

441 Freedom Parkway Atlanta GA 30307-1498

June 29, 2007

Susan Burgess 1828 Corcoran St NW Washington, DC 20009

Dear Susan,

Thank you for your request. Enclosed are some contact sheets. Should you desire a photographic print or digital image file of any of the enclosed pictures, we will be happy to fill your request. Please let me know the Contact Sheet number, the frame number and what format you would like the images in. We can email you 300 dpi jpgs. If you require tiffs we will have to scan them to a CD. We can also print 8x10s.

You can contact me by phone, fax, email or US Mail to order digital file copies or photographic prints. 8x10 images cost \$25.50. We require prepayment and will accept a credit card or a check made out to the National Archives Trust Fund.

All of the photos are in the public domain, so you are free to publish any of them. Please use the credit line, Courtesy: Jimmy Carter Library.

Thank you and please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Sara Saunders

Archivist

Jimmy Carter Library & Museum

441 Freedom Pkwy., NE

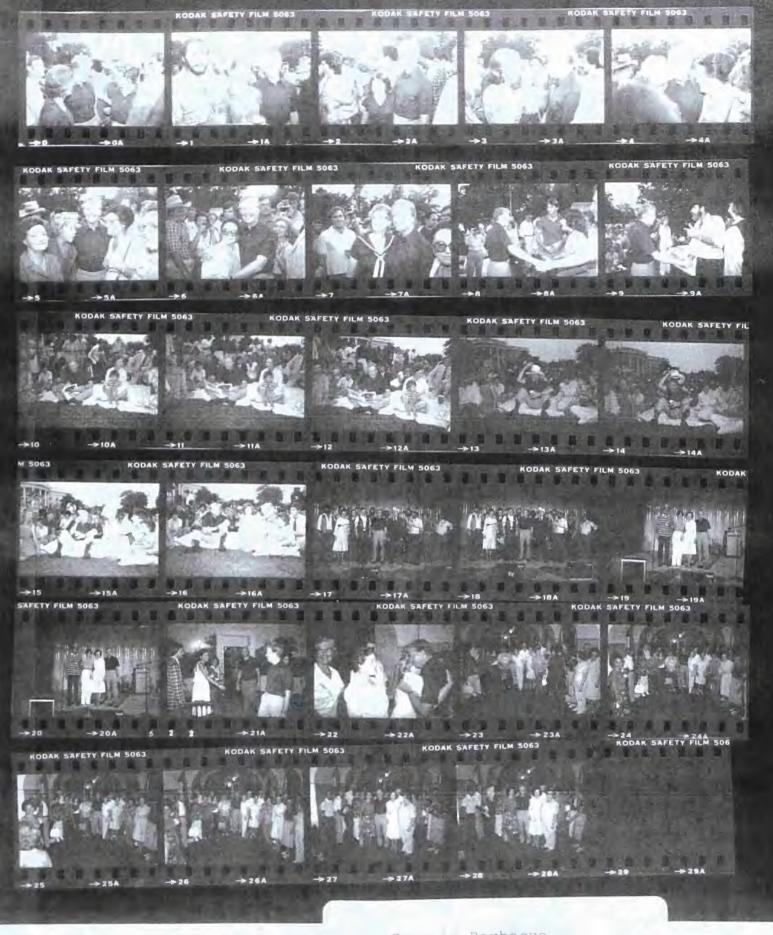
Atlanta, GA 30307

404-865-7155

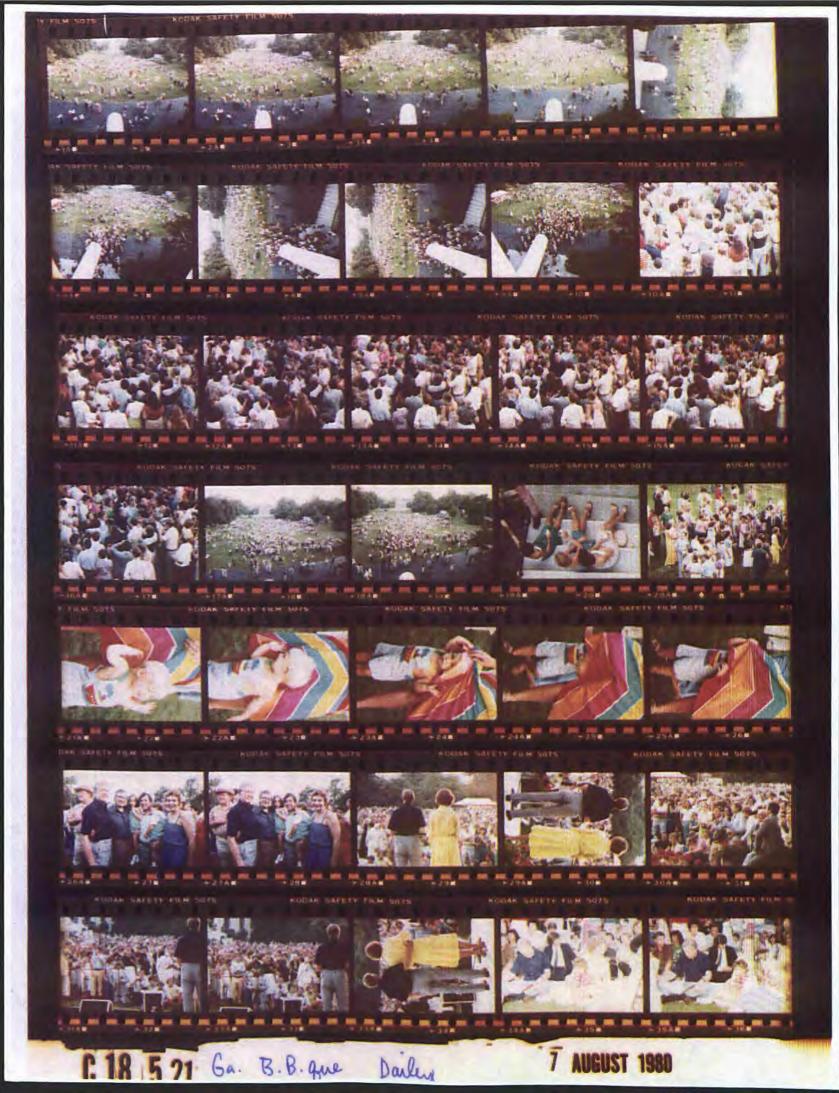
404-865-7102fax

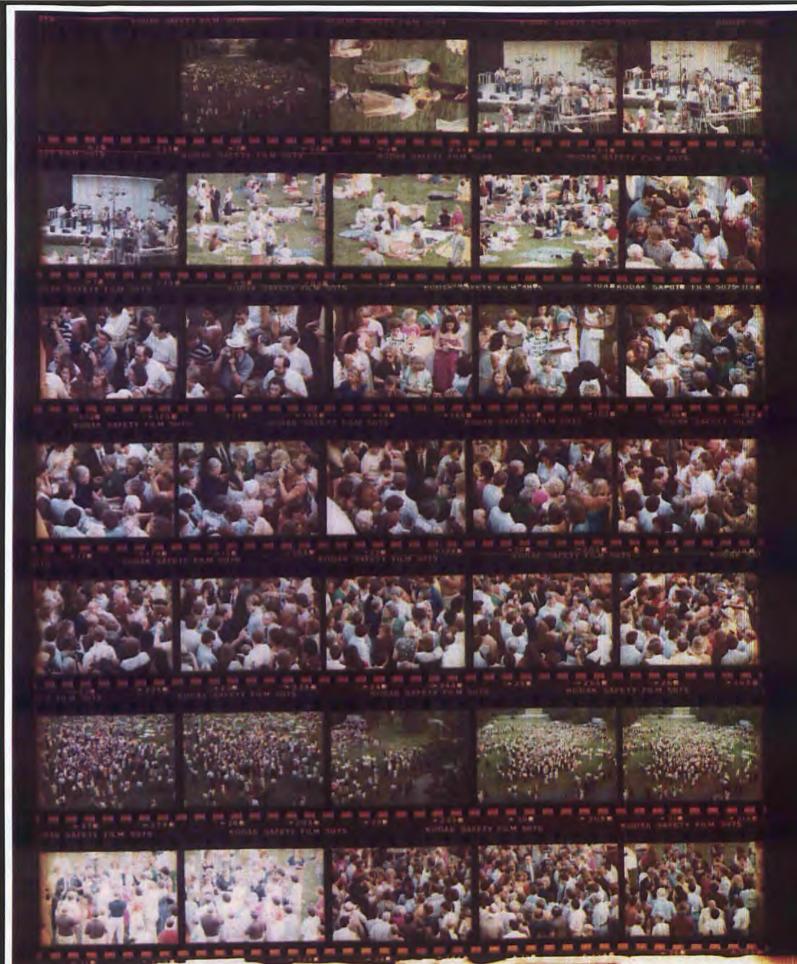
sara.saunders@nara.gov





Georgia Barbecue



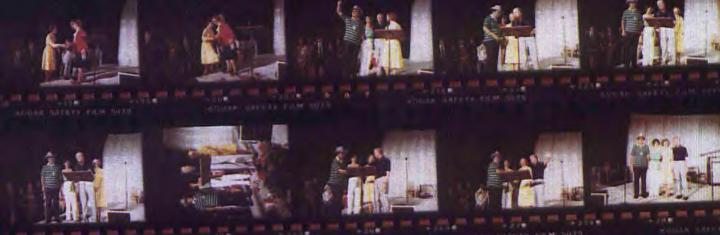




4x4



















































































TOUGHT CATEGORY AND A STORY CAN AND A STORY CA











THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE





















ROUGH SHART THE SAME OF THE SA











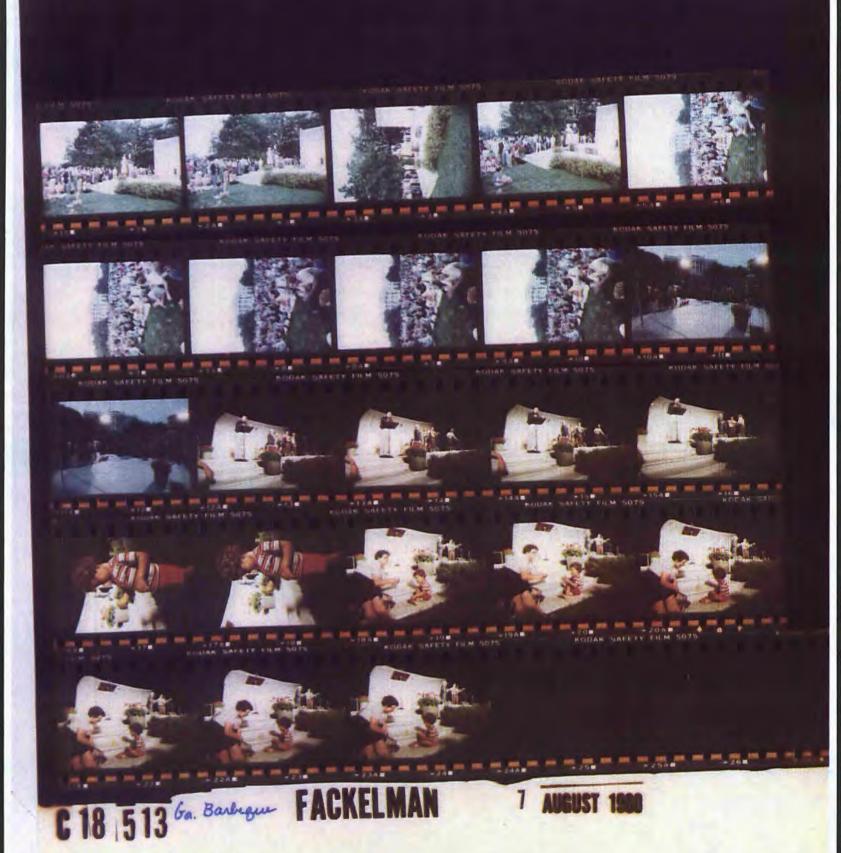
KOOKE STEEL FOR SOME SHOPE STATE AND SOUR SHOPE STATE AND SOUR SHOPE STATE AND SOUR SHOPE STATE AND SOURCE STATE STATE SOURCE STATE SOURCE STATE STATE SOURCE STATE STATE SOURCE STATE STATE STAT































































ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE













508 Ga. Barlegue SCH



Harry Truman's in his deepest doldrums

in New York in a psychic state akin to free fall, with no one and no way to brake it. Their anxiety diminished with distance from Washington, where endangered Democratic congressmen first fomented the dump-Carter movement. Officeholders are a distinct minority in the Garden, and the notion of an open convention accordingly began to unravel outside the cloakrooms. But the lukewarmth of Carter's support was no less plain. "You know-uh-I feel that-um-Carter is the best-uh-candidate that the Democratic Party can put up at this time," said Joyce Peters, the county chairman in San Antonio and an at-large Carter delegate for Texas. "I'm not sure any other President could have done better." Or, in the prevailing view, any other candidate either. "Nobody can name any name," shrugged the party's Arizona executive director, Donna Wright.

S

.d

ie

ıy

31

)[

1)

"There are no heroes any more."

