mr. David Easum (presently U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria) to the position of Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. He is a person who is knowledgeable of Africa, sincere, and respected throughout the Continent.

I appreciate this opportunity to write to you and feel confident that you will be our next president.

Sincerely,


Valfoulaye Diallo

PO Box 3562

Lusaka, Zambia
Southern Africa



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear *Mrs. Hunter,*

Thank you for your letter and advice.

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

"Th" →
Mrs. Claire Hunter
9-10 Maxwell Place
Fairlawn, New Jersey 07410

JUN. 8 1976

June 4, 1976

Dear Senator Scardino -

I am addressing this to you because I know you are a Carter backer and can forward this on. I just don't know where else to write.

This morning I heard two commercials on WQXR - one for President Ford and one for Jimmy Carter and if such commercials have any value I can guarantee the one for Ford would lure more people than the one for Carter whose voice, unfortunately, just lacks what is now called "charisma" and what used to be called "oomph."

The Ford commercial very carefully avoided the use of Foe's voice, but relied on proposed actors being very "folksy" to project the image that Ford is a man of and for "the people." Maybe people are smart enough not to be fooled by this, but I wonder. Nixon did pretty well with such slick tactics.

I know I'm just a nobody but it's the nobodies who elect people and are in closest contact with other nobodies. That commercial should be changed if the intent is to cross any Carter ~~entire~~ in this area, where I am aware of very little at the level where I live and work.

Sincerely -

An ardent Carter backer,

Claire Hunter.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Mognetian,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *Social Security*.

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,

8/16
Neil

Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff

3/22/76

#8+
SS
tax

Dear Governor Carter,

We are ardent supporters who have been actively working to get you elected President. We agree with your position on most important issues.

However, we feel that your stand on social security (SS) taxes is wrong.

You have stated that in order to raise the necessary revenue to keep up with the increasing costs, the SS tax base should be raised to \$25,000. At a rate of 6%, this is a \$1500 tax on middle income families, a very hefty burden in times when it is almost impossible to keep

pull with inflation even with increased taxes. However, there is another reason for not increasing the base. This reason is ~~of~~ a critical one for families making less than \$25,000. The retirement and benefits are calculated on the basis of what percentage of the maximum one has paid in during one's working years. Thus, a man who is presently making \$15,000 has probably been paying the maximum and would ordinarily be eligible for the maximum benefits. Under your plan, he is suddenly only making 60% of the maximum and when he retires, will get

a considerably smaller check. This person is probably much more dependent on Social Security for his retirement income than a man in a higher income bracket who has had some extra money which he has been able to invest for the future. Thus raising the tax base is a regressive action which ultimately hurts the poor more than the rich.

We feel that increases in Social Security benefits which are real dollar increases, rather than keeping up with inflation, should come from increases in the tax rate. Increases due to inflation should be

raised in two ways!

1. The tax base should be increased in proportion to the inflationary increase in the incomes of people in the lower income brackets.

2. Additional revenues should come from the general tax revenues.

This brings up another point. As our incomes increase, so does our tax bracket. Thus we are continually paying an increased percentage of our income in taxes. The tax brackets should also be adjusted yearly in proportion to the cost of living.

Very truly yours

Dr & Mrs Arthur T
Morganstein



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear Mr. Garcia,
Jody Powell has asked me to thank you for your letter and advice on the Postal Service

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

July 6, 1976

Issues

Mr Jody Powell -

My name is Dave Garcia and I am a strong supporter of Mr. J. Carter for President. The reason for this letter is to suggest a area of concern that I think has been overlooked by all Presidential candidates; and one which could garner wide spread support if the right idea, or policy was set down. The one thing that has caused more anger and concern has been the U. S. Postal Service's increase in postage rates — and seemingly, inability to manage the Postal Service on a business-like plateau. I wish this could be studied, and if not a new idea, at least a call to halt this seemingly endless increase in postage charges. I think most Americans would tolerate the high rates if we were given better service, but it seems we just pay and pay, and end up with nothing in return.

A call to freeze rates, and demand cuts
by the Postal Service would, I am sure,
win the Gov. even more support. Maybe
nothing can be done right away, but at least
Gov. Carter would have taken the initiative
and given heed as opposing this
reckless, overpriced postal service. If others
are like myself, I would support a candidate
who has the courage to speak out and
show his concern.

Thank you.

Dave Garcia
601 W. 27th South
Wichita Kansas #204
67217



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear Mr. Reid,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *the Tapes.*

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

*8/16
over your*

Joseph W. Reid

207 AUBURN DRIVE • DALTON, GEORGIA 30720 • (404) 278-1504

April 1, 1976

Dear Jimmy,

Thank you for your note expressing interest in my ideas and advice.

Enclosed is a simplified Federal Tax Plan.

This is very important to come out for a new Federal Tax plan. This will get you millions of votes, the only people against ^{it} are the accountants and lawyers.

Sincerely yours,
J. W. Reid.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear Mr. Anderson.

Thank you for your letter and advice on *a number of issues.*

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

*Crime, teenage alcoholism
payroll workers*

GEORGIA COUNCIL

On Moral and Civic Concerns, Inc.

159 Forrest Avenue, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia ~~30309~~
30308

April 29, 1976

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
P. O. Box 7667
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Jimmy:

While I am personally interested in and pleased with your repeated victories across the nation, I am writing because of a deep interest in services I would like to see the President give America.

First, due to the increasing number of youth who are in trouble with alcohol, the need for positive Presidential interest in this matter seems evident. We hope your interest now and in the future will be so great you will help young people realize the serious dangers of drinking and that it is smart to keep themselves free of the habit.

With your imaginative talents you can think of some good ways to accomplish this goal. We would appreciate your sharing with us your hopes and intentions in this regard.

Second, we are concerned with the crime wave that has spread across America. We believe you can stimulate action and enthusiasm among citizens. Although people become horrified when violence comes near, they live in a state of apathy in the face of crime.

We would like to see the President inspire this nation to a crusade against crime with enthusiasm similar to the zeal of a Baptist or Methodist revival. We believe that you as President could arouse this nation to intelligent and fruitful efforts in prevention of crime, apprehension of offenders and rehabilitation of those convicted of crime.

W. LOWRY ANDERSON
Executive Secretary
Phone (404) 659-0041

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Edwin Howard
Doraville

CHAIRMAN ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMITTEE
Searcy S. Garrison
Atlanta

VICE PRESIDENTS

Edwin Cliburn
Thomaston

P. Harold Gray
Atlanta

William M. Schotanus
Atlanta

Mrs. Arthur H. Styron
Atlanta

C. Douglas Jackson
East Point

SECRETARY
Richard B. Long
College Park

TREASURER

G. Allen Burson
Decatur

Mr. Jimmy Carter
April 29, 1976
Page 2

Again, you have the integrity and imagination to lead this nation in resolution of this problem. Will you share your thoughts with us in this regard?

Third, nomadic, unemployed or infrequently employed persons need the President's help. A professor at Emory University has told me there are millions of migrant laborers for whom few people have concern. There are places in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California where migrants need help to rise to dignity as real Americans. This may simply be an illustration of a bigger problem. Whatever the problem is, do you have in mind ways to help solve it?

There are forgotten people who need to learn their own significance and we believe you are the person to lead us in doing it.

We look forward to your victories in other primaries.

Remember my prayers will continue for you.

Sincerely



W. Lowry Anderson

WLA/bb



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear ~~Mr. Wagner~~, Dr. Scardino,

Thank you for your letter and ~~advice~~^{help} on ~~advice~~ on medical services.

We appreciate your interest in the campaign and hope to make further use of your ~~materials~~^{ideas} during the general election.

Once again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff

8/16
just

SAVANNAH UROLOGICAL CLINIC, P. C.

2515 HABERSHAM STREET

P. O. BOX 3458

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31403

TEL. 912 236-7161

PETER L. SCARDINO, M. D.
FRANK E. CARLTON, M. D.

June 22, 1976

ROBERT B. QUATTLEBAUM, JR., M. D.

Mr. Jimmy Carter
Campaign Headquarters
Post Office Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Jimmy:

Thanks for your good note. We do wish you every great success, however, I must take issue with you on your announced plans for the delivery of medical services to the American citizen.

You are no doubt acquainted with the chaos, catastrophe, and disaster that has struck the delivery of medical services in our state as the result of the confusion, disarray, incompetency in the Atlanta office. There are many of us who have conscientiously delivered services to the poor and rich alike for many years. I have practiced urology in Savannah since 1949 and have never made any differentiation between black or white, rich or poor, and now I find myself in the unpleasant position of having entered into contractual agreement with the State of Georgia for delivery of medical services for which I have received no compensation.

Since January 1, 1976 my associates and I have performed services to medicaid citizens authorized by medicaid for which we have not received payment. Prior to January, 1976 we rendered services in an equal fashion, but have received only part payment.

In spite of innumerable pleas to the medicaid office including telephone conversations, registered letters, etc., etc., and in spite of repeated reassurances we still find medicaid in a state of chaos.

If the government delivery of medical services results in a comparable chaotic state; if it becomes a National Program without the participation of the private sector we are surely headed for the same disastrous economic-health debacle that has faced our English colleagues.

We trust that you and the platform designers will provide a dependable medical program in which there is a minimum of government participation and a maximum of adequate private supervision. We want to continue to support you all of the way but need assurances that your medical care platform is sound. Not one that will lead to the current Atlanta chaos in medicaid.

Sincerely,



Peter L. Scardino, M.D.

PLS/je



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

Dear *Mr. Goldstein,*

Thank you for your letter and ~~advice on~~ *position paper.*

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

*8/16
Sader*

Issues



ALTER COMPANY

ESTABLISHED
1898

2333 ROCKINGHAM ROAD • BOX 3708 DAVENPORT, IOWA 52808

TEL. (319) 326-2561

TELEX 468-420

TWX 910-525-1190

BERNARD GOLDSTEIN
PRESIDENT

May 17, 1976

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
Governor of Georgia
Plains, Georgia 31780

My Dear Governor:

I was surprised when I heard last week from Joanne Bauer of Burlington, Iowa that you are opposed to the building of a new larger lock on the Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois to alleviate the transportation bottleneck on the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers.

I assume that you are aware that this bottleneck is causing farmers in Iowa and Illinois to receive less for their grain and to pay more for their fertilizer and fuel oil. The increased cost of transporting coal to the power plants results in higher costs of electricity with the poor getting hit the hardest.

Because of the poor condition of the existing lock and dam, its failure could cause grain to rot in Iowa and people in under developed countries to starve while people would freeze in Chicago. I can't really believe that you would have decided to oppose a new 1200' lock if you were really aware of the facts.

Enclosed please find a Position Paper by the Iowa Department of Transportation.

Yours very truly,

ALTER COMPANY

Bernard Goldstein
President

BG: ho
Enc.

cc: Mrs. Joanne Bauer, 2800 Garden Circle, Burlington, Iowa 52601
Mr. Hamilton Jordan, P. O. Box 1976, Atlanta, Ga. 30301
Mr. Phillip Alston, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga. 30301
Mr. James R. Smith, President, The American Waterways Operators, Inc.
1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1101, Arlington, Va. 22209



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

8/16
quell

Dear Mr. Scheuer,

Thank you for your letter and advice.

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

*no return
address*

Dear *Mr. Boland,*

Thank you for your letter and advice on ^{*the*} *ethnic purity statement.*

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 S. Sader
Issues Staff

April 7, 1976

The Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign Committee
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia
30301, U.S.A.

To Whom It May Concern:

It appears that your candidate may run into some difficulties as a result of a statement made in Indiana recently. I am given to understand that the remark dealt with "maintaining the purity of ethnic communities." This sort of statement is easily misconstrued and in a political campaign is likewise easily exploited by the opposition.

I am enclosing some information which someone in the Campaign Committee may find useful in terms of clarifying Governor Carter's well-intended statement. The materials relate to the Canadian Government's policy on Multiculturalism. This is a policy which has been in effect officially since 1971.

A great deal of thought has gone into the problems of ethnicity and identity before and since the Prime Minister's Statement of 1971 and although we are talking about two very distinctive societies in the United States and Canada, there remains many similiar elements and forces at work.

I might also suggest that someone from the Campaign Committee contact Professor Michael Novak in New York. He has some very profound and convincing thoughts on Multiculturalism and if his political leanings are similiar to those supporting Governor Carter he could be very helpful.

In any case, I thought that those working on the campaign would like to know that there are many outside the United States that are following with interest Governor Carter's efforts.

Sincere best wishes and if the materials do not prove useful at least accept them as a gesture of good will.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas A. Boland". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping loop at the end.

Thomas A. Boland

ANS · 8-16-76 A.S.

Igor Berukshtis
c/o Vesselov
Industrigatan 7 A, 6 tr.
112 46 Stockholm, Sweden

Mr. Jimmy Carter
STATE Capitol,
ATLANTA, Ga. 30305

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will please find the memorandum "Aspects of the Berukshtis Case" for information and constructive use in relation to the divided families dilemma.

The members of these families are forcibly held by the Government of the USSR - the most anti-human government in all history of Mankind.

Sincerely yours,

Igor Berukshtis

Mr Igor Berukshtis
c/o Vesselov
Industrigatan 7 A , 6tr
112 46 Stockholm , Sweden

STOCKHOLM

4.3.1975

ASPECTS OF THE BERUKSHTIS CASE

Igor Berukshtis was born in Moscow on January 16, 1933 and educated at the Moscow and Leningrad conservatories. He is one of the Soviet Union's jazz pioneers. Lacking the prospect of any further progress in the field of jazz in the USSR, he decided in 1964 not to return to the Soviet Union. He reached this decision while on tour in Japan with the Soviet Variety Show. He remained in the West and became a US citizen in 1972. Berukshtis has resided in Honolulu for past two years and was going to teach and work towards M A, at the Department of European Languages, in University of Hawaii.

After two difficult years he established correspondence with his family in Moscow. His family comprises his wife, Vera Birulina, 43, and a daughter, Catherine Berukshtis, 15. Both live at Aviatsionaja 74-2-60, Moscow 123182, USSR. Berukshtis' wife is a voice teacher, at Gnessin's music College in Moscow. The daughter is studying in High School. Berukshtis and his family have been consistently trying to attempt to obtain an exit visa for the two women since 1968 to enable them to be reunited in the United States.

Since 1971-72 the Berukshtis family has been on the "representation list" at the U S Embassy in Moscow. This list comprises 700 names and is periodically presented at "appropriate times" to the Soviet authorities in Moscow with a view to obtaining exit permits for those on the list. In this respect the Berukshtis case appears to stand a reasonable chance in terms of bureaucracy. The most recent mention of the Berukshtis family was on August 18, 1975, when the list was submitted to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet authorities have stated that their decision for refusing the Berukshtis family an exit visa remain ineffect and they have refused to give any reason for their decision or to discuss the matter any further. In all there have been fifteen refusals by the Soviet authorities in this case.

In other words, despite years of effort, despite even the intervention of U S senators, congressmen and others, no practical advances have been made in the Berukshtis case. When Igor Berukshtis learned of the Helsinki Conference and the promising contents of the Declaration

issued, he left Honolulu, travelled to Helsinki and held a demonstration of his own on the second day of the Conference, on July 31 last year. This was later screened on American television and reported in Swedish newspapers. The plight of the Berukshtis family attracted the interest of the Swedish press. Two demonstrations were held in support of the Berukshtis family - one in Stockholm and one in Helsingborg. The Berukshtis story received world press coverage after sections of Igor Berukshtis' letter to Mr Andrei Sakharov were replaced by provocative material, supplied by the KGB. The Berukshtis case was mentioned in the Swedish Parliament.

Thus far, the Soviet Authorities have been continuing to resist to let the Berukshtis family to reunite for already nine years.

II

On what principles does the US administration work in the case of divided families?

In actual fact the activities of the US administration are restricted in this instance by the "representation list" mentioned previously. This list with its 700 names is periodically presented to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approximately three times a year. In 1974 three families were permitted to leave the USSR^I). Some rumours state that in 1975 a further three families were allowed to leave. (During the same period, in 1975, one expert in Stockholm, acting individually and having succeeded in arousing public support, successfully handled two similar cases.) An attempt by ex-President Nixon and Senator Jackson to speed up the release of families through negotiations with the Soviets failed. The Helsinki Conference last year did not bring about any improvement in the situation.

The work of the US administration in these matters is restricted to automatically discarding pieces of advertizing material. A 2,3% standard of efficiency has been reached - corresponding to the release of three families a year. In other words it will take 230 years to obtain the release of every one of the 700 people on the "representation list".

The response of some American senators and representatives interested in aiding the Berukshtis family can be blocked at around zero. This can easily be illustrated by examining letters from Mr Robert McCloskey Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, dated October 28 and

November 12 1975, addressed to Mr Spark Matsunaga, Member of Congress of Hawaii, in response to Congressman Matsunaga's inquiries on behalf of the Berukshtis family. It may also be illustrated by examining Mr Robert McCloskey's letter of November 10 1975 to Senator Hiram Fong in reply to Senator Fong's letter on behalf of Igor Berukshtis.

An obvious conclusion is that the US administration has shown a complete lack of interest in trying to find means of alleviating human tragedy.

There is a conviction, shared in some diplomatic circles, that "quiet" work is good work, and indeed, two or three families reunited in a year is better than nothing at all ("Thanks to Mr Brezhnev!"). This attitude is more appropriate to small states such as the Republic of San Marino or Monaco. Even non-aligned Sweden would not be tempted to follow this American "gimmick" and is exploring proper diplomatic paths towards the desired goal.²⁾

The current US administration's procedure in this context must give way to more effective methods. This requires a re-assessment of the following political misconceptions.

III

The US government considers a problem of war and peace to be of paramount importance, for example, but is inconsistent in pursuing solutions to so-called second-rate international problems. An issue involving divided families and the support of human rights is considered by the US administration to be of second-rate importance. This is in actual fact a tragic mistake.

The military balance in the world and the future of the human beings living on our planet are primarily dependent on the degree of humanity in modern Man. Indeed a visible state of peace will only be achieved by an increase in humanity, by making people aware of the personal validity of each individual. The assertion of the human rights of each individual is a step in the right direction towards eradicating the hatred existing in the world today. The struggle for human rights is a basis for real friendship between peoples, and therefore the assertion of human rights (and this includes resolving the question of divided families) constitutes one of the main problems for which a solution is overdue.

The US must upgrade this issue from its present level of secondary importance to a level of primary importance. A solution to the divided families problem would be a move in the right direction. To adopt a passive and indifferent attitude to this and similar issues is in fact to move towards war. We are deeply convinced that the struggle to resolve this issue will do more good than all the empty American and European pacts and treaties with the Soviet Union, which has already in advance - before even sitting down to negotiate - decided that it will not honour.

IV

Another political misconception is that any attempt to enforce human rights might halt detente and cause a deterioration in US-Soviet relations - possible to the extent of a nuclear war. The complete invalidity of this opinion becomes clear if we can rouse ourselves to noting that detente does not in fact exist. What does exist is a lot of timid people with their heads buried in the sand in the firm belief that they can thereby bring about a detente. This can never lead to any detente. The reality behind the term detente could be described as comprising two separate groups, one consisting of cunning rogues and the other of simpletons, snobs and incompetent chatterboxes.

What does the Soviet Union require of the government of the United States? One requirement is a respite to permit the further growth of technology in the USSR, a technology provided by the US through trade and credits, until such time as the Soviet Union has attained a level of technological development which will permit the initiation of war with the US.

V

The third misconception prevalent in US government circles is that problems involving human rights can be resolved by signing treaties. Agreements can only be effective if backed by strong and extensive public participation in all Western countries and by the application of economic sanctions against any country violating the agreements in question. Such action must be pursued with a maximum firmness and resolve. Strong measures cannot be enforced by a country acting half-heartedly. Operating with one hand tied led the US to defeat in Viet Nam and may bring about a few more Viet Nams.

When dealing with global problems wholehearted measures are required. What can the Soviet Union do in the face of firm nation? The Soviets will act evasively and try to avoid issues involving human rights. They will lie and bluster and threaten with war. But technologically and economically the Soviet Union cannot survive without American assistance because its own economic system is so misconceived. Once they realize that they can expect no concessions the Soviet leaders will back down after the initial protests and circumventions. A Communist regime is an evil and cowardly one which seeks to achieve its ends by lies and bluster. The Soviet Union itself is an expression of inhumanity and evil presented at a government level. It is an apocalyptic monstrosity which has received the assistance of the entire Western world in ironing out its problems of growth and in achieving its full strength. Humanity requires the elimination of this cancerous growth. We must expose and condemn the anti-humanity practised by the Soviet Union. The timely and full exposure of conditions in the Soviet Union before all the peoples of the world including the people of the USSR will bring about the inevitable collapse of the Soviet regime. The regime will vanish but the people liberated from its oppression will remain.

There are internationally accepted legal grounds for opposing Communist brutality in the Soviet Union and other countries with Communist regimes.

VI

One of the most important treaties in force at the present time is the United Nations Charter which has been signed and ratified by the Soviet Union. In doing so the Soviet Union has, under the terms of Article I Section 3 of the Charter, pledged itself to "achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".

In order to provide a clear definition of human rights and democratic liberties as implied in the UN Charter, the United Nations General Assembly met in Paris on December 10 1948 and by a qualified majority

adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. None of the General Assembly voted against the Declaration which was carried virtually unanimously, there being only ten abstentions. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is also legally binding on those member countries which abstained - the Soviet Union was one - because the Declaration was adopted in accordance with Article 18 Section 2 of the UN Charter which states "Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting". Countries which abstained from voting on the Declaration of Human Rights but which had previously signed and ratified the UN Charter must therefore abide by the procedures provided by the Charter in respect of important decisions. In other words, all member countries of the UN are obliged without exception to follow the dictates of the Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration clearly defines what rights and liberties are implied by the UN Charter.

Thus any attempt at obstruction by the Soviet Union in respect of the question of divided families constitutes a flagrant violation of Article I Section 3 of the UN Charter since it violates the human rights stipulated in Article 13 Section 2 and Article 16 Section 3 of the Declaration. Under the terms of generally accepted international law any treaty which a state or country signs becomes an integral part of the law of that state or country. This concept can be found in Soviet textbooks on international law.

The demand that a particular state abide by a treaty which it has signed does not therefore constitute an encroachment on the sovereignty of that state nor does it constitute "interference in the internal affairs" of that state. In other words the Soviet Union has committed itself to including the provisions of the UN Charter as an integral part of its own legislation and is therefore under obligation

- 1) to permit any citizen who so wishes to depart freely from the country, and to freely reenter the country;
- 2) to permit any citizen who so wishes to freely emigrate from the country,
- 3) to decriminalize the refusal of any citizen to return to the Soviet Union.

Failure to carry out these obligations is a gross violation of Article I Section 3 of the UN Charter.

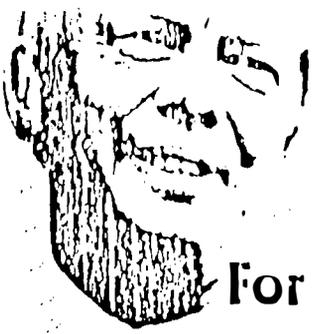
The Soviet Union is a country which violates all kinds of treaties and agreements. It will abide only by those treaties which it finds advantageous. It would abide by treaties it considers advantageous even if it had not signed those treaties. It would be better for the United States and other Western countries if they did not sign any treaties with the Soviet Union at all. If they do sign treaties with the Soviet Union they should reasonably be expected to demand that the Soviets abide by the international obligations thereby imposed on them. Any other approach is merely a waste of time and money, a criminal action and a direct assistance to an aggressor and a war-monger - the Soviet Union.

- 1) Letter dated July 26 1974 from Walter J Stoessel Jr, US Ambassador in Moscow to US Senator Hiram Fong.
- 2) A public campaign is currently being conducted in Sweden on behalf of the Agapov family. Agapov, an engineer, defected in November 1974 while his ship was docked in a Swedish port.

The address of Mr Berukshtis in Sweden is:

c/o Vesselov
Industrigatan 7 A, 6 tr
11246 STOCKHOLM Sweden

Pavel Vesselov & Igor Berukshtis
Stockholm, 1976



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

ANS-8-16-76
A.S.

Dear Mr. Abram,

Thank you for your letter and advice.

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 S. Sader~~

Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff

Ans
8/9/76
F.L.
Vol.

#10

April 10th
3719 82nd SE
Mercer Island, WA
98040

Dear Mr. Carter -

Please find enclosed a \$10⁰⁰ check for your campaign. I hope you have the opportunity to read this letter personally.

Stay with your position on ethnic purity. There was nothing wrong with the complete statement and your position. The rest of the candidates probably agree with you. Its too bad it ever came up because America should move away from ethnic polarization. Be proud of your heritage but that doesn't mean not assimilating into American - Irishman, Swede, Black, Italian, etc. society.

Some suggestions for your campaign.

① Analyze your opponents. You are offering experienced administration, what do they have to offer? A. Jackson has never been an administrator - where is his experience? Why does he not concentrate on representing the State of Washington? Why is he only concerned with Jewish immigration from Russia? What about all the other people who want to immigrate? The Poles, Latvians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Polesians, Czechs, Romanians? Why only the Jewish issue? Is it only for political backing? State that Jackson would make a good U.P. where he could get administrative experience. B. Udall - where & what has he ever successfully administered? The Presidency is big business and leadership should be proven before election. You have challenged Udall on each primary and beat him. He is not even a good BB player.

you have met him on a 1 on 1 basis and beat him each time. He has no real position except environment, etc. Anyone can easily be for his interests but people must live and have jobs. Environment control must come with reason and without too much inflation. Udall spent two years in Wisconsin and still lost to you after a short campaign. C. Humphrey. He is like another Minnesotan, Harold Stassen, always a candidate and a consistent loser. Can anyone change position quicker than Humphrey? He stated in 70-73 he would not abandon S. Viet. to Reds but he did when he didn't support additional aid and was party to giving N. Viet. assurance of no further aid so violate the treaty? Why? Hubert should stay in Senate as a senior statesman. He is dividing the voters by implying he will be ready for a draft. That is a cheap ride and not the purpose of primaries. If he is not a real candidate then stay out. He is for a welfare state and will keep more social programs that can't be financed. He has been part of government all his life so he must be convinced that a welfare state is the only way. What has he ever managed? Believe you've got to talk about their abilities and make the people think about it.

② Stay away from statements about reorganizing Federal Government. That is too easy to say. But you could now say, "I was not going to be specific about reorganization until after the primaries because I wanted to make this part of the platform but now I will give you some specific recommendations -
a. I am for Senator Muskie's program to require all agencies to justify their

existence and their individual programs and that they are not duplicated by some other agency. B. I will recommend elimination of the Regional level of government that has been promoted by the Republican party. It is unnecessary and a very expensive level because of the high salaries of the Regional people who are over the district or field offices. These regional offices will be gradually phased out. Their only real justification is for personnel and procurement purposes but even these tasks can be taken over by the districts and Central offices. Mr. Carter - If you want an example check the Customs Service. A few years ago they adopted the 10 Regional concept. The Regions were to run the operations and the Central office to be a small policy-making organization. After about 6 years of operation the Central office has grown to 1300 people bigger than before the Regions were created. The Central offices of agencies just will not delegate authority and ^{the Regions} merely become a transfer station to and from the C.O. and the districts. The authority should be given to the District Director, as with Internal Revenue which has only 2 Regions. You could make this recommendation that would mean tremendous dollar savings for the government. With improved telephone communication (FTS) and wire service, the Regions are not needed.

Recommend consideration be given to elimination of the Commerce Dept. All tasks could be better performed by the business sector. Recommend elimination of military commissaries. When we had forts in the old days, the families needed commissaries but not today. This is a good

example of a government project started in settling of the country and yet continued without reason. Do Generals, Colonels, admirals, etc need their own grocery & post exchange? If so, why not let the poor shop there too?

Recommend that Post Office get out of parcel post business. Much of tremendous construction cost was for these facilities. Also, charge different postage rates based on distance, etc. Across city - 5 cents, within county - 10 cents, across states - 13 cents. In other words encourage use of postal service at local level where it costs the least. Good postal service should be maintained even if deficits as there is no other Federal service used by more people.

③ Claim that you are People Oriented and will be as President. The people will come first. That you want and believe a religious renewal is needed. Make this part of your daily campaign. The people want it and need it. Look at the response to Graham! Do you know Mr. Jerry Falwell of Lynchburg, Va.? I heard him on Sunday, April 4th in one of the most outstanding talks. I am a Catholic but his talk was really inspiring. He spoke of the founding fathers and how they based everything on the bible - the laws, the courts, the schools, etc. You could use his speech as a base to speak or even better still have him travel with you. I can't emphasize this too much - the moral renewal - it will have to come for this country to be saved.

④ Claim that on civil rights and EEO, the only thing that counts is your track record. Ask all the people to compare your administrative record with Udall's, Jackson's, Humphrey's because that is

the only real proof. I have just finished 35 years Federal Service, the last 15 years in executive positions and I can state that my record on what I did on race & FE O is all that counts - all the fancy talk means nothing if you never do anything.

Mr. Carter - again I hope you can read this yourself. I have more suggestions and would gladly offer them if you believe what I have said is of any value. My phone is Seattle 232-2887. I believe you are sincere and have proven your ability to manage in industry and government. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Richard Abern

P.S. Believe you should publicly recognize competent people in present government such as Simon and Richardson who are outstanding selfless, and competent leaders who put their Country first.

R.A.



Jimmy Carter

Presidential Campaign

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

ANS - 8-16-76
A.S.

Dear Mr. Holt,

Thank you for your letter and advice.

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 S. Sader~~

Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff

Ans
8/19/76
P.L.
Val.

JOHN HOLT

308 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. 02116

4.12.76

Dear Gov. Carter,

I'm sorry what was at best an unfortunate choice of words has caused you so much difficulty, though I suspect that if you, without too much apologizing, stick to your guns and make clear what you meant, which I think you will do, you will come out of it allright.

The point is this. There are, as you point out, many neighborhoods in the United States which have a strong ethnic, racial, or cultural character. Most of the people who live in such neighborhoods are low-income to poor, and this neighborhood is almost the only home they have in a country from which they are otherwise largely excluded. These people fear that the government, under the prodding of higher income people from the suburbs, may feel that it has to use its power and money to break up these neighborhoods. And indeed, there are certainly at least some people in the country who feel that the government should do this. I think you are on altogether sound ground in saying, first of all, that it is not a bad thing that there should be such neighborhoods, secondly, that it should not be a government policy to break them up.

I think we must recognize and admit a danger, which is that these neighborhoods may push their cultural identity so far as to think of all outsiders as enemies, though I think they would be less inclined to do this if they did not feel themselves in such danger. Perhaps two things might be said and it might be useful as well as wise for you to say both of them. First of all, neighborhoods with a strong cultural identity should take a welcoming attitude towards strangers. On the other hand, strangers and outsiders, visiting or moving into such neighborhoods should do so with a strong feeling of respect for local customs, traditions, and feelings. In other words, the idea of a culturally plurastic country makes sense if we learn to understand and respect our differences.

I continue to wish you all possible success in the campaign. I began by supporting Mr. Harris, which gives you an idea of my personal views, but I feel you are now by far the strongest and probably the best of the candidates.

Sincerely yours,



John Holt



Jimmy Carter Presidential Campaign

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

ANS - 8-16-76
A.S.

Dear *Mr. Annessey*,

Thank you for your letter and advice on *investiture*

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 S. Sader~~

Neil S. Sader
Issues Staff

Ans.
8/19/76
F.L.
Vol.

535 Cragmont Ave
Berkeley CA 94708
April 3, 1976

Mr Jimmy Carter
PO Box 1976
Atlanta Georgia
30301

Dear Mr Carter:

This letter is to urge you not to jump on the oil company divestiture band wagon with the other Democratic candidates. In my opinion a shot-gun divestiture is completely wrong because it would disrupt and cripple the industry, and would result in high petroleum product prices, not lower. My suggestion is that any issues be resolved through the rigorous application of existing anti trust laws. If these laws are not sufficient then they should be strengthened. But the laws should apply to all, not be aimed punitively at one industry.

I wish you well on your campaign, and will be watching for you in California.
Very truly yours
Richard Amussen

Dick & Jane Taylor
RFD 1, Box 224
Warren, Maine 04864

7 May 1976

Mr. Hamilton Jordan
1795 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Issues
AWS.
8-16-76
A.S.

Dear Mr. Jordan;

Enclosed are two clippings from the monthly magazine published by The Retired Officers Association. Each clipping discusses an issue which is very important to active and retired military people, especially those with families.

The retired pay issue has to do with efforts to repeal the one percent "kicker" on retired pay raises; which was enacted to compensate for the fact that retired pay raises lag the Consumer Price Index by 3 months.

The commissary store issue concerns an attempt by Defense and Congress to make commissary stores self-supporting, which will cause them to raise their prices to the same level as "outside" stores and will eventually result in the demise of the commissary store system. Commissaries and exchanges have long been the targets of the retail lobbies.

Both of these issues are very important in the minds of the military people who will be affected by them, I think especially the retired people, who count on ~~them~~ THESE BENEFITS to make ends meet.

You might wish to have someone on your staff research these two issues to see if it would be worthwhile for Governor Carter to make some statement concerning them. Any indication on the part of Governor Carter that he would support the position of the military people would certainly result in almost 100% support for Mr. Carter by military people and their families.

Both of these issues are very hot right now. Please have someone check them out.

Thank you.


D. G. Taylor

encl: 2 clippings

ccL Issues Office (less clippings)

THE WASHINGTON SCENE



By Col George F. Meyer, Jr., USA-Ret.
Legislative Counsel

Congressional Defense Budget Near Level Asked By Ford

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET COMMITTEES have given President Ford nearly all he requested in defense spending authority for the federal fiscal year that begins in October.

Mr. Ford had threatened to veto any defense bill with spending authority much below the \$113.3 billion he requested.

In separate actions, the House Budget Committee voted a defense spending level of \$112 billion and the Senate Budget Committee approved a \$113 billion level.

Neither committee action is an actual appropriation, but under new budget processes the Senate and House set spending levels for each of the federal outlay areas such as national defense, health, income maintenance and environment.

Military Retired Pay

The committees also approved a number of economy measures proposed by Mr. Ford, including a five percent cap on federal pay raises and elimination of the one percent "catchup" added to cost-of-living increases for federal retirees, military and civilian.

The House Armed Services Committee's report to the Budget Committee contains the following provisions on military retired pay:

"The committee has concurred in the President's requests to retain a cap on active-duty military pay and to eliminate the one percent 'kicker' on retired-pay increases. The committee's concurrence is contingent on identical restrictions being applied to the entitlements of active and retired civilian personnel. Since 1969, when legislation was enacted to provide the one percent add-on or 'kicker' each time there was a retiree Consumer Price Index (CPI) raise, retired pay has increased cumulatively 13 percent more than the increase in the CPI. Therefore, the committee considers it not unreasonable to set aside the 'kicker' in time of substantial deficit and high inflation."

TROA's Analysis

CWO Harry Hayman, TROA's Director of Personal Affairs, recently completed an analysis of the effect of the one percent gap filler which puts it into perspective and deflates the many claims of excessive cost. . . . Mr. Hayman's conclusion is as follows:

"To provide true and timely adjustments in retirement payments it would be necessary to make such adjustments on a monthly basis, by the exact percentage that the Consumer Price Index increased each month. Admittedly, this would be a practical impossibility. However, an analysis covering the period November 1968 through December 1975 shows that the total amount a retiree would have received during that period through monthly adjustments would be almost identical to what he was actually paid under the present system, using the one percent 'catch-up.'

"Starting with \$500 monthly retired pay in November 1968, the total payments through December 1975 under the monthly adjustment method would have been about \$52,620. On the same basis, the actual payments (using the existing CPI formula with the additional one percent) amounted to \$52,990."

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND URGE HIM TO SUPPORT THE PRESENT METHOD OF COMPUTING RETIRED PAY INCREASES. . . . THE ONE PERCENT "CATCH-UP" SHOULD BE RETAINED. . . . IT IS NOT THE BONANZA SOME PEOPLE SAY IT IS.

VOTE!

VOTING IS the cornerstone of our democracy. Every eligible person is strongly encouraged to discharge his or her first duty in this election year.

Primaries will be held as follows: May 1—Texas; May 4—Georgia, Indiana and Washington, D.C.; May 6—Tennessee; May 11—Nebraska and West Virginia; May 18—Maryland and Michigan; May 25—Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada and Oregon; June 1—Montana, Rhode Island and South Dakota; June 8—Arkansas, California, New Jersey and Ohio.

Military Procurement Authorization Bill

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on Armed Services has approved a military procurement authorization bill \$698.6 million higher than the request of the President and calls for important changes in considering Defense requests in the future.

If you think USAA has great auto insurance, wait'll you see what we can do for your home, your boat, your belongings, and you.

As a Retired officer, you have a world of USAA insurance at your command for just about every personal need.

Security for homeowners and renters.

USAA Homeowners insurance offers you outstanding personal property and personal liability protection. Plus a chance to save 15% to 30% over rates charged by many other insurance companies. We also have policies for mobile homes and condominium units. Renters insurance offers low-cost protection for your personal property and personal liability.

A USAA Fire insurance policy will protect your house from fire and many other perils. And you'll be eligible for the same savings available on USAA Homeowners insurance.

Safe harbor for your boat and worldly goods.

Large or small, your boat, motor, trailer and accessories will be protected with new, broader USAA Pleasure Boat insurance.

USAA Household Goods and Personal Effects insurance will secure your belongings against a multitude of hazards.

With a Personal Articles Floater, you'll have broad coverage for your more valuable personal property.

A wide world of auto and personal liability insurance.

With USAA Auto insurance, you could be eligible for savings of 15% to 35% over rates charged by many other insurance companies in most states.

Our Comprehensive Personal insurance will cover your personal liability around the world.

Personal Catastrophe Liability (Umbrella) insurance will extend the liability limits on other USAA policies by \$1 million or more.

Service that is out of this world.

With USAA, you'll have the services of over 1,000 conscientious claims adjusters all over the world. Which is just one of the reasons why 7 out of 8 Active Duty officers insure with USAA.

For complete information about USAA insurance mail the coupon below.



A world of insurance at your command.

Please Print or Type

6262

Rank Full Name Branch of Service

Mailing Address

City, APO, FPO State, ZIP

Soc. Sec. No. Birthdate Sex Marital Status

(AC) (AC)

Home Phone No. Business Phone No.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR STATUS:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Regular Officer | Reserve Officer | Natl. Guard Officer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Active Duty | <input type="checkbox"/> Ready | <input type="checkbox"/> National Guard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | <input type="checkbox"/> Standby | <input type="checkbox"/> Ext. Act. Duty |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Ext. Act. Duty | |

I am not a USAA member

I am a USAA Member: USAA Member No. _____

I am a former USAA Member: USAA Member No. _____

Please call me send me information about the following

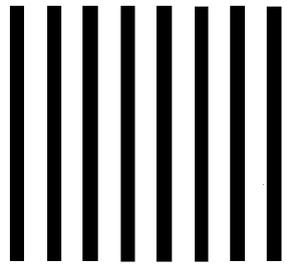
USAA Policies: (Date I need insurance: _____)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automobile | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Articles Floater (expensive single items — jewelry, furs, art, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household Goods and Personal Effects—Worldwide (clothing, china, cameras, golf clubs, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pleasure Boat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Liability Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Catastrophe Liability (Umbrella) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance for Renters (combination Household Goods and Personal Liability insurance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeowners or Dwelling Fire and other perils |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Homeowners |

STATE _____ STATE _____

First Class
Permit No. 707
San Antonio, Texas

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States, its territories or possessions, or from U.S. military installations overseas.



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY
USAA
USAA Building
San Antonio, Texas 78284

FOLD HERE FIRST

FOLD AND SEAL ALL SIDES

Officers establish membership in USAA by taking out a policy while on active duty, while a member of the Reserve or National Guard or when a Retired Officer. OCS / OTS / Advanced ROTC also may apply.

SBP Hearings

HEARINGS on amendments to the Survivor Benefit Plan are expected to be held by the House Armed Services Committee in the near future. . . . We plan to testify. . . . Some of our recommendations to the Committee will be to revise the method used in computing the Social Security offset, eliminate the lock-in provision, provide annuities for pre-SBP widows and increase RSFPP annuities by the cost of living formula.

Commissaries

COMMISSARY ALERT

COMMISSARIES ARE FACING increased opposition in the Senate. . . . Both the Senate Budget Committee and Armed Services Committee have recommended a phase-out of subsidies. . . . The Senate Appropriations Committee may follow suit. . . . Senators, particularly members of the Appropriations Committee, should be made aware of your feelings on the subject before the Appropriations Bill is acted upon. . . . Now is the time—write today:

The Honorable (Senator's name)

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

Write also the Senate Appropriations Committee:

Chairman, John L. McClellan (D-Ark).

Democrats—Warren G. Magnuson (Wash), John C. Stennis (Miss), John O. Pastore (R.I.), Robert C. Byrd (W.Va), Gale W. McGee (Wyo), Mike Mansfield (Mont), William Proxmire (Wis), Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.), Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii), Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.), Birch Baye (Ind), Thomas F. Eagleton (Mo), Lawton Chiles (Fla), J. Bennett Johnston (La), Walter D. Huddleston (Ky).

Republicans—Milton R. Young (N.D.), Roman L. Hruska (Neb), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii), Edward W. Brooke (Mass), Mark O. Hatfield (Ore), Ted Stevens (Alaska), Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md), Richard S. Schweiker (Pa), Henry Bellmon (Okla).

Committee Chairman Melvin Price (D-Ill), in announcing the committee action, noted this was the first such bill in several years to increase the authorization requested by the President and said the action reflects the committee's deep concern with the Soviet strategic and naval weapons buildup. . . . The measure is designed to be the beginning of a reversal of the downward trend of military purchasing power that has gone on for some years, Price said.

The bill, H.R. 12438, provides some \$23,066.5 million for major weapons procurement and \$10,359.8 million for research, development, test and evaluation. . . . This compares with Administration requests of \$21,869.7 million for procurement and \$10,858.1 million for research, development, test and evaluation. . . . The bill also authorizes strength levels for active and drilling reserve personnel of the armed services and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.

The committee added language to the bill to provide that in the future all Defense Department appropriations will require prior annual authorization. . . . At present the committee's annual authorization oversight extends only to major weapons and RDT&E—about one-third of the dollar totals requested—for Defense.

The committee also approved general provisions to the bill which would:

- ▶ Require requests for O&M appropriation subsequent to fiscal year 1977 to include an amount sufficient to cover expected inflation.
- ▶ Express the sense of Congress that the present method of financial support for military commissary stores should be continued. (See below)

House Passes Procurement Bill

Just before press time the House passed the military procurement bill. . . . Specifically, the House declared itself for a stronger national defense, authorizing \$33.3 billion to buy more ships, tanks, planes and missiles in the fiscal year beginning October 1. . . . The amount authorized is about one-third of the total Pentagon budget.

The Russian threat was used again and again in debate before the House passed the measure and sent it to the Senate. . . . The action followed defeat of amendments to postpone production of the B-1 bomber, reduce overseas troop strength, bar the Pentagon from closing a series of military bases throughout the country and postpone building an aircraft carrier.

DEFENSE IS ADAMANT in its apparent intent to ruin the commissary system.

. . . So, once again hearings were held on the subject by the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Defense. . . . Col George Hennrikus, TROA's Chief Legislative Counsel, testified, as did representatives from other military organizations. . . . Hennrikus, also representing the Retired Enlisted Association, told the subcommittee that:

"We fully support continued funding of military commissary stores and contend that the proposal to phase out the current subsidy would ultimately lead to the elimination of the commissary system."

"The commissary store extends purchasing power for all its patrons. This is most significant for those at both ends of the military career spectrum: the young enlisted people and the junior officers who have served five to ten years and have growing families, and the older retiree—beyond age 60, who is unemployable, and does not have Social Security to supplement a retirement pay based on the depressed pay scales of the years prior to the mid-60's.

"For the military departments, the commissary continues to serve as a strong incentive for recruiting and, in particular, retaining people. It is highly publicized in recruiting literature. Few would dispute the implied moral obligation to continue its operation.

"Less well understood, but in our thinking, far more important, is the fact that the commissary is a significant symbol distinguishing the military profession from other occupations. When the Office of the Secretary of Defense elected to base its compensation policy on the principle of pay comparability or competitiveness, it, in effect, negated this distinction. It equated the military careerist with his peers in civil service and the private sector.

Attention: Ladies

IN PURSUIT of its legislative goals, TROA is working increasingly with the Society of Military Widows and the National Military Wives Association. Spouses of members and TROA Associate Members who are interested in joining either or both of these organizations are invited to do so.

Addresses and telephone numbers appear below:

NMWA Inc.
4405 East West Highway,
Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20014
(202) 652-6379

Society of Military Widows
Post Office Box 254
Coronado, Calif. 92118
(714) 435-2111

"If this policy were pursued, the consequences would be catastrophic. For one thing, such a course would soon bankrupt the country. Of course, the prohibitive cost is already beginning to be recognized. The five percent limit placed on last year's active duty pay raise and this year's budget proposal to limit the next increase to an average 4.7 percent are indicative of this recognition.

"But, also, if this course were pursued, our armed forces would be manned by people whose only motivation was pay. The kind of dedication so essential to a responsive, responsible force is fostered by more subtle and less expensive means. For the typical individual serving in uniform, 'service' has great meaning, and the rights, entitlements and benefits which are a part of a military career are perceived as expressions of the nation's gratitude for that 'service.'

"Military department leaders understand this and now it appears some representatives of the Secretary of Defense acknowledge it to a degree. In a hearing held last month in the Senate, Senator Nunn was told by Defense manpower witnesses in answer to his question that, if the Congress accepted this phaseout of the commissary subsidy, plus other reductions being recommended, there would be a negative impact upon retention, morale and readiness.

"There are too many people who would permit continued reduction of personnel benefits on the false premise that, if we were forced into an armed conflict, those in uniform at the time would simply hold the line until sufficient numbers were mobilized to achieve victory. As you well know, the time constraints implicit in the most likely scenario for a future major conflict preclude participation by the citizen soldier-patriot of past wars. We will win or lose with the force in being, which, hopefully, would include the ready reserve.

"We submit that adversaries are not deterred, nor wars won, by caretakers or mercenaries.

"Finally, Mr. Chairman, you will recall that last year you reminded Defense witnesses of your repeated requests to make commissary operations more cost effective. You are also aware that, as the result of last year's in-depth study by the Defense Department, the Military Departments are restructuring management of the commissary system and are effecting operational changes. I have had an opportunity, in recent weeks, to talk to some of the people who have been charged with this responsibility. They have confirmed what many of us suspected. There is considerable room for reducing cost without seriously impairing service. Given the opportunity, the improvements that are now being put into effect should result in significant savings.

"We ask, therefore, that funding support for the military commissary store be maintained and that consideration of reductions be delayed until every reasonable effort has been made to achieve optimal economies through enlightened management."

Chairman George Mahon and other members of the subcommittee were very reassuring that the House would turn down OSD's request to discontinue commissary funds. . . . The Senate may react differently, however. . . . The Senate Budget Committee has recommended that the phase-out be approved.

Tax Reform

H.R. 10612, the House-approved Tax Reform Bill, is now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee. . . . In a statement to the committee, Col Hennrikus reaffirmed the recommendations made last year to the House Ways and Means Committee: Increase the retirement income credit to \$4,100; retain the exemption now applied to military disability retired pay under Section 104(a)4 of the Internal Revenue Code; and maintain the sick pay exclusion. . . . With respect to the disability exemption, it was noted that the only argument presented to the Ways and Means Committee by the Treasury Department cited the use of the exemption by "generals and admirals as a tax shelter." . . . This concern has been satisfied in a law, recently enacted, which requires Defense approval for general and flag officer disability retirements. . . . Therefore, we have asked that Section 104(a)4 be retained.