

**President's Trip – “Delta Queen”, Camp David, Georgia and Florida 8/17/79-9/3/79 [No. 2]
[1]**

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memo w/att.	FROM Hugh Carter to The President (2 pp.) re: Arturo Bautista	8/17/79	C

FILE LOCATION

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3:25 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*
SUBJECT: Swearing In Ceremony for Charles Duncan
Friday, August 24, 1979 3:30 p.m. East Room

Charles Duncan will be accompanied by his wife, Anne, and their two children, Charles and Mary Ann, on the platform. Patricia Wald, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, will administer the oath.

Charles' brother John and his family will be seated in the front row with other close family friends. Also seated in the front will be Members of the Cabinet and Congress. A VIP attendance list is attached.

You will make opening remarks (talking points are furnished by speechwriters). After the oath is administered, Secretary Duncan will make brief remarks.

The ceremony is open to the press and will be followed by a brief reception.

As you will note in the attendance list, there are several oil company executives attending as well as some of the local officials whose energy initiatives you have used as examples in your correspondence and speeches. We have provided speechwriters with an appropriate reference to these people.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON 

SUBJECT: Swearing-In Ceremony for
Charles Duncan - Friday, August 24
3:30 p.m. - The East Room.

Attached is the background information from Jack Watson for the swearing-in ceremony for Charles Duncan.

You should plan to meet these people in the Blue Room at 3:25 p.m. (see attached list) and accompany Mr. Duncan to the platform in the East Room. You will then proceed to the podium for opening remarks.

Should Mrs. Carter attend, she will stand next to Mrs. Duncan on the platform.

Attachments

SCENARIO
SWEARING-IN OF CHARLES DUNCAN

3:15 p.m. Guests arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to East Room via Diplomatic Reception Room and are seated.

NOTE: Members of Congress and Cabinet Members will have reserved seating.

3:15 p.m. Charles Duncan, family members and special friends arrive SW Gate and proceed to Blue Room. Judge Patricia Wald arrives Southwest Gate and proceeds to Blue Room.

3:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT enters Blue Room and greets guests.

Family members and special friends are escorted to special seating in the front rows.

Mrs. Duncan and children are escorted to platform in East Room.

Judge Wald is escorted to platform in East Room.

THE PRESIDENT is announced into the East Room and proceeds to podium.

NOTE: If Mrs. Carter is in attendance she will be escorted to platform and stand next to Mrs. Duncan.

3:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT makes remarks and steps back to his left.

Judge Wald, Charles Duncan and Mrs. Duncan step forward and proceed with Swearing-In ceremony.

3:45 p.m. approx. Ceremony concludes and the PRESIDENT departs State Floor.

NOTE: After the President departs, Secretary and Mrs. Duncan proceed to doorway of State Dining Room to receive guests.

Reception begins in State Dining Room.

(String Quartet will play in the Cross Hall)

FAMILY AND SPECIAL FRIENDS OF CHARLES DUNCAN
(all will meet in the Blue Room at 3:15 pm)

MR. DUNCAN'S FAMILY

(Charles Duncan)
Anne Duncan
Charles Duncan III
Mary Ann Duncan

BROTHER'S FAMILY

John Duncan (brother)
Geaneane Duncan
John Duncan Jr.
Katharine Duncan
Nena Duncan

SPECIAL FRIENDS

John Sibley (95 years old)
James Sibley
George Rufus Brown
Alice Brown
Louisa Sarofin
Fayez Sarofin
William Izlar
Donna Izlar

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GORDON STEWART *GS*

SUBJECT : Swearing-In Ceremony for Charles Duncan -- 8/24/79

It has been suggested that you cast your brief remarks in the form of a report on the energy conclusions you reached during your trip. The talking points have been revised accordingly.