Teddy Kennedy, for a majority of the 3,331 men and women who are the party for four days this week, cut an even less heroic figure than Carter. His allies in the fight to beat the rule binding delegates came to see him as an impediment—a red flag to the President's loyal 2,000—and wished aloud that he would get out of the way for somebody more salable. "You could say Kennedy is the chief roadblock," said

The Carters at a White House barbecue: 'The best-uh-candidate at this time'?

Michael Barnes of Maryland, a founding father of the rebel Committee to Continue the Open Convention.

Kennedy wasn't buying. He did agree to consider some less terminal suggestions floated by the committee's chairman, Edward Bennett Williams-signing a formal statement freeing his own delegates, as he has several times done orally in any case, and promising to support whomever an open convention nominates. But he remained hypnotized by a late staff count purporting to show him within a tantalizing 100 votes of beating the rule, and he intended to be in play if lightning struck. He engaged Sen. George McGovern to argue the rule issue-Carter countered with Teddy's old friend and Senate colleague Abraham Ribicoff-and rejected those who wanted him to bow out. "These are the same people who came to him a year ago and begged him to save them, and the party,

from Jimmy Carter," a Kennedy aide said.
"Where were they when he needed them?
What right do they have to come in now and tell him to get out?"

The more urgent question for Carter and the party was what Teddy would do assuming he loses-whether he would join Carter for the ritual closing tableau of unity, as most of his people guess, or walk out, as some in his family circle have urged. After long negotiations, his people and the President's concluded a treaty of sorts aimed at keeping their differences in civil tones and prime time and composing them at the close. The Carter side made most of the concessions, scheduling the rules and platform debates for evening hours at Kennedy's wish, giving ground on four of eighteen disputed platform planks-Teddy dropped one in return-and increasing his ration of convention-floor passes tenfold In return, the President's men got what they thought was a commitment to close ranks at the end-"to conclude our convention united behind our nominee.

Daydreams: The problem was that the communiqué wasn't cleared with Kennedy; he was angry at his own people for accepting it without him and for sounding defeatist explicating it on television, and he lost no time backing away from it. His scenario for winning rested on daydreams, first defeating the delegate rule, then stampeding the Garden with a speech in support of his minority platform planks on economics—the first major address by a Presidental contender at a convention since William Jennings Bryan raised his spectral "cross of gold" in 1896.

But Kennedy can count, too, and News-WEEK learned that his staff was preparing two drafts of his speech—one a *en de coeur* for that traditional Democratic liberalism

The Kennedys at a Manhattan warm-up rally: Will he find a way to the podium?



NEWSWEEK/AUGUST 18, 1980

14

Harry Truman's in his deepest doldrums or Richard Nixon's at the eve of his resignation. Another returned solid majorities of Democrats in favor of throwing the convention open and nominating somebody else; even Kennedy charged from 26 points behind Carter to a near dead heat in the space of just three weeks. No President on record has presented himself to a convention with less grass-roots party support, Gallup reported, and few have faced bleaker prospects for November. He trails Ronald Reagan 2 to 1 in a new Louis Harris poll-and runs third behind John Anderson in California, in Connecticut and in 29 of 60 Congressional districts polled for the House Democratic Study Group.

No Heroes': The Democrats thus arrived in New York in a psychic state akin to free fall, with no one and no way to brake it. Their anxiety diminished with distance from Washington, where endangered Democratic congressmen first fomented the dump-Carter movement. Officeholders are a distinct minority in the Garden, and the notion of an open convention accordingly began to unravel outside the cloakrooms. But the lukewarmth of Carter's support was no less plain. "You know-uh-I feel that-um-Carter is the best-uh-candidate that the Democratic Party can put up at this time," said Joyce Peters, the county chairman in San Antonio and an at-large Carter delegate for Texas. "I'm not sure any other President could have done better." Or, in the prevailing view, any other candidate either. "Nobody can name any name," shrugged the party's Arizona executive director, Donna Wright. 'There are no heroes any more."

Teddy Kennedy, for a majority of the 3,331 men and women who are the party for four days this week, cut an even less heroic figure than Carter. His allies in the fight to beat the rule binding delegates came to see him as an impediment—a red flag to the President's loyal 2,000—and wished aloud that he would get out of the way for somebody more salable. "You could say Kennedy is the chief roadblock," said



John Ficara-Hewswell

The Carters at a White House barbecue: 'The best, uh-candidate at this time'?

Michael Barnes of Maryland, a founding father of the rebel Committee to Continue the Open Convention.

