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| 1.<br><br>1a. letter | <u>note, Mike to Jack, 10/1/[76]</u><br><br>John Reagan McCrary to John O. Marsh      2 pages | <br><br>9/29/76 | <br><br>C   |

FILE LOCATION

Raoul\_Duval Papers, 1976 Debate Files  
 Input, Jack Marsh      (Box 29)

11c 1/23/84

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October 1

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: MIKE DUVAL  
FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

For Direct Reply

For Draft Response

For Your Information

Please Advise

*John*  
*I think - Thanks - your should*  
*I thought have this back -*  
*give the candid*  
*opening paragraph*  
*Mike*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1976

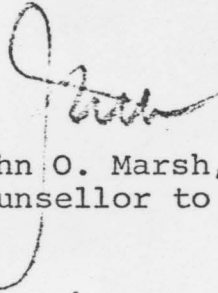
Dear Tex:

Many thanks for your recent letter which contained some most interesting ideas.

I have forwarded a copy to Mike Duval for his review.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President

Mr. John Reagan McCrary  
161 East 61st Street  
New York, New York 10021



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

MILT MITLER *mm*

*Def  
to  
Duval  
mm*

Jack, attached are the Carter quotes reference the National Guard and Reserve. He made statements on the subject both on the 27th of July and on the 28th. There is some difference in the two statements.

I'll be available to Mike Duval, should he need me for further elaboration or information.



Attachment

PLAINS, GA - JULY 27, 1976

On the question of the Armed Forces Reserves, including State National Guard Units, Carter said, "Their readiness for combat is doubtful, their weaponry is poor and they are quite often shot through with politics.

"I don't believe you'll ever have a President who is politically strong enough to run over a governor or to run over governors and institute changes unilaterally from Washington".

"One of the things that is obvious to me is that the Reserve Forces, say in a state, quite often are shot through with politics - promotion procedures, quality of training; it is heavily protected by Governors and Adjutants General and other leaders in the National Guard from encroachment of influence from Washington".

"But," he emphasized, that, "he and his advisors agreed that a coordinated effort between Washington and the States must be made to improve the quality and the coordination of the military reserves".

When asked if that meant drastic changes, he replied, "I would guess that is true".

JULY 28, 1976

The Former Georgia Governor was more definite in another subject, saying, "The military Reserve Forces were inadequately trained and quite often are shot through with politics. He stated it would be a major objective of his Presidency to work with the governors to devise a plan to reform the Guard and the Reserves. This cooperative approach would circumvent their political opposition. Among the deficiencies of the Reserve Forces," he said, "were insufficient combat readiness because of training and equipment deficiencies and the lack of clearly defined responsibilities. He called for a much tighter inter-relationship, much greater sharing of responsibility with the active armed forces".



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 11, 1976

✓

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Rum*

Jack, the Franck brothers working very hard for President. Deeply disturbed that he is getting "bum rap". Attached dictated over phone.



*Send  
to  
Mike*



*Russ - please call*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 9, 1976

3:26 p.m.

MR. MARSH:

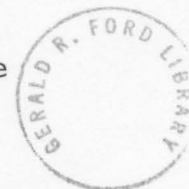
A lawyer in New York City, Mr. Maurice Frank, called and wanted to either speak with you or someone else or your stature, regarding an idea he has to "turn around" the President's statement regarding the Eastern Europe statement.

He said that he felt it was an extremely good idea, and hoped that you wouldn't "brush" his call off.

He can be reached at home this weekend (PH: 212-674-6889) or would like a call next week (212) 867-2200 - office.

Connie

The U, S, of America represented by the Ford Admin. has not does not, and will not ever recognize the validity of Soviet domination of the Eastern European Nations. Among several Eastern European nations, such as Yugoslavia, Romania, Albania and Poland there is a resurgence of the striving for an independent national identity. Although we disagree with the internal policies of those nations, it is the policy of the United States to strongly encourage and aid the yearning for independence and freedom by the people of those nations.



There are presently 31 Soviet military divisions in Eastern Europe. On the following dates \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Carter has called for the unilateral withdrawal of a major portion of American Military forces in Europe. It is precisely the strength of the NATO alliance as represented by those American troops that is preventing the expansion of Soviet power in Europe and that will discourage another Czech. style Russian invasion into any increasingly independent <sup>Eastern</sup> European nation.

The American people should recall that it was under a Democratic Administration in 1968 that America stood by helplessly while freedom was stamped out in Czech. IF Mr. Carter 's incredible proposals for suicidal massive defense cut-backs are carried out this sort of atrocity will occur again.

By way of example, on \_\_\_\_\_ (date)  
Mr. Carter has already called for the total unilateral  
withdrawal of the United Nations peace-keeping force,  
led by American troops, from South Korea. Does Mr. Carter  
want another war there? Does Mr. Carter realize or even care  
about what ~~was~~ would happen to our essential ally, Japan,  
in that event?

It is the firm policy of the Ford Administration -  
through the avenue of military strength, trade, and  
negotiation - to defend the hope of freedom and independence  
among all European peoples.



JOEL FRANCK ---- 203-389-0875 (H) 203-436-1110 (O) (writer)

-----  
MURRAY FRANCK (dictated by)

PHONE: 212-867-2200

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October 11

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: MIKE DUVAL

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

*John O. Marsh, Jr.*

                     For Direct Reply

                     For Draft Response

XX                   For Your Information

                     Please Advise



File 2

# The News and Courier

Friday  
October 8, 1976

Ashley Cooper

## Doing The Charleston

IN MY biased opinion, Jimmy Carter won the debate

American men were killed by the thousands. Under my presidency,



October 11

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: MIKE DUVAL

FROM: JOHN O. MURPHY, JR.

\_\_\_\_\_ For Direct Reply

\_\_\_\_\_ For Draft Response

XX \_\_\_\_\_ For Your Information

\_\_\_\_\_ Please Advise



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# Decision '76: What Stand on Abortion?

Catholic bishops across the United States will take a page from the revivalist's book next month, and in the process they may learn just how big an issue abor-

serve any support generated by his party's platform plank favoring an anti-abortion amendment. He invited the same group of bishops to meet with him at

Rabbi Richard Sternberger, chairman of RCAR, declared, "Any kind of amendment is unacceptable to those of us in the religious community who support the law of the land [a reference to the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion]. No constitutional amendment can avoid causing injustices, no matter how framed and with how many exceptions. Any amendment would violate constitutional rights to exercise one's freedom of religion and rights of privacy."

Also raising questions about Carter's stand on a moral issue was Guy Charles, the Arlington, Virginia, ex-gay director of Liberation, a Christian ministry to homosexuals. Gay activists have claimed



OCT 13 1976

JACK,

*file*

The President's closing remarks at the third debate will be his last chance to make a concise statement of the reasons why people should vote for him. I believe the President should use the opportunity of this last debate (and a follow-up commercial on national T. V., if possible) to make these simple points. Carter is for cutting defense spending; starting expensive new programs; spending instead of fighting inflation; and has limited experience and therefore cannot be completely trusted. The President, on the other hand, is for maintaining our strength, holding down new spending; fighting inflation and can be fully trusted as his two years in office demonstrate.

I believe that a majority of the voters identify with the President on the four key issues of the campaign: Defense spending; Tax Increases; Controlling Inflation; and Personal Trust. However, Carter is leading the President in the polls, at least in part, because Ford and Carter's stands on these issues have not been presented in a clear and cogent way which people can remember and upon which they can differentiate the two men.

The attached paper offers some suggested remarks for the President's use in making these points.

*The language is rough but I think the basic idea is sound.*

*Ken*

*Send to  
Mike*



## Closing Remarks at the Third Debate

In our three debates we have covered a great number of issues, many of which are complex and not easily explained in the three minutes allotted to us. In just six more days you will go to the polls to make your choice of who should be President: Governor Carter or myself. It will be a difficult job to sort out all of these facts and come to a final decision.

Despite the great variety of subjects discussed in the campaign, it seems to me that four key issues have emerged: Defense; Taxes; Inflation and Trust. These are really the most important questions before the country, and they also represent areas where Governor Carter and I have decidedly different positions. By focusing on these issues, you will be able to see a clear difference between us, and thus be better able to make up your mind when you cast your ballot.

The first issue is defense spending. Governor Carter claims that he wants a strong America, but at the same time proposes that we cut Defense spending 5-7 billion dollars a year. My belief is that such reductions would seriously reduce our ability to defend ourselves and to meet any Soviet challenge in Europe.

The second issue is government spending and taxation. Governor Carter's platform calls for the initiation of a number of new spending programs including a massive government program to hire all people who cannot find jobs in the private sector and a National Health Insurance program. These last two programs alone would cost the taxpayers at least an additional \$100 billion a year. I do not believe this is the time for any radically new spending programs. I know all too well that we would have to impose significant new taxes to pay for them. The average taxpayer in middle America cannot afford such extravagant expenditures -- especially not now when we are already having to cut back educational, social and recreational services in many areas because of greatly increased costs.

The third issue is inflation and government spending. Governor Carter has indicated that he believes we can embark on his great new spending programs and still keep inflation down. I believe that large increases in government spending would fuel the fires of inflation and would undo the hard work and sacrifice which we all have made over the past two years to cut inflation in half.



The fourth and perhaps most important issue is trust. When you vote you must decide to which of us you can turn over the tremendous powers of the American Presidency. Keep in mind that this office is unlike any other in the free world. The ability to start a nuclear war is at the fingertips of the man who holds it. The President's actions in controlling our finances and economy can drastically affect our economic recovery. When we pick a man for this office, there must be no question of his character, of his judgment or his personal fitness. ~~You must have no doubt about him.~~

In my two years as President, we have gotten to know each other quite well. I think you have come to realize that I can do the job. I cannot claim that everything I have done has been a great success or that I have not made any mistakes. But with your support and your prayers, we weathered our constitutional crisis, we brought inflation under control and we have found peace. And I think you know that you can trust me to carry on in the same manner for four more years.

So please, as you go to vote next Tuesday, remember these four key issues: Defense; Taxes; Inflation and Trust. If you believe we should cut our defense spending \$5-7 billion; and if you believe we can afford expensive new government programs; and if you think spending is more important than fighting inflation; then you should vote for ~~him~~<sup>Carter</sup>. But if on the other hand, you believe we cannot weaken ourselves by slashing our defense budget; and if you believe we must hold the lid on government spending; and if you believe that holding inflation down is the most important element in returning our economy to a robust state; and if you believe that in the past two years I have earned your trust; then I ask that you vote for me next Tuesday.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY  
JIM CAVANAUGH  
✓ MIKE DUVAL

FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack*

No doubt you have seen the attached. This could cause increasing national attention to this issue.

It is one that should be considered in the next two weeks. In fact, it could be a question on the forthcoming debate.

attachment





Washington Post  
Monday, October 18, 1976

## Close Vote Seen In Mass. Effort to Curb Handguns

By Edward Schumacher  
Special to The Washington Post

BOSTON—Massachusetts voters, in a referendum question on the November ballot, will be the first in the nation to decide whether to ban the private ownership of all handguns.

Polls and the observation of leaders

at a cost set by the commissioner of public safety.

Cost estimates vary from \$40 million to \$500 million, depending on varying estimates of the number of handguns (500,000-1.5 million), market value per gun, associated costs, and the bias of the estimator.

Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, though supporting the ban, said last week the

show that 53 per cent of all murders involve handguns and 72 per cent of all murders are among people who know each other—implying that many of these are crimes of passion that eradicating handguns might prevent.

“Handguns serve no useful purpose. They’re people-hunters and people-killers,” diGrazia says. “Plus, it’s a lot easier for the police to protect the public if there aren’t a lot of wild peo-

October 19

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: MIKE DUVAL

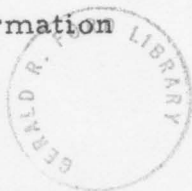
FROM: JOHN O. MARSHALL JR

\_\_\_\_\_ For Direct Reply

\_\_\_\_\_ For Draft Response

XX \_\_\_\_\_ For Your Information

\_\_\_\_\_ Please Advise



COAL

## UMW Reverses Position on Federal Control of Strip Mining

At the United Mine Workers' convention held recently in Cincinnati, delegates voted to drop support of Federal Controls on the strip mining industry in favor of less stringent state legislation. In 1973, the Union leadership endorsed the present Federal strip mining bill that was vetoed by President Ford, but now the Union's legislative committee resolves that Federal reclamation standards might harm the strip mining industry, which produces over half the nation's coal.

(P. Newman, 964-4775)

## August Production of Coal up from a Year Ago

Production of bituminous coal and lignite during August 1976 was 53.4 million tons. Even though the miners' wildcat strike continued into the first two weeks of August, monthly production still increased 4.5 percent from the August 1975 level.

(P. Newman, 964-4775)

SOLARProduction of Medium Temperature Solar Collectors  
Up 60 Percent Over Last Six Months

A recent semi-annual survey of solar collector manufacturers conducted by the Federal Energy Administration shows that production of medium temperature collectors increased to 700,000 square feet during the first six months of 1976, up 60 percent from the previous six-month period. A total of 142 companies are currently producing these collectors compared to 100 during the previous survey period. Production of low temperature collectors (used mainly for heating swimming pools) was about unchanged from the earlier period, however.

(R.D. Stoll, 964-6186)



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH  
JIM CANNON

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL *D*

Attached are the Reichley pieces on "blacks" and "housing".  
Overall vision yet to come.

ATTACHMENTS



Reichley  
10/19/76

DEBATE TOPICS - BLACK AMERICANS

President Ford essentially offers black Americans what he offers all other Americans: More jobs, equal opportunity, stable prices, better education, better health care, protection against crime, equal enforcement of the law.

The President recognizes that blacks in the United States are still to some extent the victims of discrimination. He is determined, first of all, to stamp out vestiges of discrimination wherever they exist; and, second, to provide blacks with the means to get the fullest possible use out of their abilities and talents.

In carrying on the continuing struggle against discrimination, the President sponsored and signed extension of the Voting Rights Act in 1975. The extended act was broadened to include protection for Spanish-Americans, Indians, and Asian-Americans -- who will now benefit from the same safeguards that were first successfully demanded by blacks.

The federal budget for civil rights activities next year will be \$3.9 billion -- up from \$2.9 billion when President Ford first came into office. Funding for the activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has risen by more than 20 percent under President Ford.

Blacks, such as Secretary of Transportation William Coleman, hold many top posts in the Ford Administration -- not because they are blacks but because they are the individuals best qualified for their jobs.

The Administration's major domestic objective has been to foster the development of economic conditions under which blacks, along with all other Americans, can make full use of their personal resources.

We are not going to achieve full equality in this country until we have defeated the problem of unemployment. There is simply no way for government, by reaching into economic transactions all over the country, to eliminate completely the effects of past discrimination and current prejudice. Blacks will gain full equality when the economy needs full utilization of their energies and talents in order to function at top efficiency. Achievement of full employment depends on bringing inflation under control.





Inflation causes unemployment. Unemployment feeds discrimination. To conquer discrimination, we must wipe out inflation.

This does not mean that government must stand still in dealing with social problems until the war against inflation is won. President Ford has recommended programs for catastrophic health insurance, job incentives in areas of chronic unemployment, and low cost housing, which, when enacted, will give special help to those whose incomes have not kept pace with overall economic growth.

In addition, the Ford Administration in two years has more than doubled loan and loan guarantee funding available through the Small Business Administration for minority enterprises.

With the return of health to the economy, President Ford has promised in the next four years to assign top priority to six "quality of life" issues: Jobs, housing, education, health care, law enforcement, and improved recreation opportunities -- all among the major interests of black Americans.

The opposition candidate for President has attempted to achieve rapport with black Americans by telling black audiences again and again that he "understands" -- while offering very little in the way of concrete programs to improve the conditions under which black Americans live. The time is past when blacks can be won by vague professions of "understanding," and emotional tokenism.

Black Americans -- like all Americans -- now demand firm commitments to definite social and economic policies. Some may prefer policies different from those proposed by the Ford Administration. But they know that President Ford has not tried to deceive them. He has offered a program that he firmly believes will bring economic and social progress for all. He is confident that many black Americans will agree with his conclusions, and will give him their support on election day.





Reichley  
10/19/76

DEBATE TOPICS - HOUSING

President Ford aims to bring homeownership within the reach of every American family that wants to own a home and is willing to work for and save for it.

Homeownership will be increased through continuation of the Administration's anti-inflationary economic policies, and enactment of the President's request for a reduction in the personal income tax. Holding down inflation will cut mortgage interest rates, and slow the rise in construction costs. Reducing the income tax -- as recommended by the President, but rejected by Congress this year -- would put an additional \$200 annually in the pocket of the average American taxpayer, which he could use to help make a down payment on a home or pay mortgage interest.

Sound economic policies are the basic answer to a growth in home ownership. But the President has taken further steps to aid families setting out to own their own homes. In 1974, the Ford Administration extended Government National Mortgage Insurance to cover conventional mortgages.

Last month, the President ordered implementation of a new Federal guarantee program to lower monthly interest payments in the early years of homeownership and gradually increase them as family income rises. The President has called for changes in the FHA loan program to reduce down payments on lower-priced and middle-priced homes by as much as 50 percent.

For low income families, the Administration has sponsored a rent subsidy program, signed into law by President Ford in 1974. This program gives low income families freedom of choice in selecting their own housing, instead of arbitrarily assigning them to vast public housing developments. This year, 400,000 families are authorized to receive rent subsidies. In fiscal year 1977, this figure will rise to 800,000 families.

Under no circumstances would President Ford approve elimination of the income tax credit for mortgage interest payments, as was proposed by Jimmy Carter before a national television audience on February 23, 1976.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH ✓  
JIM CANNON

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL J

Attached you will find Jim Reichley's pieces on "Urban Problems" and crime. In addition, he is doing additional pieces (will be ready this morning) on blacks and housing and a wrap-up "vision" two pager. I'll send them along as they come in.

The edits are mine -- we will have rewrites by 3:00 p.m. today.

Attachments



*cut down*

Reichley  
10/18/76



DEBATE TOPICS - CRIME

President Ford has made enactment of his legislative crime-fighting proposals one of his top priority objectives for the first hundred days of the new administration that begins next January.

The tide in the war against crime has seemed to be turning in favor of the peace-keeping forces during the past two years. In 1974, the crime rate increased 18 percent. Last year the increase was down to nine percent. And for the first six months of this year, the increase in the overall crime rate was only three percent -- while the rate for the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault actually decreased six percent!

In Georgia under the administration of Jimmy Carter, in contrast, the rates for the major crimes of murder, aggravated assault, and burglary were consistently well above the national average.

[ How much of the improvement in the national struggle against crime during the past two years is due to the actions of the Ford Administration is hard to determine. But a major underlying cause of the rise in crime in recent years was the sense of instability that had crept into our national life. ]  
By strengthening respect for moral values, and guiding the nation toward improved economic security, President Ford has helped counteract some of the deeper causes of crime.

In addition, President Ford has taken leadership in the war against crime by proposing an anti-crime package which includes:

-- Mandatory sentences for such Federal crimes as kidnapping, hijacking, trafficking in hard drugs, and crimes involving dangerous weapons.

-- A comprehensive Federal criminal code to replace the mass of overlapping and sometimes contradictory laws now on the books.

-- Increased job opportunities for young people, to provide an alternative to crime.

-- ~~A ban on Saturday Night Specials, which are used almost exclusively for criminal purposes.~~

*insert  
Career Criminal  
murdering  
victims*

*drop*

*put  
LAST*

- Tougher laws against drug pushers -- such as permitting judges to deny bail for defendants with record of past convictions.
- More Federal judges.
- Construction of four new Federal prisons -- many judges are reluctant to sentence convicted criminals to do time in prison because of the overcrowding and inadequacy of existing facilities.



*More  
up*

- A "Career Criminal" program, through which Federal aid has been given to law enforcement agencies in twelve cities to identify and speed prosecution of defendants with long records of convictions. Under this program, 95 percent of defendants have been convicted, with average sentences of almost 20 years. Program will be enlarged to cover 50 cities next year, and 100 cities the following year.

*A Move up*

Compensation for victims of Federal crimes.





(Cut down - delete  
bracketed material)

Reichley  
10/18/76

DEBATE TOPICS - URBAN PROBLEMS

Life in great cities is never likely to be as tranquil or secure as life in rural areas or small towns. [This is a price that most citydwellers are prepared to pay in return for the economic opportunity, social variety, and intellectual and cultural stimulation that are uniquely available in big cities.]

In many of today's American cities, however -- particularly the cities of the Northeast and Middlewest -- the discomforts and dangers of city life have begun to outweigh the compensating advantages.

The special problems of modern American cities are to a great extent the result of two massive movements of population, following World War II:

-- The movement into the cities of large numbers of displaced former farmworkers, seeking economic opportunity, and often, particularly in the case of blacks, fairer treatment under the law. This movement enlarged the supply of labor available for work in auto factories in Detroit, steelmills in Pittsburgh, and office buildings in New York -- thereby contributing to the nation's economic growth. Also, however, in times of economic slowdown, it caused specially heavy unemployment in many cities; and faced the cities with the need for providing education, health care, police protection, and welfare benefits for millions of relatively unskilled workers and their families.

-- The movement away from the cities of many middle-class and working-class families, attracted by the suburban style of life. This migration to the suburbs tended to erode the economic base of the cities, and also deprive the cities of some of their most effective citizens.

The movement from the farms into the cities has now largely ceased -- even to some extent has begun to reverse itself. The movement to the suburbs, however, continues.

The most pressing need for America's cities today, therefore, is to make themselves more attractive as places to live -- so that they hold their more able citizens, and even draw back some who find themselves not wholly satisfied with life in the suburbs.]



[A great deal of this work of reclamation will have to be done by the cities themselves.]

[But since both the states and the nation as a whole have vital interests in the revival of the cities, both the state and Federal governments must be prepared to give special help to the cities in their struggles for recovery.]

Obviously, the Federal government should not adopt policies that would undermine the general national economy -- on whose prosperity the cities depend along with everybody else. This means that Federal aid to the cities can not rise faster than overall growth of the economy, unless savings can be made elsewhere in the Federal budget.

Also, Federal aid should not be administered in a way that handicaps initiative and creativity within the cities. It is absolutely essential that citydwellers regain a sense of having control over the political decisions that most directly affect their lives. The shape and direction of government programs, therefore, must largely be determined at the local level.

Within this framework, there is much that the Federal government can and must do to help the cities.

The Ford Administration is taking the following specific steps to enhance the quality of life in our major cities:



-- Five-year reenactment of revenue sharing, signed by the President on October 12, 1976. [The revenue sharing program, initiated under Republican leadership, permits states and cities to spend Federal funds (up to \$6.85 billion for each fiscal year) on problems which they themselves view as most urgent -- including tax relief. The Democratic candidate for President would eliminate all revenue sharing funds for the states -- which would reduce the states' abilities to coordinate action on problems, such as transportation and pollution, in which the interests of the cities and the suburbs overlap. (Governor Carter himself, incidentally, recognized this point in his argument last fall that Federal help for New York City should go to the state rather than directly to the city.)]

*MAKE point  
that state  
used for  
education  
Therefore under  
Carter's plan  
property taxes  
would go up.*



- Community Development Grant Program, signed into law by President Ford on August 22, 1974, [to take the place of seven overlapping and cumbersome categorical Federal aid programs, for such purposes as sewer lines, municipal parks, and urban renewal. Federal aid is now distributed on the basis of population, poverty, and overcrowded housing. Programs are designed and administered at the local level. Funding for fiscal 1977 is \$3.25 billion -- one-third more than was spent on all seven of the old categorical programs at their highest level of funding.]
- Proposed a job incentives bill, which would give special tax treatment to companies building new plants in areas of chronic unemployment -- a program that will mean more jobs for most cities in the Northeast and Middlewest. Unfortunately, not acted on by Congress this year.
- Established an administration task force on Urban Development and Neighborhood Revitalization, to come up with specific steps through which the Federal government can help strengthen urban neighborhoods. The task force, in its first report this week, called for enactment of a package of innovative measures, including bringing together all Federal housing assistance into a single block grant program, a block grant program for urban surface transportation, and special tax credits for homeowners who invest in improvement on older housing. These recommendations are now being considered for inclusion in the Administration's legislative program next year.
- Proposed a package of crime-fighting measures, including tougher laws against drug-pushers, that will help the cities in their efforts to provide physical safety for their citizens.
- Called for a \$3.3 billion Federal aid to education program, which will give each school district freedom to use Federal funds in ways that best meet its particular problems and needs.

These are only a few of the programs that President Ford has put into action or proposed to help the cities. In addition, the President has promised that in the next four years he will give top domestic priority to six "quality of life" issues -- jobs, education, housing, health care, law enforcement, and recreation -- all problems which particularly affect the nation's cities.

October 15

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: MIKE DUVAL

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

                     For Direct Reply

                     For Draft Response

          XX           For Your Information

                     Please Advise

SEP 15 1962

To: John O Marsh, Jr

jack, attached educational  
and nonpartisan ad ran in salt lake  
city papers last week...scheduled  
in all dailies wyoming, north  
dakota next week and richmond sunday..  
..tentatively planned to run  
in all southern states last week of  
october with another stronger,  
non partisan ad keyed to violence

*From*  
**Hugh Newton**



# The Candidates, YOUR Right To Work ...and the "Map of Misery"

JIMMY CARTER—  
"I think Section 14(b) should be repealed."

FRANK MOSS—  
Voted for repeal of Section 14(b) in 1966.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM—  
"We will seek repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

GERALD FORD—  
"I am vigorously opposed to the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

ORRIN HATCH—  
"I favor the preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM—  
"Union membership as a condition of employment has been regulated by state law under Section 14(b). This basic right should continue to be determined by the states."

## REPEAL OF SECTION 14(b) WOULD DESTROY UTAH'S RIGHT TO WORK LAW

*Where NOT to Look for Work*

See map, page 3



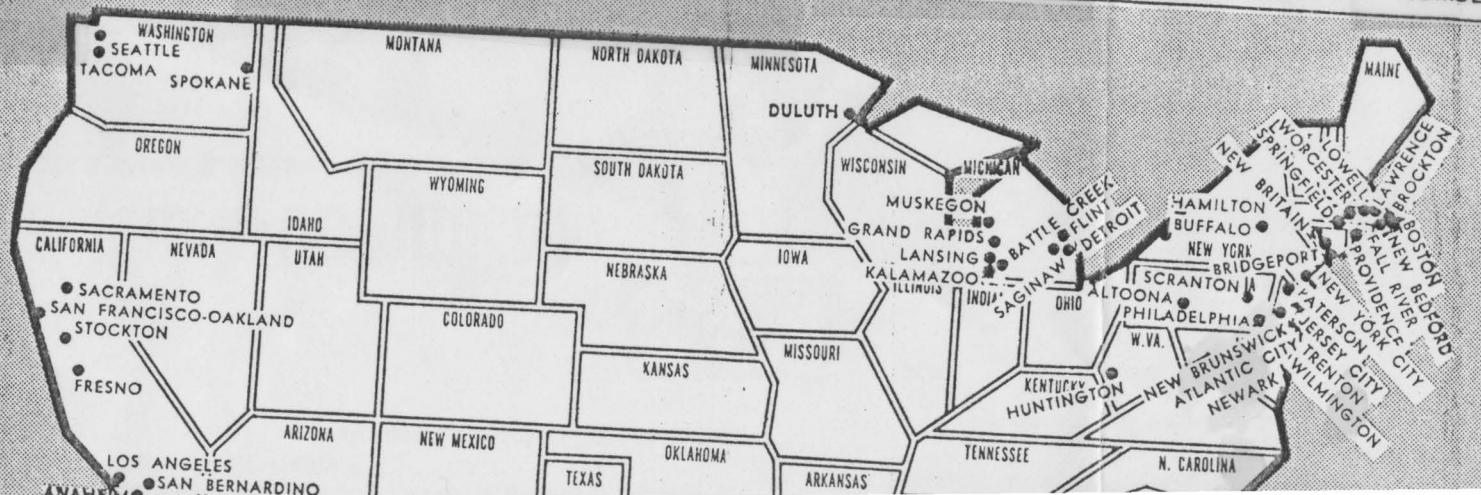
# The Machinist

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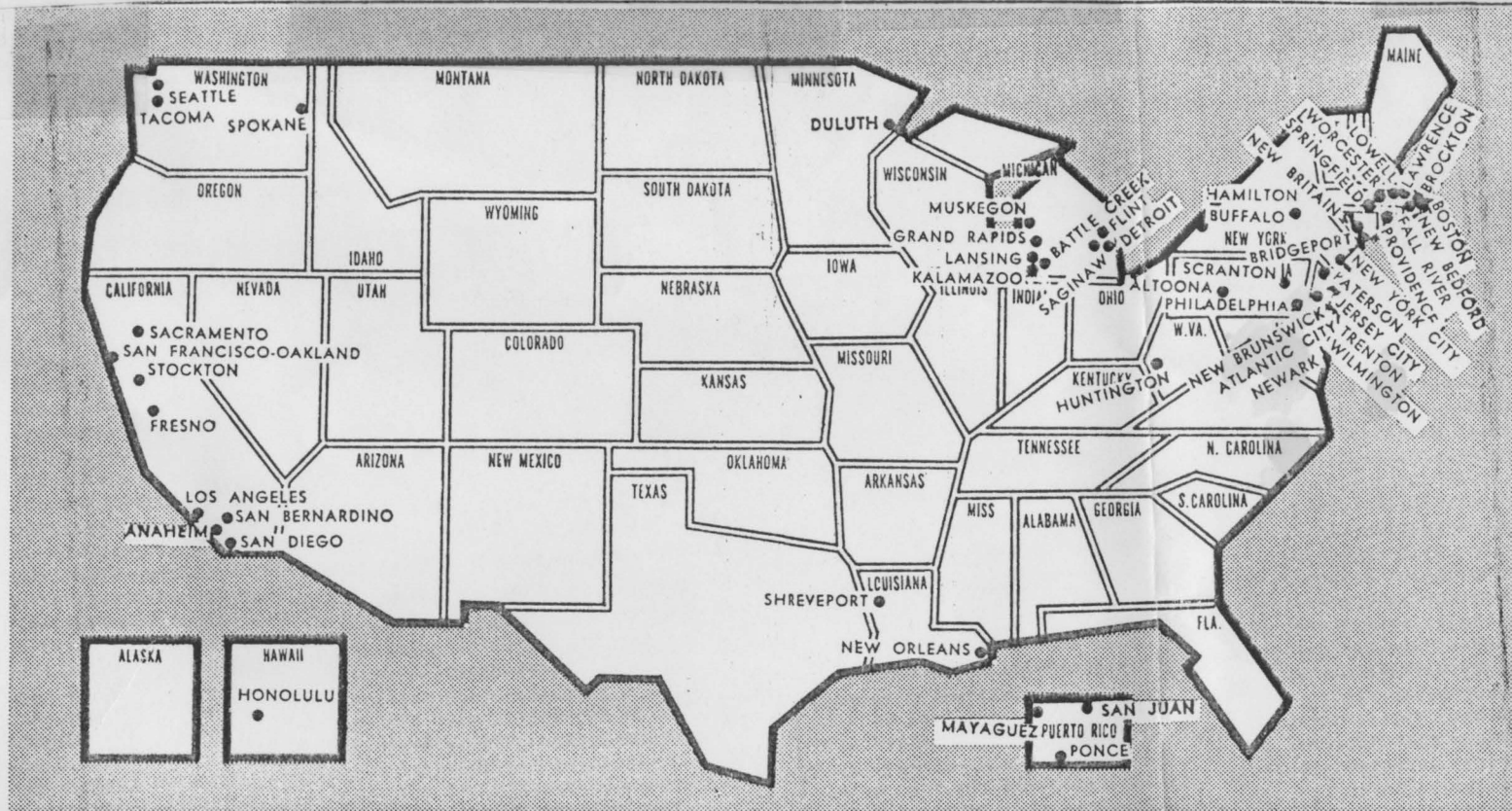
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*Map of misery: areas of substantial unemployment*

Take a close look at Big Labor's "Map of Misery." Not one city in Utah nor any city in any Right to Work state had "substantial unemployment" as defined by the United States Department of Labor.

That's right. Of the 150 major labor areas in the country, 51 were listed by the Labor Department as having "substantial unemployment" and all were in states where there is no Right to Work.

This situation was brought home vividly to the working man when the map was published in the October 10, 1974 issue of *The Machinist*, the official publication of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO. In an article featuring the above "Map of Misery," readers were urged "not to look for work" in areas with "concentrations of misery." All, of course, were in compulsory union states. Louisiana enacted its Right to Work law in July of this year.



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Two years have gone by since the publication of that article but the situation hasn't changed much. The overwhelming majority of the major labor areas with substantial unemployment are in non-Right to Work States. It still makes sense for the working man to look for jobs where there is a Right to Work because obviously voluntary unionism provides the labor climate conducive to a steady and prosperous economy.

The 7,000 supporters of the National Right to Work Committee from Utah think their Right to Work law, protected by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, is important—to everyone in the state. So, we are bringing you this message to let you know where the candidates and parties stand on Right to Work.

**GEORGIA**—"As a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter was taken to the top of the mountain by union official George Meany. And there spread out before Mr. Carter were all the riches of the union treasuries. Overcome by ambition and a thirst for power, Mr. Carter knelt down before George Meany. And Mr. Carter was transformed. He now advocates abolition of Right to Work protection and the enactment of common-site picketing legislation.

Thus, Mr. Carter's stand on Right to Work is not in accord with Southern principle."

John Crown, Associate Editor  
*The Atlanta Journal*

**ARIZONA**—"The voice of George Meany may beguile Carter, but it's clearly not the voice of the people."

*The Arizona Republic*

**FLORIDA**—"Florida has a right-to-work law, and it should be maintained. By taking a stand against this type of law, Carter is risking the loss of a great many votes in this state as well as other states where sentiment is against compulsory unionism."

*The Tallahassee Democrat*

**LOUISIANA**—"Anyone who would be 'glad to sign' a bill that would nullify Right to Work laws is a foe of the Right to Work."

*The Ruston Leader*

**KANSAS**—"Though his commitment to help repeal Right to Work is certain to gain him support of the AFL-CIO political machine, the 75% of the American people who oppose Big Labor's compulsory unionism powers aren't going to take Jimmy Carter's position lightly come election day."

*Abilene Reflector-Chronicle*

**TEXAS**—"... it is saddening to see the national Democratic party clamor for the immediate abolition of all right-to-work laws—and its presidential candidate, Mr. Carter, acknowledge that, yes, he'd sign a bill abolishing this fundamental human freedom."

*The Dallas News*

**SOUTH CAROLINA**—"On this issue, he flunks in our view. And if he will take another look at the Opinion Research poll, he will see that he also flunks in the eyes of 68 percent of Democrats and 79 percent of independents."

*The Columbia State*

**VIRGINIA**—"This freedom of choice for the worker is in accord with the cherished principle of individual liberty. Yet Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter would wipe this freedom from the books by federal fiat."

*The Richmond Times-Dispatch*

**NORTH CAROLINA**—"He ought to look at the states, most recently Louisiana, that have passed right-to-work legislation. If he can then say, with a straight face, that right-to-work is no big deal, we can assume that the spirit of George Meany is alive and well in Plains, Georgia."

*The Greensboro Record*

**TENNESSEE**—"If you want the nearly two-thirds Democrat majority in Congress strengthened by having George Meany's man in the White House, the thing to do is to vote for Jimmy Carter."

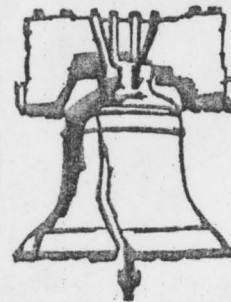
*The Chattanooga News-Free Press*

**GEORGIA**—"Georgia and South Carolina have right-to-work laws, and we hope they keep them. But we now know that if Congress votes to rescind them, and Mr. Carter is President, no veto will come from his pen."

*The Augusta Herald*

## National Right To Work Committee

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS: 8316 Arlington Boulevard • Fairfax, Virginia 22038



A national coalition of more than 900,000 citizens from all walks of life dedicated to the belief that every American should have the right, but should not be compelled to join or pay money to labor organizations for the Right to Work. The Committee is non-partisan and does not endorse or support any political candidate or political party.