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## ABORTION

During the course of the Democrat Presidential primaries, Jimmy Carter consistently altered his statements on the sensitive subject of abortion in an obvious effort to appeal to the different voter groups most deeply concerned about the subject.

In an interview with the National Catholic News Service on August 12, 1976, Carter called the Democrat Platform plank on abortion "inappropriate" and said it did not reflect his views on that subject. His Party's position is that a Constitutional amendment to bar abortion would be "undesirable." Carter went on to say that the Party should not be taking a position that seems to inhibit a citizen's right to seek a resolution to an issue by Constitutional amendment.

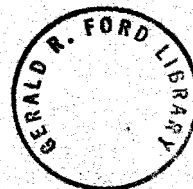
Jimmy Carter's different statements, from the time of the Iowa political caucuses to this most recent interview, reflect his political opportunism and a willingness to sacrifice principle and consistency for personal ambition.

### TALKING POINTS

1. During the outset of the primaries, Carter phrased his abortion statements to sound as if he were in favor of government efforts to restrict abortions. This approach had strong appeal to Catholic voters in the important Iowa caucuses.
2. Carter was aware of the growing disaffection among Democratic liberals regarding his nomination, and, on the day before the Democrat Convention convened, he exclaimed, without exception, "the principles expressed in the Democratic party platform are those on which I can run, and run with enthusiasm."  
(Meet the Press, 7/11/76)

### BACKGROUND

The platform says that "it is undesirable to attempt to amend the U. S. Constitution to overturn the Supreme Court decision in this area." (Democrat Party Platform.) In addition, Carter has called for "a nationwide law, adequately financed, to give sex instruction and access to contraceptives to those who believe in their use." (Meet the Press, 7/11/76)



ABORTION - 2

The Iowa Democrat caucuses provided the first opportunity for the Democratic Presidential hopefuls to test their strength. Success in the early caucus, and the resulting press attention, was the Carter campaign's basic strategy. Shortly before these caucuses, Carter came out in favor of a "national statute" that would "restrict the practice of abortion in our country." (Chicago Tribune, 1/28/76)

In caucuses that followed, Carter ran strongly ahead of the field in the state's Catholic strongholds of Dubuque and Carroll Counties. Shortly after these caucuses, Carter was asked again about his position on abortion because of some confusion in this regard reported among the Iowa voters. This time he responded by saying, "I don't think the government ought to do anything to encourage abortions. I am not in favor of a Constitutional amendment to prohibit all abortions, I am not in favor of a Constitutional amendment that would give the states a local option." (WETA Candidates on the Line, 2/16/76)



## AGRICULTURE

If the Democrat Party's Platform, which Jimmy Carter says he supports wholeheartedly, is any indication, the Democrats want to return to the unproductive, government-controlled, agricultural economy of the 1960's.

Carter's willingness to make U. S. agricultural exports a tool of foreign policy has been clearly stated.

"I would not permit that to happen again, I would let the Arab countries know that we want to be their friends, we are heavily dependent upon oil being imported from them, that if they declare an embargo against us we would consider it not a military, but an economic, declaration of war, and that we would respond instantly and without further debate in a similar fashion...We would not ship them any food, no weapons, no spare parts for weapons, no oil drilling rigs, no oil pipes...I don't think this country ought to yield to an embargo again."

Boise Idaho Statesman  
April 2, 1976

Such a significant change in our foreign policy was reported by Arthur Cox in a recent article appearing in the Washington Post.

"In a recent interview Jimmy Carter took a stand which, if implemented, would represent a major shift in U.S. foreign policy. Carter was asked: In the case of the Soviet Union doing things like intervening in Angola, would you favor using our economic leverage and urging our allies to use their economic leverages to get the Russians to cease and desist? He replied, yes, I would. Carter went on to explain in the New York Times interview that he would put the Russians on advance notice of the possibility of a total withholding of trade."

Washington Post  
August 8, 1976



### Talking Points

1. The Democrats talk about "parity", while carefully avoiding any definition of what that means. What it means is that Washington will tell farmers how much they make, after it tells them what they can grow, how much of it they can grow, and where they can grow it.
2. The Democrats talk about greater farm exports. During the Ford Administration, exports have reached a level 4 times greater than that achieved under the Democrats. And the sales made under our policies are usually cash on the barrelhead sales, not giveaways.
3. The Democrats talk about "reserves." The word they once used was "surplus." The surplus was held by the Federal government, and cost the taxpayers \$1 million a day in storage alone. Today, reserves are held privately -- and are controlled by farmers, not by the Federal government.
4. The Democrats talk about preventing "irresponsible and inflationary sales" to foreign purchasers. What the Democrats really mean is that they will cut off the farm export market to American farmers any time some pressure group which claims to represent consumers screams. Indeed, Carter has said that he'd cut off food exports in retaliation for Soviet OPEC actions he didn't like.



## AMNESTY

In 1974, Jimmy Carter took no issue with President Ford's program to offer conditional amnesty to those individuals who resisted the draft or deserted the military because of their opposition to the Vietnam War. One of the basic premises of the President's program was that these individuals still owed an obligation to their country which must be fulfilled by some form of alternative service. Commenting on newly created program, Carter said "I have no criticism of President Ford's plan to offer conditional amnesty to Vietnam draft resisters and military deserters." (The South Carolina State, 9/13/74)

As he began to focus on his primary race for the Democrat Presidential nomination, Carter found that several positions might be more politically expedient than just one.

### TALKING POINTS

1. Questioned on amnesty for draft evaders, Carter began his answer by declaring that the Americans who fought in Vietnam particularly those who went despite a belief that the war was "wrong" are "heroes." He then endorsed pardons for those resisters who fled to Canada or elsewhere to avoid going to Vietnam.
2. Subsequently, as one of several attempts to redress his reported weakness among liberal voters, Carter stated that "I'll tell you that in the first week that I am in the White House I will declare a blanket pardon for all those who fled to Sweden and Canada." (AP 5/15/76)
3. Jimmy Carter's revolving door policy on amnesty reflects his preoccupation with political expediency and fails to address the critical importance of maintaining the integrity and continuity of the nation's military service in order to insure our national security.



## BLACKS

Jimmy Carter has made a number of promises to different groups of the American electorate, often citing his performance as Governor of Georgia.

One of the groups to whom he has made numerous appeals has been Black voters. Carter recently claimed that he has a "special interest in black people and other minority groups." (Atlanta Constitution, 3/17/76)

Carter has also said that "the most extreme rigidity should be used in enforcing racial desegregation in every aspect of public and private life." (U.S. News and World Report, 9/22/75)

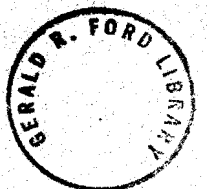
### TALKING POINTS

1. Carter's record on ending discrimination while Governor stands out in stark contrast to these claims. After two years of a Carter Administration, the Reverend J. C. Hope of Macon, President of the Georgia NAACP, said he was "disappointed" with the progress being made in hiring blacks under the administration of Governor Carter. Hope said that "only token appointments of blacks in high level positions, if any, have been noted. The number of blacks have not significantly increased in lesser positions." (Atl. Constitution, 10/9/72)
2. Six months later, the Atlanta Constitution reported on a study that Carter had made on discrimination in his own state government. "The report on job hiring and discrimination which angered Carter and which was prepared by an advisory group he created upon taking office, documented that the Governor's office suffered from the same tokenism that afflicted the other departments of state government. The report lists only one black secretary and three black porters on an office staff of 35." (Atlanta Constitution, 5/5/73)





3. Carter has also said he would "emphasize the appointment of Blacks and women to the Federal bench to make up for past exclusions." In contrast, he made only one black judicial appointment, naming state Senator Horace Ward to the Fulton County civil court bench. During Carter's term, there were 23 Superior Court vacancies and nine on the Appellate Courts. (Atlanta Constitution, 2/17/76)



## BUSING

The Democrat Party Platform, which Carter endorsed with enthusiasm, commits him to continuation of busing, euphemistically described as "mandatory transportation of students beyond their neighborhoods for the purposes of desegregation." Although mandatory busing is labeled in the Platform "a judicial tool of the last resort," a look at his record shows that Jimmy Carter has come a long way on this issue from when he was Governor.

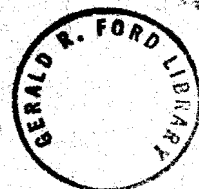
### TALKING POINTS

1. Shortly after taking office in 1970, Carter stated that he "was strongly opposed to busing in order to achieve a racial balance in schools," (Christian Science Monitor, 5/19/70)
2. In February 1972, Carter called upon the Georgia General Assembly to draft a resolution urging Congress to pass a Constitutional Amendment to prohibit busing. Furthermore, Jimmy Carter said he would support a one-day school boycott if the amendment failed:  
  
"If the legislature does not act on this amendment, it would be all right for Georgia parents to hold their children out of school...the massive forced busing of students such as that now taking place in Richmond County is the most serious threat to education that I can remember." (Atlanta Constitution, 2/17/72)
3. In the last two months, to increase his support among liberals, Carter has completely reversed himself:  
  
"I don't think we ought to amend the Constitution every time we have a transient problem, and that's what I consider the busing problem to be -- transient." And in the same statement: "...my preference is for the Atlanta Plan...As President, if the courts ruled differently, I would support the courts." (Washington Post, 3/21/76)
4. The Atlanta Plan, as instituted in Georgia in 1973, called for:  
  
-- Voluntary transfer was to be allowed by any pupil from a school where his race was in the majority to a school where his race was in the minority.



BUSING - 2

- Faculty and staff were to be moved throughout the system in order to have the faculty/staff racial composition reflect system composition.
  - No school was to be less than 30% black.
5. Four years ago, Jimmy Carter was prepared to defy the courts and Congress to remedy busing; now, he doesn't seem to think it's so bad after all.



## CARTER'S INVINCIBILITY

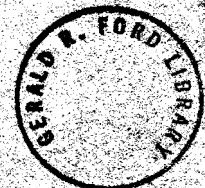
If one listens to the recent developments in Atlanta, Georgia, it would appear that Jimmy Carter and his campaign staff have already won this November's Presidential election. Carl P. Leudsdorf, reporting for the Baltimore Sun observed that in an "11-room, 28th story office in Atlanta's National Bank of Georgia Building, where they answer the phone 'Carter-Mondale policy planning' an unprecedented effort is underway to plan the administration Jimmy Carter hopes to launch January 20." (Baltimore Sun, 8/13/76)

Such presumption by an unelected Presidential candidate, whose entire elective experience consists of four years in the state legislature and one four-year term as Governor, shows remarkably little regard for the democratic process. Perhaps, Jimmy Carter thinks that his current lead in the public opinion polls, all of which are based on surveys of no more than 2,000 potential voters, is all that is required for the Presidency.

But Jimmy Carter is not yet elected, and his past career gives evidence that he is far from invincible. In fact, a look at his popular support will show that only a very small percentage of the American electorate have ever voted for Jimmy Carter.

### TALKING POINTS

1. Jimmy Carter did not run for any major office until he entered the Democrat primary for a State Senate seat in 1962. Losing the race originally, a narrow victory came only after an incident of vote fraud occurred in his opponent's strongest county which resulted in the Democrat Party Chairman's decision to disqualify all the votes cast in the county.
2. Only 10 years ago, Carter entered the 1966 Democrat gubernatorial primary and finished no better than third, behind Lester Maddox.
3. Four years later, Carter tried for a second time and won the Democrat gubernatorial primary, but in doing so, failed to win a majority in the three candidate field and received only 5% of the Black vote.



4. In the 1970 general election, his running mate, Lester Maddox, continued to prove himself more popular than Carter, winning 13% more of the popular vote in his race for Lt. Governor than Carter received for Governor.
  
5. According to a summary of the 1976 Presidential preference primaries published in the July 24, 1976 issue of Congressional Quarterly, Jimmy Carter received a total of 6,227,809 popular votes. This total represents only:
  - Approximately 9.8% of the total number of voters who identified themselves as Democrats.
  - Approximately 4.1% of the total U.S. electorate who will be eligible to vote this November.
  - Approximately 70% of the primaries entered Carter failed to win a clear majority of the votes cast.
  
6. In the last two months of the primaries, Carter's narrow national support was evident, as he showed real weaknesses in the Midwest, West, and among liberals.
  - April 6: Congressman Mo Udall narrowly lost to Carter in Wisconsin by only 1% of the votes cast.
  - May 11: Senator Frank Church beat Carter in the Nebraska primary.
  - May 18: Governor Jerry Brown of California beat Carter badly in Maryland. In Michigan, where Carter was expected to win overwhelmingly, he barely defeated Mo Udall by 2,000 votes.
  - May 25: Senator Church beat Carter in Oregon and Idaho, and Governor Brown beat him in Nevada.
  - June 1: Carter lost to an uncommitted slate backed by Brown in Rhode Island, and Church beat Carter by more than 2 to 1 in Montana.
  - June 8: Brown beat Carter by a more than 3 to 1 margin in California, and Carter's at-large delegates lost badly to an uncommitted slate in New Jersey.



## CARTER ON MEDICAID

When I took office, the Department of Human Resources was an organizational nightmare. The Department was under attack from both legislators and citizens for doing an inadequate job.

I asked for a year to straighten out the Department and the General Assembly agreed. We made many substantive changes, but encountered so many problems with Medicaid abuses that the job couldn't be finished. I asked for another year and got it. Before the General Assembly meets again, I promise you that you will see many improvements -- programs -- correction of abuses.

Those Medicaid abuses were eye-openers. During 18 years as a legislator, I have never encountered such duplicity.

Many years ago there was a scandal about the state buying boats that wouldn't float. We found abuses just as flagrant in Medicaid... such as nursing homes billing the state for a water ski boat... trips to Hawaii...and purchases at a large Atlanta department store for which there was no accounting.

The abuses were even worse in the dental area. In one example, the state was charged for three root canals and two caps for one patient...and we discovered during an investigation that none of these services were performed. I call that fraud.

We found abuses by patients as well...such as going to hospital emergency rooms to get treatment for head colds.

We are just now beginning to zero in on the Medicaid providers who are guilty of defrauding the state. But we have a long list of successes in discovering fraud among recipients of Medicaid, public assistance and food stamps.

Address of Governor George Busbee  
Georgia Municipal Association  
Convention  
Jekyll Island, Aquarama  
June 21, 1976

And now my favorite, the Department of Human Resources, the most difficult and complicated of all, and the one in which I am most interested and most proud. The procedure by which the service area network of this department was established has been criticized, and I regret very much the recent misunderstanding with some members of the legislature.

State of the State Message  
Atlanta Constitution  
January 15, 1974



THE DEMOCRAT PARTY PLATFORM  
AND  
ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT

The Democrat Party Platform and the campaign commitments of its nominee Jimmy Carter are based on the same old theories and discredited policies of spend-spend and elect-elect. The bigger and more expensive syndrome that has been at the very root of our economic problems during the postwar years, remains alive and well in the halls of Congress and in the campaign headquarters of the Democratic Presidential standard bearer.

According to the Democrat Party and its nominee Jimmy Carter, their 1976 Platform is "a contract with the people." Congressional Democrats have often taken credit for leading the way in the fight for Truth in Lending legislation, which requires that lenders disclose accurately and in understandable form how much the credit they extend in a contract will cost the consumer. But this year's Democrat Platform does not come close to meeting Truth in Lending standards -- it does not even have a price tag, let alone a statement about how the interest is computed. And it is so vague you could never enforce it in court.

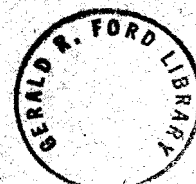
But the Platform does contain a lot of promises of the kind you would find in a contract -- and almost every one of them involves spending more Federal dollars on costly new or expanded programs.

Take a look at the Platform and see if the theme doesn't sound familiar to years past. All the familiar words such as "national," "Federal," "mandatory," "more," and "increased" seem to keep popping up. To top it all off, the American voter is to believe that he can have all this, and perhaps more, and a balanced budget to boot!

New taxpayers payments to the Federal government for just 5 of the Democrat's 62 new spending "commitments" comes to \$103.3 billion; which would mean a 51% increase in individual and corporate income taxes. The five programs and their estimated costs are:

(First Full Year Federal Expenditures)

	<u>Billions</u>
Mondale/Brademus, child development program	\$ 1.1
Humphrey/Hawkins, full employment program	10.3
Kennedy/Corman, national health insurance	70.0
Griffith's negative income tax	9.9
Perkins' education equalization bill	12.0
	<u>\$103.3</u>



TALKING POINTS

1. Approximately 62 separate and distinct increases in the Federal government's expenditures are pledged.
2. Implementation of just 5 of these (i.e., Humphrey-Hawkins, national health insurance, negative income tax, child development, and Federal aid to education) will cost the American taxpayer at least \$103.3 billion in their first full year of operation.
3. The American taxpayers will be required to assume a 51% increase in their personal income tax burden to pay for these five programs alone. Dollar-wise that means \$760 more in taxes for a typical family of four making \$15,000 a year.
4. If candidate Carter doesn't agree with these estimates he should tell us what his estimates are, and while he's at it, he should tell us what his other programs will do to the taxpayers.
5. To balance the budget as promised, the Democrats must expect tax revenues to cover these new expenditures and (assuming the tax burden is proportionately divided between individuals and corporations) these additional taxes could amount to an increase of around 50% of the Federal Tax Income bill of every American family.
6. The Democrats have shown that they are ideological bankrupts who think the Great Society is still in full swing. They obviously haven't learned that more government spending is not the answer to many of the Nation's problems.
7. The Democrat Platform, said Bill Moyers, a CBS commentator at the Democrat National Convention and former Johnson White House aide, can be summed up in two words: "More government." Moyers was absolutely right. Not only does the Platform call for vastly increased spending in almost every area of government activity, it also calls for increased government regulation -- of business, schools, housing, and most other areas of human existence. The Democrats built the Federal bureaucracy, and this Platform shows that they intend to keep it strong.
8. The Democrats message to the average taxpayer in 1976 is crystal clear -- more Federal spending with either more taxes or larger deficits, or both.





## THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

One of the hallmarks of our economic system has been the freedom of the Federal Reserve System from political pressures and manipulation. The Democrats appear to harbor thoughts to the contrary.

The Federal Reserve must be made a full partner in national economic decisions and become responsive to the economic goals of Congress and the President; credit must be generally available at reasonable interest rates; tax, spending and credit policies must be carefully coordinated with our economic goals; and coordinated within the framework of national economic planning.

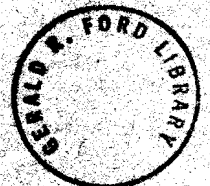
Democrat Party Platform  
July 1976

### Talking Points

1. The independence of the Federal Reserve System from the political process is essential to continued American economic growth. Clearly, the Democrat Party and their nominee Jimmy Carter want to destroy the independence of the Federal Reserve System. They have apparently conveniently forgotten that Congress consciously decided, more than a quarter of a century ago, to make the Federal Reserve politically independent when they realized that the political control of the nation's monetary system meant economic disaster. Now, the Democrats in Congress have decided to run the nation's economic and monetary system.

Treasury Secretary William Simon recently commented on this proposal as follows:

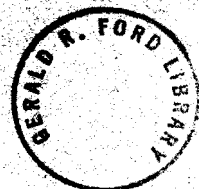
If we remove the last vestige of independence from the Federal Reserve, we will be encouraging the politicians to print more money as soon as any economic difficulty appears. The moment the politicians get their hands on the mechanism of the money supply is the moment you begin to destroy the economy



and the society. At that moment, they can pay for everything and account to no one. Just think of where we would be today if we had acquiesced to the persistent calls last year for double-digit growth in the money supply.

Testimony before Republican  
National Convention, Committee  
on Resolutions  
August 10, 1976

2. The Democrats desire to make the Federal Reserve "responsive to the goals of Congress and the President" is one more example of their preoccupation with national economic planning. After failing with their "Great Society" domestic program during the 1960's, it now appears the Democrats intend to use the economy during the 1970's as the testing ground for their fascination with centralized, Washington run programs.



## THE HUMPHREY-HAWKINS BILL

The key to the Democrat economic program for 1976 is the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill. The Democrat Party Platform does not mention the bill by name, but does say this:

Democrats pledge themselves to make every responsible effort to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent within 4 years. This ambitious goal can be achieved by marshalling all our emphasis on reducing unemployment in chronically depressed areas and among particular groups in the labor force, such as youth.

Jimmy Carter's now famous campaign style of issue obfuscation and reversal is particularly evident on Humphrey-Hawkins as noted from quotes indicated below

"He dismisses the liberals' campaign centerpiece, the Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill as too 'rigid' and likely to revive double-digit inflation."

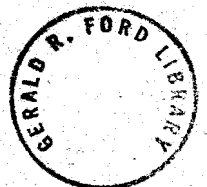
Wall Street Journal  
April 2, 1976

"Carter replied that a government job-guarantee would be extremely expensive, and someone has to pay these salaries, outside the Federal government."

Atlanta Constitution  
April 2, 1976

"I support, and as President I would sign, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, as amended, given my current understanding of the bill."

Washington Star  
July 7, 1976 quoting  
Carter on April 8, 1976



Carter was right on April 2, when he said he wouldn't support the bill, not on April 8, when he endorsed it. As economist Milton Friedman said:

"Not to put too fine a point on it, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is as close to a fraud as has ever served as a campaign document. It is full of pious promises but contains no measures capable of fulfilling those promises."

Newsweek, August 2, 1976

### TALKING POINTS

1. The bill will cost taxpayers a small fortune. The bill will require between \$23 and \$44 billion a year in additional Federal expenditures because of its requirements that the Federal government act as an employer of last resort. (Washington Star, July 7, 1976)

2. The bill will cause substantial inflation. Slightly more than a month after Carter endorsed the bill, (liberal) economist Charles L. Schultze of the Brookings Institution testified before a Congressional committee that:

"In the absence of major new tools for inflation control, pushing the adult unemployment rate to the 3 percent target of S. 50 would surely generate substantial inflation. (Schultze, May 14, 1976)

Estimates of the increase in inflation which will result from the bill have ranged from 3.25 percent, with further increases thereafter (Alice Rivlin, Director of the Congressional Budget Office) to 15 percent (Michael Wachter, University of Pennsylvania economist and Carter economic adviser).

3. Use of the government as employer of last resort will not solve the unemployment problem. According to Charles L. Schultze (testimony cited above) "the concept of government as employer of last resort (given the 'prevailing wage' requirement in the bill) is not a workable method for pushing the overall unemployment rate down to very low levels." Said Schultze:



"It is clear that in any area where municipalities or non-profit institutions pay higher scales for relatively unskilled or semi-skilled labor than private industry, the wage scales in private industry will quickly be driven up to the higher level. Otherwise there would be a steady drain of labor away from private industry into "last resort" jobs. A new and much higher set of minimum wages would be created!"

4. The bill cannot work without a national economic planning mechanism which could mean the end of the free-market economy.

An inseparable part of the Democrat Platform and the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is national economic planning modelled on the economic planning mechanism in the Humphrey-Javits planning bill. The prospect of complete government control of the economy, which would be made possible and likely by national planning, does not bother Democrats. As Hubert Humphrey put it:

There is not one word in the Constitution about market forces -- not in the Bible or the Emancipation Proclamation either."  
(Journal of Commerce, May 26, 1976)

5. The bill cannot work unless permanent wage/price controls are instituted.

An economy governed by permanent wage/price controls cannot be called a free economy. But the Humphrey-Hawkins bill cannot work without such controls because of the need to control the runaway inflation the bill would cause. This has led several of the liberal economists (Schultze and Jerry Jasinowski, another of Carter's economic advisers) to call for an "income policy" -- a euphemism for wage/price controls -- as a necessary counterpart to the bill. Carter agrees. He said:

"I would like standard wage/price controls. My guess is that I would never use them. But I would like them as a lever. I wouldn't hesitate to use them if I had to."

Business Week  
May 3, 1976



6. There is some question whether the goal Democrats seek is possible at all.

According to (liberal) economist Sar Levitan:

"You'd have to keep real GNP growing at least 7.5 percent a year through 1980, and we've never grown so fast for so long a period."

Business Week  
May 31, 1976

7. Carter's support for the bill was a result of pure political pressure.

Carter's decision to support the bill came about for two reasons:

(a) "His ethnic purity remark put him on the defensive with blacks. His endorsement came two days after the Congressional Black caucus, in the wake of ethnic purity, demanded he endorse the bill."

Business Week  
May, 1976

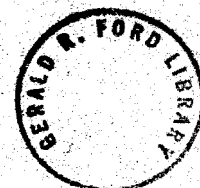
(b) "He wanted George Meany's support. The AFL-CIO has been pushing this bill hard (in fact, it is the top item on labor's agenda)."

Washington Star  
July 7, 1976

8. Even if the bill is passed, it may never go into effect because the drafters don't know how it is supposed to work. Jerry Jasinowski, a Carter economic adviser and Senate research economist, has taken a position described as follows:

"Because of a basic lack of information, he says, no one really knows how to implement many of the provisions of the bill, particularly in the incomes policy area and in providing incentives for employment in the private sector."

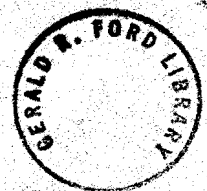
Business Week  
July 12, 1976



According to Democrat Representative John Conyers,  
a strong supporter of the bill:

"The genius of the Hawkins bill is that  
it doesn't tell us how to get there or create  
a set number of jobs. It simply says to the  
Congress, the President, and the Federal  
Reserve, 'Though shalt work out a plan.'"

Sun Times  
July 24, 1976



## QUOTA SYSTEM

During the controversy that followed Jimmy Carter's famous "ethnic purity" remark, he pledged that he "would not take a racial attitude or discriminatory attitude toward any group," and if he did, he "would withdraw from the race." (Boston Globe - April 9, 1976)

Less than one month later, in an effort to placate his party's liberal wing, Carter indicated that the rigid enforcement of equal opportunity laws was not enough; that those deprived "through my influence or yours of fully using their talents" must be given "compensatory opportunity." (Washington Post, May 5, 1976)

Carter's views on this issue were clearly reflected in the 1976 Democrat Platform. This document, which he enthusiastically endorsed, pledges "vigorous federal programs and policies of compensatory opportunity." (1976 Democrat Platform, page 34)

### TALKING POINTS

1. It is clear that "compensatory opportunity" is nothing more than the Democrat Party's 1976 euphemism for a Washington-enforced quotas system.
2. Carter's commitment to Washington dictated quotas is a disturbing example of his continuing belief in big government exerting more and more control over the lives of American citizens.
3. Jimmy Carter, the candidate who wants government to be as trustworthy as the American people, apparently believes that these same people can no longer be entrusted to provide one another with the equal opportunity that is the very foundation of our body of laws.





RECORD AS AN ADMINISTRATOR  
AND  
GEORGIA STATE REORGANIZATION

As Governor, Carter's main focus was the reorganization of the state government, which he claims to have made a more manageable and efficient system. This reorganization has also been a prime issue in his Presidential campaign. An examination of his years as Governor reveals that the Carter claims are quite different from the record.

Jimmy Carter's four year term as Governor was marred by disorganization, fiscal problems and doubt. Writing in the Chicago Tribune on February 21, 1976, G.B. Candello, the business manager of the North Georgia Building and Construction Trades Council wrote: "I would characterize his term of office as a period of smiles and broken promises. Carter ran a paper shuffling operation with no savings to the taxpayer."

Calvin Rampton, the longtime Governor of Utah, raised doubts about Carter's ability as an administrator. "Of the 40 some Democratic governors that I've known personally, I'd rank Carter about 39th." (Washington Post, 2/25/76)

Reg Murphy, former editor of the Atlanta Constitution and now publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, describes Carter's tenure as a "disaster" and Carter as "the phoniest politician I've ever met."

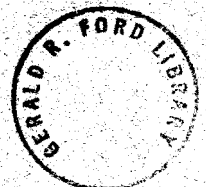
TALKING POINTS

1. The sprawling new Department of Human Resources was created by Carter to bring together all departments relating to public health, welfare and vocational rehabilitation. Georgia State Auditor Ernest Davis reported that after the first year of operation, the Department's financial records were so confused that initially there was some \$40 million unaccounted for.

2. State Auditor Davis also said he has not been able "to identify any savings that resulted from reorganization per se." (Washington Post, 2/28/76)

3. The state budget under Carter grew from \$1.071 billion to \$1.665 billion, an increase of more than 55 percent.

4. State employees, excluding university teachers, grew from 34,322 to an estimated 42,400, an increase of 24 percent.



## REVENUE SHARING

Jimmy Carter has issued a number of calls for government "reforms", and he bases much of what he calls for on his claims of accomplishment as Governor of Georgia. But it turns out that what he is really talking about is big government -- more of it at a greater cost to the middle income taxpayer. And his so-called reforms are, for the most part, illusory.

Take Revenue Sharing, for example.

Revenue sharing was initiated under a Republican Administration, to funnel Federal monies more effectively into the states. The determination of need -- the most sensitive part of the process -- was to be carried out at the state level with the participation of local leaders.

The Federal government is able to run this program at a cost of less than one-sixth of a penny for every dollar sent out to the states and localities -- perhaps the most efficient and least costly of any Federal program ever. Because the states make the decisions, on a coordinated basis, a massive Federal bureaucracy is totally avoided.

### TALKING POINTS

1. While Jimmy Carter was Governor, he seemed to agree with the concept of revenue sharing.

"There has been a tendency for Federal government agencies to bypass the states and deal directly with local governments. I don't consider that I have 159 different communities among my counties, or 600 to 700 different communities among my cities. I have one state, one plan for development, one common purpose, one common series of problems. They are completely interrelated, and whether we are dealing with water pollution or early childhood development, it is almost impossible for me as a Governor, or for you as a Governor, to evolve an effective statewide plan working through our respective agencies, either natural resources, education and so forth, if at the same time, and parallel to us, the Federal government is arranging unilateral relationships with 600 different cities or 159 counties."  
(Governors' Conference Speech, 1972)



REVENUE SHARING - 2

2. But, now that Carter is seeking the "big city" vote, he favors circumventing the state governments, through direct distribution of revenue sharing funds to municipalities:

"I would give all revenue sharing money to local governments." (Black Caucus meeting, 5/2/76)

3. Carter makes his newly staked out position sound like it would increase local participation. In reality, it would not. Making the very detailed determination of which cities and municipalities get money would, in fact, require a massive new Federal bureaucracy -- and in the end, wrest local control completely away from the states and municipalities, placing it in the hands of Federal bureaucrats.



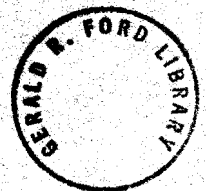
VETOES

One of the more curious qualities of Mr. Carter is his strange belief that what he says to one audience one day will never be reported to different audiences at another date. For a man who projects himself as a man of the people, he is strangely contemptuous of their ability to hold him accountable to his various statements. And for one who says he would never distort the truth, he seems to discount the effects of modern communications. For example, as Governor of Georgia he defended his record of 154 vetoes--an average of 38 each year. Yet this year he says in California, "One of the real issues in this campaign is going to be President Ford's record of vetoes. It is a record," he says "of political insensitivity, of missed opportunities, of constant conflict with Congress..."

In the same speech he casts himself in the mantle of Democrat President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Yet these two Presidents vetoed 885 bills--that's more than all the rest of the Presidents combined in the last century. If Mr. Carter is really sincere in his attack on President Ford's 56 vetoes of Congressional spending bills--worth a savings of \$9.2 billion--he should outline which bills as well as what costs he would have passed on to the American taxpayer. Such a course would be then free of the hypocrisy and expediency that has so characterized the Carter campaign.

TALKING POINTS:

1. Governor Carter vetoed an average of 38 House and Senate bills and resolutions each year--154 in all.
2. In 1974 his last year in office he vetoed 53 bills and resolutions.
3. In 1973, Mr. Carter vetoed legislation which would have provided an exemption from local ad valorem educational taxes for persons over 62 years of age whose assessed housing value did not exceed \$25,000 and whose combined household income did not exceed \$6,000 a year. The legislature overrode his veto.
4. President Ford in his 56 vetoes, effected a savings of \$9.2 billion to the American taxpayer. One of those bills the President vetoed was one exempting Congressmen living in Maryland from paying local taxes.



## WELFARE

The Democrat Party and its Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter have presented the American taxpayer with a spanking new welfare proposal that will cost \$9.9 billion in its first 12 months alone. Called Federalization of Welfare, the Carter-supported plank in the Democrat Platform is just one more example of the Democrat's preoccupation with running everything through and from Washington.

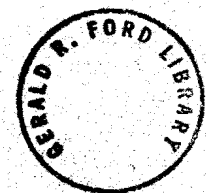
### TALKING POINTS

1. Jimmy Carter's desire for Washington to take over both current and future welfare payments have been part of his record for a long time. In his very first budget message to the state legislature as Governor of Georgia, Carter declared that "for the future, I plan to join our sister states in working toward a shift of these rapidly increasing welfare costs to the Federal government." (Atlanta Constitution 1/6/71)
2. Jimmy Carter's recent campaign for the Democrat nomination continued to stress the traditional Great Society promises which would increase the inefficiency and bureaucratic confusion of the Washington welfare system. Shortly after the California primary, which he lost resoundingly to Governor Jerry Brown, Jimmy Carter called for one "fairly uniform nationwide payment to welfare recipients instead of the present state-by-state patchwork of payment levels." (Washington Post 6/13/76) The Democrat Party gave its approval to this idea one month later in its Platform, calling for a "system of income maintenance, substantially financed by the Federal Government" which would "provide an income floor." (Democrat Platform, 1976)
3. Jimmy Carter has answered the criticism of a Washington takeover of welfare by promising to make the system more efficient. He plans to consolidate all welfare payments into only one or two programs. He attempted the same consolidation of the welfare system in Georgia when he created the Department of Human Resources. A look at the public record shows that this "reorganization" resulted in a confused, bureaucratic nightmare.



WELFARE - 2

4. Georgia State Auditor Ernest Davis reported that after the first year of operation of the Department of Human Resources, the Department's financial records were so confused that initially there was some \$40 million unaccounted for.
5. On June 30, 1974, the state audit report of the Department of Human Resources stated "the public assistance bank account was not reconciled for any month after 7/31/73 and had not been reconciled for any month in the current year." (Georgia Dept. of Human Resources, State Audit 6/30/74)
6. The same report indicated that Jimmy Carter's consolidation opened the door for welfare cheaters and fraud. "The inadequacy of control systems and confusion of records create a situation where theft or embezzlement is easily possible and would not be readily detected." (Georgia Department of Human Resources, State Audit 6/30/74)



## ZERO-BASED BUDGETING

Jimmy Carter has issued a number of calls for government "reforms," and he bases much of what he calls for on his claims of accomplishment as Governor of Georgia. But it turns out that what he is really talking about is big government -- more of it at a greater cost to the middle income taxpayer. And his so-called reforms are, for the most part, illusory.

One of the so-called "reform measures" with which Jimmy Carter is particularly enamored is an accounting concept called "Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB)." Carter says ZBB "...Strips down government to zero, starts from scratch. Every program has to rejustify itself annually. You have an automatic weeding out of old and obsolescent programs..." (Atlanta Constitution (2/16/76))

The purpose of the exercise is to save money, and cut out overlapping and duplicating programs.

So far, this type of budgeting has been implemented in only 4 states -- New Jersey, New Mexico, Illinois -- and Georgia. While a number of respected economists consider ZBB to be a potentially useful accounting method for small to moderate sized budgets -- like those of a state government -- few people, other than Jimmy Carter, have ever seriously entertained the idea that ZBB might have a realistic application to the \$395 billion Federal budget.

### TALKING POINTS

1. It is not surprising that Carter thinks it might. Jimmy Carter has spent his entire 8-year government career looking at problems at the state and local government level. The largest budget that Carter had handled prior to taking statewide office was that of the \$300 to \$400 thousand worth of annual receipts from his approximately \$1 million peanut warehouse business.

When Carter became Governor, he took on a budget somewhat larger than his peanut business -- in the neighborhood of \$1.071 billion annually. But, a budget still some 400 times smaller than the federal budget!



ZERO-BASED BUDGETING - 2

2. The purpose of ZBB -- to cut down, among other things, on excessive spending -- is a laudable goal. ZBB, combined with Carter's much-touted reorganization, should have resulted in major savings to the taxpayers of Georgia -- and in a smaller, or at least a stable, state budget. But did it? No!
  - During his Governorship, the number of state employees rose more than 20%: 34,222 to 42,400.
  - The Georgia budget rose substantially -- some 58.5 percent from \$1.057 billion annually, to \$1,675 billion in 1974.
3. The reason for these increases, despite his "reforms" may be evident in the statements of Georgia State Auditor Davis:

"State Auditor Davis says the plan in theory gave Carter a good grasp of government. But he says department heads found a way to subvert it.

"When the Governor asked, for instance, the commissioner of agriculture to assign priorities, the commissioner would put a low priority on things he knew had so much public support they couldn't be done away with and assign top priority to things he's close to but which may not have much support. That's exactly what every state agency did." (Atlanta Constitution, 2/16/76)
4. All of this could mean that Jimmy Carter is neither the administrator he claims to be nor is ZBB the panacea he touts it to be. But it might also mean that his dedication to "reform" is superficial. Witness Carter in a retrospective interview talking about Zero-based budgeting -- after several years as Governor: "...When I was campaigning for the job for 4 years, I kept making the speech about a zero-based budget. I didn't know what it meant, but it was a very attractive speech component..." (Atlanta Constitution 9/17/73)
5. Zero-based budgeting is still an attractive speech component. But is it really as useful and as innovative as Carter makes it seem? And, more important, how much of his claims for its success in Georgia are true -- and how much are just campaign puffery?





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