

OVERSEAS TROOP DEPLOYMENTS:

MONDALE POSITION:

I do not support reductions of US forces in Europe except on a negotiated basis with the Soviet Union and its allies. I would, however, support some decrease in US forces if our allies were prepared to make a relatively larger contribution to the common defense -- a step I believe we should urge them to take. I would support thinning out our forces in Asia, including reductions on the Korean Peninsula, on the basis of consultations with Japan as well as South Korea.

ACTIONS:

In 1973, Senator Mondale voted in favor of a 40% three-year cut in US ground troops overseas. He also supported a proposed reduction of 110,000 US forces assigned to duty abroad. In 1974, he opposed a Mansfield Amendment which would call for a 125,000-man cut in the overall US level military personnel, and a limit of 312,000 on those assigned abroad. He supported a Mansfield Amendment which would establish a 2,076,100 man ceiling for military personnel and a 361,000 man limit for those assigned abroad.

CARTER POSITION:

The Governor has said he would favor thinning out our forces in Asia and reducing to zero our troops in Korea on a program to be worked out with the South Korean and Japanese Governments.

COMMENT:

Both Governor Carter and Senator Mondale oppose reductions in forces in Europe except on a negotiated basis. Senator Mondale's support for larger cuts in 1973 was in the context of continued Administration involvement in Indochina. It was not aimed at reducing or modifying our commitment to Europe nor to Japan. This was the reason for his opposition to the Mansfield amendment in June of 1974.

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CIVIL RIGHTS

Housing. Governor Carter has been criticized for lack of enthusiasm toward affirmative efforts to distribute the urban poor in suburban areas. The report of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity which WFM chaired, did advocate encouraging (but not requiring) metro areas to set up "fair share plans" for low and moderate income housing.

Busing. Governor Carter expresses dislike for busing as generally affecting only the poor and as isolating parents from the school, making parent involvement and after-school activities more difficult.

He personally supports solutions like the Atlanta plan involving eventually:

- elimination of segregation to the extent possible without transportation.
- the right to transfer (with transportation) so long as the transfer increases desegregation.
- full participation of minorities in the decision-making structure.

The WFM position has stressed:

- the need for government leadership in working out solutions acceptable to local communities.
- opposition to federal efforts require racial balance.
- opposition to amendments which would attempt to interfere with the duty of the courts to interpret and enforce the 19th amendment to the Constitution.

In General

Both Governor Carter and WFM strongly support non-discrimination requirements.

HEALTH

National Health Insurance

On NHI, Governor Carter supports development of a comprehensive national system financed by payroll taxes and general revenues. He supports phased implementation, covering those in greatest need first. He has not endorsed a specific bill or plan. WFM is a co-sponsor of the Kennedy-Corman bill but should be able to fully endorse the Carter agenda.

Other Issues

On the remaining health issues there appears to be no difference.

Governor Carter favors emphasis on prevention (including concern for cleaning up the environment and for occupational safety and health), orientation of medical education toward primary care, service programs for underserved rural and urban areas, support for medical education of women and minorities, and increased use of paraprofessionals and allied health personnel.

Potential Problem

Although both Governor Carter and WFM have expressed concern for spiraling health inflation, neither really has an answer to the charge that NHI will make it worse.

BUREAUCRACY AND GOVERNMENT INEFFICIENCY

No real conflict, except that WFM has taken a kinder tone. Governor Carter favors grant consolidation, restructuring and consolidation of government agencies; zero-based budgeting and performance auditing, all of which WFM has supported. No specific plans have been advanced.

5. Housing: No major differences. Key elements include: (1) Federal subsidies and low-interest loans for the construction of low and middle-income housing, (2) greater effort to direct mortgage money into the financing of private housing, (3) expansion of the successful Section 202 Housing Program for the Elderly, (4) greater emphasis on the rehabilitation of existing housing to rebuild our neighborhoods and publicly created jobs to spearhead this rehabilitation, (5) continued construction of rental homes for low-income families, and (6) prohibition of red-lining practices by lending institutions.

6. Municipal bonds: No apparent conflict. Governor Carter would study creation of a "Federal Municipalities Securities Insurance Corporation."

7. Municipal transportation: (To come from Mike).

8. Need to involve private resources: No conflict. Governor Carter stresses the need to use government funds to encourage private investment, including use of loans and guarantees and restructuring the Community Development Act to encourage local innovations such as "tax increment financing".

