

10/4/79

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
04 Oct 79

The First Lady

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1979

*Res -
JC*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SARAH WEDDINGTON *SW*

SUBJECT: FRANCES THOMAS

Attached is a copy of a letter from Frances Thomas indicating that she has chosen to accept a job with Congressman Jack Brinkley's office. She was most appreciative of your attention.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

cc: Michael Grant

OCT 9 1979

W
A
H
Frances Thomas
133 Taylor St.
Americus, Ga.

1979 SEP 24 PM 5 03

Sarah Weddington
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Weddington,

Thank you for your letter of September 11. I appreciate the interest that you and Mr. Grant have taken in my resume. I received an application from Mr. Grant in this morning's mail.

However, this letter is to inform you that I have accepted a position with Representative Jack Brinkley of Georgia. I begin work September 24. *Yeah*

I am looking forward to working in Representative Brinkley's Washington office. As I begin to add job experience to my resume, I do so with the hope that one day I will be able to sign a letter, Frances Thomas, Assistant to the President.

Please convey my thanks to President Carter for his help. I consider myself fortunate to have been considered for a White House position. I hope that I will have the opportunity to meet you in Washington.

Sincerely.

Frances Thomas

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

NOT ISSUED

Thursday - October 4, 1979

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:30 Meeting with Mr. Frank Moore et al.
(15 min.) The Cabinet Room.

9:45 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

✓ 11:30 Meeting with the Board of Directors of the
(20 min.) Rural Coalition. (Mr. Stuart Eizenstat).
The Cabinet Room.

12:00 Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale.
(60 min.) Vice President's Office.

✓ 1:30 Meeting with Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas J.
(15 min.) Watson, Jr. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski).
The Oval Office.

✓ 3:00 Drop-By SALT Briefing for Community Leaders.
(15 min.) (Ms. Anne Wexler) - The East Room.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *AW*

SUBJECT: SALT Briefing

You were excellent at the briefing today - better than you have ever been - and that is saying a lot. These have been uniformly good and the results have been amazing. In many cases people have completely changed their minds based on their experiences at the White House. In addition, the local press has been overwhelmingly supportive.

I have one suggestion. When you get to the point in your remarks where you are talking about the dangers of proliferation of nuclear weapons if the treaty is rejected, you usually say "how can I reply when the Prime Minister of India says to me, why shouldn't I develop nuclear weapons when you can't achieve nuclear disarmament in your own country?"

I suggest you change that line to read something like "when the Prime Minister of India asks me why he should restrain the development of nuclear weapons when the Senate of the United States has rejected nuclear disarmament--"

It is time, I think, to shift the emphasis from you to the Senate and place the responsibility where it belongs.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

10-4-79

To Secretary Juanita Kreps

With the greatest reluctance and regret, I accept your resignation. I wish it were possible for you to remain, for your absence will be a great loss for our administration.

Not only have I valued your advice on a broad range of economic matters but under your leadership your department has built an impressive record.

Also, in the growing area of international trade, your accomplishments have earned the department the major new role it will soon begin to play. You have begun the essential process of increasing the awareness of our country of the advantages of increased trade and exports. The Trade Agreement you

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

negotiated during your visit to the People's Republic of China marks an historic step in establishing normal relations with one-quarter of the people who live on earth. In Europe, the Middle East, in the Soviet Union and other countries you have been a splendid emissary for the United States.

Finally, with love and genuine friendship I wish you well. We shall miss you. It is my hope that we shall have the continuing benefit of your advice and counsel in the future.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

October 3, 1979

Dear Mr. President:

It is with deep regret that I offer my resignation as the Secretary of Commerce. My reasons are altogether personal.

Nearly three years ago, when we first met to discuss the economic issues that would face you as President, we were acutely aware of the problems before the Nation. Unemployment was high, the recession dragged on, and business confidence lagged. Threats of protectionism were widespread. Under your leadership, jobs have been created and the unemployment rate lowered significantly; businesses have prospered; new trade agreements promise larger markets for our producers and higher levels of living for the American people.

We now face the critical issues of rapidly rising energy costs and the inflation they generate. We must implement the trade agreements. In order to take advantage of widening world markets, we must find ways to increase our productivity and competitive strength. For the resolution of these longrun problems we shall need the most imaginative approaches, the most realistic assessment of alternatives.

While I am pleased with the progress we have made, I should have liked to continue with the work we have begun. You have my wholehearted support and my great admiration.

Sincerely,

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

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

11:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH THE RURAL COALITION

Thursday, October 4, 1979

11:30 a.m. (20 minutes)

The Cabinet Room

From: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*
Lynn Daft

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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I. PURPOSE

To meet with members of the Rural Coalition to hear their suggestions for a national rural policy.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The Rural Coalition is a loosely organized coalition of some 50 national and regional organizations having an interest in rural affairs, particularly policies affecting the rural poor (list attached of member organizations at Tab A). Members of the White House staff have worked closely with the Coalition since its formation last year and have been pleased with their cooperative attitude. Many of the constituent groups represented by the Coalition are politically active, particularly in the rural South.

In combination with Jack Watson's office, we have been working with their organization and others over the past several months preparing a series of White House rural development initiatives and generally laying the groundwork for an Administration rural policy statement. The initiatives that have been announced to date have dealt with specific programmatic areas of concern to rural people and their representatives--health, water and sewer, transportation, communications, and energy. We are within 6 to 8 weeks of completing a major announcement regarding this Administration's policy toward rural areas. In some sense, this would be the rural counterpart to the previously announced urban policy. Its major purpose would be to provide overall direction and emphasis for the administration of existing programs.

The Rural Coalition is aware that we are preparing such a statement and will come prepared to offer suggestions regarding it. A summary of their proposed remarks is attached (Tab B). In it, they identify three principles which they believe should be given prominence:

- o "Rural development policy must reflect rural development processes as they occur in local communities.
- o The delivery of basic human services must be considered as an essential element of development policy.
- o Community-based organizations are essential elements of any rural delivery network and must be included as an integral part of any national rural development strategy."

There is one issue of current controversy that might be raised in the meeting. This concerns a recent Department of Labor action regarding the funding of farm worker programs. Secretary Marshall met with representatives of the farm worker organizations today and agreed to review the matter. If the issue is raised, we suggest that you indicate it is your understanding Secretary Marshall is reviewing the action and that you will see that it receives prompt and thorough consideration.

- B. Participants: List attached at Tab C.
- C. Press Plan: White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

We suggest that this be a listening session in which the Coalition has an opportunity to express their views. The following points could be made during the course of the meeting:

- o We welcome the formation of the Coalition and the opportunity it affords to give voice to the needs and concerns of rural people. We appreciate their cooperative attitude toward working with this Administration and hope that it will evolve into a lasting partnership.

- o You might want to refer to your personal experiences with rural development in Georgia or to your participation in the Southern Rural Development Task Force.
- o This Administration places high priority on the needs of rural America. We recognize that proportionately more of our poor live there, that the incidence of substandard housing is higher in rural areas, that there are far fewer doctors per 100,000 population and health needs are more acute, and that the capacity of local institutions to deal with these problems is much more limited.
- o Our approach to dealing with these problems has been to first get a firm fix on how we could make existing programs function more effectively. We have made steady progress, as reflected in the White House rural development initiatives, more of which are planned. Now we need your suggestions for the design of an overall policy that puts these pieces together and gives direction and emphasis to our efforts.
- o We also need your suggestions and your help on energy. Rural America suffers more than almost any other part of our country from an inadequate energy policy. We need to finally put in place a sound energy program, and your help will be critical in the energy debate now going on in the Congress. I would like your assistance in our efforts to pass the windfall profits tax, to enact an Energy Mobilization Board and to develop a synthetic fuels program. I hope you will be able to work with us as we attempt to get these programs passed in the Congress over the next several weeks.

10 A.



Listed below are names of organizations that have joined the Rural Coalition and subscribed to its Statement of Principles. All are located in Washington, D.C. unless otherwise noted.

American Rural Health Association
Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) New Orleans, Louisiana
Center for Community Change*
Center for Community Economic Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Clearinghouse for Community Based Free-Standing Educational Institutions
Conference on Alternative State and Local Public Policies
Delta Foundation, Greenville, Mississippi*
Federation of Southern Cooperatives, Epes, Alabama
Housing Assistance Council, Inc.*
Human/Economic Appalachian Development, Berea, Kentucky
Institute for Local Self Reliance
Institute for Rural Sanitation Services*
Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, New York
Kentucky Rivers Coalition, Lexington, Kentucky
League of Women Voters*
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, Berea, Kentucky
National Association of Farmworker Organizations*
National Association of Neighborhoods
National Association of Social Workers
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
National Community Action Agency Executive Directors Association
National Congress for Community Economic Development
National Congress of American Indians*
National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor
National Council of La Raza*
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.*
National Demonstration Water Project
National Family Farm Coalition
National Organization for Migrant Children, Inc., New York, New York
National Rural Center*
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation*
National Rural Fellows, New York, New York
National Rural Housing Coalition
National Urban Fellows, New York, New York
NETWORK
Ozark Institute, Eureka Springs, Arkansas
Rural Advancement Fund of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina
Rural America, Inc.*
Rural American Women, Inc.*
Rural Community Assistance Corp., Sacramento, California
Southern Appalachian Leadership Training Program (SALT) Paris, Kentucky
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia
Southern Rural Policy Congress, Montgomery, Alabama*
The Children's Foundation
The Youth Project
United Auto Workers*
United Indian Planners Association
United States Catholic Conference

Denotes members of the Rural Coalition "working committee".

B.



MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER

Thursday, October 4, 1979

SUMMARY OF RURAL COALITION REMARKS

INTRODUCTION

Charles D. Bannerman, Chairman, Delta Foundation, Greenville, Miss.
Chairman of the Rural Coalition

Rural Coalition: Background

The Rural Coalition, represented today by the members of its Working Committee, is comprised of some 50 national and regional public interest organizations who have joined together to address key public policy issues affecting rural people.

Focus on need for national policy

In particular, the Coalition is concerned with the need for a national rural development policy that will effectively focus on the pressing needs of this Nation's 10 million poor rural people, with express attention to the special problems of minority and other disempowered populations.

Targeted to poor and minorities

Presidential attention is promising

The lack of a comprehensive, focussed federal rural development policy has been a persistent deterrent to efforts of both public and private, community-based institutions to effect meaningful, developmental change at the community level. The Coalition is pleased that attention to rural issues has finally been elevated to the Presidential level. Further, the Coalition is hopeful that President Carter, because of his personal background and interest in rural areas, will commit his leadership and the resources at his disposal to a comprehensive, truly developmental, approach to the problems of disadvantaged rural people and communities.

Hope for priority commitment and comprehensive policy

Coalition advises on standards for policy

The Coalition requested this meeting with the President in order to advise him of the fundamental principles that a national rural policy must address if it is to effectively serve disadvantaged rural areas.

Summary of detailed recommendations

Those fundamental principles, presented here in summary form, have been previously presented to the President's staff in the form of a national rural development policy framework as well as specific policy recommendations ("Rural Development Policy: Framework and Recommendations" 5/79)

A summary of the three principles follows:

- * Principle #1 Rural development policy must reflect rural development processes as they occur in local communities.
 - Development occurs within communities Development occurs within communities; it cannot be externally imposed. Local people, particularly the disadvantaged, must be allowed, encouraged, and helped to participate in the process.
 - Capacity-building key to development success Therefore, development policy must be directed at helping local communities to develop the capacity to determine priorities, initiate, manage and sustain processes of economic, social and community development. "Development" implies that people, as well as incomes, grow.
 - Development is long-term process Development is a long-term, incremental process. Federal expectations and measures of program success should be keyed to long-run, not short-run results.
 - Policy must target the most disadvantaged Development assistance must be targeted to those most in need. This must specifically include those population groups which have traditionally been excluded from development opportunities - Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, farmworkers, and women.
 - Policy must be comprehensive and coordinated To be effective, federal development policy must synchronize support in a range of areas, including assistance for program planning, job development, outreach, training, technical assistance, human services, community facilities and support for community-based delivery networks.
 - Single focal point needed for federal programs To provide this comprehensive approach to development, there must be a single focal point at the Executive level which has the resources and the institutional capability of providing effective program coordination.

- ** Principle #2 The delivery of basic human services must be considered as an essential element of development policy.
 - Development depends first on survival Development is a long-range goal. Day-to-day survival is a necessity. The delivery of basic services, therefore, must be considered an essential part of any rural development policy.
 - Rural services cost more - energy costs are key The delivery of basic services costs more in rural or small town communities than in large, metropolitan areas. The costs of transportation - be it of people or of materials - directly reflect the skyrocketing costs of energy. As long as these costs are viewed in the short-run, they will not be able to be justified on the basis of cost-efficiency.
 - Basic service costs should be viewed as development costs However, since basic services -- health, education, housing, heating, food, etc. -- are essential elements of development, the costs of delivering them should be considered developmental costs. As developmental costs, they are investments in the future. As such, they can be viewed as reducing the long-term costs to society of otherwise persistent ill-health, malnutrition, inadequate sanitation, and all of the other problems that face poor, rural people in day-to-day survival.
 - Will reduce costs in long-run

* Principle #1: Harold O. Wilson, Executive Director, Housing Assistance Council and Vice-Chairman of the Rural Coalition

** Principle #2: Barbara Bode, President, The Children's Foundation and Member of the Rural Coalition Working Committee

*** <u>Principle #3</u>	<u>Community-based organizations are essential elements of any rural delivery network and must be included as an integral part of any national rural development strategy.</u>
Rural areas lack traditional delivery systems	Rural communities do not have the kinds of diverse and sophisticated delivery systems for economic, social and community services that are relied upon in programs serving metropolitan areas. Housing authorities and public development corporations are rare, health delivery systems are patchwork at best, governmental structure to plan and develop community facilities are all but non-existent.
Local government not responsive	In addition, local and regional governments are often unresponsive and insensitive to the needs of their poor and minority populations.
Community-based organizations offer effective alternative	Community-based organizations often offer the best, and many times the only, delivery system to reach into and effectively serve disadvantaged communities. They are creations of the community. They are staffed by people who are from the community or are particularly sensitive to the needs of local people.
Federal programs should specify inclusion of community-based groups	As such, community-based organizations represent a development resource that must be recognized by, supported by, and explicitly included in any national rural policy. Where legislative authority permits, regulations governing development and human service programs should specify inclusion of community-based organizations as eligible participants.
Farmworkers as special case	Although all populations groups should have the opportunity of participation through their own community-based organizations, farmworkers, in particular, deserve special note. Because of occupational mobility, and frequently because of language and cultural barriers, farmworkers are among the least served of any population in the United States.
Agencies rely on farmworker groups	Many government agencies have recognized and come to rely upon local farmworker organizations for effective delivery of farmworker services.
Dept. of Labor is devastating exception	In recent months and weeks, however, the Department of Labor has taken actions that would, in effect, dismantle this network. These actions, if left in tact, will have a devastating effect on farmworkers and their families.
Immediate action needed	Although farmworker organizations must be an essential part of any rural development policy delivery system, they cannot wait to be "reinstated" by policy. That must be done by direct Executive action immediately.

*** Principle #3: Raul Yzaguirre, President, National Council of LaRaza and Member of the Rural Coalition Working Committee

100

PARTICIPANTS

STAFF

Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Lynn Daft
Barry Crawford
Anne Todd

MEMBERS OF THE RURAL COALITION WORKING COMMITTEE

Charles D. Bannerman, Chairman of the Rural Coalition and Delta Foundation
Harold O. Wilson, Vice Chairman of the Rural Coalition and Executive
Director of the Housing Assistance Council
Barbara Bode, President of the Children's Foundation
John Miller Corman, President of the National Rural Center
Norm DeWeaver, Center for Community Change
Alfonso J. Gonzalez, Director of Legislative Program for the National
Association of Social Workers
William H. Harrison, Executive Director of the Southern Rural Policy
Congress
Dorothy Height, President of the National Council of Negro Women
Salvador Herrera, Chairman of the National Association of Farmworker
Organizations
Sally Laird, Director of Legislative Action for the League of Women Voters
Harvey Johnson, Jr., Vice Chairman of the National Demonstration Water
Project and Executive Director of the Institute for
Small Towns, Inc.
Alfredo Navarro, President of the National Rural Development Finance Corp.
David Raphael, Executive Director of Rural America, Inc.
Barbara Rose, Interim Director of the Rural Coalition
Jane R. Threath, President of the Rural American Women
Jerry Tucker, Washington Representative for the United Auto Workers
Raul Yzaguirre, President of the National Council of La Raza

Summary of White House Rural Initiatives

Six major White House rural development announcements have been made as a result of our work with the Interagency Coordinating Council (IACC) and the Assistant Secretaries Working Group for Rural Development (the latter co-chaired by Jack Watson and Alex Mercure).

Health - October, 1978

- o Commitment to build or renovate 300 rural clinics over the next four years and to train health support personnel for these clinics.
- o Results to date: Sixty-five clinics have received funding over 500 health paraprofessionals have been placed in clinics serving farmworkers.

Water and Sewer Facilities - December, 1978 (announcement made by you in the East Room)

- o Dramatic simplification of five federal programs which provide \$2.5 billion in water and sewer assistance annually; training for 1,750 rural water and wastewater treatment plant operators.
- o Results to date: 200 grant applications processed under the simplified guidelines, 100 funded.

Communications - January, 1979

- o Series of administrative actions to enable isolated rural residents to obtain upgraded telephone service and cable television; and a set-aside of \$20 million to support demonstration efforts.
- o Results to date: Awards totalling \$5 million have been made to support cable television.

Elderly Housing - May, 1979 (announcement made by you in Des Moines)

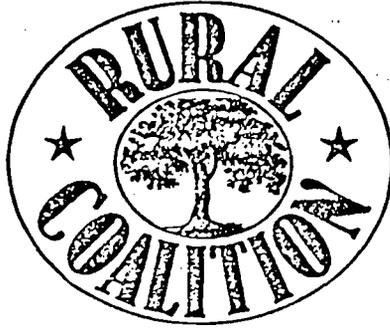
- o Major regulatory change which mandates that all congregate elderly housing constructed with funds from the Farmers Home Administration have social services provided on site; and a \$12.5 million, 10 site demonstration program highlighting this regulatory change.
- o Results to date: Construction commitments have been made for all projects.

Energy - May, 1979 (also announced by you in Iowa)

- o Commitment to construct 100 low-head hydro plants and 100 small-scale fuel alcohol plants by 1981; and a set-aside of 1,000 CETA slots to train people for jobs in these plants and in unconventional gas production facilities.
- o Results to date: We will shortly be announcing funding for 60 low-head hydro plants.

Transportation - June, 1979

- o Interagency agreements to pool federal resources to assist small communities in obtaining or retaining railroad and commuter air service; and commitment to provide 200 excess federal vehicles for local ridesharing efforts in low-income communities.
- o Results to date: First major agreement struck to rehabilitate Graham County Railroad in North Carolina and revitalize industry along the right of way.



MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER

Thursday, October 4, 1979

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In particular, the Coalition is concerned with the need for a national rural development policy that will effectively focus on the pressing needs of this Nation's 10 million poor rural people, with express attention to the special problems of minority and other disempowered populations.

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Those fundamental principles, presented here in summary form, have been previously presented to the President's staff in the form of a national rural development policy framework as well as specific policy recommendations ("Rural Development Policy: Framework and Recommendations" 5/7

A summary of the three principles follows:

Principle #1

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Harold O. Wilson, Executive Director, Housing Assistance Council and Vice-Chairman of the Rural Coalition

Development occurs within communities

Development occurs within communities; it cannot be externally imposed. Local people, particularly the disadvantaged, must be allowed, encouraged and helped to participate in the process.

Capacity-building key to development success

Therefore, development policy must be directed at helping local communities to develop the capacity to determine priorities, initiate, manage and sustain processes of economic, social and community development. "Development" implies that people, as well as incomes, grow.

Development is long-term process

Development is a long-term, incremental process. Federal expectations and measures of program success should be keyed to long-run, not short-run results.

Policy must target the most disadvantaged

Development assistance must be targeted to those most in need. This must specifically include those population groups which have traditionally been excluded from development opportunities - Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, farmworkers, and women.

Policy must be comprehensive and coordinated

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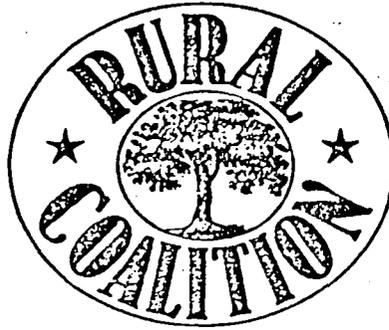
Dept. of Labor is exception

In recent months and weeks, the Department of Labor has taken actions that would, in effect, dismantle this network. We understand - and appreciate - that a meeting yesterday with Secretary Marshall and members of your staff has resulted in a temporary stay of these actions, in order to allow further investigation and discussion.

Appreciate Executive intervention

National rural policy would help prevent such problems

Certainly a national rural policy that is truly sensitive to the special needs of all minority groups would go a long way to prevent these kinds of problems in the future.



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Single focal point needed for federal programs

To provide this comprehensive approach to development, there must be a single focal point at the Executive level which has the resources and the institutional capability of providing effective program coordination.

Principle #2

The delivery of basic human services must be considered as an essential element of development policy.

Barbara Bode, President, The Children's Foundation and Member of the Rural Coalition Working Committee

Development depends first on survival

Development is a long-range goal. Day-to-day survival is a necessity. The delivery of basic services, therefore, must be considered an essential part of any rural development policy.

Rural services cost more - energy costs are key

The delivery of basic services costs more in rural or small town communities than in large, metropolitan areas. The costs of transportation - be it of people or of materials - directly reflect the skyrocketing costs of energy. As long as these costs are viewed in the short-run, they will not be able to be justified on the basis of cost-efficiency.

Basic service costs should be viewed as development costs

However, since basic services -- health, education, housing, heating, food, etc. -- are essential elements of development, the costs of delivering them should be considered developmental costs. As developmental costs, they are investments in the future. As such, they can be viewed as reducing the long-term costs to society of otherwise persistent ill-health, malnutrition, inadequate sanitation, and all of the other problems that face poor, rural people in day-to-day survival

Will reduce costs in long-run

Principle #3

Community-based organizations are essential elements of any rural delivery network and must be included as an integral part of any national rural development strategy.

Raul Yzaguirre, President, National Council of LaRaza and Member of the Rural Coalition Working Committee

Rural areas lack traditional delivery systems

Rural communities do not have the kinds of diverse and sophisticated delivery systems for economic, social and community services that are relied upon in programs serving metropolitan areas. Housing authorities and public development corporations are rare, health delivery systems are patchwork at best, governmental structure to plan and develop community facilities are all but non-existent.

Local government not responsive

In addition, local and regional governments are often unresponsive and insensitive to the needs of their poor and minority populations.

Community-based organizations offer effective alternative

Community-based organizations often offer the best, and many times the only, delivery system to reach into and effectively serve disadvantaged communities. They are creations of the community. They are staffed by people who are from the community or are particularly sensitive to the needs of local people.

Federal programs should specify inclusion of community-based groups

As such, community-based organizations represent a development resource that must be recognized by, supported by, and explicitly included in any national rural policy. Where legislative authority permits, regulations governing development and human service programs should specify inclusion of community-based organizations as eligible participants.

Farmworkers are special case

Although all population groups should have the opportunity of participation through their own community-based organizations, farmworkers, in particular, deserve special note. Because of occupational mobility, and frequently because of language and cultural barriers, farmworkers are among the least served of any population in the United States.

Agencies rely on farmworker groups

Many government agencies have recognized and come to rely upon local farmworker organizations for effective delivery of farmworker services.

Dept. of Labor is exception

In recent months and weeks, the Department of Labor has taken actions that would, in effect, dismantle this network. We understand - and appreciate - that a meeting yesterday with Secretary Marshall and members of your staff has resulted in a temporary stay of these actions, in order to allow further investigation and discussion.

Appreciate Executive intervention

National rural policy would help prevent such problems

Certainly a national rural policy that is truly sensitive to the special needs of all minority groups would go a long way to prevent these kinds of problems in the future.

The Rural Coalition

RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY: FRAMEWORK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MAY 17, 1979

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3:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1979

BRIEFING ON SALT FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS FROM OHIO, OKLAHOMA AND VIRGINIA

Thursday, October 4, 1979

3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

The East Room

From: Anne Wexler *AW*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

I. PURPOSE

To educate a group of prominent community leaders from Ohio, Oklahoma and Virginia on SALT, with the expectation that these leaders will carry our message back to their home states.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

This is the fifth in a series of SALT briefings for community leaders from key states. The persons in attendance were generally selected because of their ability to influence public opinion in the States of Ohio, Oklahoma and Virginia.

B. Participants

Of the 350 persons invited, the largest group consists of persons recommended to us by Senators Glenn, Metzenbaum and Warner. The three Senators were invited and may be in attendance. We will not know for certain until the briefing begins, and we will let Phil know then. In general, the audience will consist of political leaders, businesspersons, trade union leaders, attorneys, publishers, university administrators, and interest group leaders.

C. Press Plan

White House Photo and Press Pool for the first five minutes of your remarks. In addition, several members of the press will be in the audience for the entire briefing, including all of your remarks. They represent media outlets in Ohio, Oklahoma and Virginia.

III. AGENDA

When you arrive, Harold Brown and George Seignious will be answering questions from the audience at the completion of a one-hour briefing. After you make your remarks and (if you choose) take questions, there will be a reception in the State Dining Room. (See attached agenda.)

IV. TALKING POINTS

New talking points are attached.

SALT BRIEFING FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

October 4, 1979

The East Room

2:00 p.m.	Opening Remarks	Anne Wexler
2:05 p.m.	The SALT II Agreement and U.S. - Soviet Relations	Harold Brown
2:25 p.m.	Questions and Answers	Harold Brown George Seignious
3:00 p.m.	Remarks	The President
3:15 p.m.	Reception -- The State Dining Room	

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: JODY POWELL
FROM: JERRY SCHECTER *JS*
SUBJECT: SALT Talking Points for Your Briefing
with Community Leaders from Ohio,
Oklahoma and Virginia on Thursday,
October 4, 1979, at 3:00 p.m.

I have modified the talking points on SALT which you used in June to include the themes you outlined and stressed so well in your breakfast with columnists on Tuesday morning.

Since there will be press coverage, it would be helpful for you to stress the importance of SALT II as "the most serious matter I'll address during my Presidency."

TALKING POINTS

Briefing on SALT for Community Leaders
from Ohio, Oklahoma and Virginia

Thursday, October 4, 1979

The East Room

1. SALT II is the most serious matter I will address during my Presidency. The SALT II Treaty was hammered out by the sustained work of three Administrations: President Nixon's, President Ford's, and mine. It builds on the work of every American President since the end of World War II.

2. SALT must be examined realistically. It is not a panacea. It will not end the arms race but it will stabilize and order the competition. It is a supplement -- not a substitute -- for a strong national defense. But it is a major step in the long, historic process of bringing nuclear weapons under regional control.

3. SALT II is based on self-interest, ours and the Soviet Union's. Although the competition between us will continue as far into the future as anyone can see, we share a mutual interest in survival and in steering our competition away from its most dangerous element, an uncontrolled strategic nuclear arms race.

4. SALT II is not based on trust. The Treaty will be adequately verifiable by our own national technical means of verification. In addition, it is in the interest of the Soviet Union to abide by this Treaty. Despite predictions to the contrary, the Soviets have observed the terms of the SALT I Treaty.

5. Whether or not the treaty is ratified, we must be able to make accurate assessments of Soviet capabilities. But SALT II will make this task much easier -- not only because the Treaty forbids concealment measures and interference with means of verification, but also because the Treaty gives us basic standards with which we can compare the information we derive independently from our satellites and other methods.

6. The details of ICBMs and SLBMs, throwweight and yield and all the rest are important. It was largely because of these details that the Treaty took seven years to negotiate. But these details should not blind us to the real significance of the treaty as a contribution to stability, security and peace.

7. The Treaty must be judged on its merits, but we must consider the consequences of rejection:

-- If we do not get SALT ratified, I think it will be a profound blow against the security of our country and against the prospect for world peace, heightening the possibility of confrontation in each local crisis.

-- Radical departure from the process of arms control that began with the atmospheric test ban and SALT I and will continue with SALT III and a comprehensive test ban.

-- Triggering an expensive, dangerous race for a nuclear superiority that each side has the means and will to prevent the other from attaining, with a loss of security for both.

-- Calling into question our ability to manage a stable East-West relationship, undermining the very foundation of some of our alliances, including NATO.

-- It will weaken efforts to control nuclear proliferation because of a breakdown between the superpowers.

-- Gravely compromise and weaken our Nation's position as a leader in the search for peace.

8. We must not play politics with the security of the United States. We must not play politics with the survival of the human race. We must not play politics with SALT II. It is much too important for that -- too vital to our country, to our allies, and to the cause of peace. I am confident that all Senators will perform their high responsibilities as the national interest requires.

9. Importance of the coming debate; solicitation of support, stressing that SALT is on track and we are pressing for a vote this year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
04 Oct 79

The First Lady

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

4320

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1979

*Ros -
J @
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SARAH WEDDINGTON *SW*

SUBJECT: FRANCES THOMAS

Attached is a copy of a letter from Frances Thomas indicating that she has chosen to accept a job with Congressman Jack Brinkley's office. She was most appreciative of your attention.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

cc: Michael Grant

~~LOW~~
A H

Frances Thomas
133 Taylor St.
Americus, Ga.

1979 SEP 24 PM 5 03

Sarah Weddington
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Weddington,

Thank you for your letter of September 11. I appreciate the interest that you and Mr. Grant have taken in my resume. I received an application from Mr. Grant in this morning's mail.

However, this letter is to inform you that I have accepted a position with Representative Jack Brinkley of Georgia. I begin work September 24.

Yeah!

I am looking forward to working in Representative Brinkley's Washington office. As I begin to add job experience to my resume, I do so with the hope that one day I will be able to sign a letter, Frances Thomas, Assistant to the President.

Please convey my thanks to President Carter for his help. I consider myself fortunate to have been considered for a White House position. I hope that I will have the opportunity to meet you in Washington.

Sincerely.

Frances Thomas

~~Frances Thomas~~
133 Taylor St.
Americus, Ga.
August 30, 1979

President Jimmy Carter
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Carter,

One piece of advice my father has always given me is when in doubt go straight to the top. I hope you will not think me presumptuous, but I am seeking employment and hope you will be able to give me some advice.

While I realize jobs in Washington are not easy to come by, I am very interested in following up my A.B. in political science with work in government. As an honors student at Kenyon College, I spent two years researching and writing a major thesis, and I have continued to improve my writing skills as a staff writer for the Flains Georgia Monitor. I believe these skills would be valuable in an administrative or research position. I would be grateful of the names of those you believe would be willing to consider my resume and my potential, in lieu of previous experience.

Thank you for taking time to read this letter and peruse the enclosed resume. My mother and father send their regards to you and Mrs. Carter.

Sincerely,

Frances Thomas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/4/79

Sarah Weddington

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The First Lady
Arnie Miller

SEP 4 1979

SEP 10 1979

Mary Frances Thomas
133 Taylor Street
Americus, Georgia 31709
(912) 924-7902

cc Hos.

Sarah, a fine
young woman & a
brilliant student.

J

Education:

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. A.B. in Political Science, May 1979.
summa cum laude, G.P.A. 3.79.

Kenyon is a small liberal arts college which stresses academic excellence and requires the active development of informed and critical thought.

Emory University Summer Writing Institute, Atlanta, Georgia. 1978.
A creative writing program taught for college credit by working writers.

Americus High School, Americus, Georgia. 1972-1975.

Scholastic Honors:

Elected to Phi Beta Kappa, May 1979.

Diamond-Storing Memorial Award, May 1979. This award is given by Kenyon College to acknowledge student excellence in political science and advanced work done to further the student's understanding of the American regime.

Awarded High Honors in Political Science, Kenyon College, May 1979.
Reading for honors is a two year program of independent study in which selected students research, write and present a major thesis.

Awarded Distinction on the Kenyon College Senior Exercise in Political Science, April 1979. This exercise tests the students' knowledge and understanding of the ideas and work studied in their major discipline.

Recipient of the NCTE Achievement Award in Writing, 1974. This award is given by the National Council of Teachers of English to acknowledge superior performance in writing by high school students.

Georgia Governor's Honors Program, English, summer 1974. This program offers gifted high school students the opportunity to study and further their understanding of the humanities, sciences and arts with special emphasis in one discipline.

Experience:

Employed by The Plains Georgia Monitor, Plains, Georgia, summer 1979.
Worked as a staff writer and proofreader for this weekly newspaper.

Student coordinator and guide at the 1978 Public Affairs Conference Center held at Kenyon College, spring 1978. The PACC is a public affairs forum which brings distinguished guests together to discuss topical and significant political issues. Selected students are invited to be a part of this annual conference.

Waitress, Sheraton by the Sea, Jekyll Island, Georgia, summer 1977.

Employed by Americus, Georgia businessmen during the summer of 1976 to collect and document signatures in order that a mixed drink referendum could be held. Referendum held August 1976.

Part-time clerk in Americus, Georgia clothing store, 1970-1975.

References:

Will be provided upon request.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

04 Oct 79

Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1979

①

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ARNIE MILLER ~~AA~~

SUBJECT: Interstate Commerce Commission

Dan O'Neal is announcing today his resignation from the ICC, effective December 31, 1979. O'Neal recommends that Darius Gaskins be designated to succeed him as Chairman.

Gaskins (40), who was confirmed by the Senate in July, is an economist with considerable regulatory experience. In the two months he has served on the ICC, Gaskins has played an active role in working toward administrative deregulation. He possesses an instinct for persuading his colleagues, and will continue to have a positive influence on some of the Commissioners who are uncertain of the economic implications of their decisions. Gaskins has the necessary regulatory experience and leadership ability to continue the reforms initiated by Chairman O'Neal.

We can expect the trucking industry and some Congressional members to criticize this designation because Gaskins is closely allied with deregulation proponents. However, Stu believes designating Gaskins as Chairman is essential if progress on your deregulation initiatives is to continue.

Stu, Fred Kahn, Charlie Schultze and Frank Moore join in the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

Designate Darius W. Gaskins, Jr. as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective January 1, 1980.

approve disapprove

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DARIUS W. GASKINS, JR.
Washington, D.C.

EXPERIENCE

1979 - Present Commissioner, Interstate Commerce Commission

1978 - 1979 Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy Analysis,
Department of Energy

1977 - 1978 Director, Office of Economic Analysis,
Civil Aeronautics Board

1976 - 1977 Director, Bureau of Economics, Federal
Trade Commission

1975 - 1976 Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,
University of California, Berkeley, and
Economic Advisor to the House of Represen-
tatives Ad Hoc Select Committee on the
Outer Continental Shelf

1975 Director, Office of Outer Continental Shelf,
Program Coordinator

1974 Acting Director, Office of Minerals Policy
Development, Department of Interior

1973 - 1974 Assistant Director, Economics, Office of
Policy Analysis, Department of the Interior

1970 - 1973 Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,
Univeristy of California, Berkeley

1963 - 1967 Captain USAF, Instructor, Aerospace Research
Pilots School

EDUCATION

1970 Ph.D., University of Michigan, Economics

1963 M.S.E., University of Michigan,
Instrumentation Engineering

1963 M.S.E., University of Michigan,
Astronautical Engineering

1961 B.S., United States Military Academy,
Distinguished Graduate

PERSONAL

White Male
Age 49
Democrat

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1979
3:35 p.m.



MR. PRESIDENT:

Final passage of EMB
68 to 25.

We took one weakening
amendment which we are analyzing.

FRANK

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

04 Oct 79

Rick Hertzberg

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

The signed originals have
been given to Bob Linder
for appropriate handling.

4204

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

Last Day for Action
Friday, October 5, 1979

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 4, 1979

Tell the speech-writers not to (erroneously and repeatedly) split infinitives

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
BOB BERENSON *BB*

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S544 - Health Planning and Resources Development Amendments of 1979 - Sponsors: Senator Kennedy (D) from Massachusetts and 8 others

THE BILL

S. 544 is the first Congressionally-approved extension of the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act since the health planning program was enacted in 1974. With a three-year authorization level of \$1,037 million, S. 544 would:

- continue Federal support for 264 local and State health planning agencies;
- extend health facilities construction grant, loan and loan guarantee programs; and
- add a new hospital closure and conversion grant program for unneeded hospital services.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

S. 544 passed the House 362-45 and the Senate by voice vote.

DISCUSSION

The health planning program has operated under a continuing resolution for the last two years. Reauthorization legislation proposed by the Administration in 1978 failed to receive final congressional approval, partly because of last minute opposition by the American Medical Association.

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This year's bill has engendered considerable controversy in the Congress, particularly in the House where strong efforts were made in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to drastically limit the authority of both planning agencies and the Federal government to reduce unnecessary capital expansion. The Administration actively worked with supporters of health planning to preserve the planning legislation.

The bill that came through Conference preserves the health planning process essentially intact. A number of minor changes supported by the Administration will give HEW greater flexibility to administer the complex planning program. The Administration opposes certain elements of the legislation: a weakening of the certificate of need review process to permit certain exemptions, reduced Federal authority to require local health systems plans to comply with national guidelines, continuation of health facilities construction authorities, although in a more targeted form, and excessively high authorization levels.

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

1. Despite certain undesirable features, the bill continues the health planning process essentially intact. At this time, the health planning program is the only mechanism available nationally to control health care costs.
2. Hospital Cost Containment legislation and certain cost control elements of the National Health Plan are predicated on the existence of the health planning program.
3. The enrolled bill is the best planning bill we can achieve in this Congress and, indeed, represents a victory, given the House attempts to gut the planning process. Given strong provider opposition to health planning, it is unlikely that the Administration could resurrect a health planning program after a Presidential veto.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

1. Extension of HEW's health facilities construction authorities could lead to pressure for funding these programs, thus fueling the problems of excess hospital capacity and inflated health care costs. (There have been no new appropriations under these authorities for the past 3 years.)

2. The authorization levels provide over \$1 billion for 1980-82 compared to approximately \$470 million in the Administration's current multiyear projections.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

HEW, OMB, and OSTP recommend signing the bill. I concur. Other agencies and senior staff either approve or have no objections. Frank and I recommend that you issue the attached signing statement. It has been approved by the speechwriters.

DECISION

- Sign S. 544 with signing statement (recommended)
- Sign S. 544 without signing statement
- Veto S. 544

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1979

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE, CHAIRMAN
GEORGE C. EADS
LYLE E. GRAMLEY

0
—

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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From: Lyle E. Gramley *LSG*
Subject: Producers Prices in September

Tomorrow (Thursday, October 4) at 9:00 A.M., the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release the index of producers prices in September. Rapid increases in food and energy prices led to a rise of 1.4 percent in prices of all finished goods. This is the largest increase since November 1974.

Energy prices rose faster than in any other month this year -- at an annual rate of almost 120 percent. Gasoline rose 6.2 percent; fuel oil, 7.9 percent; jet fuel, 8.0 percent, and diesel fuel, 7.7 percent. This does not necessarily mean a sharp rise in consumer prices of petroleum products in September or October, however. Energy prices are measured in the PPI with a lag, and this month's measured increase may already be reflected in consumer price data.

Wholesale prices of consumer finished foods jumped 1.8 percent in September, the largest increase since January and February of this year. Meat prices were the principal culprit. Beef and veal prices rose 8.3 percent, and pork prices were up 6.4 percent. Coffee prices also increased strongly again -- by 2.5 percent. Prices of fruits and vegetables were down sharply, but their weight in the index is less than the weight for meat.

Outside of food and energy, the increase in prices was relatively moderate -- 0.5 percent, or an annual rate of 6.3 percent. This is the last month of the program year under the standards, however, so that complying firms who were constrained from raising prices in September may well increase them more next month.

This is extremely disappointing news. We continue to believe, however, that the rise in energy prices cannot continue at these incredible rates, and that food price increases should be more moderate because of expanding supplies of pork and poultry and very good grain crops.

TRUG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1979

MR. PRESIDENT:

Jerry Rafshoon has requested that you have two brief meetings tomorrow afternoon -- one with Bob Bergland and the other with Bob Strauss.

May we schedule 5 minutes with each?

Approve Disapprove



BOB DUNN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1979
3:30 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Jim McIntyre
needs to see you 5-10 minutes
this afternoon.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

BOB

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J called him

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phil has
seen

Carter Dinner Too Late for Some

The President of the United States is coming to town.

Jimmy Carter, whose campaign supporters claimed he would make this city his adopted home, has finally gotten around to scheduling a major appearance before a hometown crowd.

On Oct. 13, Carter will speak at the Kennedy-King Day fundraiser sponsored by the D.C. Democratic State Committee. Admission is \$125 a plate.

His election brought great expectations of a new-style presidency as the born-again Baptist from the deep South took up residency in this city, where small-town traditions are strong, gospel music extravaganzas draw thousands and the overwhelmingly black city electorate gave Carter 82 percent of its votes.

A key presidential adviser on city affairs told a reporter shortly after Carter's inauguration that Carter would be at home in sections of black Washington where other chief executives would not. Among the ideas the aides were considering to boost the presi-

dent's local presence was a weekend trip to the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, or even a breakfast of grits at the Florida Avenue Grill. Neither has taken place.

And Carter appears to have passed up other opportunities to get involved in the city that surrounds the White House.

Last fall, for example, when he wanted to answer grassroots questions about his civil service reform plan, Carter chose a high school in Fairfax for the town hall meeting.

Earlier this year, the D.C. Federation of Civic Associations asked the president to have a town hall meeting with them. The White House declined.

The Advisory Neighborhood Commission for the area of the city that includes the White House, the Foggy Bottom-West End ANC, invited their new neighbor to some of their meetings. He did not come.

Carter's daughter Amy does attend a city public school, the Hardy Middle School, off

NOTEBOOK, From Page 1

MacArthur Boulevard NW, she had previously attended Stevens Elementary downtown, and members of the first family have attended some school functions. And, in the only notable hometown appearance since being president, Carter took part in the 113th anniversary celebration of Zion Baptist Church in Northwest Washington two years ago.

Beyond that, Jimmy Carter's Washington has been the Washington of the Federal City — art exhibits at the Corcoran Gallery and concerts at the Kennedy Center. His church, First Baptist, at 16th and O streets NW, is right up the street from the White House.

First Lady Rosalynn Carter took a tour of riot-scarred H Street NE, did fix-up work at D.C. General Hospital and helped dedicate the Capitol Children's Museum. She also gave a White House luncheon for members of the Federal City Club. But that was months ago.

Nowadays, the best predictable view of the first family on the local scene is on 17th Street NW, not too far from Dupont Circle. Chip Carter, the president's son, is a lunchtime regular at the Fox & Hounds Lounge there.

Everett Scott, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, said recently, "As president, he has shown very little interest in affairs of the District. The city as a whole seems to have been put on a back burner since Carter came in."

Scott said, moreover, that he thinks the anti-Washington rhetoric that Carter takes with him around the country hurts the national image of the District of Columbia, which is already seen, Scott said, as simply a town where congressmen and top level bureaucrats live, with no genuinely local population of its own.

That attitude is one of the impediments that some supporters of the city's drive for full voting representation in Congress consider significant. "He has a bad attitude as it relates to Washington, D.C., period," Scott said. "What he's doing is kicking the people of the District of Columbia in the butt, to be very honest."

Such hostile feelings generated in part by presidential no-shows in hometown Washington may help to explain why nearly half the members of the D.C. Democratic State Committee, Jimmy Carter's official host for the Oct. 13 affair, are predisposed to dumping him next year.

Twenty-eight of the 64 members of the state committee also belong to the D.C. Committee for a Democratic Alternative, which is publicly an ABC (Anybody-But-Carter) organization, and actually a group favoring the still undeclared candidacy of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy for the Democratic nomination in 1980.

"I remember when he said he intended to be a resident of Washington, D.C.," recalled Barry Campbell, co-chairman of the Alternative Committee. "Aside from the symbolic expression of enrolling his daughter in D.C. public schools, I really haven't seen that become a reality."

Sharon Pratt Dixon, the Democratic

National Committeewoman who says she is still neutral on the race, would not link Kennedy's assumed popularity with Carter's lack of presence here. But, she said, "I guess we suffer the brunt of being the federal city. The president is here so often. When he schedules time, he schedules time where his presence is less felt on a day-to-day basis. The District of Columbia gets lost."

"His presence Oct. 13 will be a big help for him," Dixon said, "because obviously we don't want to be taken for granted."

In some respects, it's too bad for Jimmy Carter. He really has been good to the District when it comes to supporting increased budget autonomy, a higher federal payment, greater local authority to prosecute criminal offenses and choose local judges and, to some degree, full voting representation in Congress.

But there is still no real Jimmy Carter presence in this town, and any effort now risks being seen as merely a pre-election year attempt to recover his losses.

That could hurt Carter if Kennedy does enter the race and, as some observers speculate, uses the May 6 District of Columbia Democratic primary to show that he can beat Carter among blacks, who voted overwhelmingly for Carter in 1976.

Kennedy will not be at the dinner Oct. 13. His sister-in-law, Ethel, may come as a stand-in, dinner planners say. Former United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young will be there, and that should help Carter, since Young is strongly supporting the man whose administration he recently left.

But even with Young, says "Dump Carter" leader Barry Campbell, the president's appearance may simply be too little too late.

"At this point, we've had three years to review his record," Campbell said. "I doubt that in one speech he'll be able to change many minds."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thursday - Oct. 4, 1979

MR. PRESIDENT:

Secretary Landrieu called last night after you left for dinner.

He spoke to Governor who said he was "misquoted - apologized profusely to Weddington publicly."

He recognized he was spending the night at the White House and knew better than to say anything wrong under those circumstances. He "religiously" refused to talk Carter/Kennedy to reporters and his quotes were out of context.

He and his wife are looking forward to the weekend.

PHIL

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SALT 10-4-79

OHIO-OKLA-VA

THE MOST SERIOUS MATTER
NAT SEC- WORLD PEACE

3/7 - NO PANACEA

SUPPLEMENT TO STRONG DEF

NOT BASED ON TRUST

DETAILED- REAL LIMITS

10% vs CM-TRIDENT-MX

SALT briefing 10/4/79

REJECTION - PROCESS - RADICAL

CONFRONTATION - ARMS RACE

ABILITY TO MONITOR

E-W LEADERSHIP

NATO- APEL

NON - PROLIF

PROPAGANDA

NOT PLAY POLITICS

HELP AT HOME

SEC US
HUMAN
SALT X

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meeting with board of directors
of the rural coalition 10/4/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10-4-79

Rural Coalition

Pl & Dev Com. 7/30

Poor - housing - health - Sport

Existing programs A Coord

New programs if needed
low head hydro - gas coal

Energy - Elderly

6-8 weeks - rural policy
ground up, not top down

Cut red tape

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How. Energy - sport - health - jobs, Ed
As

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Charles Farnham - Δ Fair, Mrs

50 group - rural poor/more rural

Meaningful rural dev policy

> cost statistics

Welfare reform -

! 70% of rural households have 1
working member

Harold Wilson Housing Assist Co

Ongoing policy

Not urban solutions - rural policy

Targeted assistance

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Barbara Bodie

Be specific

Costs intensifying

Health

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Raul Siquiera - Raza

Delivery systems

Local non-profit. Community
based organ's

Tie \leftrightarrow Gov't

Farm workers - 47 yr life span

Esteban Torres