Kennedy wasn't buying. He did agree to consider some less terminal suggestions floated by the committee's chairman, Edward Bennett Williams-signing a formal statement freeing his own delegates, as he has several times done orally in any case, and promising to support whomever an open convention nominates. But he re-mained hypnotized by a late staff count purporting to show him within a tantalizing 100 votes of beating the rule, and he intended to be in play if lightning struck. He engaged Sen. George McGovern to argue the rule issue-Carter countered with Teddy's old friend and Senate colleague Abraham Ribicoff-and rejected those who wanted him to bow out. 'These are the same people who came to him a year ago and begged him to save them, and the party,

from Jimmy Carter," a Kennedy aide said.
"Where were they when he needed them?
What right do they have to come in now and tell him to get out?"

The more urgent question for Carter and the party was what Teddy would do assuming he loses-whether he would join Carter for the ritual closing tableau of unity, as most of his people guess, or walk out, as some in his family circle have urged. After long negotiations, his people and the President's concluded a treaty of sorts aimed at keeping their differences in civil tones and prime time and composing them at the close. The Carter side made most of the concessions, scheduling the rules and platform debates for evening hours at Kennedy's wish, giving ground on four of eighteen disputed platform planks-Teddy dropped one in return-and increasing his ration of convention-floor passes tenfold. In return, the President's men got what they thought was a commitment to close ranks at the end-"to conclude our convention united behind our nominee.

Daydreams: The problem was that the communique wasn't cleared with Kennedy; he was angry at his own people for accepting it without him and for sounding defeatist explicating it on television, and he lost no time backing away from it. His scenario for winning rested on daydreams, first defeating the delegate rule, then stampeding the Garden with a speech in support of his minority platform planks on economics—the first major address by a Presidential contender at a convention since William Jennings Bryan raised his spectral "cross of gold" in 1896.

But Kennedy can count, too, and News-WEEK Jearned that his staff was preparing two drafts of his speech—one a cri de coeur for that traditional Democratic liberalism.

The Kennedys at a Manhattan warm-up rally: Will he find a way to the podium?



NEWSWEEK/AUGUST 18, 1980

id

:17;

n-

:st-

lup

130

Harry Truman's in his deepest doldrums or Richard Nixon's at the eye of his resignation. Another returned solid majorities of Democrats in favor of throwing the convention open and nominating somebody else; even Kennedy charged from 26 points behind Carter to a near dead heat in the space of just three weeks. No President on record has presented himself to a convention with less grass-roots party support. Gallup reported, and few have faced bleaker prospects for November. He trails Ronald Reagan 2 to 1 in a new Louis Harris poll-and runs third behind John Anderson in California, in Connecticut and in 29 of 60 Congressional districts polled for the House Democratic Study Group.

'No Heroes': The Democrats thus arrived in New York in a psychic state akin to free fall, with no one and no way to brake it. Their anxiety diminished with distance from Washington, where endangered Democratic congressmen first fomented the dump-Carter movement. Officeholders are a distinct minority in the Garden, and the notion of an open convention accordingly began to unravel outside the cloakrooms. But the lukewarmth of Carter's support was no less plain. "You know-uh-I feel that-um-Carter is the best-uh-candidate that the Democratic Party can put up at this time," said Joyce Peters, the county chairman in San Antonio and an at-large Carter delegate for Texas. "I'm not sure any other President could have done better." Or, in the prevailing view, any other candidate either. "Nobody can name any name," shrugged the party's Arizona executive director, Donna Wright.

"There are no heroes any more." Teddy Kennedy, for a majority of the 3,331 men and women who are the party for four days this week, cut an even less heroic figure than Carter. His allies in the fight to beat the rule binding delegates came to see him as an impediment—a red flag to the President's loyal 2,000—and wished aloud that he would get out of the way for somebody more salable. "You could say Kennedy is the chief roadblock," said



The Carters at a White House barbecue: 'The best-uh-candidate at this time'?

Michael Barnes of Maryland, a founding father of the rebel Committee to Continue the Open Convention.

Kennedy wasn't buying. He did agree to consider some less terminal suggestions floated by the committee's chairman, Edward Bennett Williams-signing a formal statement freeing his own delegates, as he has several times done orally in any case, and promising to support whomever an open convention nominates. But he remained hypnotized by a late staff count purporting to show him within a tantalizing 100 votes of beating the rule, and he in tended to be in play if lightning struck. He engaged Sen. George McGovern to argue the rule issue-Carter countered with Teddy's old friend and Senate colleague Abraham Ribicoff—and rejected those who wanted him to bow out. "These are the same people who came to him a year ago and begged him to save them, and the party,

from Jimmy Carter," a Kennedy aide said. "Where were they when he needed them? What right do they have to come in now and tell him to get out?"

The more urgent question for Carter and the party was what Teddy would do assuming he loses-whether he would join Carter for the ritual closing tableau of unity, as most of his people guess, or walk out, as some in his family circle have urged. After long negotiations, his people and the President's concluded a treaty of sorts aimed at keeping their differences in civil tones and prime time and composing them at the close. The Carter side made most of the concessions, scheduling the rules and platform debates for evening hours at Kennedy's wish, giving ground on four of eighteen disputed platform planks—Teddy dropped one in return—and increasing his ration of convention-floor passes tenfold. In return, the President's men got what they thought was a commitment to close ranks at the end-"to conclude our convention united behind our nominee.

Daydreams: The problem was that the communiqué wasn't cleared with Kennedy, he was angry at his own people for accepting it without him and for sounding defeatist explicating it on television, and he lost no time backing away from it. His scenario for winning rested on daydreams, first defeating the delegate rule, then stampeding the Garden with a speech in support of his minority platform planks on economics—the first major address by a Presidential contender at a convention since Wilham Jennings Bryan raised his spectral "cross of gold" in 1896.

But Kennedy can count, too, and NEWS-WIER learned that his staff was preparing two drafts of his speech—one a cri de coeur for that traditional Democratic liberalism

The Kennedys at a Manhattan warm-up rally: Will he find a way to the podium?



n his deepest doldrums 's at the eve of his reseturned solid majorities vor of throwing the connominating somebody charged from 26 points near dead heat in the e weeks. No President ented himself to a conass-roots party support, and few have faced or November. He trails olin a new Louis Harris rd behind John Anderin Connecticut and in onal districts polled for atic Study Group.

: Democrats thus arrived a psychic state akin to ne and no way to brake iminished with distance where endangered essmen first fomented novement. Officeholders nority in the Garden, an open convention acto unravel outside the he lukewarmth of Carno less plain. "You that—um—Carter is the ite that the Democratic it this time," said Joyce :hairman in San Antonio rter delegate for Texas. other President could ' Or, in the prevailing ididate either. "Nobody e," shrugged the party's director, Donna Wright. es any more."

r, for a majority of the men who are the party week, cut an even less Carter. His allies in the binding delegates came mpediment—a red flag oyal 2,000—and wished ald get out of the way re salable. "You could a chief roadblock," said



The Carters at a White House barbecue: 'The best—uh—candidate at this time'?

Michael Barnes of Maryland, a founding father of the rebel Committee to Continue the Open Convention.

Kennedy wasn't buying. He did agree to consider some less terminal suggestions floated by the committee's chairman, Edward Bennett Williams-signing a formal statement freeing his own delegates, as he has several times done orally in any case, and promising to support whomever an open convention nominates. But he remained hypnotized by a late staff count purporting to show him within a tantalizing 100 votes of beating the rule, and he intended to be in play if lightning struck. He engaged Sen. George McGovern to argue the rule issue-Carter countered with Teddy's old friend and Senate colleague Abraham Ribicoff—and rejected those who wanted him to bow out. 'These are the same people who came to him a year ago and begged him to save them, and the party,

from Jimmy Carter," a Kennedy aide said. "Where were they when he needed them? What right do they have to come in now and tell him to get out?"

The more urgent question for Carter and the party was what Teddy would do assuming he loses—whether he would join Carter for the ritual closing tableau of unity, as most of his people guess, or walk out, as some in his family circle have urged. After long negotiations, his people and the President's concluded a treaty of sorts aimed at keeping their differences in civil tones and prime time and composing them at the close. The Carter side made most of the concessions, scheduling the rules and platform debates for evening hours at Kennedy's wish, giving ground on four of eighteen disputed platform planks-Teddy dropped one in return—and increasing his ration of convention-floor passes tenfold. In return, the President's men got what they thought was a commitment to close ranks at the end-"to conclude our convention united behind our nominee."

Daydreams: The problem was that the communique wasn't cleared with Kennedy; he was angry at his own people for accepting it without him and for sounding defeatist explicating it on television, and he lost no time backing away from it. His scenario for winning rested on daydreams, first defeating the delegate rule, then stampeding the Garden with a speech in support of his minority platform planks on econom-

Manhattan warm-up rally: Will he find a way to the podium?