1. Near the end of my address to the nation on July 15th I said that "I have seen the strength of America in the inexhaustible resources of our people." And I asked that "In the days to come we renew our strength in the struggle for an energy-secure America." In my recent travel along America's greatest river that vision and goal were completely re-affirmed. With Charles Duncan's valuable help -- and with your support -- we shall realize both.
2. Mark Twain called the Mississippi Basin the body of our nation. If my voyage down that broad and strong river has reaffirmed one thing, it is the belief I have always held that if we (this country) unite and put our divisions and special interests behind us we can do anything.
3. Further, in this vital area of energy we have no choice but to regroup, stand together, and make our fight together for the very security of our nation.
4. I am happy to report that I have found throughout the heartland of America widespread agreement that the way out of the crisis is through community based and nationally led energy efficiency goals, increased production of all sources of energy, both of which must be financed through the Windfall Profits Tax.
5. There is no way this country can avoid paying the true cost of our own oil. We must stop deluding ourselves and let the price reflect its true value. But as decontrol takes effect, and the price begins to rise, we are in danger of creating a gusher of profits far beyond what the private sector needs for investment.

6. In our fight for America's energy security we have opened many major fronts: a Solar Bank, improved public transit, assistance for the poor and elderly, weatherization, hydro-electric power, gasohol, and others. And we are working to open new ones through our proposed Energy Security Corporation and Energy Mobilization Board.

7. Even these large efforts do not convey the vast scale of our willingness to fight for our own energy freedom. Cities such as St. Paul, Minnesota, and Greensboro, North Carolina, and counties like Hillsborough County, Florida, are evolving a partnership within the community and with the Federal Government to develop their own energy goals and tactics. The leaders of those communities are here today.

8. I wrote recently to the mayors and elected county leaders of 6,000 communities encouraging such local action and announcing a President's Clearinghouse for Community Energy Efficiency to help coordinate their efforts.

9. Portland, Oregon, developed a model energy battleplan under Mayor Neal Goldschmidt, who is now our Secretary of Transportation.

10. I am proud and pleased to welcome today the commander of our national effort -- our Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan. He brings with him the managerial talent and the instinct for priorities this effort must have. He has demonstrated those qualities in the private sector and in the Department of Defense.

11. I have outlined many of the specific steps we must take. Our proposals are now before the people and the Congress. I look to Charles Duncan for new ideas, for sound management, and for forceful leadership in seeing that these proposals are enacted into law. Secretary Duncan will not only work closely with the House and Senate and official Washington -- he will involve all the people willing to help make a difference in shaping our nation's energy future.

12. Above all we will work together for the windfall profits tax which all the people of this country who are fighting for our energy security in every area deserve and must have.

13. The gusher of profits which decontrol will bring simply must be diverted to the public, so that the people of this country can finance their fight for an energy-secure America. Charles Duncan and myself are going to lead that fight. And with the support of Americans uniting around the clear, fair goals of energy efficiency, increased production, financed by windfall profits -- we are going to win that fight.

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BIOGRAPHY
CHARLES WILLIAM DUNCAN, JR.
(DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE)

Charles William Duncan, Jr., was nominated by President Jimmy Carter to be Deputy Secretary of Defense on January 20, 1977, was confirmed by the United States Senate on January 31, 1977, and took the oath of office later the same day at the Pentagon.

A native of Houston, Texas, Mr. Duncan attended the public schools in that city, was graduated from Rice University in 1947 with a B.S. degree in Chemical Engineering, and completed two years of graduate study in management at the University of Texas.

Following his graduation from Rice University, Mr. Duncan worked as a roustabout and chemical engineer with Humble Oil and Refining Company. During World War II, he served in the United States Army Air Corps.

Mr. Duncan joined Duncan Coffee Company, the predecessor of Duncan Foods Company, in 1948. He was elected Administrative Vice President in 1957, and President of the company in 1958. When Duncan Foods Company was merged into the Coca-Cola Company in 1946, Mr. Duncan was elected to the Coca-Cola Company Board of Directors. For a period of three years, Mr. Duncan lived in London, England, and had responsibility for the company's European operation. He was elected Executive Vice President of The Coca-Cola Company in May, 1970, and President of the company in November, 1971. Mr. Duncan resigned this position in May, 1974, to return to Houston.

When nominated to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Duncan held the following positions and board memberships:

Corporate

Chairman and Director, Rotan Mosle Financial Corporation.
Board of Directors, A.P.S. Inc., The Coca-Cola Company, Great Southern Corporation, Southern Railway System.
Advisory Director, Texas Commerce Bank Shares, Inc.
Advisory Council, Trust Company of Georgia.

