

**10/17/80 [2]**

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*Central files*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10/17/80

Rick Hutcheson --

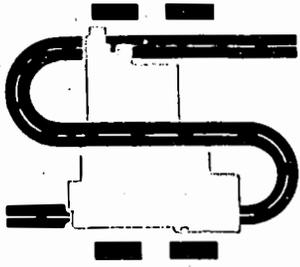
Attached are copies of letter  
with President's note, for your  
info, forwarding to JLP, and  
whatever else.

Original has been sent to  
✓ Central Files.

*attached*

Thanks -- Susan Clough

*h*



SCHLEY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

OF ROADS AND REVENUES

P. O. BOX 352

ELLAVILLE, GEORGIA 31806

TELEPHONE 912-937-2609

October 10, 1980

Jimmy Carter, President  
United States of America  
Washington, D.C.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

J. L.  
J

Dear Jimmy,

This was found on my car outside my office at the Courthouse. It is being distributed by Reagan people. I don't know what to do about it. I talked to Maxine Reese and she suggested I send you a copy.

There is a lot of stuff going on down here. They blame you with everything from the drought on to everything else in the book.

We are working hard in quiet and effective ways we hope to counteract their tactics.

We are proud of you and praying that things will work out well for you and our Country.

Very truly yours,

Imogene O. McLondon  
Chairperson

## CARTER'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1977

January 21---Draft dodgers pardoned.  
March 9-----Korea troop withdrawal.  
September 21- Bert Lance resigns because of banking improprieties.

1978

March 7-----Cancelation of B-1 Bomber.  
April 7-----Neutron bomb shelved.  
April 18----Ratification of the Panama Canal giveaway.  
April 27----Gen. Singlaub removed from his command--for patriotism.  
June 30-----Inflation rate 11 percent.  
July 20-----Dr. Peter Bourne resigns White House post due to illegal  
                  drug incident.  
August 20---Cancelation of Trident Submarine.  
November 14-Russia sends Mig-23s to Cuba.  
December 15-Taiwan sellout.

1979

January 16--Shah leaves Iran.  
February 7--Andrew Young calls Khomeini a "saint".  
February 14 -America's ambassador to Afghanistan killed.  
March 31----Real Gross National Product down to 0.7 percent.  
April 24----After free elections in Rhodesia, U. S. still refuses  
                  to recognize the country.  
May 1-----Gas shortage hits America.  
May 23-----Bert Lance indicted.  
June 19-----Salt II Treaty signed--Carter kisses Brezhnev.  
July 20-----Nicaragua falls to communists with help from U. S.  
August 15---Andrew Young resigns after secret meeting with PLO.  
October 1---Carter backs down over troops in Cuba.  
October 31--Prime interest rate up to 15 percent.  
November 4--American hostages taken in Iran.  
December 27-Russia's intervention into Afghanistan.

Obviously, the Carter calendar has been a "countdown to Crisis". We shouldn't be surprised that crisis came.

October 17, 1980

Dear Airman Kreft:

I have been asked to acknowledge your message to President Carter, and I apologize for the delay in responding. While the President would prefer to reply in depth to your letter, the volume of mail received at the White House denies him the pleasure of doing so.

However, I am certain that you will enjoy reading, in the enclosed copy of your correspondence, his note to you in the margin of your letter.

With President Carter's and my own best wishes,

Sincerely,

Daniel M. Chew  
Director of  
Presidential Correspondence

Airman Basic Michael L. Kreft, USAF  
PSC 4, Box 16987  
Keesler Air Force Base, MS 39534

Encl: copy of incoming

DC:NP:ACM:ms--

56 *SR*

Special Draft. 8 SEPTEMBER 80

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cc: Michael Lynn Kneft

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE  
*Biloxi, Mississippi*

S.H. MR. PRESIDENT -

*I'm proud  
of you!*

*Thanks!*

SIR, I KNOW YOU'RE A BUSY MAN  
AND DO NOT WISH TO INTERFERE WITH YOUR  
IMPORTANT SCHEDULE. I WOULD APPRECIATE  
JUST A FEW MINUTES OF YOUR TIME SO  
I MAY TELL YOU WHATS ON MY MIND  
AND IN MY HEART.

*Jimmy Carter*

I AM AIRMAN BASIC MICHAEL LYNN  
KNEFT. I AM ENLISTED IN THE U.S. AIR  
FORCE AND AM PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN  
TECHNICAL TRAINING. MY SPECIFIC JOB IS  
AIR BORNE COMMAND POST, ELECTRONIC  
TECHNICIAN. I AM IN THE 3383RD  
SCHOOL SQUADRON, HERE AT KEESLER  
AIR FORCE BASE, UNDER THE COMMAND  
OF 2ND LIEUTENANT CHISOLM.

I WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN WITH TELLING  
YOU THAT I RECENTLY WENT HOME ON EMERGENCY  
LEAVE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS WAS TO SEE MY FATHER.  
MY FATHER HAD CANCER AND HIS SITUATION WAS  
WORSENING. HE WAS DIAGNOSED AS HAVING CANCER WHILE  
I WAS IN BASIC TRAINING.

MY FATHER WAS ALWAYS A GREAT MAN. HE  
WAS STRONG AND KIND. HE WAS LOVED BY ALL WHO  
KNEW HIM. I RESPECTED, ADMIRER, AND LOVED MY  
FATHER. HE WAS A TERRIFIC EXAMPLE FOR ANY SON  
TO FOLLOW AND I WAS PROUD TO BE HIS SON.

MY FATHER SERVED IN THE U.S. MARINES AND WAS A VETERAN OF THE KOREAN WAR. HE WAS AN EXCELLENT MARINE AND WAS VERY PROUD TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY. DURING THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF THE HOSTAGES IN IRAN HE WAS TOUCHED BY THE DEDICATION AND RESPECT OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE ATTEMPT, TO BOTH THEIR COUNTRY AND THEIR FELLOW COUNTRY MEN. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN HONORED TO BE A PART OF THAT RESCUE CREW.

DURING HIS LAST 3 MONTHS, HE SUFFERED MUCH PAIN. HE NEVER GAVE UP, HE KEPT HIS SPIRITS HIGH AND FOUGHT AS HARD AS HE COULD UP TO THE DAY HE DIED. HE KEPT SAYING THAT THERE IS A PURPOSE FOR WHAT IS HAPPENING TO ME. I WAS SORRY TO SEE HIM GO BUT AS HE PASSED AWAY I GREW INSIDE AND RECEIVED HIS PRIDE AND STRENGTH SO THAT I MAY CONTINUE IN LIFE WITH MY FATHER'S MEMORY. MY FATHER WAS ALWAYS STRONG BUT THROUGH HIS ORDEAL HE SHOWED EVERY ONE JUST HOW STRONG HE REALLY WAS. HE FOUGHT WHEN MOST WOULD HAVE GIVEN UP. HE EARNED, EVEN THE RESPECT OF THE DOCTORS WORKING ON HIS CASE. THEY WERE AMAZED AT HIS STRENGTH AND GREAT WILL. I AM VERY PROUD OF MY FATHER AND AM PROUD TO BE HIS SON. I WILL CARRY ON HIS MEMORY, STRENGTH AND PRIDE. HE HAS TAUGHT ME EVERY THING I NEED FOR A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

MY I SAY AT THIS TIME THAT I AM VERY PROUD MYSELF TO SERVE MY COUNTRY. I AM PROUD TO BE ABLE TO WEAR THE U.S. AIR FORCE UNIFORM.

OUT OF LOVE, ADMIRATION, AND RESPECT  
FOR MY FATHER AND OUT OF PRIDE AND RESPECT  
FOR MY COUNTRY, I WOULD BE HONORED TO  
VOLUNTEER MY SERVICES TO MY COUNTRY.

I WOULD LIKE TO VOLUNTEER TO HELP, IN ANY  
WAY I CAN, IN ANY FURTHER RESCUE ATTEMPT

OF THE HOSTAGES. I WOULD BE HONORED TO GO TO  
THE AID OF MY COUNTRY AND MY FELLOW COUNTRY  
MEN.

SIR, PLEASE BELIEVE MY SINCERITY  
IN WRITING THIS LETTER. I AM HONORED TO  
HAVE SUCH A GREAT MAN AS A FATHER, AND AM  
PROUD TO LIVE IN AMERICA. I WOULD BE  
MORE THAN HONORED TO COME TO THE AID  
OF MY COUNTRY. PLEASE CONSIDER MY DESIRES AND  
GIVE ME THE CHANCE TO BE, AT LEAST  
HALF THE MAN MY FATHER WAS.

THANK YOU SIR, FOR YOUR TIME.

Michael Lynn Kref  
AB MICHAEL LYNN KREF

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1980

To Bonnie Mannheimer

Thank you for the outstanding pound cake!  
Your thoughtfulness is greatly appreciated,  
as well as your friendship and support.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Ms. Bonnie Mannheimer  
2100 West Randolph  
Tallahassee, Florida 32312

*Thanks!*

30 - POUND CAKE  
HAND WRITTEN PS

8

8010221835

Susan

"th"

OUTSTANDING Pound  
Cake

J

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
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Mrs. Herman Mannheimer

Dear Mr. President

I hope you like this  
pound cake as much as  
we like having you for  
our President. We are  
waiting for your re-election  
in November. Thank you  
for coming to Tallahassee.  
with love,

October 9, 1980

Bonnie Mannheim

March 31, 1995

Carter Library processing note:

Today the first page of this document was located in another unprocessed file of the Carter Library and a copy attached to the second page of this document. The second page has been available to researchers without the first page at this file location since the Staff Secretary's File was opened for research.

LAST DAY FOR ACTION  
Friday, October 17, 1980

**APPROVED**  
OCT 17 1980  
STATEMENT ISSUED: 10/13/80

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
ERICA A. WARD *EAW*

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2622 - Coastal Zone  
Management Program Authorization

Sponsors: Senators Hollings and Cannon

THE BILL

S. 2622 amends the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) to provide guidance for setting goals and evaluating State coastal zone management programs. The bill also authorizes appropriations for new and existing CZMA programs, including grants to support the acquisition of coastal areas and the redevelopment of ports areas and promotion of shore front construction. The bill also requires the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a continuing review of the performance of the States participating in CZMA to ensure that they are meeting established goals, and to reduce or withdraw their CZMA financial assistance under specified conditions. The Secretary of Commerce is also required to conduct a review of Federal programs to identify conflicts between them and the purposes of the CZMA. Finally, the bill contains a legislative veto provision opposed by the Administration, which authorizes the Congress, by concurrent resolution (which does not require Presidential approval), to veto regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce under the authority of the CZMA.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

S. 2622 was passed by a voice vote in both Houses.

ARGUMENTS IN SIGNING

The bill is consistent with Administration's coastal zone management policies as expressed in your 1979 Environmental Message, and is particularly timely since 1980 has been declared "the Year of the Coast".

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

The Administration has opposed the legislative veto provision authorizing Congress to veto regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce. The Administration has argued that a legislative veto provision impinges on the functions of the Executive Branch, and permits Congress to make law without going through the entire legislative process, which includes an opportunity for Presidential review.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

I join Interior, OMB and CEQ in recommending approval. DOE, Commerce and EPA informally recommended approval. Transportation and Defense had no objection; HUD had no comment, and Justice deferred to other agencies.

DECISION

  ✓   Sign S. 2622 (Interior, DOE, Commerce, EPA, OMB, CEQ, DPS)

       Veto S. 2622

*Issue standard  
legis veto  
statement  
J*

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~~1:42~~ ? -  
1:35

October 18, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

SUBJECT: Photo Opportunity with Veterans Supporters,  
Friday, October 18, 1:42 p.m., Jack Watson's  
Office

The final list of those veterans' supporters who will participate  
in this meeting are as follows:

Claude Callegary, Past National Commander, Disabled  
American Veterans

Erle Cocke, Jr., Past National Commander, American  
Legion

Bill W. O. Cooper, Past National Commander, Disabled  
American Veterans

William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Former Chairman, U.S.  
House of Representatives, Committee on Veterans Affairs

Gil Florence, National Liaison, American G.I. Forum  
(for Jose Cano, National Chairman, American G.I. Forum)

Sol Kaminsky, National Amputation Foundation

Oliver Meadows, Past National Commander, Disabled  
American Veterans

This memo is being sent to you because there were additions made  
to the list of supporters.

1:35 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH VETERAN SUPPORTERS

Friday, October 17, 1980

1:42 p.m.

OVAL OFFICE

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FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*  
STUART EIZENSTAT

I. PURPOSE

Brief photo opportunity and thanks to group of seven veterans supporters who will be announcing a Veterans' for Carter Committee today.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

A group of past national commanders of major veterans organizations are here to attend your signing of H.R. 5288, the Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980.

After the signing and a meeting with White House Staff, they will announce their support for your re-election.

Your short visit with them is to encourage this effort and for pictures to be released later.

Another group of veterans announce their support for Reagan earlier this week (see attached).

B. Participants:

See attached list.

C. Press Plan:

White House photographers only. They will meet with press outside the West Wing later this afternoon.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thank you very much for coming here on such short notice. I appreciate your support very much and your work on behalf of veterans.

2. On my behalf, I hope you will stress my deep commitment to meeting the needs of America's veterans, an independent high quality VA health care system, and recognition and support for Vietnam Veterans.
3. One of the things I am proudest of has been helping to reverse our country's feelings and treatment of Vietnam Veterans.

# Reagan Endorsed by Ex-Leaders Of Three Major Veterans' Groups

By MARJORIE HUNTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — Former commanders of three of the nation's largest veterans' organizations endorsed Ronald Reagan for President today, saying that President Carter's record on veterans was a "dismal failure."

The endorsements came from Frank I. Hamilton of Indianapolis, immediate past commander of the 2.7-million-member American Legion; Howard Vander Clute of Montvale, N.J., immediate past commander of the 1.9-million-member Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Joseph R. Koralewski of Toledo, Ohio, immediate past commander of the 150,000-member American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam, or AMVETS.

The three men outlined their political stands at a joint news conference at the National Press Club.

Mr. Vander Clute said his endorsement was both personal and on behalf of a V.F.W. political action committee. The endorsement marked the first open support for a Presidential candidate in the organization's 81-year history.

## Speaking for Themselves

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Koralewski said that they were speaking only for themselves in endorsing Mr. Reagan, and not on behalf of the American Legion or AMVETS, which have not endorsed any candidates. But they predicted that many of their members would join them in voting for Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Vander Clute, noting that about 22 percent of the electorate were veterans,

said recent public opinion polls indicated that about 48 percent of the nation's veterans favored Mr. Reagan while only 28 percent supported Mr. Carter.

Both the President and Mr. Reagan are veterans. Mr. Carter, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, served in the Navy from 1947 to 1953, rising to the rank of lieutenant. Mr. Reagan served in the Army from 1942 to 1945, rising to the rank of captain.

## Past Opposition Cited

The veterans' lobby, one of the largest and most active in Washington, has been critical of the Carter Administration for several years, accusing the President of trying to wreck the Veterans Administration's huge medical network, of failing to provide sufficient increases in veterans' benefits, and of trying to dilute the present law that gives veterans a leg up on other applicants for Federal jobs.

The Administration has reduced the number of beds in V.A. hospitals by 10,000, focusing instead on less expensive outpatient care wherever possible. Congress rejected Mr. Carter's efforts to reduce veterans' preference in hiring.

Mr. Hamilton said today that his support of Mr. Reagan and his running mate, George Bush, is "firmly based on my conviction that they, and they alone, have the abilities and desires to reverse the outrageous and dehumanizing treatment that has been administered to our veterans" by the Carter Administration.

Veterans for Carter-Mondale:

Oliver Meadows  
Past National Commander  
Disabled American Veterans

Claude Callegary (Spokesman)  
Past National Commander  
American Legion

Bill W. O. Cooper  
Past National Commander  
Disabled American Veterans

Erle Cocke, Jr.  
Past National Commander  
American Legion

William Jennings Bryan Dorn  
Past Chairman  
House Committee on Veterans Affairs

Percy LeMoine  
President  
National Association of State Directors  
of Veterans Affairs

Gilberto Flores  
Washington Liaison for American GI Forum  
for Jose Cano, National Chairman  
American GI Forum

I WANT TO THANK CHAIRMAN CRANSTON & CHAIRMAN ROBERTS FOR THEIR WORK  
IN PASSING THE "VETERANS REHAB. & EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980".

IT PROVIDES FOR A NEEDED REVITALIZATION  
OF THE "VA" VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM,  
& IS THE 1ST MAJOR REFORM OF THIS PROGRAM SINCE IT BEGAN IN 1943.

ALONG WITH THE "VETERANS DISABILITY COMPENSATION  
& HOUSING BENEFITS AMENDMENTS" I SIGNED LAST WEEK,  
THIS IS A MAJOR STEP IN IMPROVING SERVICES.

IN OCTOBER, 1978, I SENT TO CONGRESS A MESSAGE ON VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS  
WHICH INCLUDED RECOMMENDATIONS TO MODERNIZE THIS PROGRAM  
TO TRAIN & PLACE THE DISABLED IN MEANINGFUL JOBS.

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I AM PLEASED THAT CONGRESS ADOPTED MANY OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS.  
SOME OF THE MAJOR FEATURES ARE:

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- { AN INNOVATIVE PILOT PROGRAM  
TO HELP SERIOUSLY DISABLED VETERANS BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN THEIR DAILY LIVES;
- A 17% INCREASE IN SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS IN TRAINING;
- { A 10% RATE INCREASE IN EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCES  
FOR VETERANS & THEIR DEPENDENTS ENROLLED IN PROGRAMS UNDER THE "GI" BILL;
- { AND NEW INITIATIVES TO INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS,  
ESPECIALLY IN FEDERALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS.
- { THIS INCLUDES PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION  
OF MY ADMINISTRATION'S HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM,  
INTRODUCED AS PART OF THE ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAM OF 1977.

(=NEW CARD=) (DESPITE THESE.....)

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{ DESPITE THESE MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS,  
I AM DISAPPOINTED THAT CONGRESS DID NOT EXTEND  
THE DELIMITING DATE ON THE "GI" BILL.

{ THIS RECOMMENDATION OF MINE  
WOULD PERMIT NEEDY & EDUCATIONALLY-DISADVANTAGED VETERANS  
TO PURSUE ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, & VOCATIONAL & HIGH SCHOOL COURSES,  
AS PRES., I HAVE ASSUMED PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE FOR VETERANS.

{ THE RECENT TELEVISION DRAMATIZATION OF "A RUMOR OF WAR"  
WAS A REMINDER OF THE HUMAN TOLL PAID BY THOSE WHO SERVE US IN WAR.  
IT REMINDS US THAT MANY OF OUR VETERANS STILL SUFFER THE PAIN OF WAR,  
& THAT EASING THEIR PAIN IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

{ IT REMINDS US THAT THE STRUGGLE TO KEEP PEACE IN THIS WORLD  
DEMANDS THE SAME DEDICATION THAT OUR VETERANS SHOWED IN BATTLE.

(=OVER=) (I REMEMBER THE.....)

{ I REMEMBER THE TRIBUTE

PHILIP CAPUTO WROTE TO HIS FRIEND IN "A RUMOR OF WAR":

"YOUR COURAGE WAS AN EXAMPLE TO US,

{ & WHATEVER THE RIGHTS & WRONGS OF THE WAR,

NOTHING CAN DIMINISH THE RIGHTNESS OF WHAT YOU TRIED TO DO....

{ AS I WRITE THIS -- 11 YEARS AFTER YOUR DEATH --

THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH YOU DIED

WISHES TO FORGET THE WAR IN WHICH YOU DIED. ....

IT WISHES TO FORGET -- & IT HAS FORGOTTEN --

{ BUT THERE ARE A FEW OF US WHO DO REMEMBER --

BECAUSE OF THE SMALL THINGS THAT MADE US LOVE YOU --

YOUR GESTURES,..THE WORDS YOU SPOKE,..THE WAY YOU LOOKED.

WE LOVED YOU FOR WHAT YOU WERE -- & WHAT YOU STOOD FOR."

(=NEW CARD=) (FOR THE PAST.....)

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{ FOR THE PAST 4 YEARS,  
WE HAVE WORKED HARD TO ENSURE THAT BENEFITS,  
SERVICES,  
& MEDICAL CARE FOR OUR VETERANS ↗  
REMAIN UNSURPASSED.

{ WE HAVE CONTINUED TO SUPPORT AN INDEPENDENT "VA" HOSPITAL SYSTEM  
& HAVE CARRIED OUT A MAJOR NEW CONSTRUCTION EFFORT.

{ WE WERE THE 1ST ADMINISTRATION  
TO RECOMMEND ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS IN DISABILITY COMPENSATION.

{ WE <sup>HAVE</sup> DEVELOPED & IMPLEMENTED  
A NATIONWIDE COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR VIETNAM VETERANS.

{ WE <sup>HAVE</sup> CREATED 3 MAJOR JOBS PROGRAMS & REACHED OUT TO UNDERSERVED VETERANS.

(=OVER=) (LAST YEAR.....)

{ LAST YEAR, I SIGNED A PROCLAMATION ESTABLISHING VIETNAM VETERANS WEEK,  
AND I HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC  
IS HONORING AT LONG LAST THE SACRIFICES OF THESE VETERANS. /

WE CAN BE PROUD OF THIS PROGRESS.

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for Preservation Purposes**

{ I WANT ESPECIALLY TO THANK MAX CLELAND  
FOR HIS STRONG & ARTICULATE LEADERSHIP OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION.

AND I THANK CONGRESS FOR ITS COOPERATION IN THE PAST 4 YEARS. /

{ I NOW TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN SIGNING

THE "VETERANS REHABILITATION & EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980". /

###

BILL HEFNER

MAX CLELAND

October 16, 1980

BILL SIGNING - H.R. 5288, VETERANS REHABILITATION AND  
EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980

Friday, October 17, 1980

1:45 p.m.

Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *f.m./pd*

Attending the bill signing will be:

Congressman Bill Hefner (D-North Carolina)  
Congresswoman Margaret Heckler (R-Mass.)  
Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt (R-Arkansas)

Max Cleland

Dennis Wyant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Veterans Employment  
Dorothy Starbuck, Chief Benefits Director, Veterans Administration

Oliver Meadows, Past National Commander, Disabled American  
Veterans; Chairman, VA Education and Rehabilitation Advisory  
Committee (Texas)

Claude Callegary, Past National Commander, American Legion,  
Co-Chairman, 1976 Veterans for Carter (Maryland)

James Wagonseller, Past National Commander, American Legion;  
Co-Chairman, 1976 Veterans for Carter (Ohio)

Bill W. O. Cooper, Past National Commander, Disabled  
American Veterans; 1976 Veterans for Carter (Texas)

Mal Tarlov, Past National Commander, Jewish War Veterans;  
1976 Veterans for Carter (Connecticut)

Erle Cocke, Jr., Past National Commander, American Legion;  
1976 Veterans for Carter

William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Past Chairman, House Committee  
on Veterans Affairs; 1976 Veterans for Carter (S.C.)

Dr. Robert Shor, Past National Commander, Jewish War Veterans;  
VA Department of Memorial Affairs Advisory Committee (Calif.)

Sol Kaminsky, National Amputation Foundation

Michael J. Kogutec, National Commander, American Legion

Robert Spanogle, Executive Director, American Legion

Jose Cano, National Chairman, American G.I. Forum

Ernest Pitichelli, National Commander, AMVETS

George Stocking, President, Blinded Veterans Association

Michael Delaney, President, Paralyzed Veterans of America

Leo Anderson, Chairman, Past National Commanders Association

Stan Pealer, National Commander, Disabled American Veterans

Norman B. Hartnett, Director of Services, Disabled American Veterans  
Irvin Steinberg, National Commander, Jewish War Veterans  
Bill Elmore, St. Louis Area Veterans Consortium  
J.T. Rutherford, Past Texas Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Percy LeMoine, President, National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs  
Gus Tyler, National Chairman, American Veterans Committee  
Darryl Kehrer, Chairman of the Board, American Association of Minority Veterans Program Administrators  
Ralph K. Chrapkowski, National Commander, Polish Legion of American Veterans  
Leon Sanchez, National Executive Director, AMVETS  
Frederico Juarbe, Veterans Liaison, Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Aaron Henry, Chairman, National Black Veterans Organizations  
Art Sellwock, Senior Vice President, Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Tod Kulas, National Adjutant, Polish Legion of American Veterans  
Jerry Searles, National Commander, Military Order of the Purple Heart  
June Willenz, Executive Director, American Veterans Committee  
Gary Alenti, Vietnam Veterans of Montana  
Judge Daniel F. Foley, Past National Commander, American Legion

Following your remarks and the signing of the bill, we recommend you call upon the following for brief remarks:

Congressman Bill Hefner  
Max Cleland

The above list of guests includes those veterans who will meet with you just prior to the bill signing.

1:30 PM

CARTER/MONDALE  
RE-ELECTION  
COMMITTEE, INC.

Robert S. Strauss, Chairman  
Tim Kraft, National Campaign Manager  
S. Lee Kling, Treasurer

October 15, 1980

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: RICK HUTCHESON

FROM: TIM FINCHEM 

SUBJECT: BRIEF MEETING AND PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR CONGRESSMAN GILLIS  
LONG AND A GROUP OF LOUISIANA SUPPORTERS

DATE: Friday, October 17, 1980

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE

To have individual pictures taken with a group of Louisiana supporters that Congressman Gillis Long has coordinated to raise money for the Louisiana Carter/Mondale Campaign and to thank these individuals for their help and support.

II. BACKGROUND, PRESS PLAN AND PARTICIPANTS

A. Background: Congressman Gillis Long of Louisiana has organized a group of supporters in Louisiana who have committed to giving or raising \$5,000 each for the Louisiana Carter/Mondale Campaign. These individuals are friends of Congressman Long and are strong supporters of the President. The money they raise will be used to keep the Louisiana Carter/Mondale campaign running smoothly and to help their get out the vote effort.

They are being brought to the White House to thank them for the fine support they are giving the Carter/Mondale ticket and for their help in raising funds for the campaign.

After their meeting with the President, they are scheduled to have lunch at the Hay-Adams Hotel with Bob Strauss and then they are flying back to Louisiana.

Talking Points:

- (1) Thank these individuals for their support and for their help in raising money for the campaign.
  - (2) Tell them how critical this money is for our get out the vote effort in Louisiana and for a victory on November 4.
- B. Press Plan: White House Photographer will take individual pictures with the President of each member of the group.
- C. Participants: See attached list

cc: Phil Wise  
Fran Voorde  
Sarah Weddington

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10/17/80

JODY POWELL  
FRANK RILEY

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

Rick Hutcheson

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SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL MAIL TO THE PRESIDENT

DATE: OCT 16, 1980

PAGE: - 4-

FROM -----	SUBJECT -----	DISPOSITION -----	COMMENTS -----
REP. BILL DICKINSON (R) - ALABAMA	FORWARDS AND ENDORSES CORRESPONDENCE FROM FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL WINTON BLOUNT ARGUING THAT YOU SHOULD BE GIVEN THE AUTHORITY TO RETURN THE IRANIAN ASSETS CURRENTLY FROZEN AND THAT THE AMERICAN CLAIMANTS AGAINST IRAN SHOULD BE COMPENSATED FULLY FOR ANY LOSS OF THEIR CLAIMS; NOTES THAT MR. BLOUNT IS PRESIDENT OF BLOUNT INTERNATIONAL, INC., WHICH HAS INSTITUTED LEGAL ACTION TO RECOVER \$8.4 MILLION LOST IN THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION.	ACKNOWLEDGED BY FM REFERRED TO: DOS	<i>Susan J</i>
REP. KEN HOLLAND (D) - SOUTH CAROLINA	FORWARDS A LETTER HE RECEIVED FROM A CONSTITUENT ARGUING THAT YOU SHOULD BE GIVEN THE AUTHORITY TO RETURN THE IRANIAN ASSETS CURRENTLY FROZEN AND THAT THE AMERICAN CLAIMANTS AGAINST IRAN SHOULD BE COMPENSATED FULLY FOR ANY LOSS OF THEIR CLAIMS.	ACKNOWLEDGED BY FM REFERRED TO: DOS	
SEN. LAWTON CHILES (D) - FLORIDA	ACCEPTS WITH PLEASURE YOUR INVITATION TO SERVE AS HONORARY CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE 1981 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING; BELIEVES IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE ISSUES FACING OLDER AMERICANS BE ADDRESSED IN A PROCESS WHICH CULMINATES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL POLICY ON AGING.	REFERRED TO: HAROLD SHEPPARD CC:HHS	
SEN. CARL LEVIN (D) - MICHIGAN	NOTES THAT WHILE CAMPAIGNING IN 1976 RONALD REAGAN CLAIMED THAT UNDER PRESIDENT FORD AND SECRETARY KISSINGER THE U.S. HAD DECLINED TO THE SECOND MOST POWERFUL MILITARY POWER IN THE WORLD; NOTES THAT THIS WOULD MEAN THAT THE U.S. COULD NOT HAVE BECOME SECOND DURING YOUR ADMINISTRATION, AS REAGAN NOW CLAIMS; BELIEVES THIS UNDERMINES HIS CRITICISMS OF YOUR DEFENSE RECORD AND MARKS HIM AS WILLING TO SAY ANYTHING TO ATTAIN THE PRESIDENCY; "HE LIKES HIS LINES SO MUCH THAT HE CAN'T STOP REPEATING THEM"; RECOMMENDS USING THIS AS A TELEVISION SPOT.	REFERRED TO: CMPC <i>cc me to day</i>	
REP. DON PEASE (D) - OHIO	FORWARDS A COPY OF A RECENT NEWSPAPER ARTICLE QUOTING HIS REMARKS DURING A LOCAL POLITICAL DINNER STRONGLY URGING YOUR RE-ELECTION.	ACKNOWLEDGED BY YOU	

