

**[Trip to Georgia, 2/20/79]**

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PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
JOINT SESSION, GEORGIA STATE LEGISLATURE  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1979

GOVERNOR BUSBEE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MILLER,  
SPEAKER MURPHY, MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, LADIES  
AND GENTLEMEN:

*RES - SPIRE DUBS COURAGE.  
PATRIOTISM  
DEDICATION*

THIS CAPITOL IS WHERE I HAVE SPENT SOME OF THE MOST  
REWARDING TIMES OF MY LIFE. \*IT IS GOOD TO BE HOME. *AT TIMES, ESR  
ATTRACTIVE*  
*COM CHMS - GOOD -> WASH LOC SALES TAX*  
*MANY* SOME OF THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL  
GOVERNMENT ARE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF STATE GOVERNMENT,  
YET THE EXPERIENCE I GAINED HERE, AND THE LESSONS I LEARNED  
HERE, HAVE PROVED VERY VALUABLE TO ME DURING THE PAST TWO  
YEARS.

*HERE,*  
I LEARNED <sup>A</sup> FOR EXAMPLE, THAT WHILE OUR LEGISLATIVE  
AND GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES ARE SOMETIMES FRUSTRATINGLY SLOW,  
THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF OUR ERA ARE TOO COMPLEX AND TOO  
INTERRELATED TO PERMIT SIMPLE ANSWERS.

THE SAME IS TRUE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. WHEN THE  
FOUNDERS WROTE OUR CONSTITUTION, THEY DIDN'T PROMISE US THAT  
GOVERNING OURSELVES WOULD BE EASY, OR THAT FREEDOM WOULD  
PROVIDE AN AUTOMATIC ANSWER TO EVERY PROBLEM.

-- THEY DIDN'T PROMISE US THAT.....

THEY DIDN'T PROMISE US THAT DEMOCRACY WOULD BE STAGNANT  
OR EASY OR CONVENIENT.

THEY TALKED INSTEAD ABOUT ETERNAL VIGILANCE,...ABOUT DUTY,...  
ABOUT SACRIFICE,...AND THEY MADE PROVISIONS FOR BENEFICIAL CHANGE.

MOST OF THE AMENDMENTS TO OUR CONSTITUTION OVER THE  
GENERATIONS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO EXTEND AND PERFECT RIGHTS  
AND LIBERTIES IN OUR NATION.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS WAS THE FIRST CHANGE, SETTING FORTH  
OUR MOST BASIC SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

LATER, FORMER SLAVES WERE GRANTED THEIR FULL RIGHTS,...  
THE PEOPLE WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE DIRECTLY FOR U.S. SENATORS,...  
AND WOMEN WERE BROUGHT INTO THE ELECTORATE.

CONTINUING THIS TREND, THERE ARE NOW TWO CONSTITUTIONAL  
AMENDMENTS WHICH I HOPE YOU WILL RATIFY. ONE OF THEM WILL  
GRANT VOTING RIGHTS TO RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA --  
A PROPOSED AMENDMENT WHICH RECEIVED BROAD SUPPORT IN THE  
CONGRESS, INCLUDING THE VOTES OF SENATOR TALMADGE AND SENATOR  
NUNN AND <sup>ALMOST ALL OF THE</sup> ~~ALL EXCEPT TWO~~ GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN.

THIS GRANTING OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS WAS ALSO SUPPORTED  
BY CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS INCLUDING SENATORS STROM THURMOND  
AND BARRY GOLDWATER.

AND I REMINDE YOU THAT HALF OUR PEOPLE ARE STILL NOT  
GUARANTEED THEIR FULL RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTION.

WE OWE THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA -- AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES -- NO LESS THAN THE RATIFICATION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

THESE DECISIONS ARE CHALLENGES FOR YOU. *THERE ARE MANY OTHERS.*

LET ME ALSO MENTION ONE MAJOR CHALLENGE THAT FACES ME AS PRESIDENT, *AND WHICH YOU SHARE WITH ME.*

BECAUSE OF PROBLEMS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, OUR NATION NOW FACES INCREASINGLY COMPLEX AND CHALLENGING TASKS.

THE TIME AHEAD WILL BE DIFFICULT, REQUIRING US TO DRAW ON THE BEST THAT IS WITHIN US -- OUR IDEALISM, ... OUR WILLINGNESS TO FACE UNPLEASANT REALITIES, ... OUR READINESS TO PUT THE LONG-TERM INTEREST OF ALL OUR PEOPLE OVER THE SHORT-TERM INTEREST OF THE FEW.

LATER TODAY, AT GEORGIA TECH, I WILL DISCUSS ~~THE~~ OUR RESPONSIBILITIES WE FACE AS A WORLD POWER IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA. MILITARY AND POLITICAL ARENA.

BUT WE FACE EQUALLY GRAVE TASKS HERE AT HOME. AND THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THESE RESPONSIBILITIES IS TO CONTROL THE PERSISTENT HIGH INFLATION WHICH THREATENS THE HEALTH OF OUR ECONOMY AND THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF OUR PEOPLE.

*X I AM DETERMINED TO BRING INFLATION UNDER CONTROL!*  
-- THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS TASK.....

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS TASK IS HARD TO OVEREMPHASIZE.  
WE MUST GRAPPLE WITH INFLATION IN A CONTEXT THAT IS FAR  
DIFFERENT FROM THE EXPANSIVE DAYS OF THE 1960's.

WHEN I BECAME PRESIDENT, I INHERITED BOTH A HUGE BUDGET  
DEFICIT AND AN ECONOMY WRACKED BY "STAGFLATION". WE HAD THE  
WORST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION,...AND AT  
THE SAME TIME INFLATION HAD BEEN RUNNING AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF  
8 PERCENT FOR THE THREE YEARS BEFORE I TOOK OFFICE.

WE HAVE MOVED FIRMLY AND STRONGLY TO TACKLE THESE PROBLEMS.  
WE HAVE CREATED OVER 7 MILLION NEW JOBS AND CUT THE UNEMPLOYMENT  
RATE BY 25 PERCENT. AND WE HAVE SET FORTH AN ANTI-INFLATION  
PROGRAM THAT RECOGNIZES THE CAUSES OF INFLATION AND ATTACKS  
THE PROBLEM ON A BROAD FRONT.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF INFLATION ARE FRANKLY BEYOND THE  
\* CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT ACTION. *WE WANT THE FREE ENTERPRISE  
SYSTEM TO BE FREE.*

WE CANNOT CONTROL THE WEATHER, WHICH HAS AN IMPORTANT  
IMPACT ON FOOD PRICES.

WE CANNOT DETERMINE THE ACTIONS OF OTHER NATIONS, WHICH  
AFFECT THE PRICES OF ENERGY AND OTHER COMMODITIES, THOUGH WE  
CAN AND DO INFLUENCE THEM IN IMPORTANT WAYS.

NOR CAN WE ERASE THE FISCAL EXCESSES OF THE EARLY 1970's.  
*1960's AND*

BUT WE CAN ACT OURSELVES, AND BY PLANNING WISELY  
WE CAN MITIGATE THE EFFECT OF FACTORS WE CANNOT FULLY CONTROL.

*BECAUSE*

INFLATION IS OUR MOST SERIOUS DOMESTIC PROBLEM --  
~~AND~~ I HAVE TAKEN IT SERIOUSLY IN PREPARING MY BUDGET.

THE BUDGET I HAVE JUST PROPOSED TO THE CONGRESS CUTS  
THE FEDERAL DEFICIT. ~~BY THE~~ <sup>*IN*</sup> END OF FISCAL 1980, IF MY BUDGET  
IS ADOPTED, THE DEFICIT WILL BE \$36 BILLION LOWER THAN IT WAS  
\* WHEN I WAS RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT -- A CUT OF MORE THAN HALF.

*REDUCES*  
*CUTS*  
MY BUDGET ALSO LOWERS THE PROPORTION OF OUR NATION'S  
INCOME THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS TO ITS LOWEST LEVEL  
IN SEVEN YEARS. THAT PROPORTION IS NO LONGER RISEING --

\* IT IS FALLING.

I SET FORTH A GOAL IN MY CAMPAIGN, AND I AM USING THE  
\* POWERS OF MY OFFICE TO MOVE OUR NATION TOWARD IT -- THE GOAL  
OF A BALANCED BUDGET.

WE CAN ACHIEVE THIS GOAL BY SENSITIVE, SENSIBLE,  
CAREFUL PUBLIC POLICY, WHICH WILL AT THE SAME TIME PROTECT  
THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.

I HAVE PROPOSED A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE FOR NATIONAL  
DEFENSE. THIS AFTERNOON I WILL ANALYZE OUR INTERNATIONAL  
COMMITMENTS IN EUROPE, IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND ELSEWHERE.

-- WE MUST HAVE THE MUSCLE .....

\* WE MUST HAVE THE MUSCLE TO MEET THOSE COMMITMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO GREATER  
RESPONSIBILITY ~~THAN~~ TO ASSURE THE DEFENSE OF THE NATION, AND  
THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO GREATER RESPONSIBILITY  
THAN TO GIVE <sup>ME</sup> ~~THE~~ MEANS TO DO THAT. TOGETHER, WE WILL MEET  
\* THOSE RESPONSIBILITIES, AND KEEP A STRONG AMERICA!

WE MUST ALSO CONTINUE TO MEET THE OTHER NEEDS OF OUR  
NATION, SUCH AS THOSE OF THE POOR AND ELDERLY,...BUT THERE IS  
A CLEAR LIMIT ON THE ABILITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO PAY  
HIGHER AND HIGHER TAXES TO FINANCE NEW PROGRAMS.

THAT IS WHY OUR EFFORTS TO CUT WASTE, TO ELIMINATE  
FRAUD, AND TO END MISMANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS ARE SO  
IMPORTANT.

WE HAVE REFORMED THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM SO THAT  
GOVERNMENT WILL DELIVER MORE AND BETTER SERVICE FOR EVERY  
DOLLAR WE SPEND.

I ~~WE~~ HAVE NOW <sup>APPOINTED</sup> ~~SET UP~~ INSPECTORS GENERAL OFFICES IN MAJOR  
FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ROOT OUT FRAUD AND TO BRING TO JUSTICE  
THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE.

WE ARE ALREADY UNCOVERING ABUSES IN AGENCIES LIKE THE  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

\* I INTEND TO SEE THESE INVESTIGATIONS OF FRAUD AND ABUSE PURSUED AGGRESSIVELY -- WHEREVER THEY LEAD -- LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NEITHER THE RESOURCES NOR THE WISDOM TO SOLVE EVERY PROBLEM BY ITSELF. THE STATES AND THE LOCALITIES -- AND, MOST IMPORTANT, THE PEOPLE -- MUST DO THEIR PART.

THIS IS <sup>A</sup> TIME FOR RESTRAINT. EXPENDITURES MUST BE CONTROLLED;...THE DEFICIT MUST BE REDUCED.

BUT THIS KIND OF RESTRAINT IS DIFFICULT. IT ASKS EACH OF US TO SERVE THE GENERAL GOOD BY ACCEPTING LESS THAN WE WANT IN A SPECIFIC AREA.

I HAVE SENT TO THE CONGRESS A BUDGET THAT IS TIGHT, BUT FAIR.

NOW, AS IN EVERY OTHER YEAR, THE INEVITABLE PRESSURES TO SPEND JUST A LITTLE MORE HERE OR A LITTLE MORE THERE -- FOR SOMEONE'S PET PROJECT -- OR FOR SOMEONE'S FAVORITE INTEREST GROUP -- HAVE BEGUN.

I AM DETERMINED TO FIGHT THOSE PRESSURES.

I AM DETERMINED TO STAND FIRM.

\* I AM DETERMINED TO USE THE FULL POWERS AND RESOURCES OF MY OFFICE TO HOLD THE LINE ON THE FEDERAL BUDGET.

SLOPPY FLOYD

-- TO HOLD THAT LINE, I NEED.....

TO HOLD THAT LINE, I NEED, AND I ASK FOR, THE HELP AND SUPPORT OF EVERY ELECTED OFFICIAL AND EVERY AMERICAN TAXPAYER WHO SHARES MY CONCERN ABOUT WASTE AND INFLATION.

I BELIEVE THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY ARE READY TO BUILD A NEW FOUNDATION FOR THE 1980'S,...TO REGAIN CONTROL OF OUR ECONOMY AND OF OUR DESTINY AS A NATION.

FROM OUR EARLIEST DAYS, STUDENTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY HAVE WARNED THAT OUR FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY MIGHT TEMPT OUR CITIZENS TO GET SO CAUGHT UP IN THEIR OWN PERSONAL PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS THAT THEY WOULD NEGLECT THE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

THE CHALLENGE TO US TODAY IS TO PUT ASIDE TEMPORARY GRATIFICATIONS FOR THE SAKE OF THE LONG-TERM PUBLIC GOOD.

THE JOB WILL NOT BE GLAMOROUS AND RESULTS WILL NOT COME QUICKLY OR EASILY.

BUT I BELIEVE WE WILL SUCCEED.

AND WHEN WE HAVE, THE MONUMENTS TO OUR EFFORTS WILL BE A VITAL, HEALTHY ECONOMY -- SUSTAINING THE NEEDS AND HOPES AND DREAMS OF ALL PEOPLE.

*AND WE WILL HAVE AN EVEN GREATER  
U.S. OF AMERICA! # # #*

2/18/79 A. Nesmith

1 of 2.

Georgia Tech

Draft Opening

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

*Susan type  
rough draft - Give  
copy to Rofshoon, Cy, 2/19  
orig to me J*

Chairman Jones, Chancellor Simpson, Dr. Pettit,  
Mr. Kroll, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

~~[As you know, although I was not exactly a drop-out,~~  
I never received a degree from Georgia Tech, and it gives  
me great satisfaction to have one now. I've often said that  
my year at Tech was in many ways the most demanding academically.  
That's not why I left. I had received my appointment to  
Annapolis for the fall of 1943 before I came to Tech, fulfilling  
a ~~lifelong dream.~~ But I've <sup>I have</sup> always been proud that I attended  
Georgia Tech and grateful for what I learned here. ~~[I'm just  
sorry, as you students soon will be, that I didn't get around  
to learning more.]~~

When I came to Tech the whole world was at war. Our  
nation was under attack from two fronts and was desperately  
~~[trying to gear up for a kind of]~~ <sup>gearing up for a</sup> total war effort we had not  
known since we fought each other in the 1860s. It was not  
yet a time of ~~[great]~~ victories, and many people feared that  
the Western democracies might be overwhelmed.

~~[You students]~~ <sup>We now</sup> face a very different world ~~[in many ways]~~  
from the world in which I came of age. The old empires are  
gone <sup>and</sup> the maps are covered with new, developing nations with  
names we had never heard in 1942. But one thing has not  
changed as much as I had hoped--it is still a world of danger,

a world in which democracy and freedom are constantly challenged,  
a world in which peace must be re-won day by day.

~~The world [in which you students are coming of age] is~~  
~~still a place in which too many people~~<sup>still</sup> ~~lack the simplest~~  
~~necessities of life,~~<sup>and</sup> ~~too many are deprived of the most~~  
~~basic human rights.~~

~~[In the years between, we won a costly war against~~  
~~Fascism and kept an uneasy and often broken peace with~~  
~~Communism, under the shadow of man's new-found capacity~~  
~~for nuclear annihilation.]~~ As the events of recent days  
have shown, that peace remains a fragile thing, vulnerable  
to assaults from all sides. But we have managed ~~[thus far]~~  
~~to hold off the constant threat of another world-wide war,~~  
~~and we have managed to restrain the use of weapons that~~  
~~could destroy civilization as we know it.~~

2/17/79  
11 p.m.

Draft -- Georgia Tech

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I want to speak to you today about America's role and  
America's purpose in <sup>this</sup> a world of change and turbulence.

Recent events in Iran, <sup>Disturbances</sup> and the Western Indian Ocean, <sup>and</sup> in

~~Vietnam and~~ South East Asia, are a challenge to our deter-  
mination and our leadership. They underscore the importance  
of strength in our national defenses, wisdom in our diplo-  
macy, and steadfastness in our pursuit of arms control and  
peace.

Ever since the end of the Second World War, the United

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States has been the leader in moving our world closer to  
stable peace and genuine security. We <sup>HAVE</sup> ~~built~~ the world's  
strongest economy; we <sup>HAVE</sup> ~~built~~ the world's strongest military  
forces; and we <sup>SHARE</sup> ~~assume~~ burdens of mutual defense with  
friends abroad whose security and prosperity are as vital  
to us as to themselves.

<sup>strong</sup>  
With our <sup>strong</sup> Allies, we have succeeded in preventing a  
<sup>global</sup>  
[~~major~~] war for more than a third of a century -- the longest  
period of general peace in modern times.

<sup>HELP TO</sup>  
We [~~have helped~~] sustain a world trading and monetary  
system that has brought greater prosperity to more of the  
world's people than ever before in history.

<sup>ARE WORKING</sup>  
We [~~have worked~~] to resolve conflicts among other nations,  
<sup>each</sup> so that [~~they~~] can develop <sup>its</sup> ~~their own~~ <sup>FUTURE</sup> destinies in independence  
and peace.

<sup>TO MAINTAIN</sup>  
And we have helped [~~create~~] the conditions in which more

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than one hundred new nations have come into being, and in which human hope -- and its fulfillment -- has taken a revolutionary leap forward.

In short, we <sup>PROVIDE</sup> ~~have provided~~ the bedrock of global security and economic advance in a world of unprecedented

change and conflict. In such a world America <sup>emphasizes</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>has four</sup> ~~[three]~~ <sup>security</sup> fundamental responsibilities:

- to provide for our nation's <sup>strength and</sup> ~~security~~ safety;
- to stand by our allies and friends;
- to support national independence and integrity;
- to work diligently for peace.

The United States cannot <sup>control</sup> events within other nations.

We do not oppose change. Many of the political currents sweeping the world express a desire we share -- the desire for a world in which the legitimate aspirations of nations and individuals have a greater chance of fulfillment.

But the uncertainty and turmoil that <sup>comes with</sup> change ~~often brings~~

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with ~~it~~ can have its darker side as well. We saw this  
IN A SENSELESS ACT OF VIOLENCE  
last week in Afghanistan, when a brave and good man --

Ambassador Adolph Dubs -- gave his life in the performance  
of his duty as a representative of the United States. As  
we meet here today at Georgia Tech -- enjoying the blessings  
of freedom and peace -- we must remember that we are indebted  
for those blessings to the sacrifice of men and women like  
<sup>Spike</sup>  
~~Ambassador~~ Dubs.

2 We also see the darker side of change when countries in  
turbulence provide opportunities for exploitation by out-  
siders who seek not to advance human aims, but rather to  
extend their own power and position <sup>at the expense of others.</sup>

As I speak to you, today, the country of Iran -- with  
which we have had close relations for more than thirty  
years -- is in revolution. It <sup>HAS BEEN</sup> ~~was~~ our hope that Iran could  
modernize without deep internal conflicts, and we sought to  
encourage that effort by supporting its government, by

ok

copy  
OK  
by  
today

2 big ships  
to keep

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*toward progress and democracy,*  
urging internal change, and by helping to provide a back-  
ground of regional stability.

*cy* ~~[The strains of modernization proved too difficult.]~~ The  
revolution in Iran is the product of deep social, political,  
religious, and economic factors growing out of the history  
of Iran itself. Those who argue that the United States

should or could intervene <sup>DIRECTLY</sup> ~~secretly~~ to thwart these events

are wrong about the realities of Iran. So too are those who

*spout propaganda*  
[propagandize] that protecting our <sup>own</sup> citizens is tantamount to

direct intervention. We ~~[are not intervening]~~ *have not and will not intervene* in Iran, ~~and~~

~~we insist~~ <sup>STRONGLY</sup> ~~that no other outside power interfere~~ *in the affairs of that* ~~[either.]~~ *Country.*

*Yet* the future of Iran continues to be of deep concern  
to us and to our friends and Allies. It is a major nation  
in a critical part of the world; an immediate neighbor of  
the Soviet Union; a major oil producer that also sits beside  
the principle artery for most of the world's trade in oil.

And it is <sup>still</sup> ~~[potentially again]~~ a significant <sup>POTENTIAL</sup> force for stability and progress in the region.

Iran is a proud nation with a long history of struggle to establish and to guarantee its <sup>own freedom.</sup> ~~[independence]~~ ~~[Iran's]~~ The independence <sup>of Iran</sup> is also in our own vital interest and that of our closest Allies -- and we will support it.

Out of today's turmoil, it is our hope that <sup>These troubled</sup> ~~[the]~~ people ~~[of Iran]~~ will create a stable government which can meet their needs, and which can enable that great nation <sup>not only to remain independent but</sup> to regain its internal strength and balance. We are prepared to support that effort <sup>as appropriate</sup> and to work with the Iranian government and people ~~[not as an interfering power, but]~~ as a nation sharing common interests and common aspirations.

~~[~~ But just as we respect Iran's independence and integrity, other ~~[outside]~~ nations must do so as well. ~~] [If others interfere directly in Iran, we will [act to] support [its] independence, integrity, and freedom [to determine its own destiny.]~~

*duplicate*

*we have Iran the*

*of Iran, and their*

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If, <sup>directly or</sup> others interfere, <sup>are</sup> indirectly, they ~~[must be put]~~ on notice  
<sup>have serious consequences and will</sup>  
that this will ~~[seriously]~~ affect our broader relationship  
with them.

At the same time, we are intensifying our efforts to  
promote security and stability throughout the Middle East,  
<sup>so that</sup>  
~~[and to ensure]~~ the independence of the nations of that part  
of the world <sup>will be maintained.</sup>

At my direction, the Secretary of Defense recently  
carried out comprehensive consultations in Israel, Egypt,  
<sup>concerning the security of the region.</sup>  
<sup>of</sup> Jordan and Saudi Arabia. We are determined to work with  
these nations <sup>and others</sup> ~~to promote cooperation~~ <sup>peace</sup> ~~[for security]~~ through-  
~~out the region.~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~We are determined to work with them as~~  
~~friends to guarantee their independence and territorial~~  
~~integrity. And we are determined to work with them]~~ to put  
the peaceful development of the region on a <sup>sound</sup> ~~[secure]~~ and  
lasting foundation.

To these ends, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators will return to Camp David this week at the invitation of the United States. <sup>Recent disturbances in the region have</sup> ~~[The crisis in Iran has]~~ underlined the need

<sup>even more</sup> to work <sup>urgently</sup> towards peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. ~~[It has underlined the need for all countries in~~

~~the region to understand their common <sup>interest</sup> [destiny] in [seeking~~  
~~for each of them independence] <sup>preserving</sup> peace and <sup>insuring the autonomy and</sup> territorial integrity,~~  
~~of all.]~~

I will <sup>do</sup> ~~[provide]~~ whatever <sup>I can</sup> ~~[is needed]~~ to promote the success

of the Camp David negotiations, including <sup>the calling of another</sup> ~~[my own personal~~  
<sup>Summit Conference if that should be necessary and the parties show adequate flexibility,</sup>  
~~involvement]. And I <sup>urge</sup> ~~[call upon]~~ all leaders in the Middle East~~

to recognize the vital importance for the region ~~[as a whole]~~  
that these talks succeed.

For us in the United States, any crisis in the Middle East has the most immediate and serious consequences. But we are also deeply concerned by what is happening today in Southeast Asia. The same principles of American policy apply: we support the independence and integrity of the

NOTE: Attached replaces everything from the 1st full para. on page 9 ("During the past 2 months") through the middle of page 10 --- p. 10 begins as is with "In the last few..."  
~~CAMP DAVID~~

~~XX~~

~~In~~ In the last few weeks, we have seen a Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and, as a result, a Chinese <sup>bruce mentioned, p. 10</sup> invasion of Vietnam. Both actions threaten the stability of one of the world's most <sup>important and</sup> promising regions, Southeast Asia. We have opposed both actions. Let me outline briefly the principles that govern our actions: <sup>(revised)</sup>

- we <sup>will not</sup> ~~are not going to~~ get involved in conflict between Asian Communist states. Our national interests are not directly threatened, although we are concerned at the wider implications of what has been happening.
- we have been using whatever means are available ~~and~~ <sup>+</sup> diplomatic and political ~~moral~~ to encourage restraint on all parties and to seek to prevent a wider war.

While our influence is limited because our involvement is limited, we remain the one great power in the world which can have direct and frank discussions with all the parties concerned. For this reason, I believe that we have a useful and important role to play in the search for restoration of stability. <sup>and we</sup> ~~We will continue to play that role.~~

##

<sup>++</sup> ~~We~~ <sup>We</sup> are in close consultation with our friends and allies in the region, especially the states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Their continued stability and prosperity are of great importance to us.

~~In regard to~~ The normalization of relations with the United States and the Peoples Republic of China ~~is~~ <sup>that</sup> is already an accomplished fact, and will not be reversed. ~~As I said on December 15,~~ What was involved here was the simple recognition of the reality of the government in Peking.

NOTE: Zbig does not totally reject the substitute but thinks "it does not sufficiently address itself to the current crisis. At the very least, we should use the Para. which begins at the bottom of page 9 (minus 1st sentence)."

~~X~~

regional nations; we will stand by our friends; and we will work for peace.

During the past two months, the United States has been active -- in public and in private -- in warning against the expansion of conflict in Southeast Asia. (We advised the Soviet Union <sup>not</sup> to <sup>support the</sup> <sup>invasion of</sup> caution Vietnam [against attacking] Cambodia; we <sup>joined many other nations in urging</sup> [urged] that this attack be ended and that Vietnamese forces be withdrawn.)

By  
Substitute  
\*\*

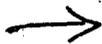
~~We have also cautioned China against involvement in that conflict.~~ We have spelled out in the clearest terms the dangers to the region if that <sup>military action</sup> [conflict] continues, and the overall risks for global peace. <sup>if the conflict should escalate or spread to other nations.</sup> There are mutual responsibilities for avoiding the spread of turmoil, [is a mutual one] and there must be an exercise of mutual restraint.

~~The events today in Southeast Asia are not of our making.]~~ But we will continue our efforts, both directly with the countries involved and <sup>through</sup> ~~at~~ the United Nations, to

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secure an end to fighting in the region, to bring about a  
withdrawal of Vietnamese and Chinese forces, and to gain  
the restoration of the independence and integrity of <sup>7</sup> ~~the~~ all  
*involved.*  
nations. At the same time, we are continuing to express  
our deep concern that this conflict will widen still further  
-- with unforeseen and grave consequences for nations in  
the region and beyond. In any event, we are <sup>fully</sup> prepared to  
protect our vital interests wherever they may be challenged.

Cy's  
##



*we*  
In the last few days, ~~we~~ have consulted directly with  
leaders in Europe and Japan -- and with <sup>our own</sup> ~~the~~ Congressional  
leaders -- about events in both the Middle East and Southeast  
Asia. The responsibilities we face are shared by the  
Administration and the Congress, by ourselves and our Allies  
-- and our common understanding and <sup>adherence to a</sup> common cause are vital.

Many nations are troubled -- even threatened -- by the  
turmoil in Southeast and Southwest Asia. ~~To~~ stand by our

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friends and help meet their security needs in these difficult times, I <sup>will consult with</sup> ~~am today asking~~ the Congress to <sup>determine</sup> ~~appropriate~~ <sup>what</sup> ~~\$200 million in~~ <sup>will be required.</sup> additional military assistance. This added measure of support is crucial for stability throughout the Indian Ocean area. *[Handwritten mark]*

And let me repeat: In the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, and elsewhere in the world, we will stand by our friends -- we will honor our commitments -- and we will protect <sup>the</sup> ~~our~~ vital interests, <sup>of the United States.</sup>

As we face these immediate crises, we ~~must~~ <sup>constantly</sup> also look <sup>to</sup> the broader needs of security.

If we are to meet our responsibilities, we must continue to maintain the military forces we need for our defense and to contribute to the defense of our Allies. This year I have proposed a <sup>substantial</sup> ~~three percent~~ real increase in the defense budget. The events of recent weeks underscore the responsi-

bility of the Congress to appropriate these funds in full.

There must be no doubt that <sup>the people of</sup> the United States <sup>are</sup> [is] fully prepared to meet its commitments, and to back up those commitments with military strength.

Turmoil and crisis also underscore the vital need to work wherever possible to stabilize and reduce competition <sup>strategic weapons.</sup> in ~~[arms]~~ This effort has the same ultimate goals as does our strong defense: the goals of security, stability, and peace. In pursuit of these goals, our nation faces no more important tasks this year than the successful conclusion of a Strategic Arms Limitations agreement. ~~[and its ratification by the United States Senate.]~~

Just as we work to support national independence and to aid our friends and Allies in times of trial, we must work to regulate nuclear arms capable of threatening life <sup>throughout</sup> [on] this planet. For a SALT agreement is a fundamental element

*strategic + political*  
 of stability in a turbulent world -- *stability which can provide* ~~[It provides]~~ the neces-  
 sary political basis for us to contain the kinds of crises  
 that we face today, and to prevent them from growing into  
 nuclear confrontation.

After more than six years of negotiations, conducted by  
 three Administrations, ~~[the]~~ agreement has been <sup>reached</sup> ~~[reached]~~ on  
 most of the major components of a sound and verifiable SALT  
 TWO treaty. ~~[It deserves careful consideration. It will  
 prove its merits.]~~

*"skt" 2-5-20*  
*can*  
 The emerging SALT TWO treaty ~~[will]~~ establish, for the  
 first time, equal numbers of strategic arms for both sides.

*It would*  
~~[It will]~~ thus reverse the Soviet numerical advantage temporar-

*Susan - get date from 3/6/5*  
 ily <sup>established</sup> ~~[agreed to]~~ in <sup>the</sup> SALT ONE <sup>the</sup> treaty of 19\_\_.

To reach these levels, the Soviets will be required to  
 reduce their overall number of strategic arms. Over 250  
 Soviet missiles or bombers -- ten percent of their strategic  
 forces -- will have to be destroyed or dismantled. At the

- 14 -

same time, because we are now well below the agreed ceiling,  
we could substantially increase our own operational strategic  
forces.

The SALT TWO agreement will also provide ~~the first~~

negotiated limits on building new types of weapons and *limits on*  
*the improvement of*  
~~improving~~ existing ones -- the so-called qualitative arms

*SALT II*  
race. ~~It~~ will limit the size of land-based missiles and  
the number of warheads that can be placed on them. Without  
these limits, the Soviets could vastly increase the number  
of warheads on their large land-based missiles -- with grave  
implications for the strategic balance.

SALT TWO will therefore contribute to our ability to  
deal with the growing vulnerability of land-based missiles.

Without it, the Soviets could simply *continue to* increase the number of  
their warheads, nullifying our efforts to *protect* ~~diversify the~~  
~~locations of~~ our missiles.

The agreement will also permit us and our Allies to

pursue all the defense programs we believe we may eventually need -- the M-X missile; the Trident submarine and missiles; air, ground and sea-launched cruise missiles; cruise missile carrier aircraft; and a new penetrating bomber.

Thus SALT TWO ~~[both]~~ will allow our own prudent programs to move ahead and <sup>also</sup> will place important limits on what the Soviets might otherwise do. Without the SALT TWO agreement, the Soviet Union could have nearly one-third more strategic forces by 1985 than with SALT <sup>TWO.</sup> We would, of necessity, match such a buildup. The costs would be enormous, the risks self-evident. And <sup>both nations could</sup> ~~[we would]~~ wind up less secure. *12.8.77  
Sanguine?*

In addition, any SALT TWO treaty I sign will be adequately verifiable, using our own independent means of <sup>guaranteeing</sup> ~~[verification]~~. Soviet compliance with terms of the agreement. The stakes in SALT are too high to rely on trust.

~~[And]~~ SALT TWO will specifically forbid any interference with the systems used for monitoring compliance. Any effort

on the Soviets' part to interfere with our verification activities ~~[ - and such an effort would be detectable - ]~~  
<sup>detectable</sup>  
would be a violation of the agreement and an early signal of <sup>any</sup> [further] cheating.

Finally, let me put this agreement in the context of our overall relations with the Soviets and the turbulence that exists in many parts of the world. The question is not whether SALT can be divorced from this context. It cannot. As I have often said, our relationship with the Soviet Union is a mixture of cooperation and competition, and <sup>as</sup> [as] President of the United States, I have no more difficult and delicate task than to balance the two. I cannot and I will not let the pressures of <sup>inevitable</sup> competition overwhelm possibilities for cooperation, -- any more than I will let cooperation blind us to the realities of competition.

Because this carefully negotiated and responsible arms

control agreement will make the world safer and more secure,

it is in our national interest to <sup>pursue it</sup> ~~conclude SALT II~~ <sup>[pursue] [it]</sup> even as we ~~continue to~~ <sup>peacefully competition</sup> compete with the Soviets elsewhere in the world.

Therefore I will seek both to conclude a SALT <sup>II</sup> Agreement and to <sup>respond</sup> ~~defend our interests and response~~ <sup>any</sup> to Soviet behavior which adversely affects <sup>our</sup> ~~these~~ interests.

To reject SALT would mean that the inevitable competition in strategic nuclear arms would grow even more dangerous.

Each crisis, each confrontation, each point of friction --

as serious as it may be in its own right -- would take on an

added measure of significance and an added dimension of

danger. For it would occur in an atmosphere of unbridled

strategic competition, and deteriorating strategic stability.

It is precisely because we have fundamental differences with the Soviets that we are determined to bring this most dangerous dimension of our military competition under control.

\* \* \*

In today's world, it is vital to match the pursuit of  
ideals with the <sup>responsible use</sup> ~~imperatives~~ of power. The U.S. <sup>is</sup> ~~has long~~  
~~been~~ a source of both. Our ideals have <sup>inspired</sup> ~~been the mainspring~~  
~~of political development in~~ the world for more than two  
centuries. And for <sup>three generations</sup> ~~nearly forty years~~, our power has helped  
other nations to <sup>realize</sup> ~~secure~~ their own ideals.

*Substitute*  
(X) [ We can seek a world in which nations can continue to  
follow their own destinies -- their own ideals -- only  
because we have the power and the determination to help pro-  
vide the necessary security, stability, and confidence in the  
future. We are prepared to use that power, wisely and  
justly, in pursuit of a more peaceful world -- a world that  
can better fulfill the aspirations of the human race. ]

~~TOP SECRET~~

(X)

The determination and strength of purpose of the American people are crucial for stability in a turbulent world. If we stand together in maintaining a steady course, America can protect its principles and interests and be a force for peace. Americans have always accepted the challenges of such leadership. I am confident we will do so now.

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"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
CANCELLED PER E.O. 13526 AND  
ARCHIVED PER E.O. 13526, 1993"

~~TOP SECRET~~

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
GEORGIA TECH  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1979

CHAIRMAN JONES, CHANCELLOR SIMPSON, DR. PETTIT,  
MR. KROLL, HONORED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PROUD THAT I ATTENDED GEORGIA TECH  
AND GRATEFUL FOR WHAT I LEARNED HERE.

*STUDENT AT 4 COLLEGES. MOST DIFFICULT - ELECTION AS PRES  
ONLY WAY -> DEGREE*  
WHEN I CAME TO TECH THE WHOLE WORLD WAS AT WAR.

OUR NATION WAS UNDER ATTACK FROM TWO FRONTS AND WAS  
DESPERATELY GEARING UP FOR A TOTAL WAR EFFORT WE HAD NOT  
KNOWN SINCE WE FOUGHT EACH OTHER IN THE 1860s.

*IN 1942 - 1943*  
*FOR THE U.S. & OUR ALLIES,*  
IT WAS NOT YET A TIME OF VICTORIES, AND MANY PEOPLE  
FEARED THAT THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES MIGHT BE OVERWHELMED.

WE NOW FACE A VERY DIFFERENT WORLD FROM THE WORLD IN  
WHICH I CAME OF AGE. THE OLD EMPIRES ARE GONE AND THE MAPS  
ARE COVERED WITH NEW, DEVELOPING NATIONS WITH NAMES WE HAD *THEN*  
NEVER HEARD. ~~IN 1942.~~

BUT ONE THING HAS NOT CHANGED AS MUCH AS I HAD HOPED --  
IT IS STILL A WORLD OF DANGER, ... A WORLD IN WHICH DEMOCRACY  
AND FREEDOM ARE CONSTANTLY CHALLENGED, ... A WORLD IN WHICH  
PEACE MUST BE RE-WON DAY-BY-DAY.

-- TOO MANY PEOPLE STILL LACK.....

TOO MANY PEOPLE STILL LACK THE SIMPLEST NECESSITIES OF LIFE AND TOO MANY ARE DEPRIVED OF THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

AS THE EVENTS OF RECENT DAYS HAVE SHOWN, PEACE REMAINS A FRAGILE THING, VULNERABLE TO ASSAULTS FROM ALL SIDES.

DISTURBANCES IN IRAN, THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN, AND IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ARE A CHALLENGE TO OUR DETERMINATION AND OUR LEADERSHIP. THEY UNDERScore THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTH IN OUR NATIONAL DEFENSES, WISDOM IN OUR DIPLOMACY, AND STEADFASTNESS IN OUR PURSUIT OF ARMS CONTROL AND PEACE.

I WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY ABOUT AMERICA'S ROLE AND AMERICA'S PURPOSE IN THIS WORLD OF CHANGE AND TURBULENCE.

EVER SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN THE LEADER IN MOVING OUR WORLD CLOSER TO STABLE PEACE AND GENUINE SECURITY.

WE HAVE THE WORLD'S STRONGEST ECONOMY; WE HAVE THE WORLD'S STRONGEST MILITARY FORCES; AND WE SHARE BURDENS OF MUTUAL DEFENSE WITH FRIENDS ABROAD WHOSE SECURITY AND PROSPERITY ARE AS VITAL TO US AS TO THEMSELVES.

WITH OUR STRONG ALLIES, WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PREVENTING A GLOBAL WAR FOR MORE THAN A THIRD OF A CENTURY -- THE LONGEST PERIOD OF GENERAL PEACE IN MODERN TIMES.

I AM DETERMINED TO KEEP OUR NATION AT PEACE.

WE HELP TO SUSTAIN A WORLD TRADING AND MONETARY SYSTEM  
THAT HAS BROUGHT GREATER PROSPERITY TO MORE OF THE WORLD'S  
PEOPLE THAN EVER BEFORE IN HISTORY.

WE ARE WORKING TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS AMONG OTHER NATIONS,  
SO THAT EACH CAN DEVELOP ITS OWN FUTURE IN INDEPENDENCE AND  
PEACE.

AND WE HAVE HELPED TO MAINTAIN THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH  
MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED NEW NATIONS HAVE COME INTO BEING, AND  
IN WHICH HUMAN HOPE -- AND ITS FULFILLMENT -- HAS TAKEN A  
REVOLUTIONARY LEAP FORWARD.

IN SHORT, WE PROVIDE THE BEDROCK OF GLOBAL SECURITY  
AND ECONOMIC ADVANCE IN A WORLD OF UNPRECEDENTED CHANGE AND  
CONFLICT. IN SUCH A WORLD AMERICA HAS FOUR FUNDAMENTAL  
SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- TO PROVIDE FOR OUR NATION'S STRENGTH AND SAFETY;
- TO STAND BY OUR ALLIES AND FRIENDS;
- TO SUPPORT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY;
- TO WORK DILIGENTLY FOR PEACE.

WE DO NOT OPPOSE CHANGE.

-- MANY OF THE POLITICAL.....

MANY OF THE POLITICAL CURRENTS SWEEPING THE WORLD  
EXPRESS A DESIRE WE SHARE-- THE DESIRE FOR A WORLD IN WHICH  
THE LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS OF NATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE A  
GREATER CHANCE OF FULLFILLMENT.

*A FEW YEARS AGO  
WE HAD TRIED THIS  
& FAILED.*

~~WE DO NOT~~ THE UNITED STATES CANNOT CONTROL EVENTS WITHIN OTHER  
NATIONS. ~~IT IS NECESSARY~~ BUT THE UNCERTAINTY AND TURMOIL THAT COME WITH CHANGE  
CAN HAVE ITS DARKER SIDE AS WELL.

WE SAW THIS IN A SENSELESS ACT OF VIOLENCE LAST WEEK IN  
AFGHANISTAN, WHEN A BRAVE AND GOOD MAN -- AMBASSADOR ADOLPH  
DUBS -- GAVE HIS LIFE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY AS A  
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*we recognize  
as inevitable  
that* AS WE MEET HERE TODAY AT GEORGIA TECH -- ENJOYING THE  
BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM AND PEACE -- WE MUST REMEMBER THAT WE ARE  
INDEBTED FOR THOSE BLESSINGS TO THE SACRIFICE OF MEN AND  
WOMEN LIKE SPIKE DUBS.

WE ALSO SEE THE DARKER SIDE OF CHANGE WHEN COUNTRIES IN  
TURBULENCE PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPLOITATION BY OUTSIDERS  
WHO SEEK NOT TO ADVANCE HUMAN AIMS, BUT RATHER TO EXTEND  
THEIR OWN POWER AND POSITION AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS.

AS I SPEAK TO YOU, TODAY, THE COUNTRY OF IRAN -- WITH  
WHICH WE HAVE HAD CLOSE RELATIONS FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS --  
IS IN REVOLUTION.

IT HAS BEEN OUR HOPE THAT IRAN COULD MODERNIZE WITHOUT DEEP INTERNAL CONFLICTS, ...AND WE SOUGHT TO ENCOURAGE THAT EFFORT BY SUPPORTING ITS GOVERNMENT, BY URGING INTERNAL CHANGE TOWARD PROGRESS AND DEMOCRACY, AND BY HELPING TO PROVIDE A BACKGROUND OF REGIONAL STABILITY.

THE REVOLUTION IN IRAN IS THE PRODUCT OF DEEP SOCIAL, POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS GROWING OUT OF THE HISTORY OF IRAN ITSELF.

THOSE WHO ARGUE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD OR COULD INTERVENE DIRECTLY TO THWART THESE EVENTS ARE WRONG ABOUT THE REALITIES OF IRAN.

SO TOO ARE THOSE WHO SPOUT PROPAGANDA THAT PROTECTING OUR OWN CITIZENS IS TANTAMOUNT TO DIRECT INTERVENTION.

WE HAVE NOT AND WILL NOT INTERVENE IN IRAN, YET THE FUTURE OF IRAN CONTINUES TO BE OF DEEP CONCERN TO US AND TO OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES.

IT IS AN IMPORTANT NATION IN A CRITICAL PART OF THE WORLD; AN IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOR OF THE SOVIET UNION; A MAJOR OIL PRODUCER THAT ALSO SITS BESIDE THE PRINCIPLE ARTERY FOR MOST OF THE WORLD'S TRADE IN OIL.

AND IT IS STILL A SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL FORCE FOR STABILITY AND PROGRESS IN THE REGION.

-- IRAN IS A PROUD NATION .....

IRAN IS A PROUD NATION WITH A LONG HISTORY OF STRUGGLE  
TO ESTABLISH AND TO GUARANTEE ITS OWN FREEDOM. THE  
INDEPENDENCE OF IRAN IS ALSO IN OUR OWN VITAL INTEREST AND  
\* THAT OF OUR CLOSEST ALLIES -- AND WE WILL SUPPORT IT.

OUT OF TODAY'S TURMOIL, IT IS OUR HOPE THAT THESE TROUBLED  
PEOPLE WILL CREATE A STABLE GOVERNMENT WHICH CAN MEET THE NEEDS  
OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE, AND WHICH CAN ENABLE THAT GREAT NATION  
NOT ONLY TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT, BUT TO REGAIN ITS INTERNAL  
STRENGTH AND BALANCE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPORT THAT EFFORT AS APPROPRIATE  
AND TO WORK WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE AS A NATION  
SHARING COMMON INTERESTS AND COMMON ASPIRATIONS.

BUT JUST AS WE RESPECT IRAN'S INDEPENDENCE AND  
INTEGRITY, OTHER NATIONS MUST DO SO AS WELL.

IF OTHERS INTERFERE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, THEY ARE  
ON NOTICE THAT THIS WILL HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES AND WILL  
AFFECT OUR BROADER RELATIONSHIP WITH THEM.

\* \* \*

AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE INTENSIFYING OUR EFFORTS TO  
PROMOTE STABILITY THROUGHOUT THE MIDDLE EAST, SO THAT THE  
SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATIONS OF THAT PART OF THE  
WORLD WILL BE MAINTAINED.

AT MY DIRECTION, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECENTLY CARRIED OUT COMPREHENSIVE CONSULTATIONS IN ISRAEL, EGYPT, JORDAN AND SAUDI ARABIA CONCERNING THE SECURITY OF THE REGION.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO WORK WITH THESE NATIONS AND OTHERS TO PUT THE PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION ON A SOUND AND LASTING FOUNDATION.

RECENT DISTURBANCES IN THE REGION HAVE UNDERLINED THE NEED TO WORK EVEN MORE URGENTLY TOWARDS PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ITS ARAB NEIGHBORS. TO THESE ENDS, ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATORS WILL RETURN TO CAMP DAVID TONIGHT AT THE INVITATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

I WILL DO WHATEVER I CAN TO PROMOTE THE SUCCESS OF THE CAMP DAVID NEGOTIATIONS, <sup>AND</sup> ~~INCLUDING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER SUMMIT CONFERENCE IF THAT~~ <sup>IF IT</sup> SHOULD BE NECESSARY AND THE PARTIES SHOW ADEQUATE FLEXIBILITY, *I WILL CALL ANOTHER SUMMIT CONFERENCE TO WORK FOR PEACE.*

I URGE ALL LEADERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO RECOGNIZE THE VITAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE REGION THAT THESE TALKS SUCCEED.

\* \* \*

FOR US IN THE UNITED STATES, ANY CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAS THE MOST IMMEDIATE AND SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

BUT WE ARE ALSO DEEPLY CONCERNED BY WHAT IS HAPPENING TODAY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

-- THE SAME PRINCIPLES OF.....

THE SAME PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN POLICY APPLY:

X WE SUPPORT THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF THE REGIONAL  
NATIONS;...WE WILL STAND BY OUR FRIENDS;...AND WE WILL WORK  
FOR PEACE.

IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS, WE HAVE SEEN A VIETNAMESE INVASION  
OF CAMBODIA, AND, AS A RESULT, A CHINESE BORDER PENETRATION  
INTO VIETNAM. BOTH ACTIONS THREATEN THE STABILITY OF ONE  
OF THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT AND PROMISING REGIONS --  
SOUTHEAST ASIA. WE HAVE OPPOSED BOTH <sup>MILITARY</sup> ACTIONS. LET ME OUTLINE  
BRIEFLY THE PRINCIPLES THAT GOVERN OUR CONDUCT:

\* -- WE WILL NOT GET INVOLVED IN CONFLICT BETWEEN ASIAN  
COMMUNIST STATES. OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS ARE NOT  
DIRECTLY THREATENED, ALTHOUGH WE ARE CONCERNED AT  
THE WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING.

-- WE <sup>ARE</sup> ~~HAVE BEEN~~ USING WHATEVER DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL  
MEANS ARE AVAILABLE TO ENCOURAGE RESTRAINT ON ALL  
PARTIES AND TO SEEK TO PREVENT A WIDER WAR. WHILE  
OUR INFLUENCE IS LIMITED BECAUSE OUR INVOLVEMENT IS  
LIMITED, WE REMAIN THE ONE GREAT POWER IN THE WORLD  
WHICH CAN HAVE DIRECT AND FRANK DISCUSSIONS WITH ALL  
THE PARTIES CONCERNED. FOR THIS REASON,

WE HAVE A USEFUL AND IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN  
THE SEARCH FOR RESTORATION OF STABILITY.

-- WE WILL CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS, BOTH DIRECTLY WITH THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED AND THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS, TO SECURE AN END TO FIGHTING IN THE REGION,...TO BRING ABOUT A WITHDRAWAL OF VIETNAMESE FORCES FROM CAMBODIA AND CHINESE FORCES FROM VIETNAM,...AND TO GAIN THE RESTORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF ALL NATIONS INVOLVED.

-- AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE CONTINUING TO EXPRESS OUR DEEP CONCERN THAT THIS CONFLICT MAY WIDEN STILL FURTHER -- WITH UNFORESEEN AND GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR NATIONS IN THE REGION AND BEYOND. IN ANY EVENT, WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO PROTECT ~~OUR~~ <sup>THE</sup> VITAL INTERESTS OF THE U.S. WHEREVER THEY MAY BE CHALLENGED.

\*  
-- WE ARE IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES IN THE REGION, ESPECIALLY THE MEMBERS STATES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS. THEIR CONTINUED STABILITY AND PROSPERITY ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO US.

-- THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS ALREADY AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT, AND WILL NOT BE REVERSED.

THIS WAS THE SIMPLE RECOGNITION OF THE REALITY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PEKING.

-- IN THE LAST FEW DAYS,.....

IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, WE HAVE CONSULTED DIRECTLY WITH LEADERS AROUND THE WORLD -- AND WITH OUR OWN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS -- ABOUT EVENTS IN BOTH THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES WE FACE ARE SHARED BY THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONGRESS, BY OURSELVES AND OUR ALLIES -- AND OUR COMMON UNDERSTANDING AND ADHERENCE TO A COMMON CAUSE ARE VITAL.

ALL OF US KNOW THAT THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN OR COMBAT *EVEN* AMONG COMMUNIST NATIONS ARE OF CONCERN TO US.

MANY NATIONS ARE TROUBLED -- EVEN THREATENED -- BY THE TURMOIL IN SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST ASIA.

TO STAND BY OUR FRIENDS AND HELP MEET THEIR SECURITY NEEDS IN THESE DIFFICULT TIMES, I WILL CONSULT WITH THE CONGRESS TO DETERMINE WHAT ADDITIONAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE WILL BE REQUIRED.

THIS ADDED MEASURE OF SUPPORT IS CRUCIAL FOR STABILITY THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN OCEAN AREA.

AND LET ME REPEAT: IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD, WE WILL STAND BY OUR FRIENDS -- WE WILL HONOR OUR COMMITMENTS -- AND WE WILL PROTECT THE VITAL \* INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AS WE FACE THESE IMMEDIATE CRISES, WE ALSO LOOK CONSTANTLY TO THE BROADER NEEDS OF SECURITY.



FOR A S.A.L.T. AGREEMENT IS A FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN A TURBULENT WORLD -- STABILITY WHICH CAN PROVIDE THE NECESSARY POLITICAL BASIS FOR US TO CONTAIN THE KINDS OF CRISES WE FACE TODAY, AND TO PREVENT THEIR GROWING INTO NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION.

AFTER MORE THAN SIX YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS, CONDUCTED BY THREE ADMINISTRATIONS, AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON MOST OF THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF A SOUND AND VERIFIABLE S.A.L.T. II TREATY.

THE EMERGING AGREEMENT WILL ESTABLISH, FOR THE FIRST TIME, EQUAL NUMBERS OF STRATEGIC ARMS FOR BOTH SIDES. IT WILL THUS REVERSE THE SOVIET'S NUMERICAL ADVANTAGE TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED IN THE S.A.L.T. I TREATY OF 1972.

TO REACH THESE NEW LEVELS, THE SOVIETS WILL BE REQUIRED TO REDUCE THEIR OVERALL NUMBER OF STRATEGIC ARMS.

OVER 250 SOVIET MISSILES OR BOMBERS -- 10 PERCENT OF THEIR STRATEGIC FORCES -- WILL HAVE TO BE DESTROYED OR DISMANTLED.

AT THE SAME TIME, BECAUSE WE ARE NOW WELL BELOW THE AGREED CEILING, WE COULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE OUR OWN OPERATIONAL STRATEGIC FORCES.

THE S.A.L.T. II AGREEMENT WILL ALSO PROVIDE NEGOTIATED LIMITS ON BUILDING NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS AND LIMITS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING ONES -- THE SO-CALLED QUALITATIVE ARMS RACE.

S.A.L.T. II WILL LIMIT THE SIZE OF LAND-BASED MISSILES AND THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS THAT CAN BE PLACED ON THEM. WITHOUT THESE LIMITS, THE SOVIETS COULD VASTLY INCREASE THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS ON THEIR LARGE LAND-BASED MISSILES -- WITH GRAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STRATEGIC BALANCE.

S.A.L.T. II WILL THEREFORE CONTRIBUTE TO OUR ABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE GROWING VULNERABILITY OF LAND-BASED MISSILES. WITHOUT IT, THE SOVIETS COULD SIMPLY CONTINUE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF THEIR WARHEADS, TENDING TO NULLIFY OUR EFFORTS TO PROTECT OUR MISSILES.

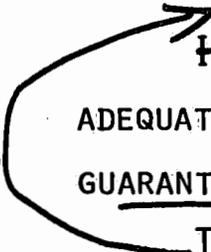
THE AGREEMENT WILL ALSO PERMIT US AND OUR ALLIES TO PURSUE ALL THE DEFENSE PROGRAMS WE BELIEVE WE MAY EVENTUALLY NEED -- THE M-X MISSILE; THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE AND MISSILES; AIR, GROUND AND SEA-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES; CRUISE MISSILE CARRIER AIRCRAFT; AND A NEW PENETRATING BOMBER.

THUS S.A.L.T. II WILL ALLOW OUR OWN PRUDENT PROGRAMS TO MOVE AHEAD AND ALSO WILL PLACE IMPORTANT LIMITS ON WHAT THE SOVIETS MIGHT OTHERWISE DO, AND WILL BE A BASIS FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL CUTS IN THE LEVEL OF NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS.

-- WITHOUT THE S.A.L.T. II .....

WITHOUT THE S.A.L.T. II AGREEMENT, THE SOVIET UNION COULD HAVE NEARLY ONE-THIRD MORE STRATEGIC FORCES BY 1985 THAN WITH S.A.L.T. II.

WE WOULD, OF NECESSITY, MATCH SUCH A BUILDUP. THE COSTS WOULD BE ENORMOUS, THE RISKS SELF-EVIDENT. AND BOTH NATIONS COULD WIND UP LESS SECURE.

\*  ~~IN~~ ADDITION, ANY S.A.L.T. II TREATY I SIGN WILL BE ADEQUATELY VERIFIABLE, USING OUR OWN INDEPENDENT MEANS OF GUARANTEEING SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE STAKES IN S.A.L.T. ARE TOO HIGH TO RELY ON TRUST.

S.A.L.T. II WILL SPECIFICALLY FORBID ANY INTERFERENCE WHICH WOULD IMPEDE OUR ABILITY TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE WITH THE TREATY. ANY EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UNION TO INTERFERE WITH OUR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES WOULD BE A DETECTABLE VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT AND AN EARLY SIGNAL OF ANY CHEATING.

FINALLY, LET ME PUT THIS AGREEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR OVERALL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS AND THE TURBULENCE THAT EXISTS IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER S.A.L.T. CAN BE DIVORCED FROM THIS CONTEXT. IT CANNOT.

As I HAVE OFTEN SAID, OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION IS A MIXTURE OF COOPERATION AND COMPETITION, AND AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES I HAVE NO MORE DIFFICULT AND DELICATE TASK THAN TO BALANCE THE TWO.

\* I CANNOT AND I WILL NOT LET THE PRESSURES OF INEVITABLE COMPETITION OVERWHELM POSSIBILITIES FOR COOPERATION -- ANY MORE THAN I WILL LET COOPERATION BLIND US TO THE REALITIES OF COMPETITION.

BECAUSE THIS CAREFULLY NEGOTIATED AND RESPONSIBLE ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT WILL MAKE THE WORLD SAFER AND MORE SECURE, IT IS IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST TO PURSUE IT EVEN AS WE CONTINUE COMPETITION WITH THE SOVIET UNION ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD.

THEREFORE, I WILL SEEK BOTH TO CONCLUDE THIS NEW S.A.L.T. AGREEMENT AND TO RESPOND TO ANY SOVIET BEHAVIOR WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECTS OUR INTERESTS.

TO REJECT S.A.L.T. II WOULD MEAN THAT THE INEVITABLE COMPETITION IN STRATEGIC NUCLEAR ARMS WOULD GROW EVEN MORE DANGEROUS.

EACH CRISIS, EACH CONFRONTATION, EACH POINT OF FRICTION -- AS SERIOUS AS IT MAY BE IN ITS OWN RIGHT -- WOULD TAKE ON AN ADDED MEASURE OF SIGNIFICANCE AND AN ADDED DIMENSION OF DANGER.

-- FOR IT WOULD OCCUR IN AN .....

FOR IT WOULD OCCUR IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF UNBRIDLED  
STRATEGIC COMPETITION, AND DETERIORATING STRATEGIC STABILITY.  
*DETERIORATING*

IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE WE HAVE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES  
WITH THE SOVIET UNION THAT WE ARE DETERMINED TO BRING THIS  
MOST DANGEROUS DIMENSION OF OUR MILITARY COMPETITION UNDER  
CONTROL.

IN TODAY'S WORLD, IT IS VITAL TO MATCH THE PURSUIT OF  
IDEALS WITH THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF POWER. THE U.S. IS A SOURCE  
OF BOTH.

OUR IDEALS HAVE INSPIRED THE WORLD FOR MORE THAN TWO  
CENTURIES. AND FOR THREE GENERATIONS OUR POWER HAS HELPED  
OTHER NATIONS TO REALIZE THEIR OWN IDEALS.

THE DETERMINATION AND STRENGTH OF PURPOSE OF THE  
AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE CRUCIAL FOR STABILITY IN A TURBULENT  
WORLD.

IF WE STAND TOGETHER IN MAINTAINING A STEADY COURSE,  
AMERICA CAN PROTECT ITS PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS AND BE A  
FORCE FOR PEACE.

AMERICANS HAVE ALWAYS ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGES OF SUCH  
LEADERSHIP.

I AM CONFIDENT WE WILL DO SO NOW.

# # #

Chairman Jones, Chancellor Simpson, Dr. Pettit,

Mr. Kroll, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I have always been proud that I attended Georgia Tech and grateful for what I learned here.

When I came to Tech the whole world was at war. Our nation was under attack from two fronts and was desperately gearing up for a total war effort we had not known since we fought each other in the 1860s. It was not yet a time of victories, and many people feared that the Western democracies might be overwhelmed.

We now face a very different world from the world in which I came of age. The old empires are gone and the maps are covered with new, developing nations with names we had never heard in 1942. But one thing has not changed as much as I had hoped -- it is still a world of danger,

~~world in which democracy and freedom are constantly challenged,~~  
a world in which peace must be re-won day by day.

Too many people still lack the simplest necessities of life and too many are deprived of the most basic human rights.

As the events of recent days have shown, that peace remains a fragile thing, vulnerable to assaults from all sides.

Disturbances in Iran, <sup>stet</sup> the Western Indian Ocean] and in Southeast Asia are <sup>deeply disturbing - prevent</sup> [a challenge to our determination and <sup>use force not challenge</sup> our leadership]. <sup>ZB + date and copy to Van + Phil should obtain original</sup> They underscore the importance of strength in our national defenses, wisdom in our diplomacy, and steadfastness in our pursuit of arms control and peace.

ok as  
15

I want to speak to you today about America's role and America's purpose in this world of change and turbulence.

Ever since the end of the Second World War, the United States has been the leader in moving our world closer to stable peace and genuine security. We have the world's strongest economy; we have the world's strongest military forces; and we share burdens of mutual defense with friends

abroad whose security and prosperity are as vital to us as to themselves.

With our strong Allies, we have succeeded in preventing a global war for more than a third of a century -- the longest period of general peace in modern times.

We help to sustain a world trading and monetary system that has brought greater prosperity to more of the world's people than ever before in history.

We are working to resolve conflicts among other nations, so that each can develop its own future in independence and peace.

And we have helped to maintain the conditions in which more than one hundred new nations have come into being, and in which human hope -- and its fulfillment -- has taken a revolutionary leap forward.

In short, we provide the bedrock of global security and economic advance in a world of unprecedented change and

conflict. In such a world America has four fundamental security responsibilities:

- to provide for our nation's strength and safety;
- to stand by our Allies and friends;
- to support national independence and integrity;
- to work diligently for peace.

The United States cannot control events within other nations.

We do not oppose change. Many of the political currents sweeping the world express a desire we share -- the desire for a world in which the legitimate aspirations of nations and individuals have a greater chance of fulfillment.

But the uncertainty and turmoil that come with change can have its darker side as well. We saw this in a senseless act of violence last week in Afghanistan, when a brave and good man -- Ambassador Adolph Dubs -- gave his life in the

performance of his duty as a representative of the United States. As we meet here today at Georgia Tech -- enjoying the blessings of freedom and peace -- we must remember that we are indebted for those blessings to the sacrifice of men and women like Spike Dubs.

We also see the darker side of change when countries in turbulence provide opportunities for exploitation by outsiders who seek not to advance human aims but rather to extend their own power and position at the expense of others.

As I speak to you, today, the country of Iran -- with which we have had close relations for more than thirty years -- is in revolution. It has been our hope that Iran could modernize without deep internal conflicts, and we sought to encourage that effort by supporting its government, by urging internal change toward progress and democracy, and by helping to provide a background of regional stability.

The revolution in Iran is the product of deep social, political, religious, and economic factors growing out of the history of Iran itself. Those who argue that the United States should or could intervene directly to thwart these events are wrong about the realities of Iran. So too are those who spout propoganda that protecting our own citizens is tantamount to direct intervention. We have not and will not intervene in Iran, yet the future of Iran continues to be of deep concern to us and to our friends and Allies. It is a major nation in a critical part of the world; an immediate neighbor of the Soviet Union; a major oil producer that also sits beside the principle artery for most of the world's trade in oil. And it is still a significant potential force for stability and progress in the region.

Iran is a proud nation with a long history of struggle to establish and to guarantee its own freedom. The

independence of Iran is also in our own vital interest and that of our closest Allies -- and we will support it.

Out of today's turmoil, it is our hope that these troubled people will create a stable government which can meet the needs, and which can enable that great nation not only to remain independent but to regain its internal strength and balance. We are prepared to support that effort as appropriate and to work with the Iranian government and people as a nation sharing common interests and common aspirations.

(no Vance)  
Rafskom  
Panic  
that  
too much  
softness  
change has  
& how should  
not be soft --  
have  
dispute

But just as we respect Iran's independence and integrity,

other nations must do so as well. If others interfere directly or indirectly, they are on notice that this will have serious consequences and will affect our broader relationship with them.

stat

no  
Vance  
dispute

At the same time, we are intensifying our efforts to promote stability throughout the Middle East, so that the

security and independence of the nations of that part of the world will be maintained.

At my direction, the Secretary of Defense recently carried out comprehensive consultations in Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia concerning the security of the region. We are determined to work with these nations and others to put the peaceful development of the region on a sound and lasting foundation.

Recent disturbances in the region have underlined the need to work even more urgently towards peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. To these ends, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators will return to Camp David this week at the invitation of the United States.

I will do whatever I can to promote the success of the Camp David negotiations, including the calling of another summit conference if that should be necessary and the parties show adequate flexibility. I urge all leaders in the

Middle East to recognize the vital importance for the region that these talks succeed.

For us in the United States, any crisis in the Middle East has the most immediate and serious consequences.

But we are also deeply concerned by what is happening today in Southeast Asia. The same principles of American policy apply: we support the independence and integrity of the regional nations; we will stand by our friends; and we will work for peace.

In the last few weeks, we have seen a Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and, as a result, a Chinese <sup>border penetration</sup> ~~invasion~~ <sup>into</sup> of Vietnam. Both actions threaten the stability of one of the world's most important and promising regions -- Southeast Asia. We have opposed both actions. Let me outline briefly the principles that govern our <sup>conduct:</sup> [actions]:

- We will not get involved in conflict between Asian Communist states. Our national interests are not directly threatened, although we are concerned at the wider implications of what has been happening.
- We have been using whatever diplomatic and political means are available to encourage restraint on all parties and to seek to prevent a wider war. While our influence is limited because our involvement is limited, we remain the one great power in the world which can have direct and frank discussions

with all the parties concerned. For this reason,

I believe that we have a useful and important role

to play in the search for restoration of stability.

|----->

-- We will continue our efforts, both directly with the

countries involved and through the United Nations, to secure

an end to fighting in the region, to bring about a withdrawal

*ok* (forces from Cambodia) (from Vietnam) *Viet*

of Vietnamese and Chinese forces, and to gain the restoration

of the independence and integrity of all nations involved.

*ok* |----->

-- At the same time, we are continuing to express our deep

concern that this conflict will widen still further -- with

unforeseen and grave consequences for nations in the region

and beyond. In any event, we are fully prepared to protect

our vital interests wherever they may be challenged.

*ok* |----->

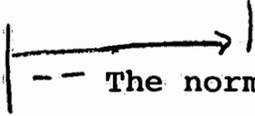
-- We are in close consultation with our friends and

Allies in the region, especially the states of the Association

of Southeast Asian Nations. Their continued stability

and prosperity are of great importance to us.

ok



-- The normalization of relations with the United States

and the People's Republic of China is already an accomplished fact, and will not be reversed. What was involved here was the simple recognition of the reality of the government in Peking.

In the last few days, we have consulted directly with <sup>around the world</sup> leaders ~~[in Europe and Japan]~~ -- and with our own Congressional leaders -- about events in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The responsibilities we face are shared by the Administration and the Congress, by ourselves and our Allies -- and our common understanding and adherence to a common cause are vital.

*see Vance*

Many nations are troubled ~~F~~ -- even threatened -- ~~I~~ by the turmoil in Southeast and Southwest Asia. To stand by our friends and help meet their security needs in these difficult times, I will consult with the Congress to determine what additional military assistance will be required. This added

*see Vance;  
2/15 + Rusk/Stone  
disagree if  
it's just  
by the  
Secret--  
but if it's  
our policy  
it's agreed*

measure of support is crucial for stability throughout the Indian Ocean area.

And let me repeat: In the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, and elsewhere in the world, we will stand by our friends -- we will honor our commitments -- and we will protect the vital interests of the United States.

As we face these immediate crises, we also look constantly to the broader needs of security.

If we are to meet our responsibilities, we must continue to maintain the military forces we need for our defense and to contribute to the defense of our Allies. This year I have proposed a substantial real increase in the defense budget. The events of recent weeks underscore the responsibility of the Congress to appropriate these funds in full. There must be no doubt that the people of the United States are fully prepared to meet its commitments, and to back up those commitments with military strength.

Turmoil and crisis also underscore the vital needs to work wherever possible to stabilize and reduce competition in strategic weapons. This effort has the same ultimate goals as does our strong defense: the goals of security, stability, and peace. In pursuit of these goals, our nation faces no more important tasks this year than the successful conclusion of a Strategic Arms Limitations agreement.

Just as we work to support national independence and to aid our friends and Allies in times of trial, we must work to regulate nuclear arms capable of threatening life throughout this planet. For a SALT agreement is a fundamental element of strategic and political stability in a turbulent world -- stability which can provide the necessary political basis for us to contain the kinds of crises that we face today, and to prevent them from growing into nuclear confrontation.

improvement of existing ones -- the so-called qualitative arms race. SALT II will limit the size of land-based missiles and the number of warheads that can be placed on them. Without these limits, the Soviets could vastly increase the number of warheads on their large land-based missiles -- with grave implications for the strategic balance.

SALT II will therefore contribute to our ability to deal with the growing vulnerability of land-based missiles. Without it, the Soviets could simply continue to increase the number of their warheads, nullifying our efforts to protect our missiles.

The agreement will also permit us and our Allies to pursue all the defense programs we believe we may eventually need -- the M-X missile; the Trident submarine and missiles; air, ground and sea-launched cruise missiles; cruise missile carrier aircraft; and a new penetrating bomber.

After more than six years of negotiations, conducted by three Administrations, agreement has been reached on most of the major components of a sound and verifiable SALT II treaty.

The emerging SALT II treaty <sup>will</sup> ~~can~~ establish, for the first time, equal numbers of strategic arms for both sides. It <sup>will</sup> ~~would~~ thus reverse the Soviet numerical advantage temporarily established in the SALT I treaty of 1972.

To reach these levels, the Soviets will be required to reduce their overall number of strategic arms. Over 250 Soviet missiles or bombers -- ten percent of their strategic forces -- will have to be destroyed or dismantled. At the same time, because we are now well below the agreed ceiling, we could substantially increase our own operational strategic forces.

The SALT II agreement will also provide negotiated limits on building new types of weapons and limits on the

Thus SALT II will allow our own prudent programs to move ahead and also will place important limits on what the Soviets might otherwise do. Without the SALT II agreement, the Soviet Union could have nearly one-third more strategic forces by 1985 than with SALT II. We would, of necessity, match such a buildup. The costs would be enormous, the risks self-evident. And both nations could wind up less secure.

In addition, any SALT II treaty I sign will be adequately verifiable, using our own independent means of guaranteeing Soviet compliance with terms of the agreement. The stakes in SALT are too high to rely on trust.

SALT II will specifically forbid any interference *(par. 10)*  
*which would impede our ability to verify compliance with the treaty*  
~~(with the systems used for monitoring compliance)~~. Any effort  
*of the Soviet Union*  
on the ~~Soviets~~ part to interfere with our verification activities would be a detectable violation of the agreement and an early signal of any cheating.

Finally, let me put this agreement in the context of our overall relations with the Soviets and the turbulence that exists in many parts of the world. The question is not whether SALT can be divorced from this context. It cannot. As I have often said, our relationship with the Soviet Union is a mixture of cooperation and competition, and as President of the United States I have no more difficult and delicate task than to balance the two. I cannot and I will not let the pressures of inevitable competition overwhelm possibilities for cooperation -- any more than I will let cooperation blind us to the realities of competition.

Because this carefully negotiated and responsible arms control agreement will make the world safer and more secure, it is in our national interest to pursue it even as we continue [peaceful] competition with the Soviets<sup>elsewhere</sup> elsewhere in the world.

Therefore I will seek both to conclude a SALT ~~II~~ II agreement and to respond to any Soviet behavior which adversely affects our interests.

To reject SALT would mean that the inevitable competition in strategic nuclear arms would grow even more dangerous. Each crisis, each confrontation, each point of friction -- as serious as it may be in its own right -- would take on an added measure of significance and an added dimension of danger. For it would occur in an atmosphere of unbridled strategic competition, and deteriorating strategic stability.

It is precisely because we have fundamental differences with the Soviets <sup>Union</sup> that we are determined to bring this most dangerous dimension of our military competition under control.

In today's world, it is vital to match the pursuit of ideals with the responsible use of power. The U.S. is a source of both. Our ideals have inspired the world for more

than two centuries. And for three generations our power has helped other nations to realize their own ideals.

The determination and strength of purpose of the American people are crucial for stability in a turbulent world. If we stand together in maintaining a steady course, America can protect its principles and interests and be a force for peace. Americans have always accepted the challenges of such leadership. I am confident we will do so now.

# # #

2/19/79

JOINT SESSION, GEORGIA STATE LEGISLATURE

Governor Busbee, Lieutenant Governor Miller, Speaker  
Murphy, Members of the General Assembly, ladies and  
gentlemen:

~~I am glad to be standing once more in the well of this  
House.~~ This capitol is where I have spent some of the most  
rewarding times of my life. It is good to be home.

*Some of*  
A The problems and challenges of national government are  
different from those of state government, ~~Yet our political  
system perhaps offers no better training ground for the  
Presidency than the governorship of a major state.~~ *yet* The  
experience I gained here, and the lessons I learned here,  
have proved *very* ~~extraordinarily~~ valuable to me during the past  
two years.

I learned, for example, that while our legislative and governmental processes are sometimes frustratingly slow, the needs and problems of our era are too complex and too interrelated to permit simple answers. [When I was here, some of my colleagues in the Senate would get up and say of one of their pet measures, "This bill does one thing, and one thing only." That was always a warning to the rest of us to take a good long look at this "simple little bill" to see what it did that might not be obvious at first glance. We knew that legislation that was too simple was often full of unanticipated difficulties.]

The same is true at the national level. When the Founders wrote our Constitution they didn't promise us that governing ourselves would be easy or that freedom would provide an automatic answer to every problem. They didn't promise us that democracy would be <sup>stagnant or</sup> easy or convenient-- they talked instead about eternal vigilance, about duty,

about sacrifice, and they made provisions for <sup>beneficial</sup> change;

<sup>amendments to</sup>

Most of the changes in our Constitution over the generations have been designed to extend and perfect the rights and liberties <sup>in</sup> our nation, ~~was founded on~~.