Civic, Charitable and Education

Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees, Rice University, Houston, Texas.
Board of Trustees, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.
Board of Trustees, St. John's School, Houston, Texas.
Board of Directors, Houston Chamber of Commerce.
Board of Trustees, Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, Texas.
Board of Visitors, Cancer Foundation, University of Texas.
Board of Directors, Rice Center of Community Design and Research.
Board of Directors, Houston Symphony Society.

Mr. Duncan was born September 9, 1926, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Duncan, Sr., of Houston, Texas. He and his wife, the former Anne Smith, have two children — Charles William Duncan III, 17, and Mary Anne, 15.

END

February 1, 1977

GUESTS

VIP
ATTENDEE LIST

ALEXANDER, Clifford L. (Secretary of Army)
ATKINS, Orin (CEO, Ashland Oil)
BEATTY, Hubert (Executive Director, Associated General Contractors)
BERGLAND, Bob (Secretary of Agriculture)
BRADEMAS, Representative John (Indiana)
BROWN, Harold (Secretary of Defense)
CHAYES, Antonio H. (Under Secretary of the Air Force)
CHRISTOPHER, Warren M. (Under Secretary of State)
CIVILETTI, Benjamin (Attorney General)
CLAYTOR, Graham W., Jr. (Deputy Secretary of Defense)
COLEMAN, Lynn R. (General Counsel of Energy)
CREAL, James B. (President of AAA)
CUTLER, Lloyd (Counsel to the President)
DiBONA, Charles J. (President, American Petroleum Institute)
DONLEY, Edward (CEO, Air Products and Chemical Co.)
DRUMMOND, Garry (President, Drummond Coal)
GEORGINE, Robert (AFL-CIO, Building Trades Council)
GERKIN, Dan (Vice President, Mining and Reclamation Council)
HACKLER, Lloyd (President, American Retail Federation)
HARTMAN, Charles D. (Executive, Texaco)
HOWARD, Paul N., Jr. (President, Associated General Contractors)
HOWE, Alan T. (Solar Lobby)
IKARD, Frank
JONES, David, General (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs)
KLINE, Richard (Director, Industrial Oil & Gas Product Council)
KROME, George W. (Chairman of the Board & CEO, ALCOA)
KRULITZ, Leo M. (Solicitor, Department of the Interior)
LaBERGE, Walter B. (Under Secretary of the Army)
LASSITER, Jacqueline C.
LATIMER, George (Mayor of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota)
LATTIMORE, Paul (Mayor of the City of Auburn, New York)
McINTYRE, James T. (Director of OMB)
McMILLAN, John (Chairman of the Board; Northwest Energy Company)
MELVIN, E.S. (Mayor of the City of Greensboro, N.C.)

NADDEN, Ken (President, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives)

O'LEARY, John F.

PARTRIDGE, Bob (Vice President, National Rural Electric)

SCHLESINGER, James R.

SCHRAMN, Marsha (Executive Director, Domestic Petroleum Council)

SIEMER, Deanne (General Council, Department of Defense)

STAGGERS, Representative Harvey O. (West Virginia)

SWEARINGEN, John E. (Chairman, Standard Indiana)

VALENTI, Jack (President, Motion Picture Association)

WALDEN, Omi (Assistant Secretary, Department of Energy)

WOOSLEY, R. James (Under Secretary of the Navy)

TODAY CONSUMER PRICE FIGURES WERE RELEASED THAT
~~MOSTLY~~ **VIVIDLY** DEMONSTRATE THE ~~PRICE~~ **PENALTY** OUR PEOPLE ARE PAYING FOR
THE FAILURE OF THEIR GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL
ENERGY POLICY.

THE INFLATION RATE FOR JULY WAS ALMOST 12%.
WITHOUT THE TREMENDOUS INCREASES IN THE PRICE OF ENERGY,
THAT 12% ANNUAL RATE FOR JULY WOULD HAVE BEEN CUT
ALMOST IN HALF.

THERE IS NO WAY TO DESIGN A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY THAT MAKES EVERYONE HAPPY. THERE IS NO WAY TO INSURE AN ENERGY SECURITY THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE SOME SACRIFICE. THERE IS NO WAY TO ENACT A NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN WITHOUT POLITICAL COURAGE ON THE PART OF ELECTED OFFICIALS.