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

brought in byjody powell for  
interview today

10/17/80

October 16, 1980

HOSTAGES

Q: In the past several days, you have stated U.S. policy of opposing the dismemberment of Iran, and you came close to accusing Iraq of aggression. You said that you would be willing to meet with Iranian Prime Minister Rajai during his visit to New York to settle the hostage issue. Secretary Muskie is reported to have said that the sanctions would be lifted upon the return of the hostages, presumably including spare parts for Iran's military. There are numerous rumors that a deal is in the works for the release of the hostages. Can you say just where we stand on the hostages?

A: First of all, I would like to address the many rumors which suggest that a deal has been struck for the return of the hostages. Those rumors are not true. We are doing everything in our power to seek the earliest possible release of the hostages, just as we have from the very beginning. There have been a number of signs recently that the authorities in Iran are increasingly becoming aware of the fact that the hostages are an enormous liability to them. A special commission was established by the Iranian Parliament to deal with this issue. However, to the best of my knowledge, that commission has not yet taken any action. I cannot, for obvious reasons, go into any details about our diplomatic efforts. However, we have made it clear from the very beginning that we were prepared to meet at any time or any place with anyone authorized to speak with authority on behalf of the Iranian government on this issue. The reluctance has always been on the side of Iran, because of their own internal political considerations. This problem can be solved and it will be solved. But I cannot say when a solution will be reached.

October 16, 1980

PERSIAN GULF

Q: There is a lot of criticism that we can't affect the course of the war between Iraq and Iran because we haven't built a policy or a position there. Thus we are neutral. What have you done about that region?

A: I long ago recognized the growing importance of the Persian Gulf, not just to other oil importing nations, but also to us. That's one reason I've pushed so hard on an energy policy -- which means that we are now importing 24% less oil now than when I was inaugurated. That also means that worldwide oil stocks are at an all-time high, so that both Iraqi and Iranian oil could come off the world market without causing a real crisis.

We've also been building up our ability to act in our own interests, and those of our friends in the area, if that became necessary. We are creating a rapid deployment force; we've prepositioned military stocks; we have two carrier battle groups in the region; we are making more use of the Diego Garcia base; and we have agreements giving us access to military facilities in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia.

It was no accident, therefore, that we were able to keep the Iran-Iraq war from spreading to the oil areas of the Gulf a couple of weeks ago. And it is no accident that we have the ability to keep open the Strait of Hormuz -- through which 60% of the world's exportable oil flows -- no matter what efforts are made to close it. It is true that a lot of our long-range efforts will take some time to complete;

I also understand the intense interest and speculation on the nature of any agreement which might lead to the release of the hostages. I have consistently refused to comment on the Iranian conditions or the possible U.S. response. This is not an issue which is going to be solved by a public exchange. It must be handled in diplomatic channels out of the glare of publicity. I continue to believe that is important, and I would prefer not to get into those details.

but often in international relations it is the trend of developments that is important; and the trend of our efforts is towards a comprehensive security structure for Southwest Asia. That fact, I believe, accounts for much of our ability to be so effective since the war started in helping the other countries there in insuring that our mutual interests will be protected.

As for the war itself, even if we had twice the military power that we have -- as the world's most powerful nation -- that wouldn't stop a war between two such bitter enemies, where no outside country has any real leverage. The most important point is that we need to protect our interests. Because of steps we took, we have the capability of doing so, and the commitment, as well.

REMARKS OF ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS  
TO THE  
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 11, 1980

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. (Dr. Brzezinski spoke briefly in Ukrainian.) And I really mean it. I feel a sense of deep kinship for you. I think I can feel, as the Chairman said, your aspirations. I know what your dreams are, I know how courageously many of you have conducted your struggles. I know how you have toiled to become what you are in this country and to represent what you represent for your countrymen elsewhere.

I've been asked by the President to convey to you his warmest salutations, his respect, his friendship and his greetings. (Applause.) I am delighted to have the opportunity of doing so personally on his behalf.

In many ways, my feeling for you is rooted not only in my understanding of what you represent and what you have accomplished, but also in some measure by my own personal experience. My father comes from that part of Central Europe which some call Poland, some call the Ukraine -- where Poles and Ukrainians have lived together, worked together, prayed together, inter-married, fought against outsiders and against each other. (Laughter.) My father started his life beyond his family as a volunteer on the Polish side in the battle of what the Poles call the battle of Lvov and what the Ukrainians call the battle of Lviv. (Laughter) And for many years thereafter, both in Poland and on this continent, he was one of the strongest believers in the view that Polish/Ukrainian struggles are pointless, futile and have been exploited by the enemies of both people to the disadvantage of the Poles and the Ukrainians. (Applause.)

This is something I learned about when I was young and when I matured and became more and more interested in the part of the world from which you come, I learned also about the heroism of your Freedom Fighters, the sacrifices that you were burdened with and suffered, about your struggle for freedom. What you have accomplished is a testimony to the fact that the free and the proud people can never be crushed, that the flame of freedom can never be extinguished, that it is the spirit that defines one's own dignity and that dignity when expressed through courage can never be crushed. (Applause.)

In my academic work I have been privileged to be associated with that remarkable accomplishment of your community, an accomplishment which stands as a beacon to some other ethnic communities, namely the founding through your own efforts of the Ukrainian Research Center at Harvard. I've been proud to be on its Board, to work with Professor Pritsak. And I've been privileged to be associated with Professor Shevchenko of Columbia University. (Applause.) Indeed, at Columbia University my executive associate was a member of your community, Sofia Sluzar whose family comes from around here, in Maryland. Today in the National Security Council, another one of your associates is represented through a family member, namely Paula Dobriansky -- is a valued staff member of the National Security Council. (Applause.) I was privileged to receive from Julian Kulas your award last year, and I treasure it because of what you represent to me.

But I have to say in all frankness that perhaps the most satisfying moment of my career, not as a scholar but as a public servant, was the moment when into my office at the White House walked Valentyn Moroz (applause) -- with whose liberation I had something to do (applause). I am pleased to see the Karavanskys at this table and let me assure you (applause) -- and let me assure you, we have forgotten nobody. (Applause.)

MORE

During the many months of negotiations with the Soviet government regarding the exchange of prisoners, I was absolutely determined that the forgotten people, particularly the Ukrainian people, who are unjustifiably forgotten -- be represented in any act of liberation (Applause.) This was in keeping with our commitment to human rights. We believe that human rights is the inevitability of our times -- that freedom will be the ultimate victor in the contest of ideas. We believe this, for we feel that if you look at the world historically there's no doubt that we live in an age in which freedom has become the compelling notion of our times. When this country was founded some 200 years ago, it was founded on the basis of a compact with freedom. The whole notion of this country is the notion of the compact with freedom. We are a people, not an organic nation, who do not share a common past, but we are united by a shared commitment to a future based on a binding principle that of a personal freedom. (Applause.) This is what makes America unique in the world. But when this country was founded, the idea of freedom was intellectually in the air, only in a small portion of mankind, in the 13 or so remote isolated colonies on the edge of the Atlantic Ocean and in Western Europe, in France, in Britain, and to some extent also in Poland. But beyond that the idea of freedom did not permeate the political consciousness of mankind. But today it does, today wherever you turn, whether to the southern most tip of Latin America, or to Africa, or to the Far East, or to Central Europe and the Soviet Union, it is the idea of freedom that compels political activism. (Applause.)

When we raised the standard of human rights as a major policy commitment of the United States, we undertook to recommit America on a worldwide scale to its own underlying principles. And in doing so, we committed the United States to a process of historical change which is beginning to transform the political map of mankind. Today, whether in Argentina or in Zimbabwe or in Gdansk or Kiev or elsewhere, it is the idea of freedom that generates political action that mobilizes loyalty, that develops pressures for change. And what is the idea of freedom? It is the notion that in the relationship between man and society, and society and government, individual dignity and the rights of man -- human rights -- have to be recognized as the point of departure, and as the ultimate purpose of social and political relationships. (Applause.)

I believe it is a sign, an optimistic sign, of the growing maturity of mankind that it is this idea -- once so narrowly confined to a small portion of mankind -- that today is becoming the central and the most compelling force for political change throughout the world. That in turn gives America additional significance and new meaning. In a way it reflects the inner spirit of the society, a society which is not a melting pot, but as your own presence and your own traditions indicate is above all a creative mosaic. It is difficult for me when I meet with communities such as yours, or the Polish American, or the Greek American or the Jewish American and others -- not to be immensely impressed and encouraged by the degree of diversity of this society. It is this diversity which together in a pluralistic union makes this society the genuine expression of freedom. We are gradually and painfully moving towards the same goal on a global scale. There's no doubt in my mind that tyranny everywhere is on the defensive. (Applause.)

In the age of mass communications, in the age of mass literacy, it is becoming more and more difficult to isolate and to compartmentalize mankind. This is why everywhere tyrannical governments are finding it more and more difficult to justify their existence, and to protect their prerogatives. This should please us, this should encourage us and this should above all else give optimism to peoples like yourselves who know what it means to sacrifice and to struggle for freedom.

We will persist in our policy of human rights. We know it cannot be applied evenly or with the same degree of success everywhere, for conditions vary. In some regions of the world there's more

opportunity for the advancement of freedom, in some there's less. In some regions of the world we have more influence than in others and thus we can be more successful in some places and less in others. In some places in the world we also have to consider other concerns, peace, stability, strategic interests, in shaping our policy. And we have to be reasonable and rational about it, but our fundamental commitment is unswerving. And I believe that it has already greatly strengthened the impact and the global appeal of America.

But we will match also our commitment to human rights with a steady effort to maintain deterrence, to promote arms control and to improve the geo-strategic position of the United States. I believe in recent years we have seen a significant improvement in our overall global position insofar as these matters are concerned. We have strengthened NATO, we have initiated a program of modernizing our alliance, we have developed new concepts, and new defense programs to enhance our deterrence. We have promoted arms control arrangements wherever these are feasible. We have also -- and this is enormously important -- improved our relations with many portions of mankind. In that effort, above all, from a strategic point of view, stands out the improvement in our relations with China. There's no doubt that this has greatly transformed the geo-political position in the global balance of power and thus has helped to contribute to global stability and to deter global conflict. Since our normalization of relations with China we have made giant progress in the development of a more comprehensive relationship with that country so strategically situated. We have reached more than 25 agreements with China, designed to enhance the scale of official and private contacts between our two countries. Trade has more than doubled from \$1.1 billion in 1978 to well over \$2 billion in 1979 and we estimated this year it will more than double again to some \$4 billion. In 1978 we had no exchange of students between the two countries, now there are more than one hundred Americans studying or teaching in China and more than four thousand Chinese students studying in the United States. There's some one hundred delegations or so, per month, visiting the United States from China and we expect upwards of seventy thousand Americans to visit China this year. We have had about 25 cultural and sports delegations from China in this country in the last six months. These efforts are going to be widened still through a broader, more sustained economic collaboration between our two countries.