The Bill of Rights was the first ~~such~~ change, setting forth our most basic safeguards for individual liberty.

Later, former slaves were granted their full rights, the people were allowed to vote directly for U.S. Senators,

and women were brought into the electorate. *Continuing this trend,*

*Now* there are <sup>now</sup> two Constitutional amendments *which I hope you will ratify. One of them will*

~~Here in the Georgia legislature, you will soon be asked~~

~~to consider the merits of granting ~~full~~ voting rights to~~

<sup>a</sup> residents of the District of Columbia, ~~The proposed~~

Amendment ~~to permit the people of the District to elect~~

~~Senators and Representatives~~ <sup>which</sup> received broad ~~bipartisan~~

support in the Congress, including the votes of ~~such~~

~~prominent conservatives as Senators Strom Thurmond and Barry~~

*except two*  
*and all, Georgia*  
~~Goldwater. Both~~ Senator Talmadge and Senator Nunn supported  
Congressmen. ~~except~~ *This granting of fundamental*  
it. I ask you to examine every aspect of the question,  
*rights was also supported by conservative Republicans*  
making sure you are aware of every pertinent fact and I ask  
~~such~~ *including Senators Strom Thurmond and Barry*  
you as well to consider how you would feel if the people of  
*Goldwater.*  
your districts had no voice in Congress, no voice in how their  
Federal tax money is spent. If you do that, I'm sure you  
will reach a conclusion that will be right not only for the  
people of the District of Columbia, but for all the people  
of our nation.

~~I know that this legislature has not seen fit to ratify~~  
~~the Equal Rights Amendment, and I understand it will~~  
~~probably not come up for a vote this year. But~~ *and* ~~I still~~

~~must~~ remind you that half our people are still not ~~explicitly~~  
guaranteed their full rights in the Constitution.

~~For generations, we in the South have often denied women~~  
~~both opportunities and simple justice in the guise of~~

~~protecting them. We've corrected many traditional inequities in recent years, but some still remain. To address them~~

We owe the women of Georgia--and the people of the United States--no less than the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

*These decisions are challenges for you.*

~~But the most persistent and difficult challenges of our national life will not yield to a single act of congress or~~

*choose one.*

~~of the states. *By amending the Constitution.*~~

~~As President, let me <sup>also</sup> mention <sup>one major</sup> ~~some~~ challenges that~~

Because of problems that have developed over a long

*faces me as President.*

period of time, both at home and abroad, our nation now faces <sup>increasingly</sup> ~~extraordinarily~~ complex and challenging tasks. The

time ahead will be ~~a~~ difficult ~~one~~, requiring us to draw

on the best that is within us--our idealism, our willingness

to face unpleasant realities, our readiness to put the

long-term interest of all our people over the ~~illusory~~

short-term interest of the few.

Later today, at Georgia Tech, I will discuss the responsibilities we face as a world power in the international arena.

But we face equally grave <sup>tasks</sup> ~~responsibilities~~ here at home. And the most <sup>difficult of these</sup> ~~important of these~~ responsibilities is <sup>to</sup> ~~to take~~ control ~~of~~ the persistent high inflation which threatens the health of our economy and the economic well-being of our people.

<sup>importance</sup> The ~~difficulty~~ of this task is hard to overemphasize. We must grapple with inflation in a context that is far different from the expansive days of the 1960's.

When I <sup>became</sup> ~~ran for~~ President, I <sup>I inherited both a</sup> ~~inherited both a~~ huge <sup>741926</sup> ~~huge~~ budget deficit <sup>of \$66 billion,</sup> and an economy wracked by "stagflation".

*Severe as was*

<sup>I inherited</sup> ~~a combination of high inflation and high unemployment.~~

We had the worst unemployment <sup>rate</sup> since the Great Depression, and at ~~the~~ the same time, <sup>been</sup> inflation had ~~been~~ <sup>an average rate of</sup> running at eight per cent for the three years before I took office.

We have moved firmly and strongly to tackle these problems. We have created <sup>over</sup> 7 million new jobs and cut <sup>the</sup> unemployment <sup>rate</sup> by 25 percent. ~~We have cut massive chunks out of the Federal deficit.~~ <sup>My FY-1980 budget will</sup> ~~have cut the deficit by \$37 billion, below the 1976 figure.~~ <sup>we have cut massive</sup> ~~chunks out of the Federal deficit.~~ And we have set forth

an anti-inflation program that recognizes the causes of inflation and attacks the problem on a broad front.

Some of the causes of inflation are frankly beyond the control of government action. We cannot control the weather, which has an important impact on food prices. We cannot determine the actions of other nations, which ~~make~~ <sup>affect the prices of energy and other commodities,</sup> ~~crucial decisions on energy prices and other matters,~~ though we can and do influence them in important ways. Nor can we erase the fiscal excesses of the early 1970's.

*act*

But we can ~~control~~ ourselves, and by planning wisely we can mitigate the effect of factors we cannot fully control.

Inflation is our most serious domestic problem--and I have taken it seriously in preparing my budget.

The budget I <sup>*have just*</sup> proposed to the Congress ~~this January is lean and stringent.~~ <sup>*focused*</sup> It cuts the deficit. By the end of fiscal 1980, if my budget is adopted, the deficit will be \$36 billion lower than it was when I was running for President--a cut of more than half.

My budget also lowers the proportion of our nation's income that the Federal government spends to its lowest level in seven years. That proportion is no longer rising--it is falling.

I ~~believe in~~ a balanced budget. I set forth <sup>*a*</sup> ~~that~~ goal in my campaign, and I am using the powers of my office to move our nation toward it. *The goal of*

*can this*  
We ~~will~~ achieve ~~the~~ goal of a balanced budget by

*which will at the*  
sensitive, sensible, careful public policy, ~~not by putting~~  
*Some time protect the strength of the American economy,*  
~~ourselves in an economic straitjacket that would make us~~  
~~helpless to deal with future unemployment, and not by~~  
~~writing the economic doctrine of the moment into the supreme~~  
~~and permanent law of our land.~~

Just as we can no longer afford to try to solve problems  
by across-the-board increases in spending, we cannot afford  
to fight inflation with mindless, across-the-board cuts  
regardless of the merits of particular programs.

*I have proposed a substantial increase*  
~~My budget increases expenditures for national defense.~~

~~In 1964, more than half the Federal budget was devoted to~~  
~~national defense and associated spending. By 1978, that~~  
~~proportion was down to only about a third.~~ *This afternoon*  
*I will describe and analyze our* ~~We have serious~~  
international commitments in Europe, in the Middle East,  
and elsewhere. We must have the muscle to meet those  
commitments.

The President of the United States has no greater responsibility than to assure the defense of the nation, *and* ~~and~~ the Congress of the United States has no greater responsibility than to give him the means to do that. Together, we will meet those responsibilities.

*but there is a clear*  
~~We have reached the limit of~~ <sup>on</sup> the ability of the American people to pay higher and higher taxes to finance

new programs. ~~responsibilities~~

*also continue to*  
We must meet the needs of our nation's <sup>such as those of the</sup> poor and elderly,

~~out of existing resources,~~ <sup>and</sup> That is why our efforts to

cut waste, to eliminate fraud, <sup>and</sup> to end mismanagement of

public funds, are so important. [When I was Governor of

Georgia, our entire state budget was two billion dollars--

"only" two billion dollars, as they say in Washington.

But ~~from~~ where you and I come from, there's nothing "only"

~~about two billion dollars or even two million dollars.~~

~~We are moving to cut fraud and waste and mismanagement  
so that we can meet human needs without loading more and~~

~~more taxes on hardworking citizens who already pay too~~

See  
INSECT  
A

~~much. We have <sup>now</sup> set up Inspector General offices in major~~

~~Federal agencies to root out fraud and to bring those who are~~

~~responsible, to justice. We are <sup>already</sup> uncovering abuses in~~

~~agencies like the General Services Administration. <sup>It is</sup> We~~

*of fraud and abuse pursued aggressively wherever they are. Let the  
chips fall where they may.*

~~have reformed the Civil Service system so that government~~

~~will deliver more and better service for every dollar we~~

~~spend.]~~

The federal government has neither the resources nor  
the wisdom to solve every problem by itself. The states  
and the localities--and, most important, the people--must  
do their part.

*time for*  
~~For~~ this is an ~~age~~ of restraint. Expenditures

SC: Jody made these changes - with the P's approval. I retyped so it would be a little easier for you. CS

INSECT  
A

We have reformed the Civil Service system so that government will deliver more and better service for every dollar we spend.

We have now set up Inspector General offices in major Federal agencies to root out fraud and to bring to justice those who are responsible. We are already uncovering abuses in agencies like the General Services Administration. I intend to see these investigations of fraud and abuse pursued aggressively -- wherever they lead -- let the chips fall where they may.

~~our national defense. I have increased basic research expenditures. I have protected the poor and the elderly. I have been able to do this only by examining every program -- by asking for the elimination of some, the reduction of others, and the deferral of many.~~

~~This is an age when restraint is required. Expenditures must be controlled; the deficit must be reduced. But this kind of restraint is among the most difficult, tasks a~~

~~democracy can pursue because~~ It asks each of us to serve the general good by accepting less than we want in a specific area. *Insert B careful sound* I believe that only <sup>^</sup>thought and <sup>^</sup>judgment can provide

~~a resolution of this difficult problem. We must therefore be fair, we must protect the most vulnerable among us, we must end or cut back programs which are wasteful, do not work, or are no longer needed.~~

I believe the people of this country are ready to reassert

*build a new foundation for the 1980's, etc*

INSERT B

I have sent to the Congress a budget that is tight but fair. Now, as in every other year, the inevitable pressures to spend just a little more here or a little more there -- for someone's pet project -- or for someone's favorite interest group -- have begun.

I am determined to fight those pressures.

I am determined to stand firm.

I am determined to use the full powers and resources of my office to hold the line on the Federal budget.

To hold that line, I need, and I ask for, the help and support of every elected official and every American taxpayer who shares my concern about waste and inflation.

~~12~~ 13

*regain*

1 control of our economy and of our destiny as a nation.

From our earliest days, students of American democracy have warned that <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ freedom and prosperity ~~our system~~ provides might tempt our citizens to get so caught up in their own personal pursuit of happiness that they would neglect the public business.

The challenge to us today is to put aside temporary gratifications for the sake of the long-term public good. The job will not be glamorous and results will not come quickly or easily. But I believe we will succeed. And when we have, the monuments to our efforts will be a vital, healthy economy -- sustaining the <sup>needs and</sup> hopes and dreams of all ~~free~~ people.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes