

**8/7/79**

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<p>memo w/ att.</p>	<p>From McIntyre to The President (5 pp.) re: S&amp;T Cooperation/enclosed in Hutcheson to McIntyre 8/7/79</p> <p><i>3 pp. declassified per RAC NLC-126-17-43-1-5, 10/24/13</i></p>	<p>8/3/79</p>	<p>A</p>

FILE LOCATION

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - August 7, 1979

---

7:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:40 Depart South Grounds en route Baltimore,  
Maryland.

2:15 Return to the White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan  
Jody Powell  
Phil Wise

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

Mr. President:

No comment from Hamilton  
or Phil Wise.

Jody thinks suggestions #1 and  
#2 are a good idea; he suggests  
holding off on #3 and #4  
until an overall press plan  
is developed.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

C  
/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON *JR*  
SUBJECT: Proposed media events

During the next six weeks I think it is crucial that we take advantage of opportunities to get our message out about the energy crisis and would like to suggest that you consider the following forums as opportunities to do just that:

1) A special prime-time Meet the Press. I have talked with Bill Monroe and he has made several very interesting proposals for a prime-time Meet the Press interview. A presidential appearance on this type of program is unprecedented, with Gerald Ford's appearance on their 31st anniversary program being the exception. Monroe has proposed an interview with our choice of panelists:

- 1. Weekly editors from outside Washington
- 2. College editors from around the country
- 3. Regional daily editors, with New York, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Atlanta being suggested representatives.

This would be an excellent opportunity for us to get national television coverage with non-Washington press.

Approve  Disapprove

(If approved, which group of panelists would you prefer.)

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

2) A National Public Radio call-in show. NPR has 220 affiliate stations and has offered to set up a lottery system in the various regions to bring citizens into their stations to make the calls to you. The costs of trying to do a network call-in are prohibitive. The NPR proposal would be less expensive and I think just as effective. The date proposed for this would be September 15.

Approve  Disapprove

3) An interview with Everett Carll Ladd for an article for Fortune magazine.

Approve  Disapprove

4) An interview with Malcolm Forbes of Forbes magazine.

Approve  Disapprove

*May be better for C. Duncan for She J*

You could use both of these interviews to address the business community on the merits of the Energy Security Corporation and the importance of their support for this program. We can use these interviews to stress the fact that we are not proposing another government bureaucracy but rather a publicly chartered private corporation. People still don't seem to understand this.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

07

ID 793280

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*attached*

DATE: 03 AUG 79

FOR ACTION: HAMILTON JORDAN

JODY POWELL

FRAN VOORDE *nc*

PHIL WISE *nc*

INFO ONLY:

*send in am  
if no OLP*

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO RE PROPOSED MEDIA EVENTS

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+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1000 AM MONDAY 06 AUG 79 +
+++++

```

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

07

ID 793280

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*attached*

DATE: 03 AUG 79

FOR ACTION: HAMILTON JORDAN

JODY POWELL

FRAN VOORDE

PHIL WISE

INFO ONLY:

*send in Am  
p m 7:15*

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO RE PROPOSED MEDIA EVENTS

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+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1000 AM MONDAY 06 AUG 79 +
+++++

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ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

U. S. G. O.

U. S. G. O.

U. S. G. O.

U. S. G. O.

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

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
/	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
/	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
/	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
/	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

ID 793280

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 03 AUG 79

FOR ACTION: HAMILTON JORDAN

FRAN VOORDE

TODD POWELL

PHIL WISE

INFO ONLY:

*Bill called to  
8/6/79  
for comment*

SUBJECT: RAESHON MEMO RE PROPOSED MEDIA EVENTS

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1000 AM MONDAY 06 AUG 79 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON *JR*

SUBJECT: Proposed media events

During the next six weeks I think it is crucial that we take advantage of opportunities to get our message out about the energy crisis and would like to suggest that you consider the following forums as opportunities to do just that:

1) A special prime-time Meet the Press. I have talked with Bill Monroe and he has made several very interesting proposals for a prime-time Meet the Press interview. A presidential appearance on this type of program is unprecedented, with Gerald Ford's appearance on their 31st anniversary program being the exception. Monroe has proposed an interview with our choice of panelists:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Weekly editors from outside Washington
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. College editors from around the country
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Regional daily editors, with New York, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Atlanta being suggested representatives.

This would be an excellent opportunity for us to get national television coverage with non-Washington press.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve                      \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

(If approved, which group of panelists would you prefer.)

*Good idea*

2) A National Public Radio call-in show. NPR has 220 affiliate stations and has offered to set up a lottery system in the various regions to bring citizens into their stations to make the calls to you. The costs of trying to do a network call-in are prohibitive. The NPR proposal would be less expensive and I think just as effective. The date proposed for this would be September 15.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

3) An interview with Everett Carll Ladd for an article for Fortune magazine.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

4) An interview with Malcolm Forbes of Forbes magazine.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

You could use both of these interviews to address the business community on the merits of the Energy Security Corporation and the importance of their support for this program. We can use these interviews to stress the fact that we are not proposing another government bureaucracy but rather a publicly chartered private corporation. People still don't seem to understand this.

*Let's hold off until we get several press pieces in at end of week. We are on interview. Vermont Region in the economic area.*

*Good idea*

ID 793280

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 03 AUG 79

FOR ACTION: HAMILTON JORDAN

JODY POWELL

FRAN VOORDE

PHIL WISE

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO RE PROPOSED MEDIA EVENTS

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1000 AM MONDAY 06 AUG 79 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. (X) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

David Rubenstein  
Ellis Woodward

The attached is forwarded  
to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

rick --

president made the phone  
call after returning from  
kentucky, as he said he would.

you may want to forward  
attached to whoever is  
'handling' matter --  
jack watson?

-- susan

CC D. Rubenstein  
EJ/S Woodruff

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

President talked with  
Mrs. Smith at Bardstown  
Town Hall meeting.

1810  
August 3, 1979

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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for taking time to come to Bardstown, Kentucky and meeting with the people of Kentucky. ~~I was very fortunate and~~ thrilled to have the pleasure of meeting you. I am Juanita Smith from Bullitt County who presented our telephone problem.

Mr. President, I owe you an apology in that, I didn't mention the Lawsuit we have against the Public Service Commission of Kentucky - Echo Telephone Company, Shepherdsville, Ky. and South Central Bell, Louisville, Ky. I was not trying to keep this information from you. I was warned to keep my question short as possible. The following information may enlighten you about our problem. The original complaint was filed August 31, 1977 resulting with the Public Service Commission denying us a hearing (this action was through the Consumer Protection Division of Kentucky). Then we obtained a lawyer. Another complaint was filed with P.S.C. April 19, 1978. We were denied a hearing again. A rehearing was filed and again denied May 30, 1978. Our Civil Action Lawsuit was filed June 19, 1978, in the Franklin Circuit Court of Kentucky - Number 78-C10809. We met in the chambers of Judge Henry Meigs - Franklin Circuit Court, Frankfort, Ky. Feb. 26, 1979. And on March 23, 1979 - Franklin Circuit Court entered an order which denied our motion. Our attorney is William Hoskins - 160 Morgan St. Versailles, Ky. 40383 - Telephone 606- 873-5455

I hope this information is helpful to you. When I asked you to appoint some one to investigate our problem, I was quite shocked with your promise to call the now Utility Regulatory Commission. I thank you and for all the people in Bullitt County (that have the same service I have) in keeping your promise and responding so quickly. Maybe with your interest, we might reach our goal. If you need more information feel free to contact me. I have tried to keep all the information filed according to dates.

Thank you again from the bottom of my heart for the interest you have shown the people of Bullitt County.

JS/ta

Juanita Smith  
65 Clearbrook Dr.  
Rt. 6  
Shepherdsville, Ky. 40165  
Tel - 502 543-7894

Gratefully yours,

*Juanita Smith*

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CITY OFFICE  
AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY

APARK D.C.  
USE SPACE  
IMMEDIATELY  
OFFICE ONLY

STATION  
THE WASHINGTON POST

FEDERAL  
CREDIT UNION BUILDING

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8-7-79

Bob-

Very good  
work - I consider  
it a good team  
effort.

J.C.

# Grain Reserves Success

By Robert J. Samuelson

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland has been boasting these days. He ought to. He runs one of the few government programs that may be working better than its architects expected or hoped.

Bergland's pride is his grain reserve program, and the way it has softened the impact of increased grain exports on U.S. food markets. A large part of the higher exports will go to the Soviet Union, which, according to the latest Agriculture Department estimates, may suffer a one-fifth decline in its crop this year. Soviet grain imports may double and, with two-thirds of the supply coming from the United States,



**BOB BERGLAND**

... reason to boast

increases mean less secondary impact on meat production and retail prices. Feed grains constitute a basic cost in raising hogs, poultry

## ECONOMIC FOCUS

American exports could rise 20 per cent.

The most remarkable thing about these prospective purchases is that, outside of farm circles, no one has much noticed. "Our farmer-owned reserve has done what we said it would," Bergland tells audiences. When grain supplies were ample and prices low, the government paid farmers to take their grain off the market, preventing prices from dropping still further. Now, with the demand higher, the program pushes some of that grain back onto the market, cushioning the price increases.

In turn, more modest grain price

and beef. Higher grain costs depress meat production until retail prices rise sufficiently to restore profitability.

All of this underlines a central problem of U.S. agriculture: its enormous dependence on foreign markets. About 60 percent of the U.S. wheat crop goes overseas, as does 30 percent of the corn. Foreigners see us controlling their fate, but the converse is also true. With the United States supplying more than half the world's grain exports, any significant fluctuation in supply or demand affects the American market disproportionately and can have a monumental impact on farmers' incomes and on retail prices.

We learned just how monumental in the early 1970s. Until then, the

*Samuelson writes regularly on economic affairs for the National Journal, from which this article is reprinted.*

See FOCUS, D10, Col. 1

August 7, 1979

# Bergland's Pride: U.S. Grain Reserves

FOCUS, From D6

world seemed to have too much grain. To reduce surpluses, the U.S. and other producers subsidized export sales. Heavily influenced by government support prices — the level at which the government would take excess grain — prices were relatively stable.

What happened at the beginning of the decade was a quantum jump in exports, reflecting both the Soviet Union's decision to buy on world markets (so that it could provide more meat) and a steadily rising demand from Europe, Japan and advanced developing countries.

The experience of those years re-impressed farmers and their bureaucratic overlords with the havoc latent in wide fluctuations in foreign demand. The combination of surprise Soviet purchases in 1972-73 and a poor U.S. corn crop in 1974 proved explosive.

Initially, high feed-grain costs crippled meat production. Pork supplies declined especially sharply; last year, supplies were still below the 1972 level. In beef, the industry had built a large herd on the expectation of continued low grain prices and high retail prices. The collapse of that assumption induced a large sell-off of cattle that initially kept retail prices low. Now that the sell-off of cattle is ending, reduced supplies have driven meat prices dramatically higher.

Even the grain farmers suffered. The initial spurt of foreign demand and higher prices led to a huge increase in production. Many farmers borrowed to buy new machinery and land at inflated prices. When grain prices subsequently slumped—by 1977, average wheat prices had dropped about half their 1974 level and corn was down about one-third—these operators got squeezed. Many of them came to Washington in the tractorcades of 1978 and 1979.

The idea of moderating this boom-bust cycle by taking grain into reserves during good years and smilling it out during bad years is so simple that it is not, of course, original with Bergland. But in the past, the twin pillars

much grain to take into the reserve. As for greed, the farmers' self-interest is to push the support prices as high as possible. If it's set too high, too much grain gets produced. The reserves then become massive surplus stocks that are enormously expensive for taxpayers and overhang grain markets, threatening to depress prices.

Has Bergland suddenly found a secret way of eliminating these problems? Not really. Indeed, as late as five or six months ago, respected agriculture economists believed the government risked accumulating large stocks. Last year, the administration reinstated "set aside" programs to take acreage out of production.

At one level, Bergland may simply have been saved by good luck: the bad harvest in the Soviet Union. The huge purchase will cause the reduction of existing stocks and — six months after the last tractorcade—will probably mean the most profitable year for American farmers since at least 1975. Corn and wheat prices are up about 30 per cent from a year ago. That's significant, but must be considered in the context of highly volatile agriculture prices that can easily move 10 or 15 per cent in a few weeks. It's nothing like the 200 and 300 percent increases of the mid-1970s.

If the Soviet harvest deteriorates no further and the American corn crop doesn't encounter bad weather, Bergland can probably be content that the significant rise in farm income will have only a moderate impact on pork and poultry prices toward the end of 1980. Eliminating "set aside" for next year's crop will tend to increase grain supplies. Fluctuations in farmer income and retail prices won't have been eliminated, but—as planned—smoothed.

Perhaps it is unkind and too simplistic to attribute all this to Bergland's good luck. Outside the United States, the world's taste for meat—and, therefore, grain—seems to have increased slightly faster than its sustained capacity to produce. This may be temporary; new areas can come into production. But it's arguable that long-term supply and demand are

966-1546

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PRICE RANGE

\$414 TO \$770

VESPA

PRICE RANGE

\$414 TO \$770

meeting with reuben askew 8/7/79

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Reuben Askew 8-7-79

Reorg. STR upgraded.

Coord all trade negot.

E/w, etc

Involve in Ex Off team - Staff, etc.

Implement MTN Codes

Prevent protectionism

Trade Coord Comm. chair

promote exports

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Cyrus Vance *CV*  
SUBJECT: S&T Cooperation with Developing Countries

This memorandum asks you to make certain decisions regarding U.S. positions for the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) which begins August 20, 1979 at Vienna. The primary focus of the U.S. presentation at this Conference will be the proposed U.S. Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC), which has now been approved by the House and Senate. Three other issues, which were reviewed by a PRC on July 23, require decisions by you.

1. Bradford Morse, head of the UN Development Program, has suggested that the UNDP create a special \$250 million two-year fund to provide scientific and technological aid to developing countries. (This would be an alternative to the developing countries' more grandiose proposal for a \$2 billion UN science and technology fund.) The PRC consensus was that the U.S. Delegation should support the UNDP proposal in principle, provided that the new program focuses on training and other S&T activities that do not duplicate or overlap with ISTC's programs. However, the PRC did not reach a decision on the level of U.S. financial support for such a program. Hence, the U.S. delegation is not now in a position to make a commitment at UNCSTD on a U.S. contribution to the fund.

After further consideration of the funding issue, I believe that it would be preferable for the U.S.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS 8/2/85

DECLASSIFIED  
Per, Pac Project  
ESD/NOG-120-17-43-1-5  
BY *KS* NARA DATE *1-21-83*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

delegation to be able to state at the Conference that the U.S. would be prepared to contribute up to \$25 million to the fund annually for two years, provided certain conditions were met and subject to the approval of our Congress. The U.S. contribution would in any event not exceed 20% of whatever total was agreed upon for the fund.

I recommend that you authorize the U.S. delegation to indicate at UNCSTD that the U.S. would contribute up to \$25 million annually for two years to a UNDP special fund for science and technology provided that the following conditions are met:

- The fund's activities would not duplicate ISTC, UNDP or other multilateral assistance efforts in science and technology, and would meet a legitimate need.
- The other donor states, including members of OPEC, contribute a fair and reasonable share; and
- Consultation with key members of the Appropriations Committees indicates a generally favorable Congressional reaction.

These provisos will ensure that the U.S. does not commit itself until it is clear that the fund will be of genuine value to the LDC's. At the same time being able to support the initiative will greatly strengthen the hand of the U.S. delegation in shaping the nature of the fund and inducing other nations to contribute their full share. Father Ted Hesburgh, who will lead the U.S. delegation at Vienna, strongly agrees with supporting the UNDP initiative; he wants the U.S. delegation to be well equipped to exercise real leadership at the Conference. Clem Zablocki, who will be a member of the delegation (which includes 20 Congressmen and 1 Senator) favors a specific U.S. commitment to the fund and also counsels prior consultations with the Appropriations Committees. With a favorable decision from you we can consult with key members and go forward if the Congressional reaction is receptive.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. The PRC consensus was that the U.S. should propose that the UN Conference call, as the seven heads-of-government did at the Tokyo Summit, for:

- an increase in bilateral S&T aid to help LDCs expand their energy production; and
- the World Bank to coordinate these national aid activities, so that they will add up to a coherent and concerted program.

Approve   ✓   Disapprove           

3. The PRC consensus was that the U.S. should urge the UN Conference to call for greatly expanded national and multilateral aid for agricultural research in LDCs, as agreed at Tokyo. To this end, the Chairman of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research should be asked to develop plans for a significant increase in real terms over five years in the support provided by the Group to the highly effective International Agricultural Research Centers. In these plans the Chairman would be asked to give particular attention to promoting the application of research results in developing countries. The U.S. would not commit itself, at this time, to a specific increase in its CGIAR contribution. The FY 1979 U.S. contribution to the CGIAR is \$26 million. In the future this contribution will come from the budget of the ISTC.

Approve   ✓   Disapprove           

I intend to submit to you next week a proposed Presidential Directive to U.S. agencies to maximize their LDC-oriented S&T, which could be cited by our delegation at the Vienna Conference as further evidence of our commitment to doing more for the developing countries in this area.

07

ID 793291

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 03 AUG 79

FOR ACTION: FRANK MOORE

*- Concur  
w/ Press & Ann*

*- Concur  
Zbig Brzezinski -  
Hold for their  
comments*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE PRESS OWEN ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMO RE S&T COOPERATION  
WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 06 <sup>AUG</sup> ~~JUL~~ 79 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

DECLASSIFIED  
Per: Rac Project  
ESDNL 12-136-17-437-5  
BY: 1/5 NARA DATE 10/24/13

E BIDDLE ST - WIN WAR  
SPEECH - BALT - DON SHAEFER  
GENITHA RHYNE - LASHAWN, CHARICE  
SOLAR PANELS - EMBARCO SUN  
WEATHERIZED - WIN - DRS - HWYTR  
THIS YR - 3000 - # - CETA  
1980 - 4000 3 YRS ALL  
40% - BLDGS ~ 50% WASTE  
1977 TAX CREDIT \$300/2200  
WPT → WEATHR - REACH OF ALL  
LOANS - NO PAY TIL SALE  
OLD SCHOOL → 19 FAMILIES  
NEED CONGRESS, YOU

Remarks on Biddle Street  
Corner/Crowd stop--  
Baltimore visit 8/7/79

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

HARRY HUGHES  
DON SCHAEFER  
STEVE SACHS - AG  
DON HUTCHESON - Co. Ex  
JIM CLARK  
ROSALIE ABRAMS  
DU BURNS - CHIEF VP  
PARRIN MITCHELL  
TOM BRADLEY - B Lib  
NIC FOWARD MD LIB  
B MIKULSKI  
BEN CIVILETTI  
BOB EMERY  
JUDGE SIRICA

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

07 Aug 79

Secretary-Designate Duncan  
Acting Secretary Claytor

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

rick --

please return letters  
to jane simpson after  
copies have been sent  
...for 'completion' of  
'camp david letter project'

thanks--susan

*cc*  
*Dunham*  
*+ Clark*  
*9/5/79*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1979

To Reverend Jimmy Allen

I want you to know how deeply I appreciate your thoughtful words of encouragement.

Your guidance has helped me set forth clearly such national goals as energy security, and will be important in developing the policies we need to meet these goals.

I look forward to your continued counsel as we act together to realize our vision of a strong, renewed America.

Sincerely,

*Jimmy*

The Reverend Jimmy R. Allen  
First Baptist Church  
515 McCullough Street  
San Antonio, Texas 78215

*I've sent copies  
of your letter  
to Charles Demian  
& Graham Clayton -*

*J*

**FIRST  
BAPTIST  
CHURCH**

515 McCULLOUGH STREET SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78215 512-226-0363 JIMMY R. ALLEN, PASTOR

cc:  
C Duncan  
G Clayton  
J

August 1, 1979

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

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

Dear Mr. President:

There is an "on target" quality to your expressions of leadership these days which I feel is good for our country. I am grateful to God for the strength that He has given you and for your forthright leadership.

One of the suggestions in the Monday meeting needs, in my judgment, to be followed up on with some urgency. The need for you to call together a cross section of the very top echelon of the business community was alluded to in one of the questions. I have picked up similar kinds of signals in recent days from other sources. I also have a strong impression that it is a right thing to do for fulfilling the direction of the Camp David meeting. The people who are in Fortune's top one hundred companies are going to have to be enlisted to reach beyond political party preferences and so forth to exercise the kind of statesmanship for which you are calling. The public needs to perceive this as happening, but it also needs to happen.

Among the complexities of the energy problem, one is particularly painfully demonstrated in our end of the country. This is the problem of converting to coal as you have suggested only to discover that the railroads are figuring their rate increases far beyond the percentage of what it costs to haul the coal. Burlington Railroad is at this time creating a situation which is counter productive to the energy program. Our City Council and City Public Service were persuaded to convert to coal as one of the first in the nation to do so after you called for it. Now we are seriously hearing talk of getting coal from Australia and other sources because Burlington's multiple increases of rate charges are creating untenable stress on the energy costs. The reason is that they admit adding in their total cost factors for various other transportation costs instead of charging what it actually costs to move the coal. The ICC and the Coal Board need to examine this issue in the light of the

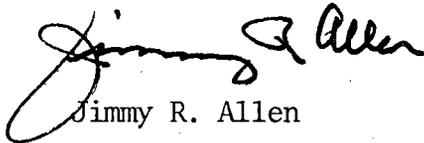
The President  
August 1, 1979  
Page 2

need to either set a formula for singling out energy related transportation costs and charging only what that costs plus its legitimate profit or producing some kind of subsidy for energy related transportation. This is simply another illustration of the orchestration needed for the nation to meet this crisis of energy.

I understand that you are to have Dr. Harold Bennett, our new Executive Director of the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention, Dr. Adrian Rogers, our new convention president, and Dr. McCall, our convention vice-president and president of Baylor University, in to see you next week. I would like to remind you that Dr. Bennett and Dr. Rogers both signed the statement supporting the Camp David call to spiritual response which we put together as a religious community.

May the Father continue to bless you.

Sincerely yours,



Jimmy R. Allen

jb

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
07 Aug 79

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

Anne Wexler  
Rick Hertzberg



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

ACTION  
FYI

		ADMIN CONFID
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		EYES ONLY

		VICE PRESIDENT
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		KRAFT
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
	/	WATSON
	/	WEXLER
		BRZEZINSKI
		MCINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		COSTANZA
		CRUIKSHANK
	/	FALLOWS <i>Hertz</i>
		FIRST LADY
		GAMMILL
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		LINDER
		MITCHELL
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		PRESS
		RAFSHOON
		SCHNEIDERS
		VOORDE
		WARREN
		WISE

		ADAMS
		ANDRUS
		BELL
		BERGLAND
		BLUMENTHAL
		BROWN
		CALIFANO
		HARRIS
		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

Anne Wexler

~~Lesson -~~

~~FYI - here~~

is Bill Clinton's  
TV speech referred  
to by the President.

Anne

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

*Jack Watson -  
This is good. See how  
many other Gov's &  
mayors will do  
this*

Ladies and Gentlemen, tonight I want to talk with you about what is our greatest problem and our greatest opportunity, our energy condition. Our dependence upon foreign oil and the cartel which controls it and raises the price at will, the uncertainty of both its price and supply, has brought us inflation, recession, and unemployment. It has darkened our visions of the future and threatened our very security as a country. In Arkansas, we are especially hard hit because of the large numbers of our people on low and fixed incomes, because we have the highest gasoline consumption per vehicle of any state in the country and because of our other reliances on foreign oil. Our problems have already begun, I know because our tax receipts were way below what they had been predicted to be at the end of the last fiscal year, the state surplus turned out to be very much smaller than we thought it would be and car sales and other consumer spending are already down substantially this year. If this trend continues, much of what I had hoped to accomplish as your Governor may be in peril. The money just may not come in to take us off the bottom in school spending and teachers salaries; to fully fund the home health aid program that would enable old people who wish to do so, to avoid being institutionalized, with a little help from the state; and to finance so many of the other programs that I had hoped would speed our economic development and to improve our quality of life. Although we have instituted efficiency and money saving programs which may save our state up to \$20 million, it may well not be enough to overcome the adverse economic effects of our energy

crisis on state government. Even more important, rising oil price is going to have an impact on our people which will range from unpleasant to unbearable. The money will go into fuel and other related costs which could have gone to vacations or to help children or indeed for the very necessities of life.

Let's just look at what's happened to the price of gasoline alone. This chart indicates how much Arkansians are spending for gasoline and shows that our people are now spending more than three times as much for gasoline as we did just six years ago. In other words, every family in this state on the average is spending \$1,461 for gasoline alone. That's about 10% of average family income, and of course, it's much more for some families. This year alone, if gasoline goes up at 55% a year as its predicted to do so, Arkansians will spend more than \$300,000,000 more for gasoline, or \$150 for every man, woman, and child in this state. That doesn't even count other increases in food, clothes, utility bills, virtually everything else, directly tied to the increased cost of oil. The problem then, is clear: even if we have enough energy for gasoline, for diesel, for utility generators, for boilers and it's not clear that we will but even if we do, the increased price will be so dramatic that it will erode incomes, cost jobs, impair public services, and in some cases, actually cause deprivation. In the process it will prevent much of the progress that so many of us have worked for and waited for for a

very long time.

But we need not despair, all we need to do is face the facts, for as I said, we are presented with not only our greatest problem, but also our greatest opportunity. There is so much that we can do, and that's what I really want to talk with you about tonight. Not who else we can blame for this problem, not who else we can look to for help, but what you and I can do together, for each other and for our state.

When I was invited to share my views with President Carter at Camp David recently, I strongly urged him to emphasize two things: first, the federal government should lead our country in developing alternative sources of energy and in promoting more rapid conservation and attempt to protect those who can afford to protect themselves from the rising oil prices. Second, the President should emphasize, as I emphasize to you tonight, that this is not a problem which government alone can solve, and that every individual citizen in this country has a role to play. The President has now outlined his program. It may not be a perfect program. Perhaps none of us would agree with all of it, but it does take the lead in pressing more rapid development of alternative energy sources in promoting more rapid conservation and in trying to protect those who can least afford to bear the full brunt of higher oil prices. At the national level, the rest is simply up to Congress and I know we all hope they will act, and act soon. But we cannot wait, and we need not wait for them. We must all join together in an energy program for Arkansas,

one that involves the government and the people on the job, in the home, in community, civic, social and church work.

Let me state three things about our energy situation which I cannot overemphasize to you. First, this ought to be an exiliating as well as difficult time for us because the beauty of this problem is that there is something every single one of you can do about it. There is a contribution that every one of you can make. Second, every step you take to create or use a new energy source, every move you make to conserve energy will not only be an act of patriotism, it will help your pocketbook. Third, Arkansas is the ideal place to lead the nation in the energy struggle, because this problem will not be solved by one big program. It will indeed be dealt with by millions upon millions of individual efforts all across this land and our heritage of individual effort, hard work and discipline as well as our resources--our sun, our water, our woodwaste, our agricultural waste, our garbage, our lignite, our natural gas, and other energy sources--make us fully up to the job.

As Governor of this state, I have tried to have the government set an example which would be worthy of others following. First, I have tried to more rigorously enforce the 55 m.p.h. speed limit. Some of you may still have doubts about it, but the plain fact is, it does conserve a lot of fuel, as well as save lives. In May of this year we made 6,000 more arrests than we did in May of the preceding year, and I am doing my best to maintain the pace,

but you are going to have to help me. My mother drove over here to dinner last night, and she counted 78 cars that passed her on the road between Hot Springs and Little Rock. Now there is simply no way I can put a State Policeman on every mile of state highway. There is no way that we can fully follow the 55 m.p.h. speed limit and realize all the benefits of it if you won't cooperate, and so I hope you will.

Second, I have tried to cut down on the number of state vehicles and the consumption of fuel by the state. I have ordered a 15% reduction in state fuel consumption and ordered a move toward 15% reduction in state automobiles. We have already done a great deal in that area. One agency has gone from 17 cars to 3. Another from 11 to 5. The 15% reduction of gasoline consumption I ordered has already been exceeded by many departments, sometimes doubled and tripled, and as this chart indicates, the state agencies which have already reported this month have shown a 20% reduction in fuel use in one month alone. I am very proud of that record, although I believe we can do better, and I believe you can do better.

Third we are attempting to promote in part to make up for the reduction in state vehicles, a van pooling program. Transportation by bus and van is still the most efficient form of transportation. More efficient than individual autos, than trains, than planes. We have begun just today a van pooling program through the efforts, very laudable, of the Arkansas Public Employees Association, the

help of the highway department, the Energy Department, and the help of the Governor's Office through extra financing. We hope to expand the van program in which I participated by driving the first van from Conway to Little Rock, from two routes, Conway to Little Rock and Sheridan to Little Rock, to many others, not only serving Little Rock, but serving many outlying areas of our state where there are a lot of state employees coming to work every day. We will soon move to 20 vans. Those 20 vans will replace 200 cars on the highway. We hope to move as quickly as we can do 40. They will replace 400 cars on the highway and they will be economical for the people who ride in them. In addition to that, I have instructed the Department of Energy, the Department of Computer Services, to work together to try to computerize our travel, so that we can get more carpooling on state employee travel and to provide incentives for state employees to carpool on their own.

Finally, before the President mandated it, I ordered all thermostats in state buildings to be set at 78 and relaxed the dress code for state employees for the summer. I know there is some controversy about this, I know there are some buildings its difficult to set at 78, I know that some of you don't even believe that it saves energy in your building. But I can tell you that the evidence is indisputable that if every one in this country would set his or her thermostat at 78 degrees, it would save us 250,000 barrels of Arab oil a day, and I believe that's an effort worth making. I believe that's a discomfort worth enduring.

In addition to the State's efforts on its own behalf to set a standard, there are some things that the state can do to help you and I would like to outline a few of them now.

At my request, the Legislature gave cabinet status to Governor's Office on Energy, increased its budget, and passed some other laws which I requested to give you incentives to develop new energy sources, to promote alternative energy in the private as well as the public sector, and to support conservation. First of all, and I'll bet a lot of you never even knew this, the Legislature passed a bill which gives you a full tax credit for virtually any expenditure you undertake to use a renewable energy source or to promote conservation, at home or in the office or on the job. That's full tax credit--the amount of the expenditure to be deducted from the income which you report to the State, and I urge you to take advantage of it if you have not already done so. Second, the legislature granted my request a full tax exemption from the motor fuel tax for gasohol, when the alcohol makes up at least 10% of the fuel, and when it is produced from forest or farm wastes, in Arkansas, mixed in Arkansas, and sold in Arkansas. There are people already taking advantage of this, and if you are interested in it, it's there for you too. And thirdly the legislature passed a bill which allows counties and cities to join together to provide for solid waste disposal that will enable their garbage to be burned to generate energy.

Beyond that, the Arkansas Department of Energy provides various forms of assistance to people throughout the state. We

have an industrial conservation program which has achieved an average savings of 18% in all the industries we have tried to help. We have a school and hospitals program about which I'll speak more later. We have expertise in solar energy, waste heat, and many other areas, which can be made available to you. We have already had conferences on van pooling, conferences for the press to brief them on things that are going on around the state, and conferences for the largest energy users in our state to learn about what others are doing to conserve. We have a fuel allocation office, which attempts to guarantee the fairest and most adequate distribution of fuel--diesel fuel and gasoline throughout the State and we are working very hard to be ready for the harvest season and enough diesel fuel. And finally, we have money. The State puts money into weatherization programs for low income people. The best of those programs perhaps, is the one operated by ARVAC in the Arkansas River Valley. For an average expenditure of \$271 per home, the weatherizers have cut energy use by 38%. Imagine that, 38%. Just think what you could do in your own home. Perhaps if you've got a better insulated home, you couldn't save that much, but you could save some. You can get a tax credit for doing it, and you can get people to help you do it.

In addition, the Department of Energy has grant money and I have discretionary grant money which we are putting into projects of all kinds to spur the development of renewable energy resources and energy conservation techniques. Because of these incentives,

and because our people are innovative, and because it makes good economic sense to do it, there are any number of projects already going on that the people of Arkansas have undertaken on their own initiative and because I've been working with these people for the last several months, I'd like to share some of the things that are already happening in your state with you. I think you'll be proud of them and I hope that you will find some that you feel you can emulate.

First of all, in the area of production of other energy sources in solid waste, or garbage, some of our cities are setting the standard for the whole nation. Arkansas has only 1% of the population of this country and yet we produce 5% of the energy that's produced from the burning of solid waste or garbage and every time we do that, we reduce the necessity for an unsightly and environmentally troublesome landfill. Siloam Springs led the way in 1975, followed by North Little Rock and Blytheville, soon to be followed by Osceola, and we are working now with Batesville, with Fort Smith, and with Pine Bluff in the hope of setting up a regional solid waste disposal facility in that area. Our timber companies have led the way in the use of wood waste. Many of them, Anthony Forest Products Co., the International Paper Co., Wyerhauser, others are burning wood waste to displace foreign oil. One of the most interesting examples is provided by a machine that Georgia Pacific has operating in Ashley County that they call "Jaws III". That machine goes through the forest and gobbles up

the underbrush with its jaws. The underbrush and wood waste is then deposited in boilers to displace oil. That one machine is displacing 30,000 barrels of foreign oil a year. There are stove manufacturing companies in Harrison and Pulaski County and other places providing for woodburning stoves that you can use. They are exporting them already to places like Sweden and France and they are here for your use and I would urge you to get in touch with these companies.

In solar energy, our state has embarked upon a number of fascinating experiments-everything from very sophisticated technology to very simple things which you can have at this moment. The solar energy project at the Mississippi County Community College, is the largest project of its kind in this entire country, using photovoltaic cells like the one that is here on my desk to generate energy. We also have any number of projects providing for simple heating and cooling in the home, with solar reflectors, solar greenhouses and other things that the Department of Energy can tell you about if you are interested in them. In the production of alcohol there is already in a construction plant up in Van Buren, Arkansas which would use grain to make alcohol, which in turn will be mixed with gasoline and distributed through 16 independent service stations in Northwest Arkansas. That will increase the availability of fuel to the people who shop at those service stations by a factor of 10% beginning in September and in addition to that, it will increase their mileage and tend to stabilize the

price. In Ft. Smith, Stanley Barber has converted the Whirlpool Co.'s forklifts to run entirely on alcohol. In agricultural waste we will have in the next 6 months to a year, 11 projects going in Arkansas to promote the burning of chicken, turkey and hog wastes for methane and for methanol. Eventually, since we are the number one poultry producing state in the country, we will be able to rely heavily on a lot of our farm wastes to provide for our energy needs. Even in geothermal energy we are making a beginning. The Great Lakes Chemical Co. in El dorado has worked out an arrangement with AP&L whereby they will provide geothermal energy from their brine wells to generate electricity. I hope it will lead to other opportunities in South Arkansas in the near future. In the area of conservation, we are making beginning strides, but I cannot say today without reservation that we have done nearly as much as we should. We used to believe in this State and in this country that we could not progress economically unless each individual increased his or her consumption of conventional energy every year, and that is dead wrong. The most important thing we can do in the energy crises is to reduce our use of energy. The Germans can produce the same dollar's worth of output as we do for 60% of the energy we use. The Japanese can do it for 50% of the energy we use and that accounts in great measure for their dramatic economic progress in the last few years. In Arkansas we are making a beginning. The Rider Truck Company has talked with us about their success in reducing their fuel use by 20%.

The Wal Mart Company has reduced its leased vehicle fleet by 40% and has begun van pooling its employees. Yarnell's Ice Cream Company in White County has made dramatic improvements by the use of a new kind of governor in its trucks and other efforts to increase their fuel efficiency. St. Edward's Hospital, Henderson State University, the J.C. Penney stores, many others, have made dramatic reductions in the use of energy for utility purposes. Even individuals have made dramatic progress when they have tried. I have a letter here on my desk that a man wrote me from Osceola, Arkansas by the name of Allan Starr telling me that after I first appeared on television asking the citizens of our State to conserve energy, he found a way to reorganize his newspaper route to save two gallons a week as I had requested.

There is much that we can do that we have not done at the State level, and I would like to outline some of those things to you now. I intend to allocate between now and October, an additional \$600,000 for renewable energy development projects. I intend especially to push small scale hydroelectric projects by retrofitting existing dams and promoting the use of free standing turbines. We are going to have a workshop on this Tuesday and we are going to begin with the Mammoth Springs project where there is a dam that can be retrofitted to produce 400 kilowatts of energy. Arkansas Missouri Power Co. has expressed a willingness to buy the extra energy that it will produce over and above what our state park needs there. I am going to use gasohol in State cars as soon

as the supplies become available. I am going to adjoin with Attorney General Steve Clark to seek Public Service Commission approval to begin programs to involve utilities in financing low interest conservation programs along the lines of the so-called Oregon Plan. I am going to seek, along with the Attorney General, Public Service Commission rules which will encourage small energy producer to use their waste heat to generate electricity. This approach, called co-generation, is very energy efficient. It requires only half as much energy as conventional power plants to generate electricity. Our pulp and paper companies are ready to lead the way, but our utility rate structure must be changed, so that they encourage, not discourage cogeneration. I am going to implement as soon as possible, energy conservation standards for the State Building Code, drawn up by engineers, architects, builders, and the Department of Energy. I am going to seek the Arkansas Housing Development Board's cooperation in developing regulations that require at least some of the new houses financed by the Housing Development Bond Issues to be designed to take advantage of passive solar energy technology and other renewable resource and conservation opportunities. I intend to push the development of used motor fuel and grease for fuel use. This course was suggested to me by my friend, Joe Huber from Little Rock. I have found that the technology is well known, and I have instructed the Department of Energy to begin work on this project immediately. I have agreed to let the State of Arkansas enforce the federal rules on thermostats in a way that will be positive

rather than negative. We will use, in at least the first instance, our efforts to help educate the private sector on how to implement federal standards and achieve maximum benefits economically. I intend to expand the industrial conservation program of the Department of Energy which has already achieved average savings of 18% to commercial and small business users. I want to establish a program of assistance to city and county governments to help them to conserve energy and to build on the good work already done in cities like Paragould and Texarkana. Greene County had a terrible problem getting enough fuel to meet its needs, and because of the very fine conservation efforts of the city of Paragould they were able to supply excess fuel to the county and help them, and I believe others can follow that lead. I intend to press for the completion of audits of schools and hospitals. Most of our schools and hospitals have participated in this project. When we finish those energy audits, we will be able to get \$7,000,000 to improve energy conservation in schools and hospitals. The results of this effort will save 3.7 million dollars a year in utility bills for these institutions. I intend to review all State laws and regulations to determine the need for changes to promote more production of conventional as well as renewable energy resources. I intend to provide state workshops for people just like you on all the subjects we have discussed tonight, so that you can know what to do and how to do it. Ask us to your town, your civic clubs, your churches. We will come and do our best to help you. And finally, I intend to instruct the Department of Education and the Department of Energy to provide an energy

curriculum for all of our schools and, at the suggestion of my friend former Senator Kaneaster Hodges, to establish a Governor's Energy Award for young people in all of the schools of the State culminating in a Statewide contest. Maybe they will learn something and maybe they can teach us something too.

But no matter what the state does, as I said, we are going to have to have your help and there are many things that you can do. If you can't do a lot, do a little. If you can't find some way to make or use an alternative energy source, then find some way to conserve. In particular, I hope you will do these specific things. First please obey the 55 m.p.h. speed limit. Second, set the thermostat in your home at 78 degrees and in your office. Third, try to alter your driving habits so that you can save at least two gallons of gasoline per week by the use of a carpool if possible. And fourth, work to insulate your home, insulate the windows, the attic, the water heater, and turn the water heater down, rely more on fans, and if you don't know what to do, call the Department of Energy or your local utility and they will give you an energy audit. Most of the investment you can recover through tax incentives.

These are programs that we can live with. These are programs that will help us to build a new energy future of security and stability and economic growth and better quality of life for our state. A few years ago when I first entered public life, I met a man on a road crew in Scott County, Arkansas who told me some-

thing that I've never forgotten. He said "Bill, the people of this state don't want a handout, what they want is a hand up." I have tried as much as I could as Governor to provide leadership, to provide a hand up in the critically important area of energy. We are trying to give you all that we can, but we need you to give to us and to each other, too. Most of the ideas I've expressed tonight did not come from me or even from members of my staff or my government. They came from people just like you. And so tonight in closing, I would like to tell you this, I not only need your help and your cooperation, I need your ideas. Every one of you probably can think of some way that your friends and your neighbors and your government can conserve energy. Every one of you can probably think of some way that I can encourage more people in this state to conserve energy or to create alternative sources of energy. I hope that you will all take a little time tonight to talk with your friends and family members about what you can do to work with us to help to protect the future of our state, to help promote the interest of our children, to help to enhance the quality of our lives.

Everything that you want for yourselves and everything you might want for your government turns more than anything right now on how well we in Arkansas respond to the crisis before us. I will continue to work diligently, fervently, to see that the state does not abuse its public trust. I will continue to devote my primary personal interest to energy conservation, to the development of

renewable resources so that we can do more with what we have. But no matter what I do, if after this program is over tonight, you don't believe me, you don't believe there is an energy problem, you think somehow its going to be all right, you dont' think there's anything for you to do; then all of my efforts will be for naught and nothing that happens at the national level will matter, for fundamentally this is a problem on which we must work hand in hand. If the people will allow themselves to believe that they that we that you and I can solve this problem, then our future is secure. Then we can resume the rapid economic growth we have known in Arkansas, then we can continue to be a model for this entire country in terms of the quality of life we enjoy, and the character of our people. The final proof can be that when this crisis came to us we met the test - we met it better, we met it quicker, than anyone else because we cared enough to begin and to stay with the task. Thank you very much and good night.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
07 Aug 79

Jack Watson

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

Rick Hutcheson

The signed original has been  
forwarded to Jane Simpson  
for appropriate handling.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

rick --

please have letters  
returned to jane simpson  
after copy has/have been  
sent to jack watson.....  
to keep the 'camp david  
letter project' straight.

thanks--susan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1979

To Phillip Davitt

I want you to know how deeply I appreciate your thoughtful words of encouragement.

Your guidance has helped me set forth clearly such national goals as energy security, and will be important in developing the policies we need to meet these goals.

I look forward to your continued counsel as we act together to realize our vision of a strong, renewed America.

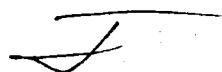
Sincerely,



The Honorable Phillip Davitt  
Member of the House of Representatives  
of the State of Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

*p.s. Jack Watson  
is looking into  
your comments -*

*Thanks -*



PHILIP DAVITT  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
Fifty-Eighth District

R. R. #2, Box 104  
St. Charles, Iowa 50240  
Home (515) 396-2312  
Office (515) 281-3221



ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER

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Agriculture  
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Appropriations Subcommittee  
on Education

## House of Representatives

STATE OF IOWA

Sixty-Eighth General Assembly

STATEHOUSE

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

August 3, 1979

*Jack -  
Check on  
this  
J*

The Honorable Jimmy Carter  
President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for inviting me to the White House last Monday for lunch and the briefing. I would like to say how disappointed I was to arrive at 1:05 because of a 2 hour plane delay in Chicago. I did enjoy your question and answer period as well as Vice President Mondale's and Mr. Schlesinger's presentations.

I would like for you to know I find it very easy to speak for your new programs and have been doing so at every opportunity. The energy security corporation, the import quota's, the Energy Mobilization Board, the conservation measures and especially the new louder voice of confidence you seem to have are being well received. I think it is absolutely necessary that the people see you mean what you say very soon - by seeing the audit team perform or by seeing you crack the whip on some oil company or by seeing red tape cut.

People here are confused when they see things like the rail fuel supply cut drastically while spot market fuel is available at a very high price. If this black market program could be stopped it would be very good for you. We are again experiencing shortages in truck fuel in this state. If this continues we will have another more serious truck strike at harvest time. They threatened that at an independent truck meeting I spoke at since the Camp David Summit. Another truck strike or continued rail fuel problems will seriously damage this state's economy and the country's as well as Democrat politics.

I have traveled from coast to coast in the last two weeks - in Los Angeles and San Francisco as well as Washington, D.C. and other cities, cab drivers, friends, people on the street and others all say automobile traffic is down. One young law student I visited with on the street said his eyes did not burn anymore as he jogged because the air was better since the traffic was not so heavy.

cont.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 58

Serving parts of Adair, Clarke, Dallas, Madison and Warren Counties

Offices are warmer, planes are carrying more passengers, trains and buses are hard to get seats on. People are talking mass transit and most important people are bragging how they have saved fuel. Some are also asking for your report on how we are doing. I hope your statistics will show sufficient reduction (in fuel use) to allow you to tell them thanks for a job well started.

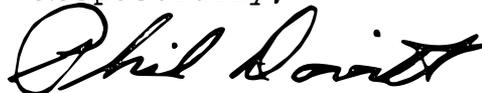
Mr. President I do not feel there is enough emphasis in Washington on alcohol fuels. I traveled to Kansas to see a machine that will very efficiently cook, grind and prepare grain or whatever for fermentation. I have traveled to Los Angeles to visit a firm that is very close to having a membrane or filter system to separate the water from the alcohol without a still. This would be a very efficient process. This combination could and will with the proper encouragement at the on-farm level significantly reduce the need for foreign oil.

I understand you are not going to support the 100 million dollar N.A.S.A. project to build a more efficient car. Please reconsider this decision as I understand your program calls for 50 million split between several agencies. From here in Iowa that still looks inadequate.

While in Washington on my recent trips I visited several administrative offices. All but one of these offices seemed to be willing to try but lacked the determination to say we will. Some things have to be done. I was promised that a representative from U.S.D.A. would attend a meeting on rail fuel here in Iowa. Three days before the meeting I noticed the commitment start to slip and at 4:00 p.m. the day of the 7:00 p.m. meeting they called and cancelled. A few days after the Camp David meeting I contacted Barry Crawford at the White House about a problem in Iowa concerning Iowa Power and Light and the fact they are burning 1 million 700 thousand gallon of oil per year while there plant sets on a gas pipe line that they are attempting to hook on to. The federal Energy Regulation Commission is holding this up. This should be corrected or explained. Mr. Crawford assured me he would look into this situation but to date I have heard nothing. These examples reinforce the public's attitude that many times there is little follow-up on administration proposals and promises.

Thank you again for your confidence in me.

Respectfully,



Rep. Phillip Davitt

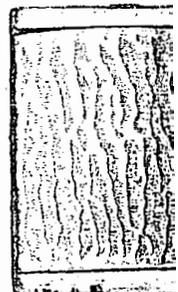
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

07 Aug 79

Tim Kraft  
Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson



	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
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	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1979

*ok  
proceed  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TK*

ARNIE MILLER *AAA*

SUBJECT:

Commission on the Review of the  
Federal Impact Aid Program

Regarding your note on the earlier memo on the Commission on the Review of the Federal Impact Aid Program, we had carefully checked each member's position on Impact Aid before putting them on the list. We know that three favor continuation, but we have determined that they are reasonable and will be good advocates for that position. The other seven are in favor of the Administration's position on Impact Aid. We have gone over the position papers with the proposed Chairman, Harold Rogers, and he is in complete agreement with our position.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Tim -

Be certain that  
this group is not  
biased in favor  
of impact aid

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT

ARNIE MILLER

SUBJECT:

Commission on the Review of the Federal  
Impact Aid Program

In November 1978 you signed a law creating the Commission on the Review of the Federal Impact Aid Program, which will have ten members appointed by the President.

The Commission will review and evaluate the administration and operation of the impact aid program and will report to the President and to the Congress no later than December 1, 1979.

In cooperation with Secretary Califano's office, Frank Moore's issues staff and Stu Eizenstat's staff, we submit the following list of candidates for your approval.

For Chair:

Harold E. Rogers, Jr. (California): Attorney specializing in municipal finance. Recommended by Evan Dobbelle and Peter Kelly.

Members:

Robert L. Chisholm, Ed.D. (Washington): Superintendent of Schools, Clover Park School District, Tacoma. Highly recommended by Senator Magnuson.

Franklin L. Lewis (Nebraska): State Legislator; former Chairman of the House Education Committee. Former public school administrator. Recommended by Congressman Cavanaugh.

Frank J. Macchiarola (New York): Superintendent of Schools of New York City. Recognized authority on impact aid.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/26/79

~~Tim Kraft~~

✓ Arnie Miller

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/6/79

Mr. President:

Brzezinski has no comment.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1979

*Hugh*  
*C*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

Jack Brennan, former President Nixon's Staff Chief, has just notified me that Mr. Nixon has accepted an invitation to visit Peking, China September 18 through 22, 1979. (The trip is to Peking only.)

Mr. Nixon, as indicated to you last year, preferred to make his visit after a visit by you. However, according to Brennan, the Chinese have convinced him that this fall is the only time they can accommodate him, given the probable timing of trips by you and the Vice President.

Is there any message you want me to convey back to Mr. Nixon?

*Best wishes.*

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

07 Aug 79

Hugh Carter

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

Rick Hutcheson



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PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
RAFSHOON
SCHNEIDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/7/79

Secretary-Designate Duncan

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Hamilton Jordan



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

7 August 1979

*Charles -  
Both fine -  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Apropos to our conversation last evening, I think it would be helpful if you would consider calling both John Sawhill and Charlie Curtis.

*Done -*

1. John Sawhill -- John and I had breakfast yesterday. He told me he was willing to accept the Deputy job subject only to a ~~conversation~~ he will have Thursday with Mr. Laurence Tisch, Chairman of the Board of New York University and Chairman of the Board of Loew's. John said the timing of his leaving NYU was relatively satisfactory; he has just completed a successful capital funds drive. His wife, Isabel, is anxious for him to accept the position, she lives here (Director, National Commission for Manpower Policy).

I would appreciate your calling John to mention your keen interest in his accepting the position and hope that his meeting Thursday with Mr. Tisch goes satisfactorily. He is at Aspen Institute today (303-925-7010) and will be in his office at NYU tomorrow (212-598-2352).

*Done*

2. Charlie Curtis -- I had lunch with Charlie yesterday. He advised me he was willing to continue as Chairman of FERC. He had indicated he would leave when his term expires on October 21. Charlie said he aspires to a teaching job at a university, and if an acceptable opportunity presented itself during the forthcoming term, he might consider accepting it. Otherwise, he would remain for a full four-year term.

A telephone call from you to Charlie, advising him you were pleased with his decision, would be most helpful. His telephone number is 275-4152.

*Charles W. Duncan, Jr.*  
Charles W. Duncan, Jr.

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REMARKS AT STREET CORNER MEETING IN BALTIMORE, AUGUST 7, 1979

Good morning, everybody. **Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

*Susan -  
oh - 9/11  
speak from  
notes -*

I realize that visitors from Washington are not too popular in Baltimore this week. I just want you to know that when I go back to Washington this afternoon, I am not going to take the Orioles with me.

*J*

I'm happy to be in Baltimore. And I'm especially happy to be right here at the corner of North Patterson Park Avenue and East Biddle Street in East Baltimore -- because it is in cities like this one and neighborhoods like this one that the American people are going to win the war for energy security.

The whole country can learn from what you are doing here in Baltimore. I went on television on July 15 and talked about the need for Americans to

pull together, because that is the only way we can solve our economic problems and our energy problems. Since then I have been taking that message all over the country -- and I intend to keep at it, week after week and month after month, until the message gets through. But here in Baltimore you are way ahead of me. You know all about pulling together, because you have been doing it for years. You are doing it right now.

Fifteen years ago people used to talk about Baltimore as a city in decline. <sup>2</sup> But the people of Baltimore refused to give in to despair and divisiveness. Instead, you got together and went to work. The result is that today Baltimore is not only alive and well, it is a nationally recognized urban success story.

I don't know of a more dedicated, hard-driving, totally committed municipal leader in this country than Don Schaefer. When experts on urban affairs draw up

lists of the best mayors in America, Don Schaefer's name is always near the top -- sometimes right at the top. That man just loves Baltimore -- and Baltimore loves him.

I came here this morning because I want the whole country to know about what you are doing right here on this corner.

A few minutes ago I visited with Genitha Rhyne (pronounced Ryan) and her daughters Lashaun and Charice. Mrs. Rhyne's house was built a long time ago, but the city of Baltimore, in partnership with the Federal government, has turned it into a house of the future. Those strange-looking panels up on the roof use the power of the sun to heat water for washing and bathing, not just in the summertime but throughout the year. We've got some just like those on the roof of the White House.

Right now, solar panels on top of houses are still an unusual sight in our cities. In the years to come, that is going to change.

Nobody can embargo the sun. Nobody can raise prices on sunshine. We will never run out of sunshine, and sunshine does not pollute. So we are going to use the power of the sun every way we can in this country -- for hot water heating, for space heating and cooling, and ultimately for electricity.

Mrs. Rhyne's house is also fully weatherized. It has well-caulked windows. It has storm windows and storm doors. It has weather stripping. It has good insulation. Next winter, Mrs. Rhyne and her daughters will be warm inside. All the heat in their house will go to keep them warm -- none of it will escape to the outside and be wasted. She will save money -- and the nation will save energy.

Right across the street is something just as important for our country. Generations of children from this neighborhood learned to read and write and do arithmetic in that building. But when the new school was built, the city was wise enough not to tear the old one down. So now that old school is going to be reborn -- as a beautiful, high-ceilinged apartment house for nineteen families. Like Mrs. Rhyne's house, and like five other schools in Baltimore that are being converted to public housing, this building too will be completely weatherized and insulated.

What we are seeing here is just a tiny part of what is happening in Baltimore. This year, Baltimore's low-income weatherization program will weatherize some 3,000 homes. This program is a fine example of partnership between the city and the federal government. Three federal agencies are involved, and the work force is made

up entirely of CETA volunteers. The whole community is involved in this effort.

Energy conservation is a key part of our nation's strategy for achieving energy security. As your accomplishments show, energy conservation can make our lives better. It creates jobs. It means lower oil imports for our country and lower fuel bills for everybody.

Baltimore is doing its part. I believe that every city, every community and every citizen is ready to follow suit. Some 40 per cent of all our energy consumption goes for space and hot water heating, cooling and lighting in buildings. Up to half that consumption is waste. By cutting that waste, we can save many millions of gallons of fuel each day.

And we are going to do just that. We are going to weatherize the whole country before we're through. We are going to restore not only our energy security but our sense

of national confidence as well.

But I cannot do it alone. I need the help of Congress in passing the windfall profits tax on the oil companies and the crucial energy programs the tax will pay for. And most important, I need your help -- not only in telling the Congress that you want them to cooperate with me, but also in participating in local programs like the ones here in Baltimore. Together we can do it. Together we can prevail.

REMARKS AT STREET CORNER MEETING IN BALTIMORE, AUGUST 7, 1979

What is the appeal for public support to obtain passage of the win Spud tax and the other elements of the energy program?

~~Good morning, everybody.~~

INSERT A

I'm happy to be in Baltimore. And I'm especially happy to be right here at the corner of North Patterson Park Avenue and East Biddle Street in East Baltimore -- because it is in cities like this one and neighborhoods like this one that the American people are going to win the war for energy security.

The whole country can learn from what you are doing here in Baltimore. I went on television on July 15 and talked about the need for Americans to

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Baltimore is doing its part. I believe that every city, every community and every citizen is ready to follow suit. Some 40 per cent of all our energy consumption goes for space and hot water heating, cooling and lighting in buildings. Up to half that consumption is waste. By cutting that waste, we can save many millions of gallons of fuel each day.

INSERT B

~~And we are going to do just that. We are going to weatherize the whole country before we're through, and in the process we will restore not only our energy security but our sense of national confidence and spirit as well.~~

insert A

Good morning, everybody.

I realize that visitors from Washington are not too popular in Baltimore this week. I just want you to know ~~that when I go back to Washington this afternoon, I am~~ that when I go back to Washington this afternoon, I am not going to take the Orioles with me.

insert B

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insert B cont.

Baltimore. Together we can do it. Together we can prevail.

R. Hertzberg  
Draft #2  
8/6/79

REMARKS BEFORE THE SONS OF ITALY, BALTIMORE, AUGUST 7, 1979

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Governor Hughes, Mayor Don Schaefer, who has done so much to make Baltimore a great <sup>city</sup> ~~town for conventions~~, Senator Sarbanes, Senator Mathias, Congressman Biaggi, Judge Sirica, Judge Montemurra, delegates, members and friends of the Sons of Italy --

I'm not supposed to go to Italy until next year -- so how come I think I'm already there?

~~I want you to know that it is true I plan to visit Italy next year -- but it is not true that I came here to practice my Italian pronunciation. I've already done that in my inaugural address.~~

I'm especially glad that Benjamin Civiletti and Father Gino Baroni were able to come with me today. ~~I firmly believe~~ *I* it is important that our government reflect the varied heritage of America's ~~different national groups~~. But I recognize the special claim Italian-Americans have. It's all very well to say your family came over <sup>in 1620</sup> on the Mayflower -- but how many can say their people first showed up <sup>in 1492</sup> on the Santa Maria?

For myself, I came over today on the train -- and first of all I want to say that I recommend the trip to every American regardless of national background. Trains have always been a truly American way to travel and I am ~~determined to improve our nation's~~ ~~not going to preside over the decline of our~~ railways.

~~I intend to make Amtrak~~ <sup>must be</sup> more efficient, more comfortable, and more economical. ~~It is absurd that the~~ <sup>We will ~~open~~ *change* the</sup> Northeast Corridor ~~should become a blocked impasse instead~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~and make it a~~ <sup>blocked</sup> ~~of an open passageway~~ <sup>into</sup> ~~and I intend overall to open~~ <sup>for millions of travellers.</sup>

~~America to rail travel, not close it down.~~

*will keep*  
In the same way, I ~~intend to~~ open my Presidency by  
travelling ~~to~~ *among* the people of this country -- and I am very  
glad to be here among you today. ~~I am eager to hear what~~  
~~you have to say and to answer your questions.~~ ~~But~~ *Before*  
*I listen and answer your questions*  
~~I do that,~~ I want very briefly to say something about our  
country and something about the very severe *energy* problem *of*  
~~energy that our country faces.~~ *we*

People used to call America a melting pot. But that  
was never really true. The people of this country came  
from all over the world, bringing with ~~them~~ *us* every kind of  
culture and language and religion and way of life. Our  
ancestors all sought the same freedom, but we never ~~quite~~  
got melted down into a single ~~bland,~~ featureless mass --  
and ~~I think~~ all of us are glad about that.

Wherever we came from ~~Whatever~~ <sup>our</sup> race or religion or ~~former~~  
~~nationality~~ <sup>original</sup> we were a part of -- we have kept some of that  
original character ~~at the same time~~ <sup>even</sup> as we have learned to  
live and work together as American citizens. We are not  
a melting pot -- we are more like a pot of minestrone.

*As I said during my campaign,*  
But, the analogy that comes closest to capturing the  
essence of America is that we are a mosaic. Each fragment  
of the mosaic has its own shape and its own hue and its own  
size, and the beauty of the mosaic is to be found both in  
*uniqueness*  
the ~~integrity~~ of the separate pieces and in the harmony with  
which they all fit together.

This country is a mosaic made up of Italian<sup>s</sup> and Irish  
and Poles and Jews and blacks and Orientals and Native  
*and people with Southern accents --*  
Americans ~~and Southern Baptists like me~~ -- and the whole is  
greater than the sum of its parts, because we are all  
Americans.

~~We are still adding pieces to that mosaic. I expect~~

*We* will go on adding pieces as long as there is oppression  
and tyranny and suffering in the world.

*The*  
~~There is a~~ famous poem by Emma Lazarus ~~that is in-~~  
scribed at the base of the Statue of Liberty, ~~and it~~ includes  
these lines:

Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:

I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

That <sup>*old*</sup> poem has new <sup>*and vital*</sup> meaning today. The phrase about  
"the tempest-tossed" sounds almost like a prophesy of the  
boat people -- the refugees from Indochina who have posed  
such a challenge to the conscience of the world. They are  
the tempest-tossed of 1979. The golden door of our nation  
must be open to them -- just as it was open to the <sup>*tempest-tossed*</sup> parents

and grandparents of so many <sup>you</sup> in this room and ~~so many~~  
~~millions~~ throughout our country.

So it is good for our country that you are meeting as  
Italian-Americans, <sup>and</sup> ~~It is good for our country that you are~~  
working to preserve your heritage and your culture, because  
<sup>you</sup>  
~~they~~ have so much to offer.

I do not mean only the artistic and musical heritage  
-- a heritage that is represented by names like Michaelangelo  
and Da Vinci, Verdi and Toscanini. Nor do I mean simply  
the great individual contributions of particular Italian-  
Americans -- although of course we are all intensely proud  
of men like <sup>, Peter Rodino,</sup> John Sirica, Benjamin Civiletti, and Gino Baroni.

Even more important than any individual is the system  
of values that the Italians and the Poles and the Irish and  
the European Jews and ~~all the~~ other immigrants brought to  
our shores. I mean a devotion to family -- a sense of  
discipline -- a belief in hard work -- a readiness to

sacrifice so that <sup>their children</sup> ~~the next generation~~ might have a better life. <sup>P</sup> And finally a sense of compassion <sup>for others.</sup>

That sense of compassion is very broad, and it is evident in this room and in this organization.

I spent a few minutes with Mario Biaggi before coming in here, and he talked to me about the plight of the people of Northern Ireland. Peter Rodino <sup>is working</sup> ~~has worked~~ to help the boat people. There are many in this room who are concerned about Israel, about the poor, about the elderly among us. During this convention, the Sons of Italy will present a check for two million dollars to the March of Dimes Foundation to fight birth defects. That money will go to help children of every racial and ethnic background. You have raised that money in your capacity as Italian-Americans, but you are donating it in your capacity as <sup>Americans and as generous</sup> members of the human family. That <sup>spirit of the</sup> ~~spirit~~ is ~~what~~ the United States <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ all about.

*of unity, patriotism, confidence and concern--*

That spirit ~~the spirit~~ that the immigrants brought to this country -- is that same spirit that we must bring to the fight to achieve American energy security.

I am not going to describe any particular programs today. We all know that we can have ~~the programs we need~~ *energy security*

-- ~~but~~ only if we ~~make a decision to pull together~~ and enact *legislation* those programs and then ~~carry them out successfully.~~ *to as Americans.*

~~Now here is the connection to what I was saying a moment ago. We are~~ *Our nation is* a mosaic not only ethnically and

culturally, but also economically, ~~and in terms of energy.~~

Some of us are well off, some of us have to struggle, *to make ends meet.*

Some of us are energy consumers, some are producers. Some

of us are from the Northeast, where we need a lot of heating

oil, some of us are from the Sun Belt, where distances are

long and we need a lot of gasoline, *to go to our jobs.*

Too often in the past, as we have tried to deal with the energy problem, we have let those differences paralyze us. We have ~~squabbled~~ <sup>fought</sup> among ourselves. ~~and~~ <sup>servicing</sup> ~~In our haste~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~to serve~~ our particular interests, we have let the general interest, the national interest, go begging.

I am sorry to say that <sup>until now</sup> the general interest has had ~~an especially~~ hard time of it in the halls of the Congress.

Despite the dedication and work of the leadership and of many Senators and Representatives, the Congress has <sup>yielded</sup> ~~given~~ <sup>to narrow</sup> ~~way to special~~ interests on energy issues time and time again.

I have called on Congress to enact a strong windfall profits tax on the oil companies to help finance a great national effort to achieve American energy security. The Congress is <sup>10</sup> ~~now~~ <sup>in</sup> recess, <sup>and</sup> its members are at home listening to ~~their~~ constituents. I am <sup>sure that</sup> ~~doing all I can~~

- 10 -

to ~~ensure that~~ the message they <sup>will</sup> hear is a clear call to enact the windfall profits tax.

America needs the revenues from that tax to finance a vast effort to increase energy production and energy conservation at home. America needs those revenues to improve our mass transit. I took the train this morning not only because it is the best way to travel between Washington and Baltimore, but also because I wanted to show my support for a strong mass transportation system. The windfall profits tax will help us build that kind of system. And it will help us ease the burden of rising energy costs for the poorest among us.

But we cannot do any of this unless we are willing to place the common good over narrow special interests.

This is the <sup>challenge</sup> ~~problem~~ I talked about in my <sup>Sunday night</sup> ~~July 15~~ television address. It is the <sup>challenge</sup> ~~problem~~ I am talking about

from one end of this country to the other. And it is the

*challenge*

problem I am calling upon you to help me ~~solve~~ *meet --*  
*together -- unified -- with confidence in ourselves,*  
*and with confidence in America.*

You can help me -- and the nation we both love -- by

*Saving energy*

~~practicing energy conservation~~ in your own lives, ~~by~~

*and*

~~encouraging it~~ in your communities, and by getting the

message across to your representatives in Congress that ~~you~~ *all of*

*us must*

*and*

~~want them to cooperate with me to~~ mobilize the strength of

America to achieve energy security.

Sempre avanti! And now I am ready for your questions.

# # #

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ADDITIONAL TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

C  
1

Many Americans have asked "How can I personally save energy?"

First, in weatherizing your home, for about \$25 the doors and windows of the average home can be caulked and weather stripped, saving up to 10% in annual energy costs. For about \$10, clear plastic film can be taped to the inside of window frames where there are no storm windows, saving up to 15% in heating costs. For about \$2, the back of the attic door can be insulated so that the attic insulation can do its job. This can save from \$10 to \$40 every year. For about \$2, holes or gaps around pipes and ducts -- where they enter the attic or leave the basement -- can be sealed, saving \$10 to \$200 every year. Making sure that the fireplace damper is closed and sealed tightly when it isn't being used can save up to \$20 to \$30 every year. Heating and cooling ducts which carry air throughout your house can leak at their joints. For about \$5 these joints can be sealed, and the ducts can be insulated wherever they pass through unheated areas, with a savings of about \$25 to \$35 each year.

Second, in operating your home, thermostats set at 78 degrees in the summer can save up to 47% in cooling costs depending on where you live. Lowering average heating temperatures by

6 degrees over a 24 hour period in the winter could save this country 57,000 barrels of oil per day. Beyond these cost free steps, there is more. New water flow controllers are available for shower heads and faucets. They can be installed simply and cost less than 25¢. Installing one in the shower would save \$10 to \$50 a year. Installing six in faucets and showers could save \$50 to \$200 every year depending on whether you have a gas or electric water heater. Reducing water heater temperature from 140 degrees to 120 degrees can save up to 18% in the energy used and \$30-\$50 every year. If you have an older hot water heater, you can save additional energy by properly insulating it. Water heater blanket kits are available for about \$20 and will save from about \$5-\$20 every year.

Third, in operating your car, we all know that the 55 mph speed limit saves gasoline. Let's be more exact. Most automobiles get about 20% more miles per gallon on the highway at 55 mph than at 70 mph. This means that if your car gets 24 miles per gallon at 55 mph, when you drive 70 mph you are only getting 20 miles per gallon. If you keep your car properly tuned, you can get 3% to 9% better gas mileage. If you maintain proper tire pressure in your car, you can save 2% in fuel economy. By doing these low cost, simple things, you can substantially improve the fuel efficiency of your own car right now.

Finally, let's talk about how you go to work. Increasing the average occupancy rate of America's automobiles by one person in every commuter trip would save this country 6,000 barrels of oil per day. A four-person car pool saves each person \$530-\$875 each year. If you simply ride to work with a friend or neighbor one day a week -- leave your car home one day a week -- you can save at least \$100 worth of gas every year. Van pools and car pools are easy to create; they simply take a little ingenuity at work or in your neighborhood. Baltimore is the home of a pioneer van pool program known as Vango. This non-profit corporation, funded by state and federal agencies, supports local van pooling efforts. Over 160 van pool are now operating under Vango. Vango calculates that its vans save more than a million gallons of gasoline a year. Its surveys show that the average van carries 12.5 riders and takes 9 cars off the highways, which curbs pollution while saving gas.

All of these things are low cost -- all of these things can be done now.