I RETURN TO WASHINGTON TODAY CONVINCED THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE READY TO SAY NOT "ME FIRST" BUT "MY COUNTRY FIRST."

I RETURN CONVINCED THAT OUR PEOPLE DESERVE BETTER THAN THEY HAVE GOTTEN FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT ON THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE.

I RETURN DETERMINED TO WORK WITH SECRETARY DUNCAN AND THE CONGRESS TO BUILD ON THE PROGRESS ALREADY MADE UNDER SECRETARY SCHLESINGER -- AND TO GIVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE ENERGY SECURITY THEY WANT AND DESERVE.

latest revision?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1979

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O.C.
help

11





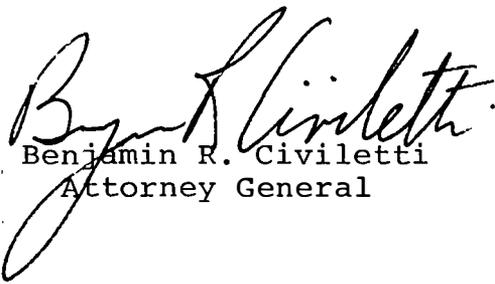
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In connection with your note to me of August 16 concerning the use of South African funds in United States elections, the Criminal Division now has under active investigation allegations that the South Africa Department of Information may have made contributions to various candidates in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and other statutes. Information developed to date does not indicate any culpable involvement by the candidates who may have received the funds.

I will be glad to advise you further as this matter proceeds.


Benjamin R. Civiletti
Attorney General

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

AL  DONALD

I met this morning with Gus Speth as you requested. We can be helpful to him. I will meet with him regularly about once a month and coordinate a bit closer his activities here.

I have asked him to prepare us a plan for the period through year end to rebuild your position with the environmental groups.

Also suggested he could be most helpful by focusing his group's attention on "How to" rather than "Whether" on some issues (e.g. nuclear).

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENTIAL SEMINAR
New Energy Technologies
Georgia Tech, August 30, 1979
12:00 - 2:00 pm

Format

- . Seminar with presentation by national experts drawn mostly from industry
- . Emphasis on near-term, 0-5 years, intermediate term, 5-10 years, with brief coverage of distant technologies, 10-30 years
- . Press coverage
- . Each speaker to give

Description of technology
Development status
Timeframe for introduction of new technology
Impact (costs, fuel savings, environmental effect)

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Energy Technologies to be Covered

1. Fossil Energy

- Coal

- . improved combustion (e.g. atmospheric fluidized bed, stack gas scrubbing)
- . synthetic gas and liquids (e.g., H-Coal, Exxon Doner Solvent, Mobil coal to methanol)
- . MHD.

- Oil

- . Enhanced oil recovery
- . Unexplored areas (Outer Continental Shelf, LDC's, South China Sea, etc.)
- . Continental margins (deep water exploration with Glomar Explorer)
- . Unconventional oil - heavy oil, tar sands, small deposits

- Gas
 - . Unconventional - tight sands, geopressurized, coal seams, shales, deep formations
- Oil shale - in situ, surface retorting

2. Solar Energy

- Space heating and hot water (quality improvements, etc.)
- Process heat (e.g., Land-O-Lakes)
- Photovoltaics (e.g., ARCO Solar, TI photocatalysis, JPL)
- Biomass
 - . Agricultural waste, alcohol
 - . Energy crops/photosynthesis (euphorbia, etc. -- Melvin Calvin)
 - . Woodburning (Tom Stelson, Ga. Tech, Dean of Engineering)
- Wind
- Passive
- Low head hydro (Idaho Falls project ?)
- Thermal electric power (?)

3. Nuclear Power

- Automatic controls; man-machine interface; (to improve safety)
- Advanced converters (HTGR)
- New concepts for waste disposal
- Laser Isotope Separation Technologies
- Fusion (Laser and magnetic)

4. Conservation

- Automotive
 - . engines (diesel, stratified charge, gas turbine, stirling)
 - . overall vehicle fuel economy changes (1973-1985) and projects beyond 1985

- . electric vehicles
- . traffic system improvements
- . cooperative research initiative - govt and auto industry
- Appliances (energy efficiency improvements)
- Residential - (Twin Rivers, N.J. - Socolow of Princeton)
- Industrial
 - . chemical processes (e.g. Union Carbide)
 - . aggregate industry response (since 1973)
 - . electric motors - major efficiency improvements
- Community systems (e.g. Davis, Calif)

5. Other Technologies or Technical Issues

- Hydrogen
- Superconducting electric power lines
- Geothermal
- Carbon dioxide problem
- Cogeneration

6. Other Items

- Report on Boston conference on energy conversion systems

~~Yaffan~~ Other ind vs Chem
~~Carbon~~ Uncond nat gas = how sure/soon?
Ybarranda - Kenney 2/3

~~Robert~~ = Architects/builders

~~Richard~~ 1/3 → ? in cost constraints
10% recovered

~~Simon~~ Coal syn in situ - old coal mines
8-microns - cost/bbl

~~S. J. J.~~ ~~Sass~~ - best source? energy crops?

type 1/2 cost
Ga grows 6 g use 1 g
imp 3/4 B energy
by 1980 4-6 1/2 g
Long T 8-13 g (20 yrs)

~~Micard~~ - Cond oil = deep sea > shelf
X Mid Atl - Balt canyon - Reef when formed?
the seabed Reef
6000 + 6000 + 20,000 d 1/2 best odds

Compton Moody - Auto Xms

Goldman - Silicon Soft - 1/2, 1/2, 1/2
Main 2/2

Conserve

Produce

New sources

If A-bomb. Lunar \rightarrow Energy?

Public aroused / committed

WPT - E.P. Corp - E Prod Bd

Hydro - biomass - geo - coal -

gas - unconsg gas - heavy oil -

Achievements - publicize

1/4 of 80 quads \leftarrow not seen

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GORDON STEWART
RICHARD MESERVE

SUBJECT: Energy Technology Seminar
Georgia Tech, 8/30/79

BACKGROUND

1. The purpose of this symposium is to discuss and highlight for the public some possible technological responses to our nation's energy needs.
2. Some of the press may remark that these areas should be familiar to you already. That is true. You are in fact there to share your knowledge with them.
3. The attached precis should help in summarizing and comparing these technologies for the press and public.

TALKING POINTS

1. One of the most frequent questions I am asked in letters and town meetings is this: "If America marshalled the scientific know-how to build the first atomic bomb in two years and put a man on the moon in less than ten -- why can't we do the same for energy now?"
2. An essential and fundamental point I hope we have made today is that the full force of America's technology is being brought to bear on our energy shortage. Equally important, as we face up to the true seriousness of that shortage, and the true replacement costs of energy, we have a rare opportunity through the windfall profits tax to finance this all-out effort.
3. However as we have also seen today, our awesome, complex, and diverse technological skills must be advanced in many equally awesome, complex, and diverse areas. There are many paths to energy security and we must explore them all. Each one -- solar, biomass, geothermal, coal conversion, and others -- is almost a science in itself.

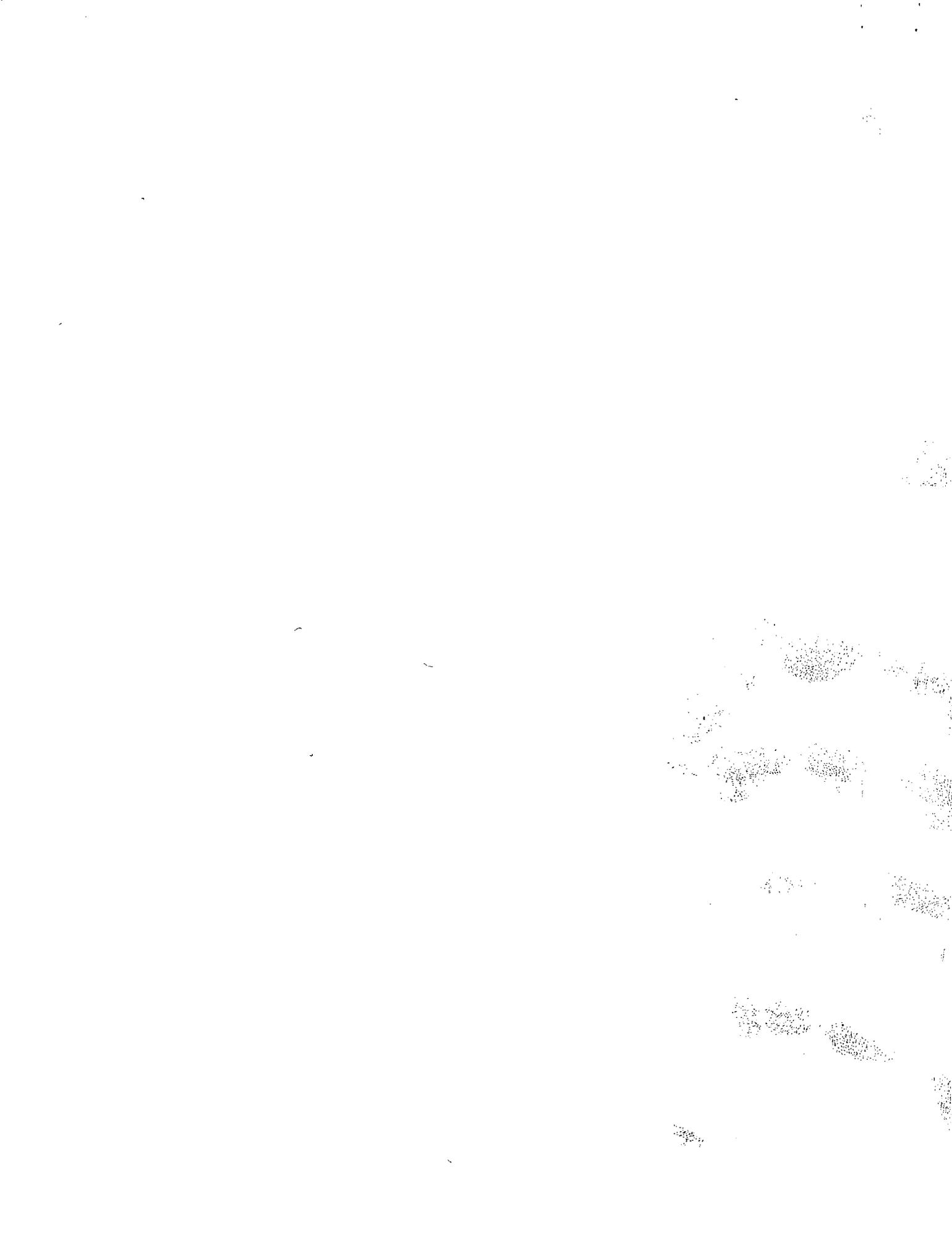
4. In some aspects of some of these fields we can expect immediate results. In others we are still breaking new ground. It is difficult for the press and public to follow our progress in all these separate areas. Seminars such as this one will help.

5. Let us all -- scientists, engineers, administrators, businessmen, and public officials -- start by acknowledging that the public demands on our full capacities are fair and reasonable. Let us explain the difficult goals we are trying to achieve in various technologies. Let us clarify the many obstacles we face in each one. Let us pledge to work that much harder to overcome them together.

6. Nevertheless I believe the most important single difference between our present drive for National Energy Security and our experience with the Manhattan Project and our Space Program remains the degree and force of our national commitment. In my travel, mail, and talks with people there are encouraging signs from all segments of our society, and certainly we have seen them from the scientific community today. It is still by no means certain that Congress will find the unity to share in leading our work.

7. Ours is the greatest, freest, richest, most knowledgeable and inventive country on earth. If we choose to apply our material and intellectual resources there is nothing we cannot do. If we have the will to bring on line now those technologies which are ready and the patience to continue research on others, if we commit our resources from a fair windfall profits tax, if we can find again that over-riding sense of purpose and confidence that united other generations in the spirit of scientific inquiry, struggle, and triumph -- then I believe we will not only progress towards an energy secure country, but towards a stronger and more secure society.

#



Summaries

1. Energy Conservation in the Chemical Industry. Dr. Edward Jefferson, a Senior Vice President of the DuPont Company, will discuss the progress the chemical industry has made in energy conservation and the steps that can be taken to obtain further gains. From 1972 to 1978, the industry has reduced its energy consumption per pound of product by 18% and has an aggressive goal of 30% reduction by 1985. Among the steps taken to reduce consumption are putting waste heat to productive use, using sophisticated instrumentation for improved process control, and improving and replacing distillation processes. R&D will yield improved catalysts to permit chemical synthesis under conditions that reduce energy demand, the development of synthesis methods that make more efficient use of hydrocarbon raw materials, and the introduction of more energy efficient processing technologies. Energy conservation has proven to be cost effective in the chemical industry and can be introduced more quickly than new energy supplies can be generated.

2. Unconventional Natural Gas. Dr. Henry Linden, the President of the Gas Research Institute and a Georgia Tech graduate, will discuss the extent of the unconventional gas resource in the United States and the prospects for its production. Natural gas is found in Eastern Devonian shales, Western tight sands, the geopressed brines underlying the Gulf Coast, and in coal seams. Until recently, these unconventional gas resources were generally considered too ex-

pensive to develop and produce, either because the impermeability of the reservoir resulted in very low production rates, or because of other technical, economic or environmental uncertainties. Dr. Linden will indicate that the recoverable unconventional gas resource in the lower 48 states is roughly comparable to their conventional gas resources, and that the prospects for commercial development are excellent.

3. Nuclear Safety. Dr. Lawrence Ybarronda, who received his Ph.D. from Georgia Tech and is the Director of Water Reactor Research at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, is expected to discuss various ways in which science and technology can improve nuclear water reactor safety now and in the years ahead. He will indicate that design features and safety features in place on current reactors are adequate to handle postulated accidents in which the accident happens too rapidly for operator action, such as the break of one of the large pipes carrying cooling water to or from the reactor fuel rods. The reason is that the bulk of reactor safety research has focused on analyzing and understanding such accidents and designing and testing safety systems to protect the public against such occurrences.

Ybarronda will indicate there are opportunities for technical improvements that will prove the response to accidents that occur slowly enough for operator action. He will discuss: improved diagnostic instrumentation, such as thermocouples that directly measure the cladding temperature; the more

extensive use of computers to collect, display, and analyze information and thereby to provide management assistance to the operator; and more extensive operator and management training.

4. Conservation and Passive Solar in Buildings. Dr. J. Douglas Balcomb, an Assistant Division Leader for Solar Programs at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and the Chairman of the American Section of the International Solar Energy Society, will show that energy conservation and the use of passive solar design are cost effective and can markedly reduce the energy demands for the space conditioning of buildings. Conservation and passive solar are complementary to each other -- one maintains the thermal isolation of the interior of a building and the other uses solar insulation to meet interior heating or cooling needs -- and they must be tailored to the use of the building and adjusted for the region of the country. Dr. Balcomb will discuss the development of improved materials and devices and the role of continuing research and education in energy-conscious building design.

5. Enhanced Oil Recovery. Dr. Norman Hackerman, the President of Rice University and Chairman of the National Science Board, will discuss new technologies for extracting the oil that current recovery techniques would leave in the ground. Methods currently in use for extracting oil are able to recover only about one-third of the oil that is present in a reservoir. Various sophisticated methods can be used to

increase the recovery -- for example, increasing the temperature of the oil or injecting chemicals to improve its mobility, or injecting gas to displace it. These technologies are under development, although some have associated adverse environmental impacts. Although our knowledge is incomplete, Dr. Hackerman will indicate that the prospects are very good for substantially enhanced oil recovery.

6. Coal Synthetics. Dr. Lawrence Swabb, a Vice President in charge of Synthetic Fuels Research with Exxon Research and Engineering Company, will describe the various approaches to the production of fuel gases and liquids from coal, as well as their costs and technological status. Although underground gasification of coal is still in an early stage, surface gasification has been developed using a variety of technologies (e.g., fluid bed processes), and new surface processes are under development. Indirect liquefaction (breaking the coal down to small fragments and reassembling the hydrocarbons over catalysts) has been demonstrated at commercial scale and produces good diesel and jet fuel. Direct liquefaction (e.g., SRC) has not yet been demonