

Correspondence to President Ford

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June 22, 1976

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Much as it grieves me to trouble you, I am compelled, almost as last resort, to bring to your attention a crime as vile and as prevalent as child abuse. It is gericide, the murder of older Americans through age discrimination. It should concern you particularly because it is being freely practiced with the callous toleration (if not abetment) of governmental agencies.

Practiced covertly and gradual in its progress--death in small doses--it has generally gone unrecognized until now, for those in the know prefer "not to get involved" (read A. M. Rosenthal's 38 Witnesses) or are too weak to intervene.

It's a simple process: by branding an older person "unqualified" for employment, you rob him of the self-respect without which no one can go on living; while, simultaneously, by depriving him of the income he needs to avoid it, you subject him to the deadly effects of malnutrition. Thus, by crushing his ego and taking the bread out of his mouth, you have, subtly but surely, killed him, body and soul. However difficult the length of time between cause and effect may seem to make it to impute the crime to you, it is an indisputable fact that you are his killer. Murder doesn't have to be instantaneous to be murder; it can be done on the installment plan.

As one of the half-million known victims (item 1), I am presenting the details of one case--my own--to you so that you may, if you wish, do something about it. What you do, naturally, is between you and your conscience; but whatever you do, you will be letting all present and future victims of age discrimination--nay, the world--know what the true position of this nation and its chief executive is on gericide; for I am no longer just an individual; I am your test case, a symbol for all the rest.

Although you know your powers better than me (official or in the form of moral suasion, or both), I should like to cite--just for the record--the options open to you as I see them.

OPTION GROUP 1

You can provide me with the funds necessary to obtain the legal counsel I so sorely need to right the wrong done me. The rumor is that every American is entitled to his day in court--a thing I never had; and that we are all equal before the law--mockery, when you consider that I couldn't afford a shyster, let alone the caliber of counsel I'd need to match the overwhelming legal talent confronting me. A mugger is better provided lawyer-wise than me.

As simple alternative, you could indemnify me for the income I lost due to this discrimination. How you could make up for the anguish I suffered (and still am)--being double-crossed by my "fellow" union members and being laughed at by them and their friends the scabs because I prefer to fight for my rights instead of brown-nosing as they do--is beyond me. How did they do it for Hitler's victims? (Note 1)

The money can come from the funds you give to libraries--it's an

iota thereof--to foster education for greater democracy but which, in my case, they used for the diametrically opposite purpose--discrimination.

There should be no need for me to mention the following alternative set of options, but merely for the record again--

OPTION GROUP 2

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You may ignore me as union Fuehrer Jerry and my union papers did (items 9, 10); or as my brave fellow New Yorkers do when they passively watch someone being, to death without raising a finger to help (a common occurrence, the police say), one factor that really ruined this city, and an attitude that bids fair to do the same for the nation. (Note 2)

You may brush me off, as my congressman and one senator did, claiming that you are too busy with more important matters; or, like the other senator, a former trustee of the museum, you may avow that you always supported the cause of older workers (how does that help me now?); or echo my local's (mis)representative from District Council 37: "Morally, they (my bosses) are wrong (why didn't he fight my case on that basis?), but your case is weak (see point 5 below)" and Mr. Gotbaum: "We don't fight for one man (I'm to pay my dues and fight my grievances myself)." (Note 3)

You may deliberately misunderstand what it is I want, like Honest Abe (items 5-7; note 4).

You may, like his predecessor, Fun City John, make believe you are having the suspicious behavior of your "human rights" agency investigated by relegating the matter to the attention of a subordinate who promptly buries it (item 1).

You may, like my "fellow" workers (after some brainwashing, of course), decide that the victim is always wrong, the easiest of all cop-outs, and so conscience--assuaging--assuming one has one, to begin with.

You may even, contrary to the considered opinion of some leading national organizations (items 12, 13), deem age discrimination valid. In that case, please do the decent thing; have the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 repealed. Enact, instead, a law authorizing euthanasia for older workers; put us out of our misery humanely instead of subjecting us to gericide.

* * * * *

The enclosed items present a classic example of how age discrimination works. For your convenience, however, allow me to cite the most salient facts in my case:

1. Age discrimination is widely practiced. That's why there are (ineffective) laws forbidding it. (Note 5)
2. Library schools stipulate that those over 50 must see the dean before they may enroll. (A covert form of discrimination?)
3. The deans of Columbia and Rutgers refused to enroll me because "it would be cruel to delude you; no library will hire you because you are too old." (Ditto?)
4. The "profession" openly defends age discrimination. (Item 3)
5. Two librarians here in the museum's library lack the M.L.S. I do have, and neither has the background demanded of me. One of them is

the assistant librarian, no less, and the other never got beyond high school! How can I be less qualified than them? How can my case "be weak?"

Isn't it amply evident, then, that the requirements were tailored just to exclude me, the same crude trick used against minorities when they had no power? Were I a member of a recognized minority, the "human rights" people would have immediately found my bosses guilty of discrimination; and as for lack of qualifications, they would have retorted--as they did for the recognized minorities--"Qualify him, as you did the others." I wouldn't, ^{mind} being a showcase older worker.

6. The person who was hired instead of me in 1971 got one and one-half years of sedulous training--in spite of her vaunted experience--by a woman who had been with us for decades. Wouldn't I--or anyone--have profited equally from such intensive tutelage? She's certainly no genius nor am I a moron. (Note 6)

7. During those months when the reference job was unfilled, they put a clerk--a non-librarian--on the reference desk and excluded me! Doesn't this alone prove their claim that I was unqualified specious?

8. In September, 1971, the assistant told me that he'd have some difficulty getting me hired as shelver because "you are too old for the pension, and because of that you may not get the job at all." A few minutes later he told me, "I've succeeded in getting you hired. As soon as you get your diploma, let me know; I know a lot of people in libraries and can get you a job; or you can stay here as shelver if you like. That's up to you. I don't care." Now he "don't remember saying that"; but the fact is that I got no pension coverage for a year, and the personnel man, when I complained about not getting the reference job after all my faithful work, said, "Well, he didn't deceive you, did he? He let you know there'd never be a librarian's job for you here." Do you need better proof that they were discriminating against me because of my age?

9. Talk is cheap. Anyone can claim he's not discriminating if you're fool or knave enough to let him get away with it; but no, this was one case, if ever there was one, that cried out for affirmative action. The only way my bosses could prove they weren't discriminating was to hire me and let me stand or fall on my probationary-period record. (As shelver, I was told, "Your work is good, and you get along well with everyone." Actually, I was doing the work of two, while all around me student aides were goofing off or were genuinely getting tired because of lack of stamina. I am normally a willing, assiduous worker. Couldn't that have been the reason the assistant was anxious to have me as shelver? He had asked me three times to take the job.) How often does a library get the chance to hire a graduate my age? (Note 7)

10. I worked for a small college as night reference librarian for several months in 1971. They covered many more subjects than our zoology, geology and anthropology and had scores more reference books; yet, with my background in the sciences and other subjects, however modest, I proved adequate. I had to give up that job because the museum would no longer let me leave early to get to the college on time.

11. Perhaps this point is the most telling one--the ethical aspect. Here these lovely people were exhorting me to do my best (and I gave them even better) when they had no intention of rewarding ^{me} for my faithfulness ^{city} than with a kick in the teeth by passing me over and hiring someone from the outside. Why, no commercial firm (and they are ruled by the iron law of profit and loss) would stoop to do such a dastardly thing. What's more, in one faith, at least, ingratitude is a sin, whether venal or mortal. (In my case, the latter.)

* * * * *

If one criterion for judging a society is how it treats its older people, then we fail miserably. Why, prehistoric man, it seems, many millennia ago when every unproductive mouth threatened his very existence, treated his elders better than we do. (Item 11)

It took us an unconscionably long time to recognize the ugly fact that child abuse exists. How long will it take us to recognize the equally heinous existence of gericide--and do something about it?

* * * * *

At this point, if you want to know who I am, I freely admit I am a sinner like all the rest (and let heaven punish me therefor) but I am not a dog any more than the Einsteins and Solzhenitsyns just because their oppressors had the power to try to treat them as such. If anyone is a dog, it's not me. I don't join lynch mobs, however respectably led, against innocent people. I don't sell my humanity or morality for a dirty extra crumb or a sinecure where I can feel "big" because I can boss another human being. I don't seek to "get ahead" by betraying my fellows. Any fool can do that. In short, I don't sell my soul for a lousy mess of pottage.

On the other hand, I am not a mindless rebel. I do believe in authority--but not in tyranny any more than the fathers of our great country. That's why I'm fighting for my rights.

In concluding, I wish to remind you that what you do for me is what the other victims of age discrimination can expect. I am their symbol and your test case. I also wish to alert you to the fact that I intend to send copies of this letter to your opponents in the presidential contest and to the more important organizations and news media here and abroad.

Sincerely yours,



Rubin Lishinsky

55 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11238

NOTES

1. People used to wonder how a civilized nation like Germany could turn Nazi. I don't; I have the living explanation daily before my eyes. It's like being in a concentration camp where the keepers are carousing with their collaborators while a short distance away people are being tortured to death. The sole difference is that I am the only inmate in this camp. Now I know that it can happen here too!

Imagine my anguish when these people devoid of principle or human feeling laugh, laugh, laugh, right in my face! Even when they are not laughing directly at me (and what's there to laugh at--that an old man struggled under indescribable hardships to educate himself for one last chance to improve his lot, only to find that this is no longer the land of opportunity, except for the young)--would you laugh in the face of human tragedy; would you feast before a starving man?

Is this what we fought a world war for--that we might eradicate the big dictators only to foster little ones, heartless bosses and crooked union officials, and their toadies here at home? Have we really become nothing but the cruel brutes, the America of My Lai and the mugger (not just the one on the street--item 14) that the world thinks we are?

Is this what we're celebrating this bicentennial year?

2. My sweetheart (of the bosses) of a union could print articles in its papers calling for aid to Biafra; condemning racial and sexual discrimination; on their success in upgrading workers; on the heartlessness of bosses; even on the advances of communism in China (all important issues); but they couldn't print one article on age discrimination (because it would expose their crooked role in my case?); they couldn't upgrade me; and worse than the cruelest bosses, they not only didn't help me, they threw every obstacle in the way of my efforts to help myself. (Item 9; note 3)

3. This (mis)representative, after I complained to Fuehrer Jerry (who never acknowledged my letter), vowed "I ain't gonna do anything for that guy." Accordingly, he denied me the right to visit the legal staff of the union, told the Personal Service unit not to help me (so that they wouldn't let me see a counselor from Columbia's School of Social Work who is furnished free--an abuse of trust?); told the "human rights" people my bosses weren't discriminating against me; and so on and on to the point where he refused to handle my grievances at all. Were he paid by my bosses, he couldn't have done me more harm. He even dared to tell me that my boss, the director, is "a kindly man." Is it any wonder that our sister local, that of the guards, got rid of him because "he was more for the bosses than the members"? The story of how he got my "fellow" workers to betray our agreement is in item 9.

4. I visited City Hall every Monday for a couple of months in early 1974, to what avail, you can see. Embarrassed, and not knowing how to get rid of me, they told me, a couple of times, they would call me at home. Did they? Was Honest Abe going to investigate his supporters for a nobody like me?

5. As a man at your Labor Dept. put it, "Age discrimination is almost impossible to prove," a statement corroborated by his colleagues.

6. Actually, anyone who comes here is given staff supervision, a euphemism for orientation into their functions. In any case, librarianship, as a librarian here pointed out, is 90% clerical work. That's how ^{much} time this woman puts in retrieving books and typing letters and bills as part of her library-loan function.

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7. What would have happened if they had given me the reference job? Would the world have come to an end? Would the library have gone under? Of course not; because they could have given me better than the experience they said was necessary to handle the job (note 6). In fact, if they hadn't been so intent upon discriminating against me because of my age, they had all the time from the time I came to work for them as a student aide in March, 1970, to July, 1971, when they hired the other person from the outside. (I doubt that many commercial firm would have the gall to do something like this--and they are ruled by the iron law of make a profit or die.) In fact, during 1970 they were doing exactly that for a young man who left them. (Most people do; they seem to use this place as a stepping-stone to better things.)

To put the worst face on it, let us suppose that I wouldn't turn out to be that adequate--does efficiency always supersede humanity? Is that what this world is supposed to be about? In that case, maybe we ought to go back and emulate the great man who "made the trains run on time." He had a pretty efficient regime, didn't he?

And who's to say that my "superiors" are ^{doing} that hot of a job? Isn't it just possible that they are making some mistakes; and in their case that could be pretty expensive, couldn't it? And where's the efficiency in keeping a man with a master's pushing a truck when any temporary part-timer is given more meaningful work? In 1961, I'm forced to admit, a psychologist rated me as having superior intellectual ability. How many librarians here, or anywhere else, can say the same? Or do you think my mind has grown weaker with age (as my back grows stronger)?

What do I need a union for, then?

Patrick Sherwin Chairman 675 Cleveland Ave
 Freedom for All Ireland Com. Bridgeport, Conn.
 Bridgeport Div. Ancient Order of Hibernians
 Dear Mr. President:

ISSUES

Input

We concerned Americans, in an attitude of increasing frustration, implore the United States Government to make a positive initiative toward the solution of the "Northern Ireland Situation". Pressure must be brought to bear upon the governments involved in that they have failed over these past seven years to affect the inevitable withdrawal of England from Irish affairs and Irish territory.

ADDRESS

- | NAME | ADDRESS |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Patrick M. Sherwin | 675 Cleveland Ave Bpt |
| 2. Louis Spelstein | 45 Loftus Circle Bpt |
| 3. Edward G. Jenson | 127 Dupont Pl. Bridgeport Ct |
| 4. Margaret E. Tuttle | 6114 WAUGATUCK AVE DEWENT |
| 5. Robert A. Jenson | 1675 Old Town Rd Bpt Ct |
| 6. Dorothy Finn | 6405 Waugatuck Ave Darn Ct |
| 7. F. J. Jansky | 686 Merritt St. |
| 8. Ann Jansky | 686 Merritt St |
| 9. Mrs William Byrnes | 208 Pemberton Dr |
| 10. Joe Jenson | 127 Dupont Pl Bpt |
| 11. Daniel Gabriel | 84 Blushing Ave fld. |
| 12. Joseph J. Jenson | 151 Macoad Dr. Bpt. |
| 13. Alexander J. Jenson | 708 Atlantic St. Bpt. |
| 14. James Bidegar | 266 Jackson Ave Bpt |
| 15. William Wilhelm | 125 Lee Ave Bpt. |
| 16. Harold W. Casey | 120 Alpine St. Bpt. |
| 17. Michael W. Casey | 221 IRANISTAN AVE |
| 18. Richard J. Tuttle | 594 Wood Ave. |
| 19. Phil Murphy | 125 Front St Bpt |
| 20. John McFadden | 154 Factory Walk Monroe |
| 21. Tom W. J. Jenson | 651 State St Bpt |
| 22. John J. Bil | Fairfield Conn |
| 23. Salvatore J. Scappa | 27 Ranch Dr Bpt Ct |
| 24. Edward J. Jenson | 370 Center Bpt Ct. |
| 25. Rita J. Scappa | 102 Chua Ave Bpt Ct |

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. Mary Musgrave	285 Maplewood Ave. Bpt. Conn
2. Anna Tamborine	285 Maplewood Ave Bpt Et
3. Thomas P. Reilly	232 Colorado Ave Bpt Conn
4. Eleanor Reilly	232 Colorado Ave Bpt Conn
5. Sarah Turgston	724 Haven Ave Bpt
6. Michael Kelly	586 Clinton Ave Bpt Conn
7. Barry O'Connell	2340 North Ave Bpt 06604
8. Pamela Fitzpatrick	425 Aaway St. Bpt. 06606
9. Jerry O'Connell	67 Ansonia St. Hartford 06104
10. Carol O'Connell	67 Ansonia St. Hartford 06104
11. Henry Q. Mahoney	330 High Ridge Rd. - Fairfield, Ct. 06430
12. Edward J. Walsh	909 South Ave - Bridgeport Ct 06606
13. Mildred Banks	1241 Lonsiston Ave
14. James J. McDonald	63 Cal St. Bpt Ct
15. Catherine Stanton	198 Beachwood Ave
16. Catherine Smead	285 Maplewood Ave Bpt Conn
17. Paul Payne	285 Maplewood Ave Bpt Conn
18. Ronald Conzwith	54 Clinton Ave Bpt
19. John Shea	8 Ruth St. Trumbull Conn
20. Robert Shea	8 Ruth St. Trumbull Conn
21. Mary Crowley	1392 Wood Ave Conn
22. Thomas Crowley	1392 Wood Ave Bpt
23. Michael Graft	26 Jordan Tr. Bpt. Ct
24. Abraham Sealy	616 Cortland Ave Bridgeport Ct
25.	

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>James J. Mc Cormack</u>	<u>201 WILSON STREET FAIRFIELD, CONN</u>
2. <u>Joseph W. Lomas</u>	<u>201 Wilson St. Eld. Conn 06932</u>
3. <u>Francis J. Mc Cormack</u>	<u>232 WILSON ST FAIRFIELD CONN</u>
4. <u>David J. Lomas</u>	<u>77 Glenbrook St. Hartford</u>
5. <u>Raymond Conardine</u>	<u>76 Forest St. Stamford Conn</u>
6. <u>Harshel Gable</u>	<u>498 FAIRFIELD AVE STAMFORD CT</u>
7. <u>Robert Martin</u>	<u>8 Johnson Rd West Haven</u>
8. <u>L. J. Lomas</u>	<u>1 Woodfield Court, Stamford Conn</u>
9. <u>Beverly Collins</u>	<u>15 Business Lane Stamford</u>
10. <u>Walter Lomas</u>	<u>34-10 76th St Jackson Hts NY</u>
11. <u>Joseph J. Lomas</u>	<u>151 Elmwood Rd. West Haven</u>
12. <u>M. J. Lomas</u>	<u>27 GOLDEN HILL ST. FAIRFIELD CT.</u>
13. <u>Anthony A. Lomas</u>	<u>A.F.D. #1 Ruffalo Co. Bethany CT.</u>
14. <u>John E. Lomas</u>	<u>88 Lafayette St Stamford CT.</u>
15. <u>Dennis J. Lomas</u>	<u>31-28 35th ST STAMFORD NY</u>
16. <u>J. J. Lomas</u>	<u>9 Broadway St. Stamford Conn</u>
17. <u>Donald A. Lomas</u>	<u>45 CARLSON RD. WEST HAVEN, CONN</u>
18. <u>B. J. Lomas</u>	<u>248. Decker Rd. Stamford Conn 06901</u>
19. <u>RATBROS MAN</u>	<u>P. Branigan 5019 42nd St S. Y. C. N.Y.</u>
20. <u>John J. Lomas</u>	<u>60-15 Woodside Ave, Woodside L.I. N.Y.</u>
21. <u>Richard Lomas</u>	<u>39 STANFORD DR GREENWICH CT</u>
22. <u>L. Lomas</u>	<u>11 Lenox Ave Stamford CT</u>
23. <u>Thomas Lomas</u>	<u>86-12 201st St Woodside Park NY</u>
24. <u>J. E. Lomas</u>	<u>41 T. N. H. C. Ave Norwalk Ct</u>
25. <u>M. Finn</u>	<u>11th Ave 10 MUSKOGEE ST FAIRFIELD CT</u>

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. Edward W. Wherty	63 Simons St Bpt Conn
2. Fran P. DeBittis	63 Simons St Bpt Conn
3. Marc Brennan	2477 Grand Ave Bronx NY
4. Stephen Brennan	2477 Grand Ave Bronx NY
5. Kathleen O'Neill	578 Sims St Bpt Conn
6. Mary O'Donnell	378 Sims St Bpt Conn
7. Agnes J. Lynch	418 W. 51 st Street N.Y.C. 10019
8. Jeremiah Lynch	418 W. 51 st Street N.Y.C. 10019 N.Y.
9. John King	1130 Laurel Ave Bpt Conn
10. Margaret Lawless	1130 Laurel Ave Bridgeport
11. Mary J. Licari	72 Carlton Ave Bpt
12. Anthony Licari	72 Carlton Ave Bpt
13. Micheline Ferraro	47 Hazelwood Ave Bpt
14. Elizabeth Weber	2628 North Ave Bpt Ct.
15. Esther Friedman	2340 North Ave Bpt Ct.
16. Michael Rampino	175 Sumner Ter Bpt Conn
17. Lena Rampino	175 Sumner Ter Bpt Conn
18. Antonette Killianey	1447 Madison Ave Bpt Conn
19. Mary Keiser	210 Lenox Ave Bpt Conn
20. Theresa L. Casuso	74 - Jersey Street
21. Margaret Kayducky	149 Price St
22. Yolanda De Mattia	30 Ashley St. Bpt.
23. Joan B. Savino	982 Maplewood Ave
24. Mrs. Lillian Ray	940 Howard Ave Bpt Conn
25. Robert T. Sullivan	675 Cleveland Ave. Bridgeport, Ct.

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. <u>Kerry O'Sullivan</u>	<u>102 Dill Rd. Ffld. C</u>
2. <u>James O'Sullivan</u>	<u>102 Dill Rd Ffld. Ct</u>
3. <u>William Carpenter</u>	<u>15 Franklin Drive East Norwich</u>
4. <u>Tom Carpenter</u>	<u>15 FORSTON DR E. NORWICH</u>
5. <u>John Carpenter</u>	<u>56 Yarrow Rd Ffld</u>
6. <u>Edward L. Kaminski</u>	<u>73 Hudson Dr. Ffld. 06430</u>
7. <u>Louise Kaminski</u>	<u>73 Hudson Dr Ffld 06430</u>
8. <u>John J. Kaminski</u>	<u>11 PATRIAR LANE NORWICH CT. 06460</u>
9. <u>John J. Kaminski</u>	<u>480 WORMWOOD RD FLD C</u>
10. <u>John J. Kaminski</u>	<u>" " " "</u>
11. <u>John J. Kaminski</u>	<u>414 WORMWOOD RD</u>
12. <u>John J. Kaminski</u>	<u>411 WORMWOOD RD</u>
13. <u>John W. Puchner</u>	<u>363 WORMWOOD RD. FLD.</u>
14. <u>Pauline Puchner</u>	<u>363 WORMWOOD RD. FLD.</u>
15. <u>Christine S. Puchner</u>	<u>330 WORMWOOD RD FLD</u>
16. <u>Stephen J. Puchner</u>	<u>330 WORMWOOD Rd Fld</u>
17. <u>Tom O'Sullivan</u>	<u>102 Dill Rd Ffld</u>
18. <u>Bill O'Sullivan</u>	<u>Buold Pt Redbel Conn</u>
19. <u>Bill O'Sullivan</u>	<u>1170 Madison Ave Bpt</u>
20. <u>Gene Lyman</u>	<u>778 Judson Pl. Stratford Ct.</u>
21. <u>Pat Mucke</u>	<u>39 Bunnell St Bpt C</u>
22. <u>Gene O'Sullivan</u>	<u>102 Dill Road Ffld. Conn</u>
23. <u>Paul C. Kelly</u>	<u>923 BILMAN ST. BPT. CONN.</u>
24. <u>Michael M. Carey</u>	<u>27/ Danston Rd</u>
25. <u>James W. McQuinn</u>	<u>420 Oryndale Dr. Stratford</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. Patrick O'Connor	207. Geese St. Bpt. Conn
2. Joan Mahoney	330 14 1/2 High Ridge Rd.
3. Joseph P. Borshofishki	73 Tulley Rd. Fairfield Ct
4. Maureen C. Farber	39 Carleton Ave Bpt
5. Hazel F. Brinn	1227 Danistawane
6. Shisby Sullivan	425 Savan St. Bpt
7. Dald Osterman	577 Wood Ave Bpt
8. John D. Brady	575 Wood Ave Bpt
9. John D. Dittsworth	574 West McHenry Ave Bpt
10. Joseph J. Bajda	101 Elizabeth St. Bpt.
11. Raymond J. He	34 Herkimer St. Bpt.
12. Martin J. J. J.	651 State St. Bpt
13. Helen B. Kozarski	4074 Zigarette St. Bpt Conn
14. Walter E. Kozarski	401 Atlantic St. Bpt. Conn
15. James F. Kozarski	429 Kozarski St. Bpt. Ct.
16. Thomas J. J.	651 State St. Bpt ct
17. Joan Ann Carroll	24 Twin Brook Ter, Monroe Ct
18. Anthony Carroll	24 Twinbrook Ter, Monroe Ct
19. Wanda Carroll	24 Twinbrook Ter, Monroe Ct
20. Lucy J. J.	5 Spring Dr. Monroe, Conn
21. Jan J. J.	5 Spring Dr. Monroe Conn.
22. Catherine Monahan (Crotan)	53 Lake Ave, Bridgeport Conn
23. Ariene Crotan	531 Lake Ave, Bridgeport Ct
24. J. J. J.	6 Pine Ave Bpt
25. Edmund F. J.	557 Cleveland Ave Bpt. Ct.

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NAME

ADDRESS

1. George Holmes Jr 120 Millard St Fairfield Conn.
2. Jean F. Knabik 391 Old Spring Rd Stratford Conn
3. Mary Courtney 762 Surf Ave Stratford
4. Mrs R Standish 762 Surf Ave Stratford Conn
5. Marilyn Perrucci 60 Camino Real Stratford
6. Charlotte Walker 44 Plymouth St
7. Barbara Macy 62 Woodmont Ave Stratford
8. Emma Mallo 165 Oceanview Ter Stratford
9. Debra Mayal 85 Woodmere Rd Brl
10. Gene M. Anonin 406 Erwin St Trumbull
11. Mildred Ezyph 209 Swathwell Hill Rd Trumbull
12. Betty Westbrook 218 South Hill Rd Trumbull
13. Helen Verrilli 180 Parkwood Rd Stratford Conn
14. Marie A. Borsoody 324 Pasadena Pl Brl
15. Ann M. Curran 61 Karlov Terrace Stratford Conn
16. Mildred Summers 245 Albert Ave Stratford
17. Louise Johnson 1867 Nichols Ave Stratford
18. Jan Adams 305 Albright Ave Stratford
19. Elizabeth Carpenter 3144 Broadbridge Ave Stratford
20. Robert J. Carpenter " " " "
21. Fred Parrot Jr 30 Frances Ter Stratford
22. Joseph Kainone 120 Coral Rd Stratford
23. Mrs J. M. Mader 120 Coral Rd Stratford
24. Wm. Chilton 223 Lawlor Terr Stratford Conn
25. Anthony Verrilli 180 Parkwood Rd Stratford Conn

Dear Mr. President

We concerned Americans, in an attitude of increasing frustration, implore the United States Government to make a positive initiative toward the solution of the "Northern Ireland Situation". Pressures must be brought to bear upon the governments involved in that they have failed over these past seven years to affect the inevitable withdrawal of England from Irish affairs and Irish territory.

NAME	ADDRESS
1. Theresa Clifford	347 Saratoga Ave, Bpt CT
2. Scott Holliman	11 Wedgewood Rd Trumbull, Ct.
3. Joseph Murphy	28-37-38 St, Astoria, N.Y. 1103
4. Al Biss	144 West Rock Dr BPT, Ct.
5. John Conner	310 Catherine St BPT Conn
6. Robert J. Purvish	793 Norman St Bpt
7. Susan Rourke	347 Saratoga Av Bpt Conn
8. Irene Rourke	793 Norman St Bpt Conn
9. Helen M. ...	578 ... St Bpt Conn
10. Bridget M. Gillinon	37 Hazelwood Ave Bpt Ct
11. Bridget T. ...	816 Norman St Bpt
12. Victor Morrison	486 Fan Hill Rd Norwich, Ct.
13. Bill Morrison	486 Fan Hill Rd Norwich Conn
14. Al Beardsley	69 Alanson Rd Bpt Conn
15. Martin J. DeLooney Jr	400 Ferry Blvd Stratford, Conn.
16. Gerard Roney	386 West Rutland Rd Wallingford Conn
17. Denis ...	102 ... Rd ...
18. John ...	204 Maplewood Ave Bpt Conn
19. J. J. Hurley	162 Pope St Fairfield, Ct.
20. Kate Higgins	165 ... St Stratford
21. Marie ...	110 Carol Rd Stratford Conn
22. Michael P. Clifford Jr	832 Norman St. Bridgeport, CT
23. J. ...	14 ... St ...
24. ...	381 ... St ...
25. ...	3000 ... St ...

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. Martin Reedy	66 Hanford Ave Bpt Ct
2. James F. Connelley	425 North Ave Bridgeport
3. Dennis P. M. Trask	1045 Broadway Ave Bridgeport Conn
4. Frank J. McLee	134 Ketchikan Blvd Bridgeport
5. John J. Hannon	165 Mulne St Bridgeport
6. Richard J. Linn	909 Lindley St Bpt Conn
7. William Nolan	3 Cedarwood Ct Bpt
8. Joseph A. Pidd	26 Hanford Ave Bpt
9. Stephen J. Hensby	109 Groves Ave, Bpt
10. Deep J. J. J.	971 Groves Ave Bpt
11. Jerry Field	351 Groves Ave Bpt
12. James J. McVerry	29 Jelland Pl
13. Frank Petitta	32 Hope St Bpt Conn
14. Robert M. Ferris	2825 Fairfield Ave Bpt Conn
15. Martin O'Malley	45 Crouther Ave Bridgeport Conn
16. Helen O'Malley	45 Crouther Ave Bridgeport Conn
17. Carl O'Malley	565 Brewster St Bpt Conn
18. H. O'Malley	565 Brewster St Bpt Conn
19. Alice Johnson	37 Haddon Ave Bpt
20. Helen Badecini	164 Whittier St
21. James Badecini	164 Whittier St
22. Rita R. Carlson	122 Gilman St, Bpt, Ct.
23. John Shea	10 Beacon Ct Bpt Ct
24. Helen Blackhall	137 Willard St Fairfield Conn
25. Mae Shea	10 Beacon Ct Bpt Conn

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Shannon Bran</u>	<u>364 8 St Belm 11/1087</u>
2. <u>Maureen R McGuire</u>	<u>364 - 8th ST., Belm NY 11215</u>
3. <u>Mr J. H. Hign</u>	<u>3 Houson Ave Glenbrook Ct</u>
4. <u>Joe Horgan</u>	<u>1 Nash Ct Glenbrook Ct</u>
5. <u>W. M. Keenan</u>	<u>10 Fleet Ave Fenwick, Conn.</u>
6. <u>W. T. McKeown</u>	<u>4 Haver Ave Stamford, Conn.</u>
7. <u>William H. Smith</u>	<u>6 Haver Ave " "</u>
8. <u>Ed Sullivan</u>	<u>178 Woodland Ave Bpt. Conn 06603</u>
9. <u>John J. Sullivan</u>	<u>178 Woodland Ave Bpt. Conn. "</u>
10. <u>George H. Conway</u>	<u>309 Washington Ave. Bpt. ct. 06604</u>
11. <u>Donald G. Brown</u>	<u>683 North St. Bpt. Conn</u>
12. <u>Chris Kugel</u>	<u>275 Bradbury Rd. Bpt Conn.</u>
13. <u>Paula Flanagan</u>	<u>155 Wayne St Bridgeport Ct</u>
14. <u>J. T. Moran</u>	<u>245 Wauke Tu Bpt Conn</u>
15. <u>M. O' Connor</u>	<u>Toll House La., Bpt.</u>
16. <u>John J. Mullen</u>	<u>865 Clinton Ave Bpt Ct</u>
17. <u>Thomas McManis</u>	<u>510 Pasamotta Rd, Bpt Conn</u>
18. <u>James F. Kew</u>	<u>65 Kroll View Blvd Bpt Conn</u>
19. <u>John J. Cunningham</u>	<u>50 Dixon St. Bpt Conn.</u>
20. <u>Dr. A. Reidy</u>	<u>66 Harford Ave Bpt Conn</u>
21. <u>Michael T. Fanfan</u>	<u>78 Harford Ave Bpt. Ct.</u>
22. <u>Edward J. Maguire</u>	<u>143 Lebanon St Bpt.</u>
23. <u>J. J. O'Keefe</u>	<u>298 N. Main St Southport Ct</u>
24. <u>J. J. Courtney</u>	<u>391 Old Spring Rd. Stratford Ct</u>
25. <u>William J. Conwell</u>	<u>204 Maplewood Ave Bpt Conn</u>

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. James F. Dwyer	78 Sims St Bpt Conn
2. James M. Moran	78 Sims St Bpt Conn
3. Michael Stack	64 Sims St Bpt Conn
4. Albie Stack	64 Sims Street Bpt Conn
5. James R. Bellis	370 Palmetto Rd Bpt Ct
6. Margaret Owen	370 Palmetto Rd Bpt Ct
7. Gary Russell	67 Cleveland Ave
8. John J. Ryan	2141 Park Ave
9. Harold E. Bouchee	3665 Park Ave
10. Chris M. Morris	994 Howard Ave Bpt Conn
11. Mary M. Morris	103 South Bt Fairfield Conn
12. Geraldine A. Carofano	68 Green Hill St New Haven
13. Robert Chaberski	206 Ridgeway Ave Bpt Ct
14. William Walker	695 Fairfield Ave Bpt Conn
15. Samuel B. Palmer	69 Blackman Pl Bpt Ct
16. Joseph A. Puddle Sr	26 Hartford Ave Bpt Ct
17. Mildred Puddle	26 Hartford Ave Bpt Ct
18. Chas. Daley	391 Travistock Frs Bpt Conn
19. Mary D'Brien	96 Sims Street Bpt Conn
20. William F. H. Hawn	162 Cleveland Ave Bpt Conn
21. Daniel Lanier	122 Indian Hill Rd Bpt
22. Dan R. Lewis	305 Hymne Place Bpt
23. Daniel B. Leaky	420 Guilford Ave Bpt Conn 06601
24. Raymond J. ...	3700 ... Bpt Conn 06606
25. Joyce M. Stanovich	241 ... Bpt Conn 06601

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. Philip Lynch	76 Mariane St
2. Stephen Reed	299 Elmwood St Bpt
3. W.J. McKee	3 Calderwood Ct Bpt
4. Gene Markin	220 Oak Ridge Rd Strat
5. James McKee	102 Hill Rd Strat Conn
6. Francis M'Evoy	693 Myrtle Ave Bpt Conn 06604
7. Mary M'Evoy	693 Myrtle Ave Bpt Conn 06604
8. Mary Cecilia Kathleen Reekie	8 Elmwood Lane Torr Ct 066
9. Linda Hill	20 Pleasant Dr. Meriden Ct
10. Norman C. Roscombe	363 Walter Rd. Westport Ct
11. Helen Lynch	32-6-8-48 STASTORIA NY 14008
12. Catharine Vespet	4245 34th Ave Bst NY 11051
13. William F. Farrell	51 Birchwood Rd. Meriden Conn.
14. John O'Rourke	109 Cullough St Torr Ct
15. John F. McLaughlin	15 Gibson Ave, Trumbull Conn.
16. Rose J. Donnelly	540 W. Johnson Lane, Stratford Conn.
17. Carol Brennan	171 Hawthorne - Av. Stratford, Ct.
18. A. L. D. D. D.	40 Norwich St. Torr Ct
19. Thomas C. W. Laughlin	521 Bruce Ave Stratford Conn. 06497
20. Nicholas La Pietra	54 Canterbury Lane Trumbull, Conn
21. Thelma M. Skilton	Success Park Bpt Conn
22. Edward Keegan	374 Tappan Ave Bpt Conn
23. James P. P. P.	28 Knox St. Shelton, Conn.
24. Paul J. Fenahan	845 STFD. RD. Stratford Conn
25. Anne Marie M'Evoy	693 Myrtle Ave. Bridgeport Conn

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. Joseph P. Conroy	553 West Jackson Ave Bpt
2. Marie Mealy	553 W. Jackson Ave Bpt
3. Julia K. Conroy	553 W. Jackson Ave Bpt
4. Katie J. Kilbano	81 Cumberland Dr Bpt
5. Kay Kilm	72 Alaska Ave
6. Alice Chastain	113 Burr St Bpt Ct
7. Cde Matthews	254 Sutter Rd. Mich Ct
8. Sarah M. Mearns	51 Andover Rd. 211 Ct
9. Cecelia K. McFarlan	120 Wardside Ave. Bpt
10. Arthur J. Walsh	23 Beverly Road Tremont
11. Teresa M. Burns	442 Huntington Rd. Bridgport
12. Mary H. Kane	2370 North Ave Bridgport Conn
13. Margaret O. Kane	2370 North Ave " "
14. Catherine M. Conley	81 Colby St " "
15. M. K. Lyman	285 Lincoln Ave Bpt
16. Ann M. Mearns	106 Woodfield Ave. Bpt
17. Alma E. Mearns	106 Woodfield Ave Bpt
18. Catherine V. Mearns	55 Jackson Pl. Bpt Ct
19. Julia J. Kennedy	29 Lyndbrook Rd. Fair
20. Elizabeth J. Kennedy	29 Lyndbrook Rd. Fair
21. James J. Stone	115 Eaton St Bpt
22. Patrick Ebert	2847 Centre Ave - Bronx N.Y.
23. Marion J. Schlegel	720 Juliette Ave N.Y. N.Y.
24. John W. Tedula	654 The Redfield Ave Bpt Ct

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NAME

ADDRESS

1. Thomas J. Dorney 64 Banker Ave BPT Conn
2. Dr Michael Gorman 101 Boston Ave BPT 06616
3. Anne Gorman 524 Roosevelt Drive Trumbull
4. James Keene 246 Monroe Lake Monroe Conn
5. Patrick Flaherty 36 Herkimer St Bridgeport
6. Bill Dalton 2999 Broadbridge Ave St
7. Myler Nash 816 Norman St BPT. Conn.
8. Eileen Nash 816 Norman St
9. Mary L. Ford 822 Norman St BPT
10. Edward H. Bean 166 West Spring St, P-4, West Haven, Ct.
11. Malvin R. Warner 91 Albert Ave Stratford Ct.
12. Louis Davis 406 Trumbull Ave BPT Ct
13. G. Valachi 934 Binomin - Han St. BPT. Ct.
14. Richard Marsh 336 Swanson Ave Stratford
15. Herman N. Chapman 81 Wood St. Waterbury Conn
16. Ralph Poer 31 FAIR BANK ST
17. Jack L. Lewis 300 Park St
18. Ralph J. Lawrence 524 Birch St BPT Conn.
19. Mrs. D. Lawrence 163 Duckhole Dr. Shelton
20. Howard Haskel 103 Ridgewood Ave Trumbull
21. John Martin 35 Woodlawn Ave
22. Robert Hickey 44 CORAL DR FAIRFIELD
23. Laura B. Ring 38 Banker Ave BPT
24. Nancy T. Hales Jr. 37 Shelton Dr. Shelton Conn.
25. Michael P. Goldford 822 Norman St. BPT. Conn.

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. Robert T. Noonan	300 N. Bishop Ave. Bldg. Ct.
2. William Noonan	310 N. Bishop Ave. Bldg. Ct.
3. G. MacLain	300 No. Bishop Ave. Bldg. Ct.
4. J. Reid	695 Concord Rd. Shelton Ct.
5. Maudy Reid	695 Concord Rd. Shelton Ct.
6. Nancy Bonaccorso	5 Stenial Dr. Shelton Ct.
7. Sister Gimpel	12 Stenial Dr. Shelton Ct.
8. Barbara Fish	20 River Rd. Shelton Conn.
9. Elsie Lally	347 Weber St. Shelton Conn.
10. Russell Bonaccorso	1 Stony Hill St. Shelton Ct.
11. Betty Walsh	227 Reid St. Shelton Ct.
12. Paul Reid	119 Wilton Rd. Shelton Ct.
13. Dolores Donohue	34 Nutmeg Lane, Shelton Ct.
14. Bonnie Whancy	61 Garrison Place Shelton Ct.
15. John C. Calligan	314 Guilford Place Bridgeport Ct.
16. Terence Roman	300 No. Bishop Ave. Bldg. Ct.
17. Walter J. Allen	255 Charles St. Bldg.
18. John M. Knelek Jr.	76 Dante St. Bldg.
19. Bill McFadden	24 Stetson Hill Shelton Conn.
20. Robert T. Sherwin	675 Cleveland Ave. Trt. Conn.
21. David W. Russell Jr.	100 W. Hill Rd. Fairfield Ct.
22. Ralph S. Molinaro	24 Lindberg Dr. Trumbull
23. Lory G. Neelan	55 Lorette Pl. Bridgeport
24. John H. Bruno	5115 Madison Ave. Trumbull
25. Frank McKeon	08 Lavery St. Bridgeport

Apartment 906
1600 Sixteenth St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
September 8, 1976

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Ford:

My petition is a simple one: with an appeal to decency and what is right I seek an apology for what happened to me as I worked on what I presumed to be Army projects in 1965 and 1966; the candor for which you are known would entail an official description of what the public still remains ignorant.

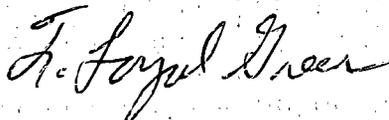
Even though executive and congressional committees investigating the intelligence community have refrained from providing relevant information (assuming they had it), you can hardly believe the ordinary citizen such as the writer believes that such cover up is a true matter of national security rather than a dissembling of bureaucratic snafus and downright corruption. Let us face it, President Ford, recent history provides too great a lesson in the use of deceit and its threat to the democracy we love. As citizens, I am afraid, we have learned not to assume that those in power always have the public interest in mind or make the best decisions without public reaction.

For ten years I have tried to ferret out what happened to me in order to reestablish my reputation. But my professional career has been largely smashed in spite of an earlier record of performance in the public interest. Of course, the bureaucratic culprit can say my response to injustice has been excessive; so was Mr. Olson's to the CIA drug. The bureaucracy has told me it was American University's problem; that institution led me to believe it was the government's. Perhaps President Joseph Sisco needs to be told; I would appreciate being keyed for a copy of such a letter.

I shall not belabor you here with details of my experiences. Agency files are probably full. Nevertheless, the two enclosures give a reasonable depiction. "No Need to Know," a précis, was written in 1972 with our national tragedy yet to follow. The "letter to the Editor" was submitted to a professional journal in June of this year after some preliminary correspondence with the editor. Both what I allude to and explicitly state there can be documented. I have received no rejection of my submission; the passage of time suggests a careful review of my points. But there may be no acceptance for publication. I am afraid that a greater danger to our democracy is the fear and apathy of our people rather than many of the perfidious deeds of those in power. If my letter is accepted, though, would it not be better for our government to have earlier come clean?

President Ford, we have two candidates for president this year who, I think it is fair to say, hold decency, candor, and compassion as important for government. But you are the one with power today to implement these principles. I shall be interested in your response. You should know that a couple of sentences of drivel from the bureaucracy will add only insult to injury.

Respectfully yours,



F. Loyal Greer

Enclosures: "No Need to Know" Dec. 1972
"Letter to the Editor" June 1976

✓ cc: Governor James Earl Carter, Jr.

F. Loyal Greer
December 11, 1972

NO NEED TO KNOW

Today's clarion call for the engagement of the social scientist in the arena of societal relevance makes his celibacy of self interest in the ivory towers almost a matter of immorality. Administrators, legislators, people of the media, and distinguished members of the professions view with alarm the increasingly vexatious national and international problems in social relationships; they argue for a more concerted effort on the part of the one with special expertise. Motivated variously by concern for the public welfare, straitened employment opportunities within academe, and the chance to test, refine, and develop theories in the crucible of practical affairs, the social scientist is now more likely to foresake the other worldliness and venture outside the ivy covered walls. Many areas of society can benefit from the efforts of this scientist through his familiarity with principles of individual behavior and human associations and from his training in disciplined thinking. Nevertheless, the social scientist encounters personal difficulties in the world outside for which he is often ill prepared.

Society's interests lie not only in the utilization but also in the safeguarding of those resources that can contribute to solutions for its pressing social problems. Moreover, advantages redound to both society and the social sciences in realizing reciprocal responsibilities toward each other. Financially supported directly or indirectly by the citizenry, the social science professions should feel obligated to assist in coping with human problems; successful efforts can bring forth rewards to all science. Then, society, even sheerly for its self-consideration, should offer buffers against the effects of bureaucratic errors and exploitations of the conscientious social scientist about the business of manifestly given national goals. Harsh governmental action without the possibility of meaningful appeal can cover motivations of a base nature or the political machinations of faceless authorities.

Accustomed to the professed ambience of scholarly rectitude in the educational setting, the social scientist can find himself at odds and injured by a governmental value system of pragmatics, tendentiousness, and sham. To turn for help to the professions or the university is futile, for the impotence of their clouts is well known even in those rare cases where there is a willingness to pick up the cudgels. Indeed, when sharing culpabilities with the government, the social scientist and university in their rascalities often display more crudeness than their mentor's. In the interest of everybody, some mechanism should be established to guard against the misuse and wasting of society's social science resources.

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Verification is needed for the points enunciated on the pitfalls and reciprocal responsibilities for society and the social sciences. One approach is to define clearly the variables and reliably perform key measurements on an adequate sample of cases; then, with the use of statistical techniques various degrees of confidence can be expressed in the findings. A different route is selected here. The largest single social science project ever sponsored by the government at that time provided me with sufficient intensive and extensive personal experiences to justify for me the views propounded.

Responsible for conceiving a methodology that served as the mainstay for a fledgling applied social science research adjunct of a university, I returned seven years later to revamp the design in light of changing requirements and to head an interdisciplinary group of social scientists charged with a variety of applied projects for a single sponsor. The director of the adjunct organization favored me for my performance. Within approximately a year there were two volunteered adjustments to my salary and the promise of an imminent third one. Over time the director assigned increasing numbers of social scientists to my applied research division. Upon management's requests I devised plans for a system of employee evaluations and for a restructuring of a large segment of the organization to support our single sponsor with a more flexible and efficient operation. A management consultant firm adopted my concept in its recommendation to the organization's director. The director formally told me the new structure would be my responsibility.

Shortly after I rejoined the university and its adjunct, a large, ballyhooed basic social science study came to the organization through our overall sponsor but under a separate contract. Money became no problem there with recruitment of new personnel and conferences with outside senior social scientists. Personnel in other segments of the organization found themselves second class citizens as those in cogitation on the basic research project nevertheless commenced traipsing around Latin America in preparation for the systematic collection of data.

Traveling overseas on a preliminary effort for the basic research study, one social scientist strangely fumbled the name of the project's sponsor. The ensuing international scandal befuddled us in the organization who understood the project to be as clean as a hound's tooth; even when we were cautioned to withhold comment on the project to outsiders, two of the director's lieutenants reiterated to me personally the purity of the situation. For weeks the press vigorously attempted to ferret out a more interesting tale. Two congressional hearings, one on each side of Capitol Hill, glossed over the affair as if to deal with issues at more important levels. On the other hand, a spate of journal articles and one book almost uniformly excoriated the project's publicly known nature. As recently as in the October, 1972, issue of the American Sociological Review,

MIT Press still touted as its feature item this 1967 book on the rise and fall of the social science project. Contrary, then, to the opinion of Science's reporter, who at the time of the rumpus interviewed the organization's director, interest in and repercussions of the project have proved to be of more than ephemeral duration.

Upon the directive of a member of the then president's cabinet the basic social science research project had received summary cancellation. Nary a peep of protest or illumination came from the university. Personnel on the now defunct project milled about for months in disarray. This sudden and unexpected outcome struck the rest of us in a manner hardly less severe.

In spite of mystification and dejection for my approximately twenty-five people, they moved ahead on their more than ten applied projects. Besides the ticklish management challenge during this time, I succeeded with some assistance in completing the first draft of a total revision and marked extension of the methodology mentioned earlier; also, during this period management's confidence in my leadership was not abused when several crash projects of considerable importance to the sponsor were assigned by the director to me and then completed on timely and acceptable bases. The sense of urgency with which we went about these various projects can be seen from their goals: one aimed to mitigate the greatest tragedy of the past decade and another one sought to preclude any such calamity in the foreseeable future.

Two months after the deathblow to the basic social science project and with the public's attention diffused, our sponsor directed that preparations be made within the organization for a major reduction in force; those on the cancelled project, however, were to remain untouched. I remonstrated to the director on the bases of equity for my people and the importance of their activities to national interests. A specially called weekend session to plan for lay offs in my division found me by my choice a nonparticipant. The consequences of my position eventually scotched the proposal to discharge anyone. The sponsor then discovered the possibility of dipping into his contingency funds to cover the people on the cancelled project.

In a few more months, though, my turn came. Without warning the director of the university's adjunct told me he had measured my managerial skills and found them deficient. There promptly followed broken promises and my demotion. Several weeks later the one overseas project for which I remained responsible came under rancorous attack here, in the foreign country, and in adjacent nations. Contrasting with the earlier pliant reaction of the U. S. government, the university, and the organization to criticism of the then shortly cancelled basic research project, I promptly contacted the press and defended my project, which directly measured the effective use of the taxpayer's dollar. Immediately after my righteous protest there came the invitation for me to leave the university posthaste.

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The man who inherited my role and urged my swift departure deserves a few words. Under that cancelled basic social science project's former head, he was the most senior figure. A forceful personality, this scientist had connections with key people in the social science field. Upon assuming managerial responsibility over me, this man had promptly informed me that money would be siphoned from one of my projects for use in his personal research. Provocative, too, were several points he later authored in publications: he took pains to aver belief in the explicitly designated sponsor of the basic social science project; the humbleness of one's origin serves as sufficient exculpation for whom he works; and when social science theory is deemed furthered, the hoodwinking of those who pay the bills is legitimate. For whatever reasons the director of the organization had obviously desired or been badgered into currying favor with this social scientist.

In the street, the very felt impotence of my position has fueled for many years my efforts at seeking some sort of understanding and possible redress. Something was wrong; its nature eluded me. Various facets of my story have been written or told to scores of people. Relevant congressional committee members, many other congressmen, members of the press, officers of the professional associations, and senior social scientists received my petitions and inquiries. Within the executive branch of the government communications have been addressed to the president, the former Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and several relevant departments. In the university I dealt with the then president and members of the board of trustees, which included educators, lawyers, legislators, and men of the cloth.

Regardless of the apparent outrageousness of a reconstructed episode, the context of a disgruntled former employee pleading for attention militates against acceptance of his evidence; after all, people tend to overrate their capabilities and contributions, and power itself accrues to authorities any benefit of doubt. Replies to my communications seldom reflected more than bare acknowledgments; in many instances there was no response. Some aides on Capitol Hill counseled seeking revenge on the immediate culprits or viewing the experience in the same class with accidents or illnesses. Retrospectively I wonder what people, many holding high status in our society and government, really knew or, indeed, believed I withheld. The record does show, though, how little they cared; there should be no surprise, for today's callosity to injustice turns minding one's business and refraining from involvement whether in physical, intellectual, or moral senses into hallmarks for many sophisticates and successful people.

Separation from the organization and the futility of inquiries depleted my strength and greatly diminished my self-esteem. How many jobs have since failed to come my way and how many ran away from my grasp as a consequence of my experiences with the university and my resulting protest? Very early I decided not to flay away at my nemeses with the university's adjunct. Given the pressures of life most in-

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dividuals at some point succumb to the weaknesses of the human soul. My target was not so much the system as the people whose responsibility included the system's equitable and effective operation for all; these people at high levels and in this circumstance with little personally to be jeopardized still shirked their duties. The crux of the matter, I felt, remained yet to be revealed. For months and years I have lain, then, in watchful waiting.

Now the facts are in. Because of the ill conceived and ill-fated Project Camelot I unknowingly took a bum rap for The American University and the CIA. Even though without any responsibility for that putative basic research project, I was in 1965 and 1966 demoted and pushed from the organization. The invitation to leave came the very morning a congressional aide was due to discuss with me the applied effort I saved from cancellation through contacting The New York Times.

There is no letter to these effects signed by a director of the Central Intelligence Agency. I do have, though, among many other items of evidence a number of documents that bear directly on this situation. There is the bill for the ten dollar telephone call to The New York Times from Washington. A yellowed clipping attests to the publication by that newspaper of the denials of infringement on the sovereign rights of another country. Senator Fred Harris' sequential speech proclaiming the approval for Project Simpatico by all relevant elements of the governments of the United States and Colombia can be read in the Congressional Record. After navigating through troubled waters, Project Simpatico did steam to a constructive completion.

Moving to Project Camelot, we find in the February 1972 issue of the American Psychologist an admission by the former director of the adjunct or the parent organization for Camelot: the basic research study included the involvements of both the Army and "other pieces of the United States Government."

A February 1972 issue of Science contains the speech former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey gave or tried to deliver before the preceding December's annual meeting for the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). In surely tens of thousands of copies of the magazine the declaration unequivocally appears that Project Camelot was sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency with the purpose of studying "the possibilities of revolution and techniques of counterrevolution" in Latin America. Then, in responding to my direct inquiry for further confirmation in March, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey in a letter to me repeated acknowledgment of Project Camelot's covert sponsorship by U.S. Intelligence; he could affirm this fact, Humphrey wrote, for "it is now publicly accepted knowledge."

FLG -12/11/72

No where else have I seen such an admission published of Project Camelot's covert intelligence sponsorship. As a matter of fact the author of the lead article in the November, 1972, American Psychologist found whenever he wrote the paper the absence of any evidence that Project Camelot was designed for purposes of intelligence and intervention. Humphrey's disclosure to the AAAAS, though, is now further backed in a signed statement to me of public affirmation on official senatorial stationery; this man held the second highest public office in the land at the time of the Camelot fiasco. These were deliberate revelations; there can be no doubt about it.

The bum rap I took at The American University's (AU) Special Operations Research Office (SORO) came in spite of my exemplary performance there. One could hardly expect former SORO authorities, AU officials, or the CIA to collaborate this viewpoint. But I did succeed months later in getting a somewhat reluctant Army to express appreciation for my services at SORO in a letter signed by the then Chief of Staff of the Army, General Harold K. Johnson. My demotion for presumptive cause and invitation to depart from AU still stand; the resulting experiences can never be erased. And only in the late winter of 1972 is there essentially irrefragable evidence for my defense.

Although firsthand experience provides poignancy, my story pales in significance compared with the broad tragedy caused by Camelot to the people and the professions of the social sciences. Project Camelot personnel suffered damaged careers. Eventually the parent organization or adjunct, SORO, disappeared. Having no association with SORO, Camelot, or the military, some social science researchers overseas came under suspicion and indeed even expulsion from Latin American countries. Frivolity, sinister goals, duplicity, managerial incompetence, and the Papa knows best reaction on the part of much of the scientific community were images resulting from the Camelot debacle that soured segments of the public with the social sciences; the record reveals that following the fracas Congress severely tightened the purse strings on support for the social sciences.

Also considerably riled over Camelot must have been former President Lyndon B. Johnson, never noted for partiality toward the intellectual or the scientist. Consonant with a facade of coverup for the covert intelligence sponsorship of Camelot, Johnson promptly issued an executive order putting tight reins on overseas social science efforts supported by the government. The executive miff at the time with bungling social scientists could easily have spilled over to science in general as an easy target for economies; such a legacy of antipathy toward allocating funds for science would scarcely have been an anathema to the following administration of President Richard M. Nixon.

Even now with the facts published, the government evinces no evidence of guilt or remedial action toward the social science field for the irresponsibility of U.S. officials in the sorry affair of Camelot. Any true enemy of our country must surely chortle over this first class job of self-sabotage.

For some the obfuscation over Camelot will be just another example of outright deceit on the part of self-avowed champions of the right among the establishment; then, whether from the perspective of the left, right, or just the affair for others can be washed away in significance through self-deception or sincere doubts; and still a third group will find in the realities of today's immoralities a Puritan ethic of sensitivity somewhat archaic. Regardless of whether some absolute standard can show societal morality to have worsened, the possibilities through advances in technology do permit the frustrated and warped minds of purportedly wronged individuals to better seek their own sense of justice. The social scientist, of course, can simply withdraw to those cloistered towers.

Man's violence toward fellow man points to a diminishment of conventional warfare between nations but to an escalation of guerrilla activities and terrorism. On the latter score the turbulence of recent years shows little abatement with continuing assassinations, bombings, hijackings of various sorts, kidnappings, and riots where many of these acts of terror result from morally prompted perpetrators who often are ready to sacrifice their lives cheaply. The establishment everywhere initially reacts with indignation grounded more in the type of power it wields than in the true equity of the causes. What is going to happen when an angry or mad physical scientist threatens the world with atomic devices secreted in a handful of large cities or in the capitals of several world powers? Perhaps a conventional war will be stopped in its tracks.

The social scientist rather than the mailed fist has potentially more to offer in combatting terrorism. Despite the various contributions possible from the social scientist, he warrants no preferential treatment; he is already a member of a privileged lot in society. With due respect to individual prerogatives the handling of the social scientist should serve the best interests of the society of which he is a member. And when the government in its wisdom cavalierly wastes national assets, whether in social science resources or otherwise, the people ought to know the circumstances in order to formulate in a democracy their own opinions. Actions by the people based on their judgments can cause governmental levers to be moved in the direction of fulfilling the needs for all of us.

June 22, 1976

Dear Sir:

In a recent article Portes (TAS, August, 1975) provides a thoughtful and useful analysis of the current nature and problems for U.S. based support of social science research in Latin America. Projects Camelot and Simpatico of the mid-sixties are used symbolically and literally as representing the nadir or culmination of a deteriorating relationship between the two continents in cooperative social research in Latin America; the challenges to study of mutual interest which clearly emerged then remain today to require a sensitive approach on the part of the U.S. scholar who wants neither to overwhelm nor to direct.

As a former member of the organization responsible for Projects Camelot and Simpatico I am privy to facts that add to the key points offered by Portes and help to clarify the distinction between the two projects. The revelations suggest dangers to the profession (and loss to the public) of governmental reticence and exploitation with its impact on the academic-university-government nexus.

Portes pictures similarly the basic facts of Projects Camelot and Simpatico; evidently, the reviewers of his article failed, too, to disagree. Indeed, there were similarities for the two projects: each was found in the

Special Operations Research Office (SORO) of Washington's American University; the Army Research Office (ARO) was believed by SORO personnel and proclaimed to the public as ultimate sponsor and originator of funding; each project was to use social science knowledge in the support of the U.S. Army and national objectives; both studies first reached public attention through foreign newspaper accounts in Chile, for Camelot, and in Colombia, for Simpatico, as the consequences of protestations from elements of academe in these countries; and questions and criticisms of the projects raised abroad and here met no immediate or effective response on the part of our government, the University, and SORO officials. (The University president told me in the winter of 1966 that had he not been in Europe during the summer of 1965, when Camelot came a cropper, he would have defended it. Ironically, the day following this conversation Simpatico was attacked; the then president made no public declaration.)

But in many ways the history of Camelot differs from Simpatico. Project Camelot was scheduled to be an on-going, multi-million dollar basic social science research effort into the processes of social change; such development of theory, it was averred, could be used eventually to help maintain democratically constituted governments. Camelot formed a major structure in the SORO organization with many well known sociologists serving as consultants.

With the decision to seek new empirical data as the basis for the architectonics of theory, efforts to gain access to Latin American countries were initially rebuffed when the head of SORO in the company of an ARO civilian employee were refused admission to a number of countries by U.S. ambassadors. In what appears to have been an end run, a SORO consultant from the University of Pittsburgh traveled to Chile on other matters but discussed Project Camelot with social scientists at a university. Present was a Norwegian sociologist who had earlier received an invitation to be a Camelot consultant; sponsorship of the project was identified as the U.S. Army. For whatever reason the Pittsburgh consultant was reported to have cloaked the project under the sponsorship of an academically more prestigious governmental agency.

The duplicity over sponsorship for Camelot was bruited about by the Chilean press; the wrath of the U.S. ambassador to Chile was engaged and he remonstrated to Washington with what seemed more than normal vigor. At SORO we were told to refuse comment to the press: the storm would pass, no jobs were in jeopardy. (A couple of months later I successfully resisted an effort to discharge many of my colleagues - Camelot personnel were to be untouched, and they remained so.) The storm did subside but more as a consequence of the then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's summary cancellation of the project the very day that one U.S. congressional

hearing on the subject got underway. Two congressional hearings, one by Representative Dante Fascell in the House and the other by Senator Fred Harris in the Senate, seemingly to rescue the social sciences, served, nevertheless, to cover up more startling facts about Project Camelot - as time revealed.

Following the ripples of Camelot over the years for personal reasons, I discovered in my perusal of the professional literature this statement by the former vice-president of the United States at the time of Camelot: "... One example among many was project 'Camelot' in Latin America. Ostensibly a social science project, the real purpose of the program, to study the possibilities of revolution and the techniques of counterrevolution under CIA sponsorship, was ultimately disclosed. ..." (Hubert H. Humphrey, Science, February 18, 1972:718) To my request for confirmation the then senator wrote that he could affirm that Camelot was sponsored by Defense Intelligence - there being "a fine line between this and the CIA" (Hubert H. Humphrey, personal communication, March 23, 1972).

As the name suggests the concept of "Camelot" was probably spawned during the halycon days of the Kennedy era. Ultimate funding likely came from the CIA with more immediate implementation through McNamara's Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). Evidence of which I am aware suggests Camelot really died as a result of a squabble between CIA and DIA -

the press believed a fight over funds between Defense and State - over jurisdictional rights (only CIA was supposed to do overseas espionage!). For instance, the State Department publicly decried its ignorance about Project Camelot. President Lyndon Johnson instituted a tight system of control by State over government sponsored social science research overseas. But on August 17, 1965, in a press release (based on a statement that day to the U.S. House of Representatives) Representative Paul Findley excoriated the State Department for its claim of nescience; dates were offered on which State had participated in more than a score of meetings on Project Camelot. In pungent terms the congressman raised serious questions about what was really going on. Unfortunately, I still do not feel we have the information the profession deserves and the public needs in spite of Senator Frank Church's Select Committee reports on the intelligence community.

Although the historical pattern for Simpatico differed markedly from Camelot, the suspicious ones may become more so. Even so, to my direct question Senator Hubert Humphrey expressed belief that the two projects were of different genre.

Within SORO I had responsibility for 20 social scientists whose research efforts were more applied than theoretical. Only two, a cultural anthropologist and a clinical psychologist, comprised the Simpatico team. Simpatico was aimed at determining whether the billions spent in the Army's nation-

building activities such as the construction of roads, sanitation systems, building schools, and clearing land lead to indigenous people's closer identification with their democratically constituted governments (control villages were to be used).

Many months were spent finding a sympathetic U.S. ambassador in a Latin American country which expressed interest in the research of Simpatico. (Interestingly enough, this essential preliminary commenced prior to the Camelot rumpus in June of 1965.) The Colombian government expressed interest in the research; with others I met with their military attache here in Washington; and the Colombian government designated representatives from three of its ministries (including a social scientist) to oversee the Simpatico research. That government through its intergovernmental committee could approve or disapprove any aspect of the research, contribute to it, and eventually decide about the publication of the findings.

As data collection for Project Simpatico got underway university students employed as interviewers charged exploitation of one sort or the other by the North Americans. Supported by a Colombian congressman, the students who protested became newspaper copy and the dispatches began to flow back to the New York Times. A couple of Washington reporters, scenting another Camelot, though the media had

earlier been briefed on the project, raised the cry of a probable invasion of Colombian rights. Obliginglly the State Department ominously for at least a week volunteered nothing or explicitly replied "No comment" to queries. The University and SORO officials remained silent.

Continued dispatches from Colombia were tocsins for me of an imminent summary cancellation of the project by McNamara. A letter by me to the New York Times was not published for lack of space. One Friday at my own expense and joined by one of my researchers I called the New York Times; shunted from one person to another I finally talked with a man on the copy desk and he was told the story of Simpatico and its approval by all concerned. I immediately told my superiors at SORO of my call to the Times.

The next day, Saturday, the State Department decided to announce the project had been cleared. That same day a SORO official put out an exculpatory press release on Simpatico. On Sunday (February 6, 1966) the Washington Star repeated a bit out of context the official's words: the Colombian study 'is only research, not espionage.' On Sunday, too, the New York Times published my position on the project's approvals at the end of its Colombian dispatch which also contained the disclaimers by my other Simpatico researcher in Bogata. Early Monday morning the administrative assistant to Senator Fred Harris called; he wanted to talk with us that very morning

regarding my telephone call to the New York Times. Senator Harris was chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Research.

Taking to the Senate floor at noon on Monday, Senator Harris told his colleagues that Project Simpatico had been approved by all responsible quarters in the United States and in Colombia. Also, within Colombia at the end of a congressional inquiry there the government continued to support the project. From my researchers and a State Department official I later learned the project went on to successful completion. (I was not in SORO to see the outcome, for the morning Harris' staff member visited SORO for discussion I was precluded from participation by my supervisor who belligerently entered my office, slammed the door, harassed me, and invited me to resign and leave SORO forthwith. My unreturned call to the University's president left little room for interpretation.) Coincidentally, it can be noted that Colombia is today one of the only two major Latin American countries that continues as a constitutional democracy - Venezuela is the other one. Most Latin American countries now have a military dictatorship of the right or left.

The additional information presented here on Projects Camelot and Simpatico should reduce the ink blot stimulus of past knowledge which more easily permitted the interplay of persuasion with judgments on propriety. The earlier critics of

Project Camelot may now have more ammunition than can be constructively handled. On the other hand, Camelot's champions or apologists, for there were many among the profession and the public, should be given pause by the covert sponsorship and purpose of the project while its purity was almost shrilly proclaimed to those of us in SORO. Both the apologists and critics, though, should carefully distinguish between the legitimacy and value of the means of achievement from the ends sought themselves. And then, goodness or badness can vary from the perspectives of the profession, the bureaucracy, and the public interests. Or the short term or long term impacts. Simple and sovereign rules are elusive.

A study of the Camelot affair suggests rip-offs on each other by the governmental bureaucrats and some sociologists. The bureaucracy bears the culpability for duping the sociologist and for the sequential pratfalls in the cover-up. Some sociologists catered to their own interests while seemingly pandering to the desires of authority and power; they excused themselves with the belief that the state of the art actually made futile the achievement of the sponsor's goals. Regardless of who gained, it is more certain the public interest suffered.

Projects Camelot and Simpatico show the profession the need for continued vigilance against the same threat of governmental dissembling that brought us Watergate and other illegalities pursued in the name of the greater good.

4325 Forest Avenue SE
Mercer Island, Washington, 98040
July 21, 1975

Mr. Gerald Ford
President of The United States

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this letter is to submit an alternate approach to both your energy plan and that proposed by Congress. I feel that neither of those approaches offer any real hope of arriving at anywhere near an optimum answer to the energy problem. The rationale for this conclusion is developed in the following pages, and summarized below.

The world supply of petroleum and natural gas will be depleted by the turn of the century to a level such that world production will decrease. The United States supply is already at approximately that point, and has decreased slightly the last four years. The rate of decrease will depend on how much effort is expended in removing the remaining oil and natural gas; however, if the rate of decrease is initially limited, it eventually will drop very rapidly. The United States consumes approximately a third of the oil and natural gas produced in the world, which provides us with approximately 75% of our present energy requirements. Even with the conservation efforts presently underway, the United States energy consumption tends to increase every year. The effect of a decreasing energy supply, and especially a rapidly decreasing supply, could only cause chaos to our economy. Therefore, we must develop and convert to a new energy source(s) by the turn of the century.

Promising approaches to a long range energy supply include techniques which require a level of effort on the order of, or greater than, the Appollo program. Nuclear fusion and solar energy on a large scale fall into this category, and there may well be others. Energy sources of these types cannot be developed by private industry from the incentive of higher oil, natural gas, and fuel prices in general. Equally important, they may well take 20 to 30 years to develop and implement. Therefore we can't afford to take the wait and see attitude that we appear to be following now - to continue to do so will limit development of a new energy source to that which can be developed by private industry. Coal would fall into that category, and may be utilized as at least an interim energy source. But it would not appear to be wise to arrive at a coal based energy source by default because the government hasn't taken the action necessary to even examine the many other possibilities.

You have repeatedly asked the American people to take the individual action necessary to keep us a great nation. Unfortunately, the American people cannot develop solar energy, for example, on a large scale. If that is the answer, or if the

answer would require billions of dollars and a national effort, only you, as our leader, can initiate the necessary action.

Very truly yours,

Donald J. Fries

Donald J. Fries

I. DEVELOPING AN ENERGY PROGRAM

In order to develop an energy program which will provide a reasonably optimum solution, the following must occur:

- A. Definition of the problem
- B. Formulation of possible solutions
- C. Selection of the most feasible solution(s)
- D. Implementation of the solution(s) selected

Several energy plans have been put forward, and all appear to be attempting to accomplish (D), above, prior to satisfying (A). The present approaches appear to be almost totally concerned with the balance of payments problem. Dollar flow to the oil producers is a serious problem, and leads to the conclusion that we must be self sufficient in 5 to 10 years so that we don't go broke in the meantime. But like all solutions that are not based on a definition of the total problem, difficulties are likely to result after the solution is applied.

The plans proposed by both political parties appear to rely heavily on oil exploration and are very vague on other energy sources. It appears that we need to increase oil exploration due to the fact that the production of most of our old oil fields is decreasing and oil consumption is increasing. But are we going to base our self sufficiency on oil, or if not on oil, what on? This question leads back to item (A), a definition of the problem. As a definition of the problem, the following are some of the questions that must be answered:

- a. What are U. S. and the world oil reserves?
- b. What are U. S. and the world reserves of other fossil fuels?
- c. What other sources of energy are available?
- d. What resources and time are required to develop (b) and/or (c)?

II. KNOWLEDGE OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS RESERVES

Knowledge of the amount of our oil and natural gas reserves is critical because it defines more than any other single factor whether or not we really have a serious problem. According to reference (1), 75% of the United States present energy is derived from oil and natural gas. If there's plenty of oil reserves we can pretty much let the large oil companies increase exploration and develop the new oil sources required. This is the kind of situation where the free enterprise system will solve the shortage problem very efficiently - your energy plan would work effectively. The increased oil prices would stimulate exploration and the free enterprise system would produce the required oil. If, however, our oil

reserves are limited, some other source(s) of energy must be found. The pace at which we proceed to develop the new energy source should be dictated by the amount of our oil reserves remaining.

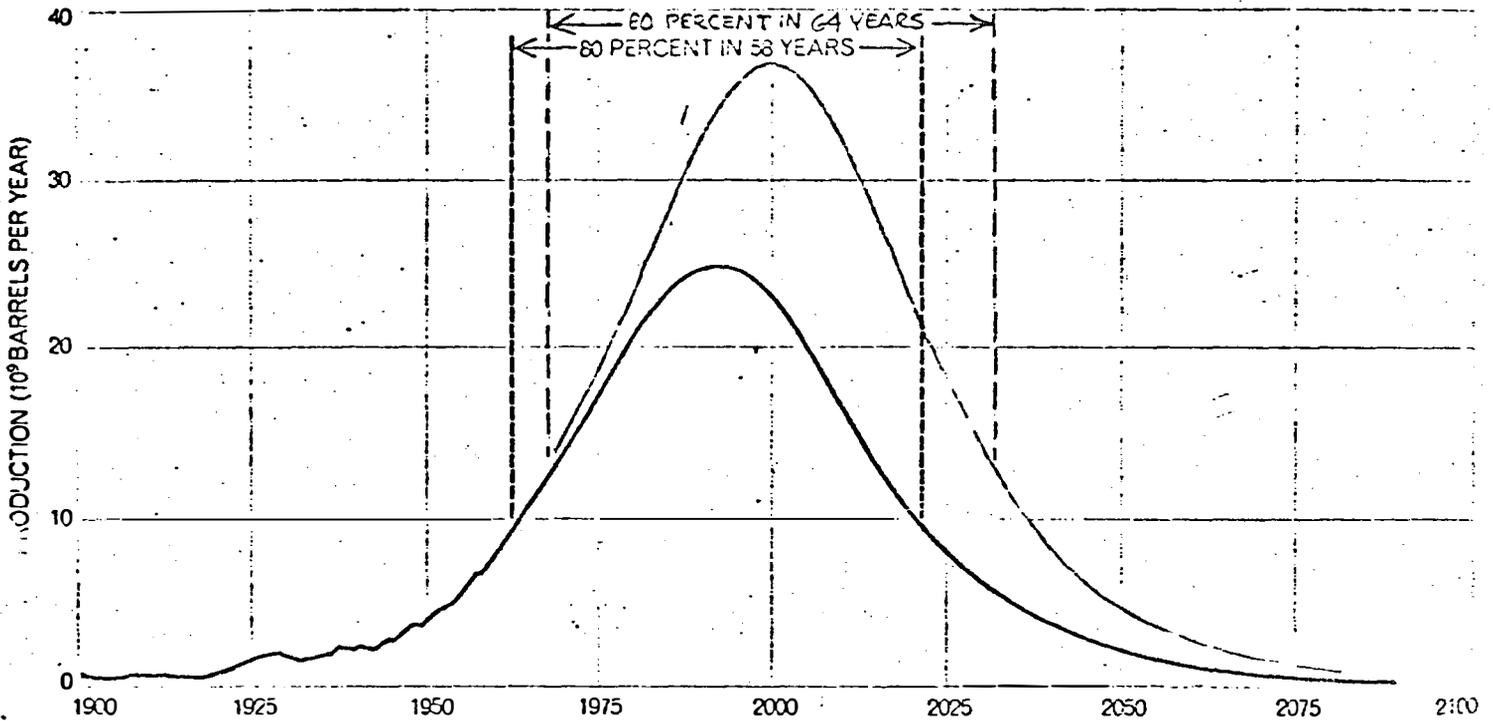
References (2) and (3) contain similar estimates of the amount of the United States oil reserves. Reference (2) also has estimates of world oil reserves and information on items (b) and (c), above. It points out that the majority of the worlds discovered and undiscovered oil reserves will be consumed by the turn of the century (Figure 1) and after that time, production will drop as supplies dwindle. When one thinks about the supplies of anything running out, the first impression is that, all of a sudden, the supply is gone. In actuality however, the supply of oil will never totally be depleted, although as it gets more and more difficult (and expensive) to extract it, production will drop. The exact shape of the curve may not be as shown in Figure 1, but production will peak and then decline.

The effects of significantly decreasing oil production can only cause a general disruption of our economy, and an alternate energy is required prior to such a condition. The problem is much more serious if only U. S. oil reserves are considered, because Reference (2) indicates that we have already passed our peak production. The recently released figures of U. S. oil and natural gas production in 1974 tends to confirm the Reference (2) prediction (made in 1971). Even with the fuel shortages of 1974 when U. S. production should have increased due to demand, U. S. oil production dropped approximately 4% and U. S. natural gas production dropped approximately 3% from 1973 figures. Reference (4) states that U. S. oil production has dropped for the last four years, and predicts that 1975 production will be less than 1974 production. Self sufficiency in oil production therefore appears very unlikely, especially in view of the fact that our consumption rate is approaching twice our production rate.

Even if we can become self sufficient in oil, this condition would be short lived since the U. S. has about 10% of the remaining world oil reserves but consumes approximately 35% of the worlds' energy.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ENERGY SOURCES

Assuming that the references are correct, we have perhaps 25 years to develop a new energy source, develop the technology to convert our present oil and gasoline fueled engines to the new source, and manufacture, install, and implement the new energy system. The next obvious question is what are the candidates for a new energy source, and how long will it take to implement them. While there are many possible energy sources, only a few appear to be feasible as large scale sources which could be developed on a national scale, and these are shown below. Natural gas is not included because it is as limited in supply as is oil.



CYCLE OF WORLD OIL PRODUCTION is plotted on the basis of two estimates of the amount of oil that will ultimately be produced.

The colored curve reflects Ryman's estimate of $2,100 \times 10^9$ barrels and the black curve represents an estimate of $1,350 \times 10^9$ barrels.

FIGURE 1. (From Reference 2) These curves illustrate that by the turn of the century world oil production will have peaked and then start to drop. The more optimistic curve was developed from a 1967 estimate of petroleum resources by W. P. Ryman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It includes oil discovered as well as an estimate of undiscovered oil. Recent estimates by the U. S. Geological Survey of the United States tend to indicate that Ryman's curve is optimistic, at least for that portion which constitutes U. S. oil.

- A. Coal
- B. Solar
- C. Oil Shale
- D. Nuclear (Breeder Reactor)
- E. Nuclear (Fusion)

Coal is the most readily available alternate energy source and the technology exists today to extract large amounts of it. However today's most economical method of recovering it usually requires strip mining. Another environmental problem associated with coal is that of air pollution. Instead of world production peaking in 25 years as with oil, production would peak in approximately 150 years. Although 150 years is a relatively long period of time, coal has to be regarded as an interim energy source since a second energy conversion will be required at a later date.

As with all of the alternate energy forms listed above except oil shale, significant problems arise in conversion of the millions of present engines (automotive, etc) to a coal or any other non-oil energy source. Exactly how long it would take to convert the country to a non-oil energy source has not been determined, to my knowledge. This is one of the many unknowns which should be defined in the process of developing a comprehensive energy program. The conversion process is a very significant problem and one which doesn't appear to receive much consideration. Since a significant portion of the oil consumed in the U. S. is by automobiles, an alternate form of transportation or an alternate source of automotive energy must be developed. If one looks at the history of implementing a mass transportation system such as BART in the San Francisco bay area, 25 years doesn't appear to be a long period of time. The thought of simultaneously developing mass transportation systems throughout the U. S., especially in very large areas such as Los Angeles, helps bring the magnitude of the problem to light, although mass transportation is only a part of the problem.

Solar energy is the only alternate energy source which is as limitless as our solar system. There is at least one method of harnessing large amounts of solar energy in what appears to be a feasible manner. This method is described on page 105 of Reference (2) and consists of a series of very large satellites which would collect the solar energy and microwave it back to large receivers on the earth. The energy would be provided 24 hours a day, in any weather. The energy transmitted per unit area would be approximately the same as sunlight to preclude accidents. The resources and time required to accomplish such an energy program would obviously be significant, and I don't believe that a good estimate of either has been made. Solar energy is the only alternate source which has no adverse environmental impact except for the ground area itself used for the receiving station on earth (considering large scale sources only).

The world reserves of oil in oil shale deposits is estimated to be approximately 1.5 times the amount of liquid petroleum reserves. Unfortunately, less than 10% of this amount appears to be recoverable by known and economically feasible methods.

As with coal exploration, the most commercially feasible method appears to require strip mining. It appears likely that a significant portion of the oil shale reserves will not be recoverable for technical and/or economic reasons. Because of this and also because the total reserves are almost as limited as are the liquid petroleum deposits, oil shale is not a long term alternate energy source.

Present nuclear power plants are not the long term solution because the supply of nuclear materials required are limited to the same time frame as petroleum reserves. Breeder reactors offer an energy source which could provide energy for a time period several orders of magnitude longer than petroleum. Environmental problems associated with breeder reactors include radioactive waste and heat dissipation. Although the U. S. is trying to develop a practical breeder reactor, significant problems apparently still have to be solved.

Nuclear fusion offers an almost limitless supply of energy, and relatively few radioactive by-products. Unfortunately, the engineering feasibility has not been proved and a 30 year development period may be required after a full scale development effort is initiated.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PLAN

The preceding paragraphs outlined some of the considerations associated with a comprehensive energy program. Promising long term solutions which could produce a significant portion of the nation's energy requirements such as nuclear (breeder reactor or fusion) and solar energy systems require relatively long development periods as well as a significant national effort. The time required to develop such alternate energy sources, implement them on a large scale, and convert all of the required oil/gasoline fueled devices is significant. It probably must be accomplished in stages as part of an overall integrated plan. No individual corporation can accomplish this task; it must be initiated and controlled by the government. The first phase of the program should be a study phase with several companies preparing over-all plans developed from research and analysis of all of the information available. These plans would define the over-all problem and propose alternate solutions. The government would select the best solution and award further contracts as required to implement the selected approach. Integrated into the selected approach would be exploration of off-shore petroleum and development of other short term energy sources as required to provide interim energy.

V. CONCLUSIONS

I believe that we must initiate a comprehensive energy program soon for the following reasons:

- A. Insure that we have enough time to allow the option of developing long term energy sources such as solar or nuclear prior to the disruption which will occur when conventional fuel sources are in short supply.
- B. Provide the time required to develop the plans for and implement energy conversion to what ever new source is utilized.
- C. Conserve as much petroleum as possible by finding another source of energy soon because of the other many other uses of petroleum
- D. Shed enough light on the energy problem so that reasonable decisions can be made and national priorities established. The energy effort must be national in scope and not self serving to any particular interest.
- E. Reduce and then eliminate our dependance on foreign energy.

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August 28, 1974

NPIT
President Gerald Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

You are in danger of becoming the Herbert Hoover of the 1970's. The thrust of economic trends is clearly negative to the point where even a child can see it, perhaps only a child in the sense that a child's vision is not blinded by old shibboleths and intellectual investment in bankrupt ideas. You are still surrounded by economic advisors whose policies have been so disastrous that they are apparently unable to stand even the most unblushing touch of reality. Thus, for more than six months they could not grasp that there was something terribly wrong with their reports on the condition of the American economy. I refer to the fact that consumption of goods has lagged significantly behind the announced rate of output without any of the President's advisors seemingly aware that something was wrong with the country's inventory data. If production now adjusts to consumption, it should be clear to even the most self-blinded that we face significant increases in unemployment and the possibility of a downward spiral in business.

The foregoing is only the most obvious manifestation of the failure of the policies you have inherited. It is not just a matter of a convenient (or perhaps inconvenient, I really do not know) statistical blunder. The theories and tools used to guide the economy for the past five years have been wrong and there is no better measure of how wrong they have been than the continuing acceleration of interest rates and inflation in the face of our downward sloping economy. I do not intend to burden you with statistics. Rather I would remind you of the incredible contradiction that the present economic scene presents as compared with five years ago. Then we were engaged in a war and budget deficits were running at what some considered significant levels. Social passions were inflamed. Since then the war has ended, the deficit has become minor by whatever statistical standard one cares to use, and the passions have been muted.

Nevertheless, the rate of inflation has been climbing more or less steadily since the monetary policies being followed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and assertedly designed to stop inflation were adopted. At the same time, one cannot look at any serious newspaper without seeing the remarks of one or another of your erstwhile spokesmen proclaiming the need for the continuation of present monetary policies in a manner distressingly reminiscent of White House advisors during the Vietnam War.

Somewhere, somehow, someone has to admit the possibility that the policy is not succeeding. Auto production and demand are down, but auto prices are up. Housing is in the same boat. I am prepared to argue that it is the monetary policy itself, along with a series of non-recurring shocks that have nothing to do with domestic monetary policy, i. e. the world-wide crop failures of 1972-73, the devaluation, and the Arab oil policies, that has been the major recurring cause of the inflation. Continuation of present Federal Reserve policy seems capable of bringing about a simultaneous depression and inflation - something no economist would have thought possible just a few years ago.

The reason a policy of tight money and high interest rates causes inflation is, first of all, that money, or capital, is one of the three basic factors of production, the other two being land and labor. Capital is perhaps the most ubiquitous of the three factors and there is no way that industry can avoid passing on an increase in its cost. Secondly, an increase in the price of money attacks the supply side of the demand-supply equations by inhibiting new investment since, presuming a rational investment decision-making process, higher capital costs make for a lower level of new investment for any given prospective return from new investments. Thirdly, higher interest rates tend to inhibit demand thereby reducing output and, consequently, productivity in all of our mass production industries. Up, down, and center, therefore, higher interest rates raise prices.

I am not unaware that pushing interest rates ever higher can and probably must produce recession or depression and through mass unemployment and business bankruptcies temporarily arrest and even conceivably bring down prices through the process of inventory liquidations. It is this eventuality that it appears the Federal Reserve people have in the front of their minds when they contemplate what they are doing. As President, however, I do hope you ask them whether the mass unemployment and the tens of thousands of business bankruptcies likely to accompany it are to be temporary or permanent phenomena.

If they are expected to be permanent, then it would seem to me that they ought to have some idea of what they are going to do with the displaced workers and businessmen. Maybe that is what Mr. Burns meant in his testimony last week supporting the concept of public service employment. He was not clear as to how many people he wanted to put to work, presumably doing nothing more than street sweeping because anything else would put pressure on resources.

Or perhaps the Federal Reserve people are thinking of the mass unemployment as a temporary measure. In that case, I think you should ask what they think will happen as and when the people go back to productive work because, if they do, I cannot think of any reason why the whole inflationary process would not start all over. It is in this sense that a downturn brought on by tight money does not take us in the direction of stability.

In fact, at a minimum, I believe you ought to ask the Federal Reserve theoreticians for a set of targets for their policy darts. In his recent book, Sherman Maisel, an ex-Governor of the Board, complains that a lack of specific targets connected with specific policies characterized Federal Reserve economic thinking and policy. If Mr. Maisel is correct, then he is really suggesting that the Fed really did not know the outcome of its actions and could not tell whether what it did was successful or not, even within its own terms. I think, you have both a right and an obligation to demand such targets because, without them, how can one conceivably measure the effects of policy and judge whether policy has been good or bad. For example, it would have been good to have had on the record, say six months ago when the prime rate was 8 1/2% and the 90-day Treasury Bill rate was about 7%, the Fed's idea of how much they would bring prices down in six months if they took the prime rate to 12% and the bill rate to 10%. Ask: I would be quite surprised if their target then in any sense accords with where we are now, so far as prices are concerned.

Mr. Maisel makes another claim, or charge, in his book, namely that there were Governors who seemed to answer any problem or moment of monetary doubt with the thought that money should be tightened, except when certain partisan political considerations were involved. I would hope that this description was not true and I can suggest a way for you to find out. In recent testimony before the House Banking Committee, which was reproduced in the August, 1974 Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Alfred Hayes, President of that bank, concluded his statement with:

"All of these things (price stability, a smoothly functioning financial system, a healthy housing industry, a strengthened international economy, and the opportunity for sustainable economic growth) can be achieved through responsible policies, including monetary policies - not without temporary costs, to be sure, but at costs that will be far outweighed by the benefits accrued."

Please ask Mr. Hayes who will pay the costs and who will benefit. The fact is that the distribution of ownership of lendable funds is more skewed than distribution of income or even the distribution of wealth. I cannot help but suggest that the monetary policy Mr. Hayes, as spokesman for the Board, is talking about puts the burden of fighting inflation on the weakest people (blacks, teenage workers, women, small businessmen) in this country for the benefit of the strongest while at the same time inhibiting the real growth of productive resources.

It is never sufficient in this kind of analysis to merely be destructively critical. I have asserted that the policies of much better known and respected economists are wrong. It is incumbent on anyone making such assertions to offer alternatives. You have already moved toward the single most important measure that I would suggest, namely an open convening of the major productive elements of our economy. I only hope that the meeting you have scheduled can be televised for the probable benefits that will be derived from a greater public awareness of how our economy actually works. I, somewhat simplistically, think of economics as the study of who gets what for what. The general public has never had a clear understanding of just what this means. At the same time, such understanding is critical to public acceptance of policy.

As for policy itself, I urge you to seek those measures which minimize labor intransigency, maximize the growth of our industrial machine, and maximize the broadest possible distribution of the benefits of our fantastic output of goods and services. I say this without being a Pollyanna about the legitimate conflict of interest between capital and labor with respect to distributive shares of output. The national interest comes into play in determining the rate of change, if any, in these shares as it affects the potential distribution of spending for either consumption or investment.

To achieve these ends, I would suggest the following:

1. An adjustment of the income tax structure (through larger exemptions) so as to provide a reduction for

those in the low income group to help them meet the already sizeable burden of inflation and an increase in tax rates on all but the first few brackets of the tax schedule. It should be a relatively simple matter for the Treasury people to determine how much additional revenue is required both for budgetary purposes (see item 2) and for anti-inflationary purposes in adjusting tax rates. Concurrently, the long delayed reformation of the income tax law should be accelerated. In particular loop holes that serve no useful purpose, i. e. the capital gains exemption at death, should be eliminated and the minimum tax rules should be strengthened. Greater fairness in the tax system should go a long way toward convincing labor to be "moderate" in wage demands.

2. I could not agree more with the idea of budget discipline. The definition of such discipline is both a social and political problem however. I would make no claim to be any kind of military expert, but I think the fact that projected defense spending is now higher than what it was at the time of the Vietnam War seems somewhat questionable, though it would be less than honest to fail to acknowledge that the presence of a strong military base is comforting when the use of armed power threatens to be necessary. Nor can I escape pointing out that current interest rate policies have resulted in an increase in interest costs that is one of the very largest contributors to the budget imbalance. In fact, the increase in these charges since 1969 is one of the largest of any in the budget, much larger than that for military or for welfare payments, for example, and is undoubtedly understated in the official budget document. In determining expenditure limits, it seems to me you should not sacrifice the objective of bringing the underprivileged into the main stream of our society through the well-thought out educational programs, nor should we sacrifice our weak and needy to the interest of maintaining the premature tax reductions of the past several years.

3. The long run exorcising of inflation can only come about in a healthy manner through the vigorous expansion of our industrial capacity and the continuing upgrading of the quality of our labor force. To

this end investment credit provisions should be maintained or increased, a factor for technological obsolescence should be introduced to depreciation schedules and the broadest possible scholarship programs should be inaugurated or strengthened. Medical costs, for example, could be kept in far better check if this country would provide through scholarship programs for a significant expansion in the numbers of doctors and nurses.

4. The essence of present Federal Reserve policy is to have the growth of the money supply lag significantly behind the nominal increase in the value of output of the country. In turn this creates a scramble for money which has resulted in interest rates that go far beyond anything seen in our country since long before the creation of the Federal Reserve system. In effect, price is being used as the rationing mechanism for money and credit. The behavior of our money markets and the apparent downturn impending in our economy should be all the evidence that one needs to conclude that this policy does not lead to the full employment of our effective resources. When price is the arbiter, there is a strong tendency for the speculative and the strong to be served first while the prudent lags behind. If in fact our resources are under so great pressure that rationing of a sort is necessary, and I do not myself feel equipped to say yes or no, then it would seem that a system of qualitative controls such as were used during World War II and the Korean War should be reinstated. By this I mean restoration of such general measures in the consumer field as Regulation W for consumer credit and for business, the elimination of non-productive loans, most particularly the shutting off from access to bank credit of such industrial adventuring as cash takeover bids. If money must be rationed, it would seem to me to make more sense to ration it in the national interest rather than by price.

Please forgive the length of this letter. You however assumed the great burdens of the Presidency in an unique and remarkably opportune manner in the sense that you owe no single group a parochial obligation and have the good will of all the citizens of the country. You therefore have the opportunity to seek out and serve the national interest as no other President, possibly since Washington, has had.

With all my best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

Elliot Schneider

ES:kc

President Gerald Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

August 9, 1976

We the undersigned employees of Indianapolis Glove Company in the states of Mississippi and Arkansas wish to protest the ruling of the U. S. International Trade Commission of March 8, 1976, that the importation of work gloves is not injuring the domestic glove manufacturers and placing every-one of our jobs in jeopardy.

The Department of Commerce records for the first five months of 1976 do not verify the validity of such a ruling. Most domestic manufacturers have curtailed their operations to a three day week, one shift per day operation, with some companies completely closing their plants for long periods of time. In our own case we will show comparisons for the first five months of 1976 with the first five months of 1975, and the last twelve months ending May 31, 1976. During the past twelve months with few exceptions we have not had a full 40 hour work week. Again, with few exceptions, we have had 10 to 18 weeks without any work. The number of employees on payroll at the end of May, 1976, were 21% less than one year ago. Production in plants located in Arkansas and Mississippi was 25.3% less than one year ago.

Each day reports are received stating factories in certain foreign countries are operating on a full time basis, three shifts per day, producing work gloves which can easily be imported into the U. S., while we here in the U. S. are closing our plants, working short weeks and causing a high rate of unemployment in the smaller communities, because it is impossible to compete with the price of imported gloves. Each one of the production facilities in Mississippi and Arkansas, namely Houlka, Vardaman and Noxapater, Mississippi, and Mount Ida, Horatio and Glenwood, Arkansas, are located in small communities where, in most cases, there is no other industry and our jobs and the economy of these communities depend upon the production of Indianapolis Glove Company. Not only are we concerned about our jobs, but in Mississippi and Arkansas within a few miles of Indianapolis Glove Company, are other work glove manufacturers as vitally concerned as we are in the small communities of Eupora, Waynesboro, Slate Springs, Woodland, Maybin, Mantee, Philadelphia, Walnut Grove, Mississippi, McGehee, Arkansas, and other locations throughout Mississippi and Arkansas.

Our government is placing both the U. S. worker and their employers in double jeopardy by allowing these imports to enter our country as they do today. First, workers lose their jobs in order that citizens of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea and Japan may be able to enjoy full time employment. (We understand that now Red China is to enter this market and that our government has asked that they be given a favored position by the large chains and other importers.)

The U. S. Manufacturer who is being forced out of business is required to pay a high rate of unemployment compensation tax to help pay the individual whom he can no longer afford to keep on the payroll. The taxpayer is asked to pay more and more taxes for welfare to help support these unemployed workers, and our tax dollars are also helping to subsidize these governments in these countries which do not have minimum wage laws, standard safety and health regulations and many other restrictions placed on U. S. companies by our Government, thus enabling them to flood our domestic markets with their low-priced goods, produced by practically slave labor.

The Department of Commerce records show that imports of woven cotton gloves for the first five months of 1976 over the same period of 1975 increased 40% as compared to our production decrease of 31.4%: Knit cotton or jersey imports for the same period increased 54% compared to our production decrease of 22.9%: all leather imports increased 65% for the same period as compared to our production increase of 20%: cotton and leather combination imports increased 83% compared to our production decrease of 36.5%.

All glove imports of the type manufactured by Indianapolis Glove Company increased 54% the first five months of 1976 compared to the same period of 1975 and Indianapolis Glove Company production decreased 25.3%.

The U. S. International Trade Commission acknowledges in their report that the leather gloves imported in the year 1974 represented 53% of consumption in the U. S. and yet they stated we did not need relief from imports.

All imported gloves are sold in this country on the basis of price. There is no possible way domestic made gloves in the U. S. can compete with imports made with cheap labor compared to U. S. Labor. We can only produce as many gloves as can be sold in competition, and for the year 1975 there were 3,577,000 dozen pair of flannel, jersey, combination leather and all leather work gloves imported to the U. S., and that means that our production in the glove industry had to be curtailed by that amount. This could easily be absorbed into the production facilities of the entire work glove industry in this country, and prior to 1967 this was done. With their present production facilities, Indianapolis Glove Company could absorb 1/3 of present imports and add approximately 500 to 600 employees to the payrolls.

We are losing our domestic markets to the imports, resulting in closing of factories, thus putting workers out of jobs. We feel it is time the President and Congress take some action to place restrictions on these imports. Domestic manufacturers must stay competitive to stay in business.

How can we in the work glove industry be expected to support the merchants and manufacturers in our country, if they, in turn, use and sell imported gloves, and by their actions as such are placing us on the rolls of the unemployed? How many dollars do these workers in Southeast Asia and other foreign countries spend in our stores? How many tax dollars do they contribute toward payment of your salaries? How many votes will they cast in next November's election, or perhaps, I should possibly state it another way: "How many of us will be voting for the people who have made the decisions that are jeopardizing our jobs.

We are asking our governor, senators and representatives, and our President to help us in this situation, as my job and the jobs and livelihood of my co-workers and friends may depend upon your actions in this matter.

EMPLOYEES OF INDIANAPOLIS GLOVE COMPANY, INC.

c.c. Senator John Stennis
Senator James O. Eastland
Representative David R. Bowen
Governor Cliff Finch
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator John L. McClellan
Representative Ray Thornton
Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt
Governor Jimmy Carter
Governor Ronald Reagan
Governor David Pryor

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
James H. Hardin	P.O. Box 156 Houlka, Miss
C. Webb Collins	Rt. 1 Houlka, Miss
Martha Collins	P.O. Box 142, Houlka, Miss.
Richard Chestna	P.O. Box 243, " "
David F. Wiggins	P.O. Box 27 " "
Merrell McMatt	P.O. Box 173 " "
Olean Stutsy	Rt. 3 " "
Bobbie Brasher	Route 2 Pontotoc Miss.
Pearl Gillespie	Route 2 Houlka Miss
Marie Pettit	Rt 3 Houlka, Miss
Mary C. Ritchie	Box 12 Houlka, Miss
Ellen E. Holladay	Box 55 " " "
Estelle Law	Rt 2 Houlka Miss
Jahunie Fallent	Box 122 Houlka Miss.
Emma Knox	Rt. 2, Houlka Miss
Debra K. Collins	Rt 2 Houlka, Miss
Mavis M. Collins	Rt. 3 Houlka, Miss.
Dora A. Owen	Box 56 Houlka, Miss.
Mary A. Ladd	Rt 2 Houlka, Miss.
Ruby P. Boy	P.O. Box 35 " "
Louise Davis	Rt 1 " "
Leila Faye Huffman	Box 214 " "
Dwaine Gillespie	Rt 2 Houlka Miss.
Mitchelline Couart	Rt. 5 Pontotoc Miss.
Darinda Luter	Rt 3 Houlka Miss
Evelyn Earp	P.O. Box 213 " "
Ann Criddle	P.O. Box 221 " "
Matthew M. Bean	Rt 3, Box 47 Houlka, Miss

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Helen Burt	Rt 2 Haulka Miss.
Margie Hodges	P.O. Box 203 " "
Ruby Logan	P.O. Box 1 " "
Myrtle V. Johnson	P.O. Box 145 " "
Patsy Murphee	Rt 1 Randolph Miss
Louell B. Mess	Rt 2 Haulka, Miss.
Virgie Williams	Box 62 " "
Janie Haire	Rt 2 Haulka Miss
Mary K. Thrasher	Rt 2 " "
Moniz Hallis	Rt 5 Box 251A Pontotoc, Miss
Frances E. Williams	Rt 4, Box 189, Pontotoc, Miss.
Iris Patterson	Rt. 2 Haulka, Miss.
Mallie M. Gregory	Rt. 1 Haulka, Miss.
Ann I. Winter	Box 97 Haulka, Miss.
Donna M. Winter	Rt. 1 Haulka, Miss.
Jeanette Davidson	Rt 2 Haulka, Miss.
Vernie Washington	Box 63 Haulka, Miss
Betty Christmas	Box 243 Haulka, Miss
Cera Buchanan	Box 95 Haulka Miss
Bernice Hill	Rt. 3 Box 4 " "
Ether Helder	Rt. 3 " "
Judy E. Barnett	Box 56 Haulka, Miss.
Mary K. Montgomery	Rt. 2 Houston, Miss.
Flossy D. Buggs	Rt. 3 Haulka, Miss.
Zelma Ham	P.O. Box 205 " "
Grace Brown	P.O. Box 211 " "
Shirley S. Belt	Rt. 5. Pontotoc, Miss
Robbie D. Walls	Box 202 Pontotoc, Miss.

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Elice P. Jarrett	Rt 4 - Pontotoc, Miss
Levy S. Washington	R 1 Houlka
Ueckie Miller	Rt. 1 Randolph, Miss
Ruby Bates	P.O. 38 Houlka, Miss.
Maye Pettit	Rt. 3 Houlka
Sandra Murphree	Rt. 2 " "
Audie M. Garrett	Rt. 2 Box 158 " "
Earline Russell	Rt 3 Houlka, Miss
Lula M. Haour	Rt 3 Box 23 Houlka Miss
Herthy Buchanan	Box 121 " " 38850
Sue C. Julliam	Rt 3. Box 161 Houlka Miss
Patricia Washington	Rt. 1 Houlka 38850 ³⁸⁸⁵⁰
Diana Bates	Rt 2, Houlka, Miss, 38850
Callie P. Hill	Rt 3 Box 47 Houlka, Miss
Christeen Bear	Rt 1, Houlka Miss 38850
Jimmie A. Harley	Box 114 " " " "
Ethelene Cowser	Rt. 2 Houlka, Miss. 38850
Ruthie J. Thomas	Route 1, Houlka, Miss. 38850
Peggie Gordon	Route 1 Houlka Miss. 38850
Roberto F. Waller	Rt. 4 Box 256 Pontotoc Miss. 38863
Deward L. Winter Jr	Rt. 1. Houlka Mississippi
J. A. Turner Jr	" 3 " "
Edward J. McDie	Box 74 " "
Gradis Whit	Rt-3 Houston
Bobby Miller	Rt. 1 Randolph Miss.
Lynn Buchanan	Box 121 Houlka, Miss.
Charles F. Stutz	Route 3, Houlka Miss
Wilburn Harmon	P.O. Box 302 " "

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS	ADDRESS
Lorine Washington	P.O. Box 217	Houlka, Miss
Cynocette Linton	R.F.D. 1	Houlka, Miss.
Loyce Harrison	P.O. Box 154	Houlka, Miss.
Andrew J. Russell	P.O. BOX 57	Houlka, Miss.
Mary A. Keown	Rt 1	Houlka Miss
Nettie L. Isabell	Gen. Delivery	Houlka, Miss.
Donna S. Wilson	Rt. 3	Houlka Miss.
Kas F. Fleming	Rt. 2	Houlka Miss.
Elyse E. Reynolds	P.O. Box 109	Houlka Miss
Bunice Kern	Rte. 1 Box 11	Houlka Miss.
Jean Turner	Route # 3	Houlka Miss.
Modene Westmoreland	P.O. Box 128	Houlka, Miss 38850
Lucille Henry	R. 1	Randolph Miss
Nancy Clark	Rt 2	Houlka Miss.
Mary Knox	Rte 1, 0	Pittsboro, Miss 38965
Mae A. Moody	Rte. 2,	Houlka, Miss
Winnie McKnight	R. 4 Box 177	Pontotoc, Miss. 38863
Modie McWhite	R. 3.	Houlka, Miss
Mamie P. Daniel	R# 2	Houlka Miss.
Pauline Moore	R# 2	Houlka Miss 38850
Donna Jo Muphree	R# 2	Houlka, MS.
Maudie Fleming	R # 2	Houlka, MS.
Murbane McTee	P.O. Box 74	Houlka Miss
Bobbie Weldon	Rt. 1	Randolph, Miss.
Dudley Williams	Box 62	Houlka, Miss
Mick I. Smith	RT # 3	Houlka Miss.
Louise Miller	Rte 1	Randolph, Miss. 38864
Frances R. Whitt	Rt. 3	Houlton Miss

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Erma Dean Woodall	Amity, Ark.
Virginia Parker P.O. Box 67	Glenwood, Ark.
Joann Welch Rt. 1, Box 262	Glenwood, Ark.
Norma Wright	Glenwood Ark.
Patricia Spears	Amity, Ark.
Mary Lee Killian Rt. 2, Box 14	Amity, Ark.
Pubble Waites Langley Rte	Glenwood Ark.
Chris Martindale RD 1	Daisy Ark.
Sheryl Horn	Glenwood, Ark.
Lunda M. Caudley	Daisy, Ark.
Debbie Kibbey	Glenwood, Ark.
Arline Cook	Daisy, Ark.
Wanda Lagan	Glenwood, Ark.
George White	Mt Ida, Ark.
Bobbie D. Franklin	Glenwood, Ark.
Audrey Comast	Glenwood Ark 71943
Debbie Dollar	Glenwood, Arkansas
Lela M. Caudley	Daisy, Ark 71939
Billy Lamin	Daisy, Ark. 71939
Norma Jean Betts	Daisy, Ark. 71939
Carolyn McAnally	Daisy, Ark 71939
Betty Sue Self	Amity, Ark. 71921
Vivian E. Jester	Glenwood, Ark 71943
Emogene Reid	Glenwood Ark. 71943
Betty Adams	Kidby, Ark 71950
Berline Ashley	Glenwood Ark 71943
Edith Knighton	Glenwood Ark. 71943
Theresa E. Meant	Glenwood, Ark 71943

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
M. Deuan Anderson	Glenwood Arkansas
Florea Norris	Langley Route
Clara Arts	Glenwood, Arkansas
Alice Taylor	Hopper Rt.
Mildred Reid	Box 97
Arta L. Duggers	Connersdale, Ark.
Seyene D. Anin	Langley, Ark.
Jattie Mullins	Caddo Gap, Ark.
D. Harry Cox	Glenwood, Ark. 7194
Floy Mae Sheraton	Glenwood, Ark.
Linda Shirley	Amity, Ark.
Ethel Dallas	Glenwood, Ark.
Abbie A. Buch	Glenwood Ark. 71943
Jeanie M. Brewer	Kirby, Arkansas
Catherine Williams	Glenwood, Ark
Sonia Francis	Glenwood, Ark.
Christine Doster	Amity, Ark
Georgetta Watterford	Connersdale, Ark. 71933
Pearl Roberts	Daisy, Ark. 71939
Euglyen M. Ward	Glenwood Ark. 71943
Louise Franklin	RA 3 Amity Ark 71921
Christine Crump	Langley Ar 71952
Estine Phillips	Amity, Arkansas
Shirley Wilkerson	Glenwood Ark.
Gail Horn	Caddo Gap, Ark. 71935
Mary Applegate	Glenwood, Ark 71943
Melba J. Karr	Norman, Ark. 71960
Sharon Shields	Glenwood, Ar 71943
Lillian Davis	Daisy, Ark. 71931

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Frazer Gainer	Daisy Arkansas
Raleigh M. Gray	Glenwood Arkansas
James E. Herring	Glenwood, Ark.
Jerry R. Fagan	Amity, Ark.
Helen L. Hall	Amity, Ark.
Mildred Inlow	Glenwood Ark
Bettie Osburn	Glenwood, Ark.
Willie M. Dunlap	Amity, Ark.
Connelin M. Davidson	Amity Ark.
Lewis A. Burnett	Amity, Ark.
Betty L. Sweeden	Kirby Arkansas
Frances Holcombe	Glenwood, Ark.
Glady B. Holloway	Glenwood, Ark.
Pearl Vance	Glenwood Ark
Louise Short	Glenwood, Ark.
Lillie Mae Wash	Glenwood Ark
May H. Cash	Amity, Ark.
Rufus Roster	Amity, Ark.
Robert Ray	Amity, Ark.
Betty Lambert	Amity, Ark.
Vinda Holcombe	Amity, Ark.
Erma Jester	Glenwood Ark
Joye Francis	Amity, Ark.
Vinda Lyle Mack	Kirby, Ark. 71950
Delphine Wright	Kirby - Ark -
Belva Lee Alford	Daisy Ark.
Jerry Lee Pounds	Amity, Ark.
Shelby D. White	MT. Ida, Ark.

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Lusla Bean	Amity, Arkansas
Betty McCauley	New Hope, Ark
Brickella Reid	Kirby, Ark.
Ruby m Vaughn	Glenwood Ark
Catherine Adams	Amity, Ark
Vernon Anderson	Glenwood, Ark.
John J. Porter	Amity, Ark
Paul V. Remington	Clifton, Ark
Millie Sanders	Glenwood, Ark. 71943
Phyllis Lock	Glenwood Ark, 71943
Walter Davis	Amity Arkansas 71921
Ray E. Allen	Glenwood Ark.
Eddie D. Lopez	Bismarck Ark
Charles H. Davis	Montesano Ark
Gene Hill	Glenwood, Arkansas
John A. Johnson	Langley Ark
David Knight	Glenwood Ark.
Eugene Pate	Rt. 3, Amity Ark.
Deatrice Hudgens	Clifton, Ark
Wanda J. Hartfield	Amity, Ark. 71921
Charles H. Hill	Norman, Ark 71960
Worrene Pugh	Glenwood Ark
Jerry Pate	Glenwood Ark.
Vivian Johnson	Amity, Ark.
Charlie Garner	Amity, Ark.
Anita Miller	Glenwood, Ark.
Millard R. Reid	Glenwood, Ark.
Franis Hillier	Glenwood Ark

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Robert Sims	Glenwood Ark
Bennie Duggins	Glenwood Ark.
Burdette Nerson	Kirby, Ark
W. M. Spruce	Glenwood Ark.
Bruce W. Price	Camden, Ark.
Charles E. Hutchison Jr.	Amity, Ark.
Mary A. Masses	Amity, Ark
Florence Young	New Hope, Ark.
Mary A. Saufeld	Glenwood, Ark
Ernest White	Darwin, Ark.
Stacy Smith	Glenwood, Ark.
Ida Faye Bratton	Glenwood, Ark.
Percy Incead	Daisy, Arkansas
Robert Young	Glenwood, Ark.
Tom Mount	Glenwood Arkansas
Ernest Mount	Glenwood, Ark 7194

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Clayton W. McCaslin	Mount Ida, Ark.
Bobby J. Irons	Stony, Ark
Ida S. McLane	Mount Ida, Ar.
James W. Jackson	Mount Ida, Ar. 71957
Jewell P. Graves	Norman Ark.
Bessie Rogers	Oden, Ark.
Zelma Simpson	Mount Ida Ark
Lena H. White	Mount Ida, Ark
Alice H. Brown	Mount Ida, Ark.
Lula Bryant	Norman Ark.
Elizabeth M. Hulsey	Norman, Arkansas
Jolene Fintzell	Black Springs, Arkansas
Billy R. Williams	Norman, Ark.
Marguerite McCaslin	Mount Ida, Arkansas
Nathaniel W. Quack	Ida Arkansas
Charles A. Fryar Jr.	Mt. Ida Ark.
Billy E. Singleton	Mt. Ida Ark
Howell B. McKay	Stony, Ark 71970
Debrae Walls	Stony Ark 71970
Iruin S. Shaw	Stony Ark
Cathy Cowart	Black Springs, Ark 71930
Carolyn Austin	Box 67 Stony, Ark 71970
Norma Kaye	Box 204 Mt Ida Ark. 71957
Margie Phillips	SR1, Box 258, Mt. Ida, Ar. 71957
Carolyn Tankerton	P.O. Box 23 Oden Ark 71961
Emily Fryar	P.O. Box 18 Oden Ark 7196
Charlene Stearns	Norman Ark
Wanell Hill	Pencil Bluff, Ark 71965

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Evelyn Love	Peniel Bluff, Ark. 71965
Blanch Snow	First Box 25 Mt. Ida, Ark 71957
Rosemary Norris	P.O. Box 104, Mt. Ida, Ark.
Jody Dilorse Barber	Oden Ark 71961
Love B. Spurling	Oden Arkansas 71961
Judy Crosby	Star Rt 8 Box 144 Mena Ark
Malene Bebo	Rt. 1, Box 129, Norman, Ark 71960
Mary Gaston	Mt. Ida, Ark.
Sharon Wernick	Norman, Ark. 71960
Frances E Drens	Story, Ark 71970
Mary J Rowland	Norman Ark.
Lynn Johnston	P.O. Box 570, Mt. Ida
Melba J. Reed	Box 61 Story, Ark. 71970
Dorrie M Daver	Oden Ark
Mary L. Jones	P.O. Box 558 Mt. Ida, Ark 71957
Celita Singleton	Box 31-B Oden, Ark. 71961
Vonda Stanley	Box 223 Mt. Ida, Ark 71957
Donna Daley	S.R. 1, Box 98 ^A Mt. Ida Ark. 71957
Ellen Stewart	Sims Ark
Johnnie McKay	Box 33 Story, Ark., 71970
Gerabine Lewis	Star Rt. Box 116 Story, Ark. 71970
Peggy J. Estew	Gloria Smith Story Ark. 71970
Rebin Short	Box 29 Sims, Ark. 71969
Elsie Wilson	P.O. Box 101 Mt. Ida, Ark 71957
Callie Abbatt	Box 124 Mt. Ida Ark Story 71970
Lena Wilson	Star. 1 Box 85A Mt. Ida Ark. 71957
Pearl Blocker	Story Ark. 71970
	Story, Ark. 71970

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Wanda Summitt	Sims, Ark.
Julia Collins	Oden, Ark
Jeannette Wingfield	Oden, ark.
Barbara Daston	Sims, Ark.
Pam Wallace	Story, Ark.
Linda J. Duall	Story, Ark
Betty J. Summitt	Mt. Ida, Ar.
Edna Simpson	Mena, ark.
Wilma Ward	Pencil Bluff, Ark
Marjorie J. Garner	Mt. Ida, Ark
Lore Beggs	Mt Ida ark
Lillie L. Mc Kinney	Sims, Ark.
Mary E. Singleton	Pencil Bluff, Ark
Della M. Beggs	Mt - Ida Ark
Shirley J. Byers	Mt Ida - Ark.
Patricia J. Summitt	Norman, ark.
Irene L. Duall	Sims, Ark.
Myrtle B. Beshears	Oden, Ark.
Dorothy J. Thompson	Pine Ridge, Ark. 71964
Iva J. Ponder	Norman, Ark. 71960
Helen L. Cannon	Norman, ark. 71960
Carolyn Waggoner	Norman, Ark 71960
Kathy Elder	Mt. Ida,
Eva M. Cawart	Black Springs Ark.
Wanda Dillard	Sims, Arkansas
Martha C. Short	Norman, Arkansas 71960
Jane Davis	Mt Ida, Ark. 71957
Edell Elder.	Mt. Ida, Ark. 71957

NAME

ADDRESS

Alma Hatton Sims ark box 49 71969
 Lennie A Quales Mt Ida ark Box 1672
 Emma E (E.S.) Allen Mt Ida ark
 Amanda Caldwell Mt Ida Ark Star Rd 1 Box 123
 Lois C. Singleton Mt Ida ark. Box 113
 Vera O Whittington Mt Ida ark. Box 97.
 Hazel Morris Mt. Ida, Ark. P.O. box 104
 Eva Ballentine Pencil Bluff, Ark.
 Anna M. Fecker Black Springs Ark.
 Nina J. Cowart Black Springs, Ark.
 Dorothy M. Elder Sims Park.
 Edith M. Hatton Sims Ark.
 Bernice Jones Story, Ark.
 Betty Jolly Mt. Ida, Ark.
 Esther Dillard Sims, Ark.
 Yvonne Avery Black Springs, Ark.
 Beula Nichols Story, Ark.
 Owen D. Dendragass Story, Ark.

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Bessie Sue Beland	Houka, Miss. Route 2
Reuben Byars	Vardaman, Miss. Box 17
Georgia Mackyle	Vardaman, Miss. Box 18
Earlene Parker	Vardaman, Miss. Route 1 Box 147
Betty J. Ward	Eupora, Miss. Route 4
Sheela Jones	Vardaman, Route 2 Box 8
Jerro Parker	Vardaman Route 1 Box 136
Sheila Chandler	Calhoun City, Miss. P.O. Box 467
Ann Haire	Rt 1 Vardaman, Miss
Dorothy Bisco	P.O. Box 15 Vardaman, Mo.
Eula M. Logan	Rt 2. Box 94 Vardaman, Miss
Linda A. Haire	Rt. 1 Box 116 D Vardaman, MS.
Martha N. Pearson	Box 182 Vardaman Miss.
Lessie D. Doo	Rt 1 Vardaman Mo.
Jackie S. Springer	Rt. 4 Eupora, Mo.
Lerna B. Wigg	Rt. 1 Vardaman, Mo.
Joe Ann Dye	Rt 2 Vardaman Mo.
Delice M. Gaines	Rt. 1. Vardaman, Miss.
Anita J. Spallin	Rt. 1 Vardaman, Miss.
Helen N. Wales	Rt. #1 Vardaman, Mo. 38878
Barbara A. Cardwell	Rt. 2 Vardaman, Miss. 38878
Peggy Hardin	P.O. Box 44 Vardaman, Miss. 38878
Kerue D. Hatlin	P.O. Box 116 Vardaman, Mo. 38878
Anna L. Byars	P.O. Box 17 Vardaman, Mo. 38878
Evelyn Flowers	Rt. 2 Vardaman, Miss. 38878
Prudence J. Lomette	P.O. Box 105 Vardaman, Miss. 38878
Winnifred R. Byars	P.O. Box 17 Vardaman Miss. 38878

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Tom Moore	Route 2, De Queen Ark.
Mary Elizabeth	P.O. Box 113 Horatio, Ark
James E. Reid	218 Vanderwoort, De Queen, Ark.
Francis L. Goode	710 E. Stillwell, De Queen, Ark. 71833
Marquitta Bellingley	Box 117 Horatio, Ark 71844
Elna Dugan	Horatio Ken Del 71842
Pamela Haekney	322 Haes De Queen Ark
Karen Ford	Rt. 1 Horatio, Ark.
Arnie M. Maynard	P.O. Box 362 Horatio, Ark.
Carolyn J. Young	322 Haes Ave. De Queen Ark
Rosa Byrum	Rt 2 Box 396 De Queen, Ark
Theda Coffman	Box 55 Foreman, AR. 71836
Mrs Bob Coffman	" " " " "
Mrs. Pauline Doehins	Rt 2 Box 536 De Queen, Ark.
Lora Burges	Rt 2, Box 372 - De Queen, Ark
Patricia D. Hubbard	Rt 1 Box 40B - Horatio, Ark.
Wanda Pulliam	Rt. 1 Horatio, Ark.
Shirley Means	Alleene, Arkansas
Margaret Minx	Horatio, Arkansas

Celest Lewis
 Route 1 Box 93
 Foreman Arkansas

Linda Whilow

Rt. 1. Box 74

Arkinda, Ark

Jane Gore

Rt. 1 BX 847

De Queen, Ark.

Lynda Monroe

Rt. 1

Horatio, Ark.

NAME

ADDRESS

Kenneth E. Hopkins	Rt. 1 Box 311 Horatio, Ark.
Shannon A. Dykes	Rt. 1 Arkinda, Ark.
Jackie Sallant	Box 63 Winthrop, Ark.
Rhonda Goodwin	Rt. 2 Box 217 DeQueen, Ark.
Phyllis Burrow	Rt 3 Box 809N DeQueen, Ark.
Mary Wright	Rt 1 Arkinda Ark

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Nora Weeks	Notopater, MS. 39346
Beth Parker	Notopater, MS. 39346
Nancy Harrison	Route 1, Notopater MS 39346
Milton Stevenson	Route 6, Phila. Miss. 39390
Patricia Weeks	Notopater, MS 39346
Ido Phillips	Notopater, Miss 39346
Minnie Lynch	Notopater, MS. 39346
Freda Young	Route 1 Box 225A
May Eaves	Route 1, Notopater, Miss.
Elizabeth Price	Rt 4, Louisville, Miss. 39333
Leneva Williamson	Route 1 - Notopater Miss. 39346
Willie Mae Fawcett	Route 8, Philadelphia Miss 39350
Nianne Graham	Notopater Miss 39346 P.O. Box 10
Darlene S. Halton	Notopater Miss 39346
Dessie L. Moore	Louisville, Miss R#3
Mary Price	Notopater Ms Rt 1
Brenda A. Flake	Notopater, Miss Rt 1
Glenda Chambers	Rt. 2 Louisville, MS
Marie Roberts	Notopater Miss
Peggy Yates	Notopater, Miss. Rt 1
Patsy A. Webb	Notopater, MS. Rt. 1
Margie Mills	Notopater, Miss.
Martha N. Standrol	Rte 3. Box 237 - Louisville
Lallie Vowell	Rt. #1, Box 337A, Notopater, MS
Frances Garretson	Rt 6 Box 377A Louisville
Doris Moore	Rt 4 Box 301 Louisville
Iva N. Cockrell	P. O. Box 311 Notopater
Iva Nell Swindle	Rt. 1 Box 218 Notopater
	Rt. 1 Box 79 Notopater

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Lovey L. Putnam	Rt 1 Louisville, Ms. 39339
Donnie C. Moore	Rt 6 Philadelphia Miss 39339
Jeanette Reed	Rt. 1 Box 126, Noyapater, Ms.
Mablean Lagrone	Rt. 1, Box 233, Noyapater, Ms 39334
Marie Wilson	Rt. 3, Box 43F. Louisville, Ms. 39339
Evelyn Williamson	Rt. 7, Box 221 Louisville, Ms. 39339
Mary J. Weaver	Rt. 1, Box C. 1 Noyapater, Ms. 39334
Nellie M. Moore	Rt 1, Box C 25 Noyapater Miss.
Janie F. Rushing	Rte. 1 Box 311 Noyapater Ms...
Elizabeth A. Myers	Rte 8, Philadelphia, Miss
Rosie Williams	Rte 1, Box C 37 Noyapater, Miss.
Legatha J. Martin	P. O. Box 33 Noyapater, Miss.
Sarah I. Matson	Rt 1, Box 341, Noyapater, Miss.
Lucille Baker	Rt. 1, Box 279, Noyapater, Miss.
Leppie Reed	Rt. 7. Box 218. Louisville, Ms.
Sharon Phillips	P. O. Box 312, Noyapater, Miss.
Adeline Moore	noyapater miss Rt 1 Box 412

The City of Jesup

P. O. BOX 427

CITY HALL, CHERRY & MACON STREETS
CITY MANAGER TELEPHONE 427 7581
CITY CLERK TELEPHONE 427 2003

City Manager
CAMERON CRUMMEY
City Clerk
ELAINE WORLEY
City Attorney
ROBERT SMITH

Mayor
JOEL GREENE
Commissioners
MARTHA J. BURNS
THOMAS JOHNSON
JAMES D. NICHOLS
WILLIAMS NORWOOD

December 16, 1975

Office of the President of The United States
White House
Washington, D. C. 20510

Mr. President:

The Board of Commissioners of Jesup, Georgia commend your attention to some serious flaws in the Federal Water Quality Act of 1972 and in its administration.

Certainly, Congress did not foresee these results when the law was enacted. We, in no way, are against proper pollution controls. The excesses of requirements that are unrealistic ~~and~~ place limitations on our future standard of living and economy.

We question the enforcement of environmental improvements beyond the point of significant public benefit. In attempting to meet the current goals of the act we are insuring wasted resources, lost employment, inflation and a reduced standard of living. As a nation, we face a serious problem in meeting other serious problems in meeting other urgent needs, which will determine the direction of our economy and standard of living; expansion of municipalities and industry, modernization and maintenance, housing, mass transportation, and the development of energy resources. Our capital growth is not sufficient to do all of these things to the degree needed.

We are asking you and Congress to look at the record of what is being achieved and then determine whether additional resources should be spent and specifically where. We believe you and Congress will discover that this nation is already approaching that point which will provide high standards of health and national welfare.

When a city has to increase its water and sewer rates to meet an EPA requirement, that is a problem; when an industry spends 70% of funds available to invest in U. S. pulp mills for environmental purposes; 27% to replace worn out or obsolete equipment and only 3% to improve or modernize their operation, that is a problem. Specific data can be provided to support these two instances.

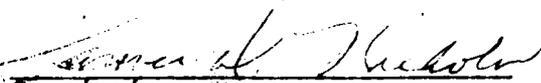
"WONDERFUL LAND OF PROGRESS"

Page two

In closing, we earnestly ask that you consider our plea for an indepth course of action to curtail any further environmental requirements until an acessment is made of what the existing requirements are doing to our economy.

Respectfully,

Mayor



Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

cc: Governor, George Busbee
Senator, Hernan Talmadge
Senator, Sam Nunn
Congressman, W. S. "Bill" Stuckey
Congressman, Howard "Bo" Ginn
Mr. Charles E. Anderson, President, ITT Rayonier
Mr. Harry Wood, ITT Rayonier, Jesup, Georgia

WILLIAM W. WOODRUFF, S. DAK.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
MILBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
WALTER G. HUGHES, KY.
DICK CLARK, IOWA
RICHARD B. STONE, FLA.
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.

MILTON M. YEOPIN, N. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
HENRY H. HALL, OKLA.
JESSE HELMS, N.C.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

MICHAEL R. MCELROY
GENERAL COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

January 23, 1976

The Honorable Joel Greene
Mayor
The City of Jesup
P. O. Box 427
Jesup, Georgia 31545

Dear Mr. Mayor:

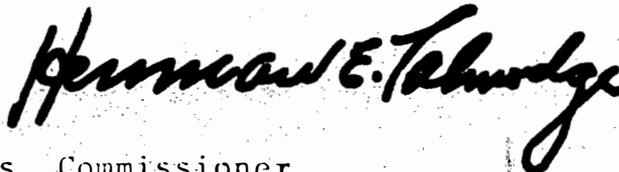
I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness and that of the Board of Commissioners of Jesup in sending me a copy of your recent letter to the President concerning flaws in the Federal Water Quality Act of 1972 and its administration.

I have carefully read your comments and concur with the views you expressed. As you probably know, the Senate will soon consider amendments to this 1972 law and you may be assured that I will work to improve the statute as well as its administration. In doing so, I will find your comments and suggestions very helpful.

It was good to hear from you, and please let me know whenever I may serve you in any way.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,



cc: Martha J. Burns, Commissioner
Thomas Johnson, Commissioner
James D. Nichols, Commissioner ✓
William S. Norwood, Commissioner

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1976

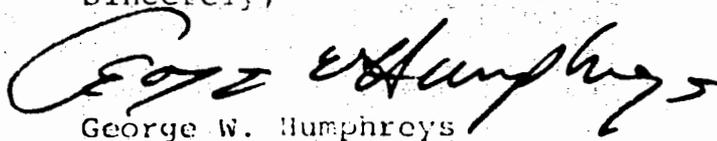
Dear Mayor Greene:

On behalf of the President, I want to thank you for your letter of February 20 and to apologize for not having responded to your earlier letter sooner.

We are very aware of the types of problems you raise. Like you, we are concerned that our environmental regulations do not impose excessive economic impacts on our Nation and that the benefits of these regulations are commensurate with their costs. An extensive analysis on these issues has just been completed by the National Commission on Water Quality. The Commission is currently preparing its recommendations to Congress for changes that should be considered to the present legislation.

The Administration will also be making its recommendations for legislative changes, and you may be sure that we will take your concerns into account.

Sincerely,



George W. Humphreys
Associate Director
Domestic Council

The Honorable Mayor Joel R. Greene
Mayor, City of Jesup
P.O. Box 427
Jesup, Georgia 31545

The City of Jesup

P. O. BOX 427

CITY HALL, CHERRY & MACON STREETS
CITY MANAGER TELEPHONE 427-7581
CITY CLERK TELEPHONE 427-2903

City Manager
CAMERON CRUMMEY
City Clerk
ELAINE WORLEY
City Attorney
ROBERT SMITH

Mayer
JOEL GREENE
Commissioners
MARTHA J. BURNS
THOMAS JOHNSON
JAMES D. NICHOLS
WILLIAM S. NORWOOD

May 3, 1976

Mr. Mike Wallace
CBS News 60 Minutes
524 West 57 Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Congratulations to the citizens of Dunkirk, Ohio. Their stand against another unrealistic EPA requirement is common with what is happening throughout the country.

Enclosed, you will find information regarding problems that the City of Jesup, Georgia and its major industry are also experiencing with the enforcement of environmental improvements beyond the point of significant public benefit.

Sincerely,

James D. Nichols,
City Commissioner

JDN/ew

"WONDERFUL LAND OF PROGRESS"

CBS BROADCAST GROUP

CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street, New York, New York 10019

I am replying to your correspondence regarding our CBS News series 60 MINUTES.

We receive hundreds of communications concerning each of the various segments included in these broadcasts. Because of this, it is impossible to reply to every card and letter in the personal manner we feel they deserve. Instead we are sending this printed acknowledgement of your communication. Whatever subjects we explore in the future, I hope 60 MINUTES will continue to merit your attention. Communications such as yours, containing thoughtful reactions and suggestions, make continued improvement in broadcasting possible.

MARJORIE HOLYOAK Director, Audience Services

1816 New Hampshire Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
3 June 1976

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Handwritten signature: "Pat" with a large flourish above it.

Dear Mr. President:

I write this letter to you in your capacity as Commander-In-Chief of The Armed Forces in regard to a matter that I think merits your personal intervention.

As you know, Sir, the Armed Forces have strict regulations barring homosexuals from serving or remaining in the service should their sexual preferences become known. Such individuals receive a less than honorable discharge irregardless of their service record or performance. They are further deprived of ever attaining meaningful employment and face discriminatory practices. As an American, I'm completely opposed to any laws in our society that offers no hope or even a chance for an individual to prove himself to be a useful citizen.

Banning homosexuals from the services stigmatizes them for life, is inhumane, unjustifiable punishment, and against the basic principles upon which this great nation of ours was founded. There is no basic reason for this practice except false supposition. The true fact Mr. President, is that many have already served their country without the military knowing about it, and have served honorably, yet our military might hasn't suffered in the least.

Scientist and psychologists are no closer than they were years ago in finding the cause or cure for homosexuality. In fact The American Psychological Association has removed homosexuality from its' list of psychological disorders. As for a cure or reversal to heterosexual, the chances are ZERO. Even if caught at a very early age, there is still no guarantee. The latter is absurd. Parents just don't look for homosexuality in children at that age, which means when it is discovered, the pattern has already been set for life. Many homosexuals have spent fortunes seeking help to become "normal." For the poor, there is no help at all. Ill treatment handed out by society has caused many to end up worse off than before. Some turn to drugs, lead double lives, resort with criminal elements, and attempt, sometimes succeeding in committing suicide.

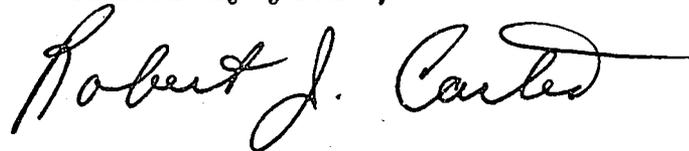
Referring back to an earlier paragraph Mr. President, I mentioned that this unjust military law is against the basic principles upon which this Nation was founded: These are: Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Religion, and the right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. If there must be restrictions concerning sexual preferences in the military, then they should be brought up to date to coincide with the more open minded thinking of society today, not because of some out-dated victorian supposition. Military regulations are a necessity, I'm fully aware of this, but they should concern them with military duties only. If homosexuals are a threat to our national security, then we have made them so, by depriving them of the right to express their Americanism

by refusing them service in the Armed Forces. There are aspects of homosexuality that many do not approve of, but to throw all homosexuals in the same bag, is just what I stated earlier, IN-HUMAN AND UNJUST PUNISHMENT! As for the moral question, there shouldn't be any problems. It should be a personal thing, just as the separation of Church and State, as authorized by The Constitution of The United States.

I know that you are a very busy man, Mr. President, and I apologize for this lengthy letter, but I got carried away as I went along. You see, Sir, The Bicentennial means more to me than just fireworks, celebrations, and etc. To me it means that we, Americans, must come closer together, and reach out and touch one another. Realize that we have differences, accept them, even though we may not completely agree, but can live with. It is this fact alone, I believe, that is, "the many differences living together," is what made this country the greatest nation in the world today.

Taking the time to read this letter, I thank you, and I remain:

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert J. Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

1417 - 159th Avenue S.E.
Bellevue, Washington 98008

August 14, 1976

The President
The White House
Washington D.C.

My Dear Mr. President:

As I understand you appointed a task force to investigate the quality of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline. In connection with this I, as a citizen, take the liberty to report the following:

The "incident" with the pipeline has been neither an unexpected, nor isolated case, nor the first of this kind. It has been foreseen and the proper State and Federal authorities have been advised accordingly. This included the White House (my letters of February 20, 1974, April 2, 1974, November 25, 1975, January 20, 1976 and March 5, 1976). It also was not an isolated case, but was one of the most spectacular and publicized. However, I believe that it was the result of the unexplainable neglect of our welding technology for at least four decades and, I am afraid, that unless some drastic action is taken immediately, more and even more serious accidents may happen. An explosion of an atomic plant should not be ruled out.

All indications seem to point out that the gross managerial and technological incompetence and negligence, in general, and a complete lack of quality control in particular, have been responsible for this unfortunate situation, for which the consumer will have to pay. (Ref. Encl. A).

As reported in my above letters, the status of American and foreign welding has been under active studies with the cooperation of some industrial and educational leaders since 1969. (Some highlights of the results of these studies are summarized in Encl. B. (As a senior-grade member of a number of foreign associations and professional societies I have had access to information which usually has not been available in this country). A number of reports has been prepared. These studies indicated that American welding has been neglected in this country for at least four decades and in many respects has been behind other industrialized countries, including even USSR).

Unfortunately, my advice on the subject to many State, Federal (including the White House), industrial and professional society officials were without results. Senator Henry Jackson was the only exception. However, he also could not do much. One high-ranking Republican official even tried to impress upon me that I was fundamentally wrong by stating: "... The welding technology of our engineers and the expertise of our craftsmen is world renowned... They are all acclaimed for their excellent design, engineering, craftsmanship of construction and performance..." and "... I hope that this information will allay your apprehension of our position in the modern welding technology of the world." Obviously, the draft of that letter has been prepared by an employee of that official, the individual who was completely ignorant of the problem. I have even been abused.

Enclosure C contains some preliminary recommendations concerned not only with the Alaskan pipeline, but also with the overall situation in welding.

In view of the above I believe that time is ripe for making my files on the subject public. Therefore, copies of this letter are also mailed to people, who are listed at the bottom of my letter. I hesitated to do this, because almost all officials, whom I contacted, were Republicans and, although I did not belong to that party, I felt that politics should be avoided in such case.

Enclosure D summarizes my professional background. As can be seen, I have been educated in four countries and have had professional experience also in four countries. Although my basic education consisted of aeronautical engineering, including design, my more recent experience was in the aerospace and in other disciplines. I also have been interested in materials and welding and I started it with a practical training in that trade. I continued keeping my efficiency in practical welding during my all professional life and it was an invaluable asset in my carrier.

In addition, my professional and moral credentials can be checked with the following individuals:

- Dr. G. Hollingsworth, Technical Director, Naval Weapon Center, China Lake, Calif. 93555, Phone (714) 939-3400
- Mr. Henry A. Roche, Vice President - Administration, Flow Research, Inc., 1819 S. Center Ave., Kent, Wash. 98031. Phone (206) 854-1370
- Mr. Whitney Smith, Manager, Material Technology, The Boeing Co. Home address 4434 - 137th Ave. N.E. Bellevue, Wash. 98005 Phone (206) 248-2186.

Respectfully,

J. Koziarski

Enclosures: A,B,C and D

P.S.

I also would like to make the following statement, concerning the persistence of my action. The investigation of American welding was started on my initiative, has been made on my time and its cost has been covered by myself. I am not looking either for improving my carrier (I am retired) or for financial gains. Although I am a relatively new U.S. citizen I am fond of this country and feel coresponsible for its future. It is the only country, which can face the Eastern imperialism. Although I am frustrated, I am not discouraged. However, I cannot understand, why America, which has had the most progressive technology in the world, has so much had neglected welding, which in my opinion is one of the weakest, if not the weakest link in the chain of her industry.

Cc. Governor J. Carter, Senator Henry Jackson and Representatives John Dingell and John Melcher.

DEFICIENCIES OF ALASKAN PIPELINE - GENERAL COMMENTS

Some statements by Alyeska officials might create an impression that either the seriousness of the Alaskan pipeline "incident" has been exaggerated, especially by politicians, or that the company, which performed inspection of welds under a contract with Alyeska, has mainly been responsible for the defects and even for the fraudulent report. One might also get an impression that that company is being made a scapegoat. (I do not want to make impression of defending that company. However, for example, it could not be blamed for not reporting cracks, which were produced during lowering the pipe into the trench (Ref. 5, Encl. C) after the X-Ray inspection. In such case either procedures, which should be prepared by design, or quality control might be responsible).

One such statement also implied that the seven-foot split of the pipe between two welds in the vicinity of Valdez on July 9 was caused by the too high test pressure and, therefore, was insignificant, because the welds did not crack. On the contrary, I believe that that split may be very significant. From the casual description of the crack one may judge that it was probably produced by fracture mechanics, a relatively new material and structural phenomenon. In such case fracture probably started at a (critical size) flaw of one weld and was arrested by another weld. However, the official explanation and my previous rather scanty information seem to point out that fracture mechanics, this very important factor in evaluation of welded structures, has been overlooked.

There exists too much confidence in some industrial circles in the reliability of the X-Ray inspection. In fact, no inspection provides the complete assurance of good quality. I believe that the reliance on the reinspection of the welds on the already completed section of the pipeline by the X-Ray only would be very risky, because of the multilayer welds and because the "shots" would have to be made through two walls of the pipe. Therefore X-Ray inspection should be supplemented with another inspection method, e.g. with ultrasonic inspection, or SWE (Stress wave emission). In addition, as the experience shows, repair of welds is more difficult than the initial production welding. Each case should be carefully analysed, directed and performed by well qualified personnel. If improperly done, it might cause failures, par example due to shrinkage residual stresses.

Furthermore, one must realize that any inspection is only the last but one step of quality control, which should be exercised starting with the preliminary design, through final design, development, research, fabrication, inspection, testing and control of professional and tade abilities of the personnel. Did such quality control exist in Alyeska?

The history of troubles with the Alaskan pipeline has not been limited only to the much publicised defective welds. On July, 1975 papers reported an oil spill at Dietrich Camp in the Brooks Range, Alaska. Apparently as much as 65,000 gallons of fuel oil from the faulty fuel line innundated the surrounding wilderness and the nearby Dietrich River.

On December, 1975 a diesel-fuel oil tank broke at Prudho Bay, Alaska, spilling an estimated 71,000 - 600,000 gallons of fuel. The explanation by an Alyeska official that the fracture was caused by the variation

of the ambient temperature and by a faulty valve can not be accepted on technical ground.

As I understand, welders often work much more than 8 hours shifts and 7 days a week. This is dangerous practice and should definitely be prohibited. Welding, especially one requiring high quality work and that overhead (the bottom of the pipe), produces not only physical fatigue, but above all often severe mental strain. This is especially true with welders with a limited experience.

For economy and quality the automatic machine welding should be used whenever possible and should be mandatory on circular welds of the pipe. Instead apparently, with the exception of the internal (root) weld, which is made by machine, because welding in that place by hand is impractical, all external welds are executed by hand. As I understand, the official explanation says that this is because hand welding provides better control of quality than machine welding and because of the resistance of labor unions to machine welding. The former does not agree with facts and the latter cannot be accepted. Here it may be mentioned that British, after a substantial development work, use extensively machines for welding their oil pipelines and that American developed and made machines are apparently welding pipelines abroad, e.g. in Australia, Finland and by the Hungarians for building their section of the cooperative gas line in Russia.

As pointed out in my letter, the adverse experience with the Alaskan pipeline was not an isolated case. It has been preceded during the last three decades with many, although less spectacular, failures of welded structures, which reached the highest point during the catastrophic, so called "Cracking of all welded Liberty ships" during and after WWII (Ref.2.2, Encl. B). Those failures have adversely been affecting not only American economy, but above all, our national defense.

HIGHLIGHTS OF STATUS OF AMERICAN WELDING

1. Notes:

- The material below is based on the fifth edition of a report "Status of American Welding Engineering Education and Technology (Preliminary)", 1975.
- It is concerned mainly but not exclusively with problems related to the field of energy. (As is well known, practically all metallic and many plastic structures and facilities cannot be made without welding and all energy structures and facilities, such as oil refineries, nuclear and coal gassification plants, pipelines, storage facilities, tankers, LNG (liquid natural gas) carriers, etc are built almost exclusively by welding.
- For brevity also brazing, soldering and related processes will be called "welding" during the following discussions.

2. Brief Historical Review of Failures of Welded Energy Structures.

2.1 Notes:

- Although my files contain numerous foreign and domestic documents, concerned with failures of welded structures, only a few cases related to the energy are given below.
- Although there have been many and very expensive but also avoidable failures of welded structures, they have the most often been occurring during the development work. They seldom have been made public, because for obvious reasons companies concerned did not want adverse publicity.

2.2 Cracking of All Welded Oil Tankers

The spectacular catastrophic failures of merchant vessels, known as "Cracking of all welded Liberty ships" during and after WWII must open this list. These involved Liberty and Victory merchant vessels, which were also built as oil tankers and CI-M-AV1 and 14,000-ton oil tankers. By April 1944, or approximately one and half year after launching the first Liberty ship, on the total of 2,993 vessels built, 432 developed cracks, 95 of which were classified as "serious", including completely fractured bottoms or strength decks on 20 ships and 5 boats were completely broken in two. One of the last ones broke on the quiet waters of a harbor and another - only one minute after launching. By December 1952, on 5,000 ships, which have been built, these figures increased to 1,000, 200, 25 and 13, respectively. The U.S. Navy investigation found that bad design, poor fabrication methods and unsuitable materials were responsible for those failures. The situation was so critical that in January, 1944 U.S. Senat Committee Investigating the National Defense Program requested the government to stop building those ships. That was in spite of the emergent need of war transportation. It should also be mentioned that some Liberty-type vessels were built by riveting. However, none of those exhibited similar problems. It should also be of interest to note that German warships, like the famous 10,000-ton "pocket battleship" Deutschland and not less famous 52,000-ton battleships of the Bismarck-class have also been built by welding since 1936, but to the best of my knowledge,

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none of those ships had any serious problems, which could be ascribed to welding.

During the winter of 1974 a newly designed and built barge to carry eleven million gallons of petroleum products broke apart and sunk in the New York harbor. Fortunately, that barge was under water ballast and, therefore, did not pollute water.

2.3 Failures of Off-Shore Oil Platforms.

As is remembered, failures of the off-shore oil platforms and the resultant pollution of sea waters in California and Louisiana a few years ago caused violent public protests. On the other hand, according to a British source, on 200 platforms, which were built between 1951 and 1972, 22 (or 11%) failed completely and 40 (20%) experienced serious cracking. However, that source does not say, whether all these platforms have been built and whether all accidents occurred in America, or also somewhere else.

2.4 Failures of Pipelines.

The Alaskan pipeline "incident" (Ref. Encl. A) was not without precedence. According to an information there were in America only in 1972 309 accidents with liquid carrying pipelines. Those accidents were responsible for 8 deaths, 19 injuries and \$2½ million in property damage. However, that source does not say, how many ruptures of fuel pipelines there were).

Another publication of 1974 refers to "... rash of gas pipeline ruptures..", because of "... bad workmanship..."

Also, these more recent accidents may be noted.

On November, 1975 a Colonial Pipeline Co. kerosene welded pipeline broke only 50 feet from the New Jersey Turnpike, inundating 7 acres of farm field.

On February, 1976 approximately 29,000 gallons of oil spilled into the marshland from a cracked Gulf Oil Co. pipeline in Louisiana.

3. Costly Contract

As I understand, a Northeast company is currently spending \$55 million on consulting services by Swedish specialists and on additional fabrication facilities, because it was unable to comply with a 1970 \$40 million fix price contract to build 15 150-foot diameter welded aluminum LNG (liquid natural gas) spheres. These spheres were destined for the installation on three LNG sea carriers (tankers). The delivery of the spheres has been scheduled to start in mid-summer of 1974 and the completion of the first LNG carrier has been planned for 1975. I have also been informed that the company disregarded the advice, how to build such aluminum spheres.

4. Why All These Problems Exist

4.1 Shortage of Welders

When a failure or a malfunction occurs, the accusing finger is usually

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pointed either at the operator (worker), or at the inspector, i.e. the individuals who either cannot or are not qualified to defend themselves, or at the material. Thus, an easy scapegoat is found to the everyone's satisfaction. This seems to be especially true in welding.

The American industry has constantly been complaining about the inadequate availability of well trained welders. Only between 10 and 20 per cent of graduates from welding courses, including those from public-funded community colleges and trade schools, are accepted by the industry upon examination. However, even those from the 20 per cent category usually require, often expensive, additional training. Furthermore, many such trained welders leave the employer to accept better paid or lighter job somewhere else. (Here some labor unions are to some extent also guilty for this situation, because they require equal pay for all welders, without taking into account their skill and, therefore, there is no incentive for better men). This results in a high turnover of welders with the additional cost to the company. One shipyard reported a 200 per cent turnover per year during some periods of time.

Poor training by the unqualified school teachers and instructors and the lack of nationwide recognized and accepted Welder's Certification are primarily responsible for that situation. In fact, one survey found that 46 per cent of school welding instructors either possessed insufficient welding qualifications, or some even had no qualifications at all. (In my opinion this percentage of unqualified welding instructors is even too low). Training by the unions may be even worse.

Probably the so called "Wilson Award", the directives, issued by the U.S. Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson in 1918 and the subsequent clarification of these directives by the Board of Arbitration, on the request of the unions, of May 29, 1919 has, at least partly, been responsible for today's confusion. That clarification stated: "...the oxyacetylene torch is a tool and neither it nor any of the electrical machine devices for cutting and welding or otherwise manipulating metal could under any circumstances be held to be the exclusive property of any craft; that in the use of new processes jurisdiction over work should follow as nearly as possible the craft which generally did the work by which the same purpose was accomplished prior to the introduction of such process". Although the "Wilson Award" was initially destined for the railroad industry, its effect was extended to other industries as well and today the U.S. Government officially does not consider welding as a separate trade. Therefore, apparently, at least some construction trade unions require that pipefitters, iron workers, boilmakers, etc. be also trained in welding. This is not only nonsensical but also highly harmful.

In addition an often insufficient shop supervision by the inadequately qualified supervisors and the lack of Certification and periodic checking and even recertification, if necessary, of welders are in many cases the cause of the acquisition of bad, often incurable "manners".

One high ranking federal energy official stated recently with "authority" that a welder can be trained in a matter of a few weeks. This fallacious opinion is more widely spread than one may think. In fact, it is possible to train an individual to join two pieces of metal during such time, but he

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should spend at least 2-3 additional years after such course and weld as an apprentice under good supervision, before he could be ready for "Welder's Certification". And not everyone may be suitable for Certification, because of possible skill or mental deficiencies.

4.2 Shortage of Well Educated and Trained Professional Welding Specialists.

The experience with the analysis of failures of welded structures seems to indicate the following pattern of responsibility for failures in the decreasing order of "guilt": designer, manager, quality control and material. Usually either the welder or the inspector can be blamed the last, because they do, what they are asked to do and the way they were trained for by their teachers or instructors. Material, unless of a wrong type or in an improper condition is seldom responsible for a failure.

Another fallacious, but also well spread opinion states: a mechanical engineer can successfully design and manage welded construction, an industrial engineer can fabricate and provide quality control of such structure and a metallurgist can perform welding research. The fact is that all these people should have not only special theoretical welding background, but also possess practical experience in welding, without which many complex aspects of welding are difficult to understand. This is because welding is a combination of multi-discipline science and art (techniques). There are approx. 50 various welding and related processes (brazing is one of them). Each has its economical, technological and technical characteristics, which can be understood and applied efficiently and economically only by well educated and trained welding specialists.

However, according to Carl E. Hartbower, who visited twice USSR to study Russian education of welding engineers, that country graduates approx. 2,000 of these specialists per year in 40 special university welding departments. Another information says that the small Poland produces between 120 and 150 welding engineers per year in 5 welding and 3 other departments of universities, while the whole output of welding engineers in the U.S. has been between 10 and 20 in only one university (The Ohio State University). France has had a post-graduate welding school (Ecole Superieure de Soudure) since 1929.

The analysis seems to indicate that there is a need not for one type of welding specialists, but for at least two, who can be called:

Welding Engineer - Structures, who should fill the functions of a manager, designer, structural research and tests, quality control and educator.

Welding Engineer - Technology, who should act as a fabricator, manager, welding researcher, quality control and educator.

It is not implied that there are no good welding engineers in America. On the contrary, there are some outstanding specialists, but, in the majority of cases they probably are self-educated individuals, who learned their speciality by either making own, or by observing other people's mistakes.

In my opinion, "Majoring in Welding", which is practiced by some universities, mainly by their Dpt's of Metallurgy, do not provide sufficient background for Welding Engineering.

4.3 Welding Research and Consulting and Information Services.

Welding is probably the broadest and one of the fastest growing modern technologies. It requires multi-discipline research and the number of the needed research is growing at an accelerated pace. Hartbower indicated that, according to the (American) Welding Research Council, there were in the U.S. approximately 100 welding problems, which urgently needed solution in 1958. This figure increased to 150 by 1960, to 200 by 1962 and to 350 by 1969. Unfortunately the progress has been very slow. Again, Hartbower continued, that might be, because seldom trained welding specialists have been used on welding research projects. And he cites the following drastic example. The solution to the non destructive evaluation of residual stresses, the problem of a special interest to the U.S. Navy and also to oil installations and transportation and the main cause of delayed cracking and of catastrophic cracking by fracture mechanics, was funded and researched from 1960 to 1973 without results. In contrast, apparently a quantitative method was developed by Russian scientists in 1966 - 1968 and its results were published by them in 1969. However, that publication was not even listed in the references to the related American reports. Ironically, as Hartbower continued, ... "They (members of Russian Paton Institute, which developed the method) were amused at the fact that pioneering R&D was done in the USA (by D.S. Hughes and J.L. Kelly in 1953) but we are not yet making practical use of the concept".

Welding research is expensive and requires teams of highly qualified specialists and, therefore, only very large companies can afford it. Consequently, welding research is conducted and consulting and information services are provided in practically all industrialized countries by special, usually cooperative institutions, generally called The Welding Institutes. However, when Russia has six such institutes, America has none. In Europe, in addition to Welding Institutes of particular countries, an European Research Institute for Welding was organized two years ago.

Probably because of the unavailability of such services in this country, a growing number of American companies (16 in 1971 and 37 in 1975), even large ones, like Gulf Oil Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Standard Oil Co (Indiana), Offshore Oil Co., Caterpillar Tractor, Inc., Armco Steel Corp., Kellogg International Corp., U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration and others joined the Research Division of The (British) Welding Institute. It may be of interest to note that 45 per cent of income of that institute came from foreign members in 1974.

To the best of my knowledge and as expected and predicted, America industry is already looking for technical welding help abroad. Here, companies dealing with energy, have been involved in at least five cases. First - already mentioned (Ref. 4.3 above) five companies, which joined The (British) Welding Institute. Second - also above mentioned (Ref. 3, above) Northeastern company, which requested Swedish consulting services in building LNG spheres. Third, fourth and fifth have been concerned with Alyeska. As I understand that company hired 83 welding engineers from Finland, because this specialists were not available in this country, the president of Alyeska has recently been replaced with an English executive and The (British) Welding Institute is assisting in the evaluation of pipeline welds on the request of Alyeska.

5. General Conclusions

On the basis of the above considerations one may conclude that the Alaskan Pipeline "incident:

- Was not an isolated case. It has been preceded by numerous expensive failures of welded structures and installations during the, at least, last three decades
- Was caused by serious deficiencies in American welding, which have been due to:
 - Inadequate and inefficient management
 - Lack of a sufficient quantity of well trained and educated professional welding specialists, who have been needed as designers, fabricators, quality control people, researchers, educators and managers
 - Non recognition of welding engineering as a separate profession
 - The unavailability of research and consulting and information institutions
 - Poor training of welders and welding inspectors by often unqualified welding teachers and instructors
 - The lack of the nationwide Certification of welders and inspectors
 - The lack of the recognition of welders as a separate trade (Wilson Award)
 - Waiting for the traditional self-adjustment.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Notes

- Similarly to Enclosure A, this section is also based on the fifth edition of the report "Status of American Welding Engineering and Technology (Preliminary)", May, 1975 and it is concerned with the U.S. welding in general. However, it is also supplemented with tentative recommendations related specifically to the Alaskan Pipeline.
- The report is called "Preliminary" and, therefore, the recommendation must have the same character, because my limited financial resources did not permit the studies of the status of American welding to be broad enough. More investigation of domestic and foreign welding will be necessary, before making final recommendations, which would suit best our needs.
- By the term "weld" it will be understood a welded or brazed joint, containing the joint itself and the heat affected zone.

2. Alaskan Pipeline - Tentative Recommendations

2.1 Notes

- Recommendations for the Alaskan Pipeline are considered as only tentative, because they are based on very limited, often uncertain and even confusing information. Therefore, more positive recommendations could be made only after more firm data are available.
- They are under a form of questions. It is understood that replies to these questions are difficult to obtain and may even be unobtainable. However, it is believed that no firm action can be recommended without answers to, at least, more important questions are obtained.
- With this limitation in mind it is recommended that replies to the following urgent questions be obtained either from personnel or records of Alyeska: (When deemed necessary additional comments are also added)

2.2 Top Management

Has the top management of Alyeska been well aware of the specific structural and technological intricacies of welded oil pipelines in addition to the economy, ecology and, possibly, politics?

Did it exercise a close control over selection of qualified personnel and did it require a close teamwork among design, fabrication, materials engineering and quality control?

Can explanations of causes of the pipeline shortcomings by the top management be considered as reliable?

Can the remedial action, which is already under execution and that contemplated for the future, especially in relation with the re-

inspection and repair, be considered acceptable? (The extent and the cost of these two items and the future economy and safety of the pipeline may, to a great extent, depend on the right replies to these two questions. It seems that a completely independent team of known and reliable specialists in the field of quality control and of NDT (Non-destructive testing), in particular, might provide the best and possibly the only answer to these questions. Dr. Robert C. Mc Master, Professor of Welding Engineering, Dpt. of Welding Engineering, College of Engineering, Ohio State University and specialists of The (British) Welding Institute might be considered as such team).

2.3 Middle and lower management

Has the middle and lower management had enough fundamental knowledge of and practical experience with welding design, fabrication, materials and quality control? Were they familiar with the recent domestic and foreign (e.g. British and Norwegian) progress in welding, especially with welding of oil and gas pipes?

2.4 Design

Have the designers had sufficient data on performance characteristics of welds, made with the selected materials and welding methods, especially on residual shrinkage stresses and on fracture toughness under arctic condition and with expected weld defects and on their effects on the allowable stresses and on the behaviour of welds under corrosive environment of the Alaskan crude oil?

Have stress, imposed upon the line during lowering off into trenches, been considered? (According to British investigation these stresses may produce critical situation. Cracks may be produced on the already accepted welds during that operation. Therefore, I believe that gas and oil pipelines should be considered as pressure vessels and external load carrying structures).

Did drawings contain enough information, including such details as sequens of welds and direction of welding. (Experience shows that these two details, which usually are underestimated and forgotten, do phaced appreciable effect on the magnitude and distribution of stresses and, thus, on cracking).

2.5 Welding Development

Has weldability of the pipe been checked and suitable welding method recommended?

Has fracture mechanics been used in establishing weldability? Has critical flow size and the maximum stress been found? (Fracture toughness should be considered as one of the most important aspects of weldability. Here, the U.S. Naval Lab., which posses much experience with fracture mechanics and data on fracture toughness and the Research Division of The (British) Welding Institute, which has made extensive studies in this field in connection with welded pipelines; could be considered as consultants).

Has machine welding been considered for making external welds? What were the true reasons for not using it? According to available information, British are making these welds by machines. The Welding Institute conducted extensive studies on machine welding of pipelines). (Ref. Encl. A).

What precautions were established to reduce absorption of hydrogen and of residual stresses, especially during repairs and to prevent the lack of fusion and penetration?

2.6 Welding Fabrication

Have welding supervisors been properly educated and trained in welding? Have they passed welding certifications? (At least the first and the second line of welding supervision should be proficient welders and have valid Welder's Certifications. Welders are peculiar people; they do not respect any one, who deals with them, but who cannot prove in practice what one says).

2.7 Welders

Have welders had adequate welding education, training and experience? Have they had actual and valid Welder's Certification for the type of operation, on which they have been used?

Have they had sufficient physical and mental endurance for the type of work, which they performed and under the harsh Alaskan environment?

(Rest period should be mandatory, especially when welding is done under difficult conditions, e.g. overhead. Under no circumstances a welder should be permitted to work longer than 8 hours per day. Welding on weekends and especially on Sundays should be allowed only when absolutely necessary).

2.8 Materials Engineering

Were chemical composition of pipe and filler metals and of micro and micro structure, homogeneity and hardness of pipe been established and specified on purchase orders? Was the compliance with these requirements checked on each lot?

Were studies of fracture toughness performed on welds, made under actual fabrication conditions and was the maximum allowable stress established?

Have studies been made on the behaviour of welded materials, which have been used for building the pipeline, although not limited only to the pipe itself, to corrosive environment of Alaskan crude oil? Has the possible corrosive effect, especially of crevice corrosion and pitting corrosion, been evaluated?

If the answer to the last question had been positive, what protection against corrosion has been taken? Has cathodic protection been contemplated?

Special Comments on Corrosion

Corrosion and its effects on performance of structures, especially of welded structures, have often been underestimated and even neglected. Although I do not have any direct experience with either building, or exploitation of oil transmission facilities, I suspect that corrosion may play an appreciable role and possibly be, at least partly, responsible for numerous failures of these facilities. Therefore, it may be in order to make some, although theoretical, discussion on corrosion and on its possible effects on oil transmission installations. This discussion will not be limited only to the steel, used on pipes, but also will be concerned with other materials, like stainless steel and aluminum, from which other structures may be made.

As known, electrolytic corrosion, which is of main interest here, requires two conditions - the existence of a potential difference and the presence of an electrolyte. Electrolyte is almost always present. Even moisture is an electric conductor, because it almost always contains some dissolved carbon dioxide and, thus, may act as an electrolyte. Crude oil, on the other hand, usually contains some percentage of sulphure, which in combination with moisture, which oil may also contain, may produce sulphuric acid. That acid has reducing properties. If the concentration of that acid becomes high enough, for example under stagnation conditions in a recess, which may sometimes also be under stress concentration, corrosion may start. Stainless steel is especially vulnerable to sulphuric acid, because that steel is "stainless" only when clean and in an oxidizing environment, while sulphuric acid has reducing properties.

In addition to other factors, which may be the cause of difference of electric potentials, welding may also be a potent source of that phenomenon. It may be caused by impurities, lack of fusion, lack of penetration, sub surface porosity, segregations, shrinkage stresses, etc. Shrinkage stresses are probably the most serious factors, because they are difficult to locate and their magnitude to evaluate. They may either stay as residual stresses and cause either general (surface) corrosion, or produce stress corrosion cracking, or be relieved by mechanical cracking. Cracks of the internal surfaces are of main concern, because they may cause concentration cell corrosion in the form either of oxygen cell crevice corrosion, or of ion metal type crevice corrosion, depending whether electrolyte is stagnant or in motion. However, cracks may occasionally be either too small, or too tight, or be oriented in such manner that they could be missed by any inspection, or even occur after the final inspection as delayed cracks.

It must also be remembered that welded austenitic stainless steel, which contains higher carbon is susceptible to stress corrosion cracking, while an ordinary steel generally is not and that surface impurity or contamination of its surface may cause accelerated pitting (another type of concentration cell corrosion), while a common steel is less susceptible to that type of corrosion.

Finally, it is often not realized that a concentrated very fine micro porosity, which sometimes occurs just under the surface of

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the root side of TIG welded aluminum, may be the cause of a rather severe corrosion. In contrast, even coarse porosity, but positioned far from the surface has no effect on corrosion. However, while the latter may be spotted on the X-Ray film, the resolution of the former cannot be seen at all.

Because local corrosion, par example crevice corrosion, may start during the service and long time after the final inspection, it may be the origine of a delayed, sometimes catastrophic cracking by fracture mechanics. Therefore, relying too much on final inspection may be a serious mistake and only a good meticulous quality control may provide a high percentage of probability that a failure will not take place.

2.9 Quality Control

To whom did Quality Control report? (It should report to the highest management of the company. Under no circumstances it could work under production management).

Did it had sufficient authority to control (not supervise) design, development, fabrication, testing and personnel? (Inspection should be a part of Quality Control).

Did Quality Control require that all welders be well trained, and supervised, that they posses specialized Welder's Certificates? Did it keep actual records, make periodic review of performance of welders and, if necessary, did it perform their recertification? (For example, such specialized certification, review and recertification every 6 months is required by the Military Specification MIL-T-5021, "Test; Aircraft and Missile Welding Operator's Qualification". This has been justified by many years of experience. In the pre-war Europe, at least as I remember in France, Germany, Poland and Holland, similar 6-months period of control was required. This was, because it has been found that a welder, even the very good one, could be spoiled ("acquire bad habits"), in a matter of a few months, often beyond repair, if not properly and constantly controlled. Women welders seemed to be less susceptible to this phenomenon).

Did Quality Control posses suitably trained and reliable but also tactful personnel to fulfil these important but also delicate functions?

2.10 Inspection

Can inspection pipes only by X-Ray be considered as sufficient and reliable? (The answer should be, as pointed out in Encl. A, No. The experience shows that even a good and concienacious X-Ray examiner may fail to spot occasionally even a sizable flaw, especially on a multi-pass weld and when the X-Ray shot has to be made through two walls (re-examination).

It is further recommended that:

3. Immediate Range Program

- 3.1 Welding Engineering be recognized as a separate profession with two groups of specialization (Ref. 4.2, Encl. B).
- 3.2 Welding operators (welders) be recognized as a separate trade and, thus, the so called "Wilson Award" (Ref. 4.1, Encl. B) be abolished.
- 3.3 Certification of various classes of Welding Operators and Welding Inspectors be established and nationwide recognized.
- 3.4 Exemplary curricula for training of welders and welding inspectors be worked out.

4. Short Range Program

Theoretical and practical welding "refresher" courses for teachers and instructors of community colleges and trade schools be organized (This would permit the improvement of training of welders in a relatively short time).

Similar courses be organized for those engineers, who want to improve their welding education and training. ~~be also~~

5. Intermediate Range Program

Education and training of welding engineering along the lines, which are suggested in 4.2, Ref. B, be prepared and started. (It is suggested that this whole program be coordinated between community colleges and universities, as the first step. The former could provide theoretical background and practical training, which would be needed for welding and the latter would complete higher professional education. The requirement that all this be provided by university type schools seems to be under present circumstances unrealistic).

6. Long Range Program

- 6.1 The preliminary work to organize the research, consulting and information services institution, or institutions (per example under the name of Welding Institute be started. (It should be organized on the cooperative basis among federal and state governments, universities, professional societies and universities
- 6.2 Because such organization would require long time, expensive equipment and suitable personnel, it is suggested that a consideration be given to the a temporary affiliation of such institute with an already existing and well established good foreign institute, such as The (British) Welding Institute. (That Institute is

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probably one of the best in world, if not the best today. Such affiliation would permit the use of services of that Institute almost immediately, while The American Institute (or Institutes) is organized. In fact such cooperation already exists. The Research Division of that Institute has within its organization the North American Office, which deals with the American Research Members (Ref. 4.3, Encl. B). It is headed at present by G.E. Linnert, former Director of Welding Research, Armco Steel Corp. and former president of American Welding Society. Because of his extensive knowledge of American welding and good connections with foreign welding institutes, including the International Institute of Welding, he, I believe, would provide a good initial coordinating leadership during the initial steps of American Welding Institute.

ABBREVIATE RESUME

EDUCATION

Civilian

Poland (pre war)
Korpus Kadetow (Military Academy) - degree: Matura (approximate equivalent between American Junior College and B.Sc). Two years of Politechnika Warszawska (Warsaw Institute of Technology) - no degree

France
Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Aéronautique (Aeronautical University) - degree: Ingénieur Civil de l'Aéronautique (equivalent to M.Sc.)

Great Britain
Chartered (Professional) Engineer

Post Graduate Studies
Practical welder's training. Metallurgical Engineering, Welding, Corrosion, Ultrasonics, Organization and Management.

Military

Poland (pre war)
Officers' Artillery College. Flying Training School

Great Britain (war time)
Polish Armed Forces Special Staff School. RAF Engineering Officers' School

U.S.A.
Command and General Staff School (now College)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Industrial

Consulting on and direction and coordination of research, development, design, fabrication and quality control on metallurgy, corrosion, composit materials and welding (similar dissimilar metals and plastics) Failure analysis and "trouble shooting". Membership - Polish Corrosion Committee and Polish Standards Committee.

Educational

Pre-war Poland. Organization and direction, Department of Technology, Polish Air Force Technical College. Deputy Director (Curriculum), One - year Welding Course for Graduated Engineers. Training of approx. 600 welding engineers and operators. Lecturing, university and professional societies.

Great Britain and U.S.A. Lecturing, university and professional societies.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS - AFFILIATIONS

1936-1939 Member, Society of Polish Aeronautical Engineers
1944-1948 Member, Society of Polish Engineers in Great Britain
Since 1945 Associate Fellow, Royal Aeronautical Society (British)
Since 1947 Member and since 1968 Fellow, The Welding Institute (British)
1948-1975 Member, American Welding Society
1950-1975 Member, American Society for Metals
Since 1967 Associate Fellow, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
Since 1931 Member, Association des Anciens Eleves de l'Ecole National
Superieure de l'Aeronautique (French)
Since 1966 Member and 1967-1972 Chairman, Board of Directors, Polish Home
Association, Seattle, Wash.
1968-1972 Delegate from Polish associations from Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.
to Polish American Congress
Since 1978 Member, American Defense Preparadness Association
Since 1970 Member, International Platform Association
Since 1972 Member and 1972-1974 Commander, Polish Veterans of World War II,
Post No 50, Seattle
Since 1973 Member, National Advisory Board, American Security Council
- Listed in "Who's Who in the West", "Dictionary of International
Biography" (British) and "Men of Achievement (British)

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Various Senior Staff Officer's duties, including Polish Air Force Technical
Liaison Officer to H.Q. RAF Technical Training Command and Director,
Education Dpt., H.Q. Polish Air Force (in Britain). Attached to U.S. Army
A.F. for staff duties (during the war)

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Polish medals, including Silver Cross of Merit and Polish Air Force Medal
with four bars, French and British medals.

Four national technical awards.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Polish, French and Russian

PATENTS

Machine Maintenance Indicator (France). Three U.S. patent disclosures

PUBLICATIONS

Published about forty papers in pre-war Poland, Great Britain, Sweden and
U.S. on welding technology and design, quality control, fabrication and
military sciences. Numerous research and development reports.

MISCILANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Radio commentaries, radio and stage shows and presentations (some transmitted
to Poland by Radio Free Europe and Voice of America. Articles for dayly press.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D.C. 20510

June 17, 1976

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

You are aware of my interest in domestic sugar production because of the importance of the sugar industry to my home state of Louisiana and due to my position as Chairman of the Finance Committee which has jurisdiction over sugar legislation.

Domestic sugar producers have been without a specific sugar program since the expiration of the Sugar Act on December 31, 1974. On March 11 of this year, Senators Inouye, Curtis and Dole joined me in a letter to you expressing our concern over anticipated developments in the international sugar trade and their effect on domestic production.

Since that time, the price situation for our domestic producers has deteriorated considerably to the point of jeopardizing the continuation of the domestic industry. On the day preceding our March letter, the domestic raw price was 16.5 cents per pound. By June 3, less than three months later, the price had declined to 13.85. I am concerned that the price may decline even further.

Passage of sugar legislation during the remainder of this year would be difficult, if not impossible, with the many other legislative matters to be handled. However, there are available to you options which could be used at your discretion to prevent disastrous consequences to domestic sugar production. There are actions which could be taken by you under existing statutory authority.

1. Increase the present tariff level from 62.5 cents per hundred pounds to as much as 1.875 cents per hundred pounds. This could be accomplished simply by amending Executive Order No. 4334 of November 16, 1974.
2. Reduce the present foreign import quota of 7 million tons to a more realistic level. Total imports of foreign sugar in 1975 were only 3.9 million tons, and a restriction for 1976 at about the same level might result in a more reasonable price for sugar. Individual country quotas could be established if you considered it advisable. This also could be accomplished by amending Executive Order No. 4334 of November 16, 1974.
3. Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a price support program for sugarcane and sugarbeets under authority contained

President Gerald R. Ford

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in Title III of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The level of support could be established from zero to 90 percent of parity. The level of support should be a minimum of 70 percent of parity in order to be equitable with levels established for producers of milk, grains, and other essential commodities. Seventy percent of parity would result in a price for raw sugar of 18.5 cents per pound. The cost of production currently ranges between 15.5 cents and 20 cents per pound.

I would very much appreciate your advice as to what steps the Administration might take to correct the dangerous situation now facing our domestic sugar producers. Since this matter is so vital to the 29 domestic sugar producing states, your early attention to the problem would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Russell B. Long (sig)

Chairman
Finance Committee

A PETITION FOR PROTECTION OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR INDUSTRY
August, 1976

Whereas the existence of an economically healthy domestic sugar industry is in the best interest of the United States,

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NAME

ADDRESS

Albany Lanes	2672 Lake Circle, Jackson, Miss.
Phyllis Levee	154 Nashville Ave, Natchitoches, La.
Charles L. Levee	Rt. 1, Box 10 St. Martinville, La.
Charles L. Levee	1404 Francis Ave Metairie, La.
L. C. Levee	Box 351 Thibodaux, La.
Wesley P. Luffey	209 Belmont Dr. Thibodaux, La.
Camille L. Luffey	185 Camelia Court Luling, La.
Loane D. Risher	6001 Bridget Street, Metairie, La.
Joseph Arnes Jr.	15 Vivian Ct. N.O. La.
Mary E. Billand	5803 Alford St. N.O. La.
Marguerite L. Billand	5803 Alford St. N.O., La.
Valerie Melgion	185 Camellia Ct. Luling, La.
Kathryn V. Billand	185 Camellia Ct, Luling La.
Sally B. Street	6118 PATINA ST N.O. LA
W.E. Russell	P.O. Box 2006 Port Allen, La.
Roy DeLaurier	6214 Calumet St N.O. La.
Josephine	Mayor of Kenner
Lucille Yenni	Ann Elise Fancher
Kelly Stib	Rt. 1 Box 586 Reserve, La.
Sharon Lacey	P.O. Box 426 Luling, La. 70070
Maryynthia R. Winter	205 Dolly St. New Orleans, La. 70130
Tommy White	205 Dolly St. New Orleans, La. 70130
Umayee Lee Allee	P.O. Box 108 St James, La. 70086

A PETITION FOR PROTECTION OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR INDUSTRY (Continued)

NAME	ADDRESS
Donna Richard	P.O. Box 37, Labadieville, La.
Mrs. Robert Selma	209 Evangeline St. New Iberia, La.
Robert Selma	509 Evangeline St. New Iberia, La.
Monique Lebon	309 Evangeline St. New Iberia, La.
Diana Charpentier	Rt. 2 Box 352 B. New Iberia, La.
Traci Derrien	106 Woodcrest Cir. New Iberia, La.
Carol Powell	4105 Old Jeanette Rd. New Iberia, La.
Leslie Lester	408 Loreauville Rd. New Iberia, La.
Robert Thibault	310 Bayard St. New Iberia, La.
Margaret Romero	311 Donald St. New Iberia, La.
Frank Pappas	Rt. 1, 212 Hanson, Home, La.
Robbie Dale & David	305 Wayne - New Iberia, La.
Lisa D'Amico	617 Avenue D. Iberia, La.
Karen Vice	1009 Bank Avenue, New Iberia, La.
Glenn Hagyard	107 Bonnet St. New Iberia, La.
S. A. Hagyard Jr.	107 Bonnet St. New Iberia, La.
Mrs. R. D. St. Laurent	822 Clayton Ave., New Iberia, La.
Karen Marie Fancher	217 West Sixth Street, Reserve, La.
Mrs. Stanley Hagyard Jr.	107 Bonnet St. New Iberia, La.
Karen Vice	1009 Bank Ave. New Iberia, La.
Michael J. Darnit, Jr.	103 Westwood #238 Lafayette, La.
Jeri Oliver	1300 W. University #211 Lafayette, La.
Rachel Allums	Asland Plantation - Bunkie, La.
A. E. Fancher	212 W. 6th St. Reserve, La.
Antoinette B. Huff	P.O. Box 304 Bunkie, La.
Dolores Huff	Box 304 Bunkie, La.
Ally Allums	P.O. Box 1297 New Iberia, La.
Harvey C. Allums	RT 1, Bunkie, La.
Mrs. H. C. Allums	Rt. 1 Bunkie, La.
Mrs. S. C. Terrell	3908 Bayou Blvd. New Iberia, La.
Lynne L. Oliver	P.O. Box 1297 New Iberia, La.

A PETITION FOR PROTECTION OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR INDUSTRY (Continued)

NAME	ADDRESS
S. TERRELL Louis Vee	3408 Bay St. ^{NEW} 1009 Bank Ave. New Iberia, La.
Marie Babineau	605 Ashton New Iberia La
Bella Ferguson	1100 Center New Iberia, La
Sheila	720 East First St New Iberia La
Haven Larson	513 Pinyon New Iberia, La.
Elmer Miguez	P.O. Box 114 New Iberia, La
Mrs. Willie G. Richman, Sr.	Rt 1 Box 193A Franklin, La
Willy J. Richman, Sr.	Rt 1 Box 193A Franklin, La
Mrs. Florence Boussois	510 Jersey St New Iberia
Mrs. Nick Nachreiner	207 Allen St New Iberia
Lucienne Boussois	502 Robert St Franklin La
James C. Lavertine	P.O. Box 54 Franklin La 70535
Josette Boudreau	619 Thert St, Franklin La
Eliane Bourque	613 3rd St Franklin La
Harry A. Beck	408 Loreauville Rd. New Iberia, La
Robert D. Johnson	301 Victory W.R. NEW Iberia
Juanita Dutz	303 Coeline New Iberia, La
Robert Dutz	303 Center New Iberia, La
Mrs. Harry A. Lester	408 Loreauville Rd. New Iberia, La
Mansel Pickett	1213 New Iberia La
Sophie F. Bonin	200 Durocher ave Jeanerette La
Eunice P. Romero	Rt 1 Box 485 New Iberia La 70535
Henry Valet	1600 Elm St. New Iberia La
Preston Segura	122 Bank ave New Iberia La
Mrs. Chris Martin	Rt 2 Box 318 New Iberia La
Mrs. Bertha Taylor	303 Victory W.R. New Iberia La
Eustelle L. Duplantier	1013 Julia St. New Iberia La
Mrs. Valeriet Miguez	154 Johnson St New Iberia
Lena L. Landry	235 Lewis Jeanerette La
Mona L. Block	514 Peckham, New Iberia La.

A PETITION FOR PROTECTION OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR INDUSTRY (Continued)

NAME

ADDRESS

Delta Badaux	225 Center St New Iberia La
Maudie D. Romero	814 Center St New Iberia La
Sidney Freym	RR 2 Box 401 Franklins La
Mrs. Sidney Freym	RR 2 Box 401 Franklins La
Mr. Robert Johnson	301 Victory St. New Iberia, La
Fabian Le Maire Jr	Rt. 1, Box 498 Jeanerette, La
James Vines	531 Duilhet Jeanerette La
M. J. Foster	609 Adams St. Franklins La
Malcolm Heber	128 Cassille St. Thibodaux, La
Miss Jones	Franklin, La.
Laura D. Zuniga	Franklin, La.
Walter C. Baker	Franklin, La.
Charlotte Zuniga	Franklin, La.
Roland H. Rogers	Jeanerette, La.
Albert F. Young	Franklin, La.
Pete de S. Peller	Rt 1, Box 137A Franklins, La
Allen J. Segura	726 main Franklin, La

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NAME

ADDRESS

Rivers Breary	1604 Tupelo St. Franklin La
Alice Lancon	P.O. Box 1135 Franklin
Karen Comeaux	7 Chemault, Morgan City
Robert L. Allain	Rt 2 Box 211 Jeanerette La 70544
Jack Champagne	Rt 2 Box 211 Jeanerette La
Monica Lambrich	500 Florida Street, Franklin, La.
Arstine L. Lube	St. Rt. B. Box 1741 Franklin, La.
Francis M. Arcata	P.O. Box 761 Patterson La
Kearney Bondreaux	R.F.D. Box 66 Baldwin La
Marilyn Langston	Box 323, Franklin, La 70538
John L. L...	P.O. Box 4 Cantonville, La. 70522
Lee M. M...	RFD 195 B - Franklin La
Lee M. M...	1513 MAIN JEANERETTE
Mrs. H. M...	Exec. U.C. Storing Sugars Box 574, Franklin, La.
Miss M...	St. Rt. B Box 132AA Franklin
Miss M...	St. Rt. B Box 131A Franklin
Lynn S. Breary	Rt. 1 Box 173-F Franklin
Jessie Breary	Rt. 1 - Box 16 - Franklin La
Annal C. Duplantier	Rt. 1 Box 492 C 30 Erath, La 70538
Philip M. Lake	P.O. Box 19 Cantonville, La 70522
Harold G. Clement	Star Rt. B. Box 283 Franklin
Ralph R. Longman Jr.	Star Rt. B. Box 110 Franklin La 70538
Daniel Rodrigue	Rt. B Box 128 Franklin, La.
W. M. G. M...	304 Main & Franklin La
Chris Duplacha	

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Simon Luciat	Rt 1 Box 141-D Franklin
Joseph F. Blanchard Jr	Route 1136 Franklin
Michael W. Roubly	Star Rt. A Box 81-A Franklin
Robert James Foudrey	605 Orange Franklin
Gary W. Mast	St. Rt. D. Box 556 Franklin
J. Viator	R2 B29 Jeanette La.
Ronald Landry	R2 B4 37 Jeanette La.
Walter Jackson	302 East An Muldwin La.
Georg Collette	Box 1030 Franklin La.
Andrew A. Paul	Star Bte A. Box 425 Franklin La.
Buddy Chan	Rt 1 Box 122
Robert Judice	Star Route A Box 578 Franklin La.
Walter Bodin Jr.	Star Route B. Box 135 " "
Clyde Bolton	St. Rt. A. Box 40 " "
Don Lippert	
Earl O. Brundage	
A.C. Brundage	103 WESTWOOD DR. #242 Fayette
Joseph Fello	COASTMANNA
Donald S. McFoy	Box 600 Franklin, La.
Sam J. Brundage	Whitney Bank Bldg NO 44 70130
John F. Luff	P.O. Box 100 Catahoula, La.
Kermit J. Carlson	
Victor L. Lippert	P.O. 46 Morehouse La.
Milton J. Brundage	P.O. Box P Baldwin La.
Ronald A. Brundage	Rt 3 Box 79 Crowley, La.

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NAME	ADDRESS
Louise Latsch	P.O. Box 73 Cloutier
Brad L. Broussard	601 JOSEPH FRANK
V. J. Blanc III	1054 James St
Hudson Postigo	P.O. Box 117, Franklin, La. 70538
Windell Cusick	619 1/2 Iberia La
Orlando Stanchy	1404 Maple St Morgan City La
Pete Placencia	P.O. Box 323 Franklin
Olen D. Justice	Rt 3 Box 615 Baton Rouge, La
Murphy Hoff	P.O. Box 157 Franklin, La 70538
AP. Borne	Box 5 Bell Rose La 70341
Herbert Breaux	1603 Tupelo St. Franklin La.
Hugh Breaux	1604 Tupelo Franklin, La
L.W. Casselman	Franklin, La.
Marjorie Burley	Franklin, La.
Donald E. Michard	Franklin, La.
Garb G. Luke	RT 1 Box 1873, FRANKLIN, LA 70538
John J. Jones	P.O. Box 303 Franklin La
Minus Franger	P.O. Box 377, Port Allen
Shes J. Stroud	Rt A Box 28 Franklin, La
Walter J. Kennelle	P.O. 108 Franklin La
Emmet J. Fehert	
Frank J. Maitre	State Box 570 Franklin La 70538
Coland B. Duan	P.O. Box 597 Franklin La
Loane Breaux	Rt. 1 Box 134 Franklin La

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Alice Nantremy Jr.	RD. 1 Box 141 E Franklin, La.
Spessie Bourgeois	P.O. Box 344, Chariton, La.
Kathy D. Broussard	Rt. 1 Box 134, Franklin, La.
Vernett Cleary	P.O. Box 597 Franklin, La.
George A. Bauderbury	RR-1 Box 142-A Franklin La.
Simon J. Lucier	Rt. 1 Box 147-D Franklin, LA.
Edmond Crochet	P.O. Box 140 Franklin La.
Willie J. Deroussin	R. 1- BOX - 140 Franklin La
James D. Countee	Rt 1 Box 141-A Franklin, La.
Lee Johnson	Rt 1 Box 316 Franklin La
Roland J. Younger	Rt 1 Box 141-B Franklin, La.
John McInnis	Garden City P.O. Box 43 La
Eugene Freeman	RR-1 Box 143 Franklin La
Eugene Davis	RR 1 Box 120 F Franklin La
Willie McDuffie	9143 Franklin La
Joseph E. Under S.	Rt 1 Box 138 A Franklin La.
Ailton Baudrey	RT 1 Box 142 Franklin
Walter Lawson	RT 1 BOX 100 Franklin
Joseph Wilson	R.S.D. 1 Box 113 B
Norris R. R. R.	617 Robert St. Franklin La.
Walter R.	P.O. Box 542, Baldwin, La.
E. Leon Martin	407 Pecan Dr. Franklin, La.
John St.	610 and 611 Franklin La
Gerald Bourgeois	P.O. Box 11 Garden City, La.
Kenneth D. D.	RT 1. Box 100 RR Franklin La.

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NAME	ADDRESS
Nathan Williams	RT1-Box 120E Franklin La
Harold E. Smith Jr.	PO BOX 267 BALDWIN LA
W. L. Derouen Sr.	410 St Peter St Jeanette La
Robert Hart	1241 Willow St Franklin La
Donald B. Hernandez	1414 Centre St. New Iberia
Walter P. Bures	Box 109 Charbon La
Robert C. Powell	RT1 Box 164C Franklin La
Ricky J. Derouen	410 St. Peter St.
Howard M. Smith Sr.	511 North St Franklin
James Wilson	RT BOX 117 Franklin La
Harry Allard	Franklin La
Clarence Carg	R. 1 Box 143K Franklin La
Henry Butler	Daklams La
Richard Taylor	R. 1. Box 181K Franklin La
Nathan Williams	712 Charier St Franklin
Kenneth Kurt	906 Charier St Franklin, La
et al	R18 143K FRANKLIN
Freddie Cones	102 Hogan Lane Franklin La
Clarence Jackson	321 Taboret St
Joseph Lauffer	RT 1 Box 172 Franklin La
Ernest J. Lebert	R.T. 1. Box 142 D. Franklin La
Walter Cook Sr.	Franklin La
Leonard Polidore	RT1 Box 182C Franklin La
Lawrence M. Dean	K9 5415 FRANKLIN LA
Julia Conly Jr.	Franklin La

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NAME	ADDRESS
Warren Spangler	513 Florida St. Franklin, La.
Lela Mae Spangler	509 Donald St. New Iberia, La.
Arthur Dugan	R#1 Box 150-C Lot #5 Franklin La.
Louis J. Duval M.	1401 Weber St. Franklin LA.
Norris Dugan	Box 1 Box 137 FRANKLIN
Sterling Frederick	Pt 1 Box 177 CC Franklin La.
Edward McClain	Rt. Bx 143 R Franklin La
Johnny Walker	P.O. Box 30 Centerville, La
Richard Garton	Rt. B. 1459 Franklin LA
Willie Jones Sr.	Rt Box 116 Franklin La.
Tommy Kern	Franklin La
Burney Laurier	Box 150-C Lot 5 Frankline ⁴⁴
McCampaneria	Rt 1 Box 142-B Franklin La 70538
Malcom Bourgeois	Pt 1 Box 142a Franklin La 70538
Frank Smith	Franklin 1401 Pen St
Charles J. Beard	57 TEXAS AVE HOUMA LA.
Wm & Estelle	1015 Main St Franklin La
John Marsh	P.O. Box 1006 Patterson La
Alvin Boudreau	Franklin La.
Alvin Guillote	Franklin, La.
W. A. D. D. D.	Franklin La.
Clara Chausier	Franklin La.
Ernest & Gray	Franklin La.
Burney & Jean	Franklin La.
Bobby J. Hill	808 Main St New Iberia La

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NAME

ADDRESS

W. Marshall Thiel

304 Main St Franklin La 70538

[Signature]

303 Thrice St. Frank La.

[Signature]

907 2nd St. Frankling, La.

Tommy Breaux

220 Cedar Street, Frankling, La.

[Signature]

Appt 1150 " "

[Signature]

711 W 52nd Jones

Donald T. Exner

602 Haigleigh, Frankling,

Joody B. Wilks

Stor Rt A Box 408 Frankling, La.

Paul E. Dugan

3205 Kama Dr. Morya City, La.

Ernest Crockett

Rt 2 Box 412 - New Iberia, La.

[Signature]

Rt. 2 Box 298 - M. D. J. La.

Sam J. Crockett

607 Walker Dr., Houma, La.

[Signature]

Box 243 Frankling

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NAME	ADDRESS	
Thomas J. Kermer sr	PO BOX FRANKLIN LA 70538	R
John Longmy	Bx 1030 FRANKLIN - LA	R
Walter Collier	Box 1030 Franklin La	
Robert B. Dean	P.O. Box 597 Franklin La	
Chris Duplichan	517 Florida St. Franklin, La.	R
John	Drawr 574, Franklin, La	
Arnold G. Green	110 W. 179 Franklin La	
David G. Grogan	1406 Bayou Side Dr., New Iberia, La.	
John E. Gentry	P.O. Box 1, Franklin, La.	
Edward G. Gentry	P.O. Box 264 Franklin La	
W. F. Gillepsie	615-3rd St. Franklin La 70538	
Wm. H. Hill	1801 PINE APT. 1 Franklin La. 70538	
Marshall W. Ouzelton	PO BOX 1028 FRANKLIN, LA 70538	
Edmund C. Grogan	215 Circle Dr. Franklin La 70538	
John Grogan	101 Firmin Franklin	
W. H. Grogan	218 Circle Dr Franklin, La 70538	
Walter Grogan	BOX 1029, FRANKLIN, LA, 70538	
Al. Grogan	109 Main Franklin La 70538	

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NAME	ADDRESS
Wallace Martin Jr.	P.O. Box 462 Franklin, La.
David J. Pette	1602 Dupont, Franklin La.
Ronald D. Clark	P.O. Box 7, Franklin, La.
Edwin S. May	P.O. Box 341 Baldwin La
Wesley Estelle Jr.	128 Dupont Franklin, La. 70538
Adam Conroy	H.R.A. Box 3700, Franklin, La. 70538
Mystel M. Girard	H.R.A. Box 132, Franklin, La. 70538
D. M. Bell	216 Morris St. Franklin, La.
D. J. Paulte	110 Carinne St. New Iberia, La.
Charles F. Dufour	P.O. Box 333 Labadieville, La. 70372
Edwin A. Vincent Sr.	H.R. 1 Box 475 New Iberia La 70560
Joseph D. Pracci	1109 Barrow St. Franklin, La.
Joseph D. Pracci	513 Wilwood St. Franklin, La.
Frank Mueller	1607 Cynthia St. Franklin, La.
John P. Pracci	904 S. Lewis St. New Iberia, La.
Neil J. Pracci	509 Silver St. New Iberia, La. 70560
Lucien A. Robert	2426 Metairie Road Metairie, La. 70001
Lanora M. Michel	1528 Sterling Road Franklin La. 70538
Ken McLean	312 Wayne New Iberia La. 70560
Taylor J. May	100 Wilwood St. Franklin La.
T. H. Smith	Box 3, New Iberia, La. 70560
Mike Woodcock	908 W. St. Peter New Iberia, La.