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DEFENSE: ABM

Mondale Position:

I opposed construction of a nationwide ABM system as being both impractical and dangerous. I supported negotiation of the ABM Treaty. The Nixon Administration argued we had to build ABM's in order to ban them. As a result, we spent \$3 billion on an ABM system that no longer is in operation. In contrast, the Russians did nothing to their obsolete ABM system during the negotiations. I don't think much of that kind of negotiating strategy.

Carter Position:

No stated position.

NUCLEAR STRATEGY AND FIRST STRIKE WEAPONS:

MONDALE POSITION:

I have opposed the development of strategic forces whose primary characteristic is the capacity to attack the deterrent of the other side. I believe this undermines strategic stability. I also believe that the so-called new doctrine of fighting limited nuclear wars is unrealistic.

ACTIONS:

Senator Mondale has voted against the MARK 12A warhead and the increase in accuracy programs for Minuteman III. Their purpose was to increase the counterforce or first strike potential of the Minuteman system. Mondale took the position that we should be seeking to diminish the vulnerability of our strategic forces and not increase the vulnerability of the other side's strategic forces.

CARTER POSITION:

Carter has taken a similar position to that of Senator Mondale. He believes a limited nuclear war is impractical and opposes the development of first strike counterforce systems (see interview with Les Gelb).

CAMBODIA/VIETNAM:

MONDALE POSITION:

While you have not made an official statement, you have told constituents concerned about establishing relations that there will be very lengthy and serious discussions over a number of important issues: resolution of a final accounting of those still missing in action and lifting of the trade embargo currently enforced against Vietnam and Cambodia by the United States.

CARTER'S POSITION:

The Governor feels that there should be slow and open negotiations which will eventually lead to a final accounting by the North Vietnamese.

NAVY: TRIDENT/NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

MONDALE POSITION:

TRIDENT: I believe a strong submarine / ^{-based} deterrent is essential to our security.

I opposed initial development and construction of the Trident submarine on the grounds that it would be more vulnerable to detection than our current Polaris/Poseidon nuclear submarines and that its more than \$1 billion cost was excessive. I supported a proposal by then-Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger to proceed with the development of a lower-cost alternative to the Trident (the NARWAHL) which would be capable of firing the long-range Trident missiles. I have not opposed production of the Trident now that it is going forward, but have supported amendments which would stretch out the rate of production.

In 1972, I opposed proceeding with the construction of a fourth nuclear powered aircraft carrier, then known as the CVAN-70, (now the VINSON). I opposed it on the grounds of cost -- it would cost \$1 billion for procurement and more than \$2 billion dollars when all the other support investment is figured in, and out of concern for the vulnerability of aircraft carriers in the missile age. I believe in a strong Navy, but I believe that investing in very large, complex and highly vulnerable systems such as the nuclear aircraft carrier is not the right way to invest in the Navy.

CARTER POSITION:

He believes that we must strengthen the Navy in comparison to the Soviet Union. He has not, however, been specific on individual systems such as aircraft carriers or Trident. Carter has also called for a reassessment of our

NAVY: TRIDENT: NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

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Naval strategy upon which presumably new force posture for the Navy would be developed. Carter has also expressed concern for highly expensive, complex weapons systems -- taking the position that we should emphasize larger numbers of less-complex systems.

COMMENT:

Carter's concern over highly complex, expensive and vulnerable systems being pursued out of bureaucratic momentum and over the absence of a coherent Naval strategy, are the same concerns that prompted Senator Mondale's opposition to CVAN-70 and Trident. CVAN-70 is, of course, a dead issue today. Both Carter and Mondale thus share the same fundamental concerns over the general issue of too great an investment in large, overly-complex and vulnerable weapons systems which may be depriving our forces of adequate quantities of more reliable and simpler arms. There is, therefore, no inherent contradiction in their positions on the general need for a lean and effective defense posture as it applies to the Navy. Mondale has supported, recently, an increase in resources to be devoted to defense, but he did not specifically identify the Navy as the area in which the additional investment should go.

THE CONGRESS: TREATY MAKING POWERS & WAR POWERS

MONDALE POSITION:

You have strongly supported the role of Congress in foreign policy decisions not only on the basis of constitutional legitimacy but also as a form of restraint on the Executive Branch. You contend that because of our country's involvement in Cyprus, Chile and continuing support of military dictatorships, Congress has had to take a comprehensive look at the assumptions and objectives of the international policies initiated by the Executive Branch.

In your book, you recognize that Congress was often neglectful in pursuing its powers, but you also reaffirm the deceit of the Executive that even the most effective oversight could not have remedied. The invasion of Cambodia, secret bombings, the tilt toward Pakistan, and the use of "Executive Agreements" in the place of treaties that could be evaluated by Congress, led toward the establishment of the War Powers Act and Congress' new efforts at reaffirming its shared role in advising and assessing US commitments to other nations.

The Executive has tried to deny this Congressional role by saying that the latter should not become involved in the flow of day-to-day diplomacy. You have agreed to this principle but state that the Congress should involve itself in broad policy and the setting of limits which insure our objectives are met in a manner consistent with our basic values.

You recently joined with Senator Dick Clark in sponsoring a "Treaties Power Resolution" to resolve a situation which has found the Administration submitting "shrimp treaties" and an "agreement regarding an uninhabited coral reef in the Caribbean" to the Senate for consideration while covering the 1970

Spanish Bases Accord, the Azores Agreement, and the Salt 1 agreement with the cloak of "Executive Agreement.

Senator Clark's resolution would:

1. establish a formal procedure for consultation to determine what agreements should be submitted as treaties and
2. establish a framework which would insure that significant international agreements are submitted for Senate consideration. This should clearly constitutional and must not "in keeping with the treaty clause" rely upon concurrence of the House.

The Treaties Power Resolution would accomplish the goals by setting forth guidelines as to what agreements the Senate regards constitutionally as treaties, and advises that the President consult with the Foreign Relations Committee in determining whether an agreement falls within the guidelines. Further, by simple resolution, the Senate can designate as a treaty any agreement falling within those guidelines which the President fails to submit for Senate advice and consent. Lastly, if such a resolution is agreed to, a point of order can be made anytime thereafter against the consideration in the Senate of any bill, joint resolution or conference report that authorizes or appropriates funds to implement the agreement -- unless and until the Senate advice and consent is given.

While you recognize that that such "handles" on Executive Actions are important steps in reasserting Congress' rightful role in determining what path our nation will follow, you also stress that the long-term success of such efforts as the War Powers and Treaty Powers Resolutions will be dependent on Congress' enforcement.

Carter's Position:

The Governor shares both your concern and lists the same examples in regard to a foreign policy being conducted without the knowledge and involvement of the American people..

AMNESTY:

MONDALE POSITION:

I have stated that President Ford's proposal for clemency was a genuinely needed first step but has not been adequate. My long-held position was that amnesty should be handled on an individual basis.

CARTER'S POSITION:

Governor Carter proposes a Pardon -- which does not place specific determination as to the propriety of an act -- for draft resisters. He does not want to praise them nor does he want to condemn them.

For those who were already in service and deserted, he believes there should be a case-by-case determination.

COMMENT:

Pardon represents a different approach than Amnesty. There is no reason not to accept the Carter position.

DEFENSE BUDGET

Mondale Position:

In view of the international situation, in particular, continued Soviet defense increases and the restraint with which the United States has pursued its defense budgets in recent years, I believe that some growth in the defense budget this year was justified. However, I do not believe that the major increases proposed by the Administration are either prudent nor will they prove efficient.

I would support an effort to try to achieve \$5-to-\$7 billion worth of economies in the defense budget focusing primarily on overstaffing, grade creep and weapons systems of doubtful utility and over-complexity. We must have a strong and efficient defense tailored to our needs and not based on bureaucratic inertia.

Actions Taken:

In the Budget Committee, Senator Mondale favored real growth in the defense budget although not at the level requested by the Department of Defense. He proposed reductions in the requested total of \$200 million in budget authority and \$200 million in outlays (this was defeated).

Carter's Position:

He has taken the position that without endangering the defense of our nation, we can reduce present defense expenditures by about \$5-to-\$7 billion annually.

COMMENT:

The difference between Senator Mondale's support for some real growth in defense expenditures this year, and Governor Carter's call for a \$5-to-\$7 billion cut, reflects the different contexts within which each of these decisions and positions were developed. From the perspective of the Budget Committee, on which Senator Mondale serves, it is not possible to identify and enforce specific economies. In the absence of such economies, and without an improvement in the efficiency of the Pentagon, a real increase in resources is required to provide adequate muscle to our military posture. However, Senator Mondale has long favored trimming waste and inefficiency out of the Pentagon and the target stated by Governor Carter is a desirable goal.

ARMS SALES

MONDALE POSITION:

Aside from my own resolution -- S. Res. 296, which was included in the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1976, and calls for an international conference of Arms Supplying Nations -- I have, since 1973, supported efforts aimed at curbing the proliferation of conventional weapons. (Weapons sales have jumped from \$4.3 billion in '73, to \$10.8 billion in 1974)

ACTIONS:

In early 1975, I sponsored a Nelson bill to establish Congressional approval for any sale, credit sale or guaranty involving a major weapon system or defense system. I joined Senator Kennedy on his bill to suspend all sales, credit sales and guarantees under the Foreign Military Sales Act to Persian Gulf nations for a period of six months.

In addition to my concern over the general growth pattern of weapons sales, I have addressed particular sales: the offer of a Hawk Missile System and Vulcan Antiaircraft weaponry to Jordan. I did this on the ground that such a transfer was not only excessive, but its size and nature would increase the potential for offensive actions in an already volatile Middle East.

Last December, I joined with 100 other Members of Congress in a letter to Secretary Kissinger urging that he actively work for a conference of arms supplying nations that would have as its goal some rational control and coordination of the fierce competition in foreign military sales.

I strongly supported Senator Humphrey's attempt to obtain tighter congressional controls and overview on arms sales.

CARTER'S POSITION:

The Governor has stated that in "every instance" he would minimize arms sales for stabilizing our economy and balancing trade relationships. There are cases when such a flat statement can not be made; i.e. support for Israel.

HUMAN RIGHTS & EMIGRATION

MONDALE POSITION:

I have been active in seeing that human rights plays an important role in foreign policy considerations. I have supported every effort to withhold military assistance to nations abusing human freedoms. I have publicly spoken out in cases such as Chile, have supported cuts in military assistance to that country and a reduction in military assistance to South Korea. I based my votes against Turkish military aid on the issue of curtailment of Greek Cypriot rights on Cyprus. I am concerned and active in the problems facing Soviet Jews as well as dissidents, and have spoken out against the Syrian mistreatment of Jews in that country.

ACTIONS:

I have written to Soviet authorities on at least 20 separate occasions over the last year-and-a-half, urging fairer treatment for dissidents and expressing interest in the cases of individuals wishing to emigrate either to the US or to Israel. I sponsored S. Res. 67 expressing concern over the Ukrainian Historian Valentyn Moroz and personally wrote to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urging that hearings be held on that Resolution prior to President Ford's signing of the Helsinki Accords. This past June, I signed a letter to General Secretary Brezhnev expressing deep concern over reports that Moroz had been transferred from Vladimir Prison to the Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry.

In my communications with the Soviets, I draw attention to the provisions of the Helsinki Accords dealing with freer flow of information and human rights and urge that Soviet flexibility in this area would be a sign to the American people that we are obtaining reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union.

HUMAN RIGHTS & EMIGRATION

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During my trip to the Soviet Union in 1974, I personally stressed to Premier Kosygin the necessity for flexibility on the emigration issue. I made known my support for refuseniks and legitimate dissenters by visiting some of their homes and have been engaged in a three-year effort to secure the right of Dr. Veniamin Levich to emigrate from the Soviet Union -- after the Soviets refused to follow through on an original promise to let him leave Russia to join his family.

CARTERS POSITION:

Governor Carter feels that the United States must reassert our vital interest in human rights and humanitarian concerns, and must provide enlightened leadership in the world community.

On the Jackson Amendment to the Trade Bill of 1974, Governor Carter has reservations. He felt the intent was right but that he supported a more quite and effective dealing with the Soviet Union to achieve the goal of allowing Soviet citizens to emigrate to Israel. He does believe, however, that US trade relations should be linked to humanitarian considerations.

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ABORTION

A. Carter

1. Opposes a Constitutional amendment "to overturn the Supreme Court ruling on abortion."
2. Personally "disapproves of abortion" and believes that government should not encourage it.
3. Favors legislation--if it is consistent with the Supreme Court ruling--which would "minimize abortion" with better family planning, adoption procedures and contraception.
4. Emphasizes his own record in expanding family planning services in Georgia; and in making it possible for "all females, regardless of age or marital status, to receive medical treatment for the prevention of pregnancy."

B. Mondale

1. Voted--on a procedural motion--to prevent the Senate from considering the Human Life Amendment.
2. Voted for the Church amendment "conscience clause" which prohibits requiring any hospital or staff from participating in abortion or sterilization procedures if it is against their moral or religious convictions.
3. Advocates the improvement and expansion of alternatives to abortion; in work on the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, has explored ways of increasing adoption opportunities.
4. Has generally voted for family planning provisions in federal legislation. (These have tended to be buried in other major bills in the health, AID, etc. areas in recent years, and not singled out.)

C. Analysis

Although Mondale has not articulated this position in the debate, he and Carter both oppose overturning the Supreme Court decision.

Mondale has also advocated development of alternatives to abortion, although he has kept a low profile on his support for family planning. Carter emphasizes his record in Georgia in expanding family planning services.

Both express a personal opposition to abortion and express the belief that it is a highly personal issue on which individuals may differ because of religious or moral beliefs.

THE ARTSA. Carter

1. Offers only a very brief statement acknowledging "the important role cultural institutions play in improving the quality of community life."
2. Notes that "the very success of the government's role in cultural life focuses renewed attention on a number of identifiable problems."
3. Indicates his intention to "review existing programs and institutions in order to further improve. . . a highly constructive federal role in our domestic cultural life."

B. Mondale

1. Has served as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on the Arts and Humanities for a number of years.
2. Strongly supported improvements in and extensions of the major arts and humanities programs (i.e., authorizations for the activities of the endowments).
3. Is on the record in support of increased funding for the arts in recent years.
4. Is the author of the "Bicentennial Photography and Film Project" a provision of the renewal of the arts and humanities legislation which will be acted on in conference committee now scheduled for July 29.

C. Analysis

Carter's statement is very thin and we should get a clarification of what he considers to be the "identifiable problems" in this area. It could be just an indication of his basic intention to reorganize and streamline the bureaucracy. The statement, however, has a tone of restraint in comparison with Mondale's enthusiastic advocacy of the federal role in the arts.

The Democratic platform is stronger on this than Carter, advocating "a strong role for the federal government" in this area; and supports "the growth and development of the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities." It also supports "development of special anti-recession employment programs for artists." This last item is very similar to WFM's Bicentennial photography proposal, which was originally an amendment to public service jobs legislation.

CHILD CARE

A. Carter

1. Advocates that "adequate child care be made available to all parents who need such care for their children."
2. Favors "public subsidies for day care services for children with employed mothers in low income families. For those families with incomes between low and moderate level, and able to meet most of the cost, subsidized fees should be scaled to ability to pay."
3. Intends to "recommend legislation to implement my policy."

B. Mondale

1. Has been the major Senate sponsor of legislation which would provide comprehensive, quality child care--the Child and Family Services Act.
2. Has been one of the leaders in the fight to assure that child care programs now receiving funds meet standards of quality for staff, health, safety, etc.
3. Has supported tax measures which ease the burden of child care costs of families with working parents.

C. Analysis

Obviously, Carter's position in this area is much less specifically developed than Mondale's. The platform endorses "early childhood education" and "day care" in a general way. Here are a number of controversial points which may be raised:

1. Access--Carter seems to imply that child care should be available to families at all income levels, with the emphasis on subsidies for the working poor. He also places great emphasis in his position papers on the role of parents in child care, and clearly would not encourage women to leave their children at home for frivolous reasons.

Women's groups have tended to take the position that day care should be made universally available and Mondale has said that a program of that size and scope would have to be phased in, and that first emphasis should be on providing services to poor families.

2. Delivery System--Mondale's current position is that a variety of prime sponsors--including school districts, community action agencies, unions, etc.--should be eligible. He has not endorsed the position of the AFT and AFL-CIO that all child care should be

run through the public schools. He has also withheld final judgment on the issue of whether profit-makers should be eligible, suggesting that it might be appropriate if they meet the standards like any other sponsor.

3. Standards--In a more general statement, the platform takes the position that it is appropriate for federally funded programs to "meet minimum federal standards." Mondale has fought for the enactment and implementation of the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements, and for the provision of the funds the states need to meet them.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH AND FAMILIES

A. Carter

This issue is not dealt with in these terms in the Carter materials. He is clearly supportive of the type of efforts we've pursued in education, health, etc.

B. Mondale

1. Has a strong and detailed record of support and initiation of legislation designed to meet a wide variety of needs of children and youth and families.
2. Has established himself as the "family Senator" and the conscience of Congress in terms of looking out for what proposed policies will do to the American family.

C. Analysis

There is no contradiction between the Carter positions we have and Mondale's views, although of course Mondale's statements are much more extensive and clearly articulated. This should provide the basis of an important theme which can be expanded and used in the campaign.

EDUCATION-LIFELONG LEARNING

A. Carter

He does not address the question of education for adults (except vocational education) in his statements.

B. Mondale

1. Is the author of legislation--"The Lifelong Learning Act"--which would establish a national policy of trying to provide a broad range of educational opportunities for Americans at all ages. The bill is part of the omnibus education amendments pending before the full Senate and due for action the first week in August.
2. Is committed to exploring the ways of providing these opportunities through existing and new programs; through various financing mechanisms; and through cooperative efforts of the private and public sectors.

C. Analysis

The ~~Platform~~ supports Adult Education; and also--as Carter does--a complete review of the existing system of financing education with a view to reform.

ELLEN

WOMEN'S ISSUES

A. Carter

1. Supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment
2. Supports enforcement of Title 9 (anti-sex discrimination provisions of education law), including in the area of physical education.
3. Advocates changes which would provide more equitable treatment for women under the Social Security laws (doesn't specify; will study).
4. Endorses the "Displaced Homemakers Act," pending in the Congress, which would provide legal counseling and services for persons who have been working in the home for many years and are having trouble finding employment.
5. Supports expansion of opportunities for part-time jobs.
6. Abortion and family planning--see separate sheet
7. Child care--see separate sheet
8. Supports programs for aid to rape victims; and supports reform of rape laws.

B. Mondale

1. Voted for the Equal Rights Amendment.
2. Voted for Title 9 and supports its enforcement (although has no clear record on the athletics issue).
3. Would support changes in Social Security to provide more equitable treatment for women.
4. Is a cosponsor of the "Displaced Homemakers Act" (see above)
5. Supports expansion of part-time job opportunities and Flexible work (Flexible work has been a theme in the family hearings, etc. and one which the Senator has been enthusiastic about).
6. Cosponsored and voted for Rape Prevention and Control Act.
7. Has worked particularly hard to provide full opportunity for women through our education system:
 - A. Introduced and was chief Senate sponsor of the Women's Education Equity Act, now law, which supports programs designed to provide equity for women in all aspects of education.

- B. Introduced the "Women's Vocational Education Amendments of 1975," most of which were integrated into the omnibus education bill now pending in the Senate (floor action due first week in August). Purpose of these provisions is to assure that women have fullest opportunities to participate in and benefit from vocational education in this country.
8. Introduced a concurrent resolution on "International Women's Year," calling for meaningful participation of women in U.S. delegations to international meetings, etc; and voted for appropriation to support IWY conferences.
 9. Cosponsored and voted for legislation authorizing the admission of women to military academies.
 10. Cosponsored legislation, now law, prohibiting discrimination against women by credit institutions.
 11. Authored an amendment to pension reform legislation providing an improved system of survivors' benefits for widows.
 12. Cosponsored legislation resulting in the appointment of female pages in the Senate.

C. Analysis

Carter and Mondale's records are similar on these issues--and they are very strong from the viewpoint of the women's rights organizations. There are really no contradictions.

There are some sticky issues associated with Title 9--coverage of sports; and now the father-son/mother-daughter issue--and we will probably need to clarify Mondale's position in these areas.



Macroeconomic Policy

Balanced Budget

Carter

In his presentation to the Platform Committee Carter stated "By 1979 we can achieve a balanced budget within the context of full employment."

Mondale

I know of no occasion when you have established a time-table for a balanced budget.

Note

CBO, in its five year projections, has said that if we were to experience rapid real economic growth from a source other than fiscal policy -- say, a boom from consumption, exports, or monetary policy -- from now until 1979 that we could have a balanced budget by that time at about 4 to 5 percent unemployment. However, if fiscal policy were to be the source of the rapid economic growth, then a balanced budget at full employment by 1979 is not probable.

There would seem to be no conflict in views if a balanced budget "within the context of full employment" is taken to mean that unless we achieve full employment, a balanced budget at anytime has not been promised.

Non-inflationary unemployment rates

Carter

In an interview Carter indicated that we could aim for an unemployment target "below 5%" without generating inflationary pressures. He stated that inflationary pressures could become serious at an unemployment rate of 4%, and at a 3% unemployment rate "the inflation rate would probably rise above 10%".

Mondale

In the last year you have not indicated what a final unemployment target should be. At earlier times I assume -- but have not verified -- that you endorsed lower unemployment goals.

Note

In the early 1960's, the best economists felt that a 4% unemployment goal was only an "interim target", and that a lower goal was desirable and would not generate inflationary pressures.



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