I mentioned this effort for I believe that it represents an important contribution to global stability and one which reinforces our efforts to protect peace and to make certain that those powers which entertain more hegemonistic ambitions are sufficiently contained. We believe also that in our current efforts in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, we will succeed in containing the conflict and protecting that vitally important region so critical to the survival of Western Europe and the Far East. We are engaged, as many of you know, in a sustained effort to develop a regional security framework, lest the vacuum which could develop out of internal turbulence and conflict in the region be filled by hostile power. Accordingly, in keeping with the decisions reached by the President early this year, we are enhancing our efforts to strengthen our political and security presence in that vital part of the world. We now have a command for our rapid deployment forces and forces have been identified for special contingencies. They now include some two and one-third Army divisions and a Marine division and more than four wings of ground-based fighter aircraft and three aircraft carrier battle groups. These forces will now have access to facilities in several strategically located countries in the region, so that American power can be projected quickly. We have undertaken the prepositioning of ships with mechanized equipment, ammunition, fuel and other supplies in the Indian Ocean. And this prepositioning would enable us to put a mechanized brigade of some twelve thousand troops on the ground, in the region, in just a few days. We have allocated more than 300 jet transports and 500 turboprop transports for air-lift contingencies, and the Congress is currently reviewing steps to further enhance our ability to deploy our power rapidly.

I mention these elements because I want you to feel that in our efforts to protect freedom and to preserve the peace we are not neglecting the dimension of power. We realize that in the world in which we live power still remains a central facet of world politics, and American power is critically important to global stability. We are doing what we can to enhance that power, to project it responsibly while stabilizing key diplomatic and strategic relationships, such as the one with China.

But at the same time, I want to emphasize above all else, that the central facet of America's involvement in the world still remains on the level of ideas and particularly through the compelling notion of freedom. What we do by enhancing our power is meant to deter and to contain, but it is our ideals that ultimately change the face of mankind. It is our own aspirations, the kind of social and political relationships that we succeed in defining in our own society, that are the source of historical momentum. If we in this country can give witness to the proposition that the large-scale complex democracy made up of many cultural groups can succeed and prosper, we can thereby demonstrate to the world that the world itself, as it reaches the age of political consciousness can be optimistic about its ability to overcome the current age of ideological, racial, ethnic and religious turbulence. So in our own experience there's a profoundly significant lesson to project to the rest of mankind and you are part of that experience. When you came to this society you came to escape economic and political hardship. You came as individuals, but you created communities, you built parishes, you shaped schools, you preserved your traditions and today you have a flowering culture. You have many institutions of learning, you have a thriving church, you have distinguished church leaders, Metropolitan Hermaniuk, Metropolitan Mystyslaw, and many others. You have built a society, a community of which you can be proud and with it you are also an integral part of American life.

That is a fundamentally important achievement and it tells us something about what makes this country so vital. It isn't that individuals disappear and become part of a homogenized group, individuals who fade away from their own history and traditions, but quite the contrary. It is by enriching one's self with one's own history, it is by being aware of one's cultural heritage, it is by sharing the aspirations of one's cousins across the oceans that one contributes to making this society what it is; a thriving, dynamic creative democracy -- (applause) -- and a democracy which has so much to offer to the rest of world.

It is evenings such as these that give me a genuinely deeply felt sense of optimism about what we represent as people, what you as a community represent in terms of your history and what we collectively have to offer to everyone else and particularly to those to whom you feel the closest with dreams and aspirations you share in the deepest sense with your brothers across the seas.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

PA-ECONOMY\*\*\*URGENT

BY ALVER CARLSON

WASHINGTON, OCT 17, REUTER - THE U.S. ECONOMY STAGED A  
DRAMATIC RECOVERY FROM RECESSION IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1980,  
THE GOVERNMENT REPORTED TODAY.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,  
THE VALUE OF ALL GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED  
STATES, INCREASED BY ONE PER CENT IN THE THIRD QUARTER.

IN THE SECOND QUARTER, AT THE HEIGHT OF ONE OF THE DEEPEST  
RECESSIONS SINCE WORLD WAR TWO, THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT  
DECLINED BY 9.6 PER CENT.

TODAY'S FIGURES WERE GOOD NEWS FOR PRESIDENT CARTER IN HIS  
BATTLE FOR RE-ELECTION AGAINST REPUBLICAN RONALD REAGAN, WHO  
HAS MADE THE ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMIC RECORD A MAJOR CAMPAIGN  
ISSUE.

NO22

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-ECONOMIST

LONDON (AP) -- THE BRITISH NEWSWEEKLY "THE ECONOMIST" CAME OUT  
IN FAVOR OF REPUBLICAN RONALD REAGAN TODAY IN THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL  
RACE.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REAGAN AND PRESIDENT CARTER IS THAT  
REAGAN "SEEMS TO HAVE A VISION" WHILE CARTER "HAS NO COHERENT VIEW  
OF WHAT HE IS TRYING TO DO," THE MAGAZINE SAID IN AN EDITORIAL.

WITH CARTER, THE WEEKLY SAID, "DECISIONS ARE TAKEN SINGLY,  
WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ONE ANOTHER; IF ONE LEVER DOES NOT WORK HE TRIES  
THE NEXT."

"MR. REAGAN, BY CONTRAST, SEEMS TO HAVE A VISION. IN FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS IT IS OF A STRONG AMERICA, ARMED MORE ELABORATELY AND  
EXPENSIVELY THAN TODAY. IN THE CENTRAL ISSUE OF WESTERN FOREIGN  
POLICY, THE NEED FOR FIRMLINESS WITH RUSSIA, MR. REAGAN WOULD PROBABLY  
BE THE BETTER PRESIDENT," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

REAGAN'S CHIEF FAULT, THE WEEKLY SAID, IS OVERSIMPLIFICATION, SUCH  
AS CALLING FOR A 30 PERCENT TAX CUT OVER THREE YEARS, A LARGE  
INCREASE IN DEFENSE SPENDING AND A BALANCED BUDGET. "SOMETHING,  
PROBABLY SEVERAL THINGS, WOULD HAVE TO GIVE AND IT IS LIKELY THAT  
GOVERNMENT HELP FOR THE POOR AND THE DISADVANTAGED WOULD BE TOP OF  
THE LIST."

REAGAN HAS BETTER ADVISERS AND IS PREPARED TO LISTEN, WHILE CARTER  
IS GENERALLY A BAD LISTENER, THE MAGAZINE SAID. IT ADDED, "THIS,  
SURELY, IS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE CHOICE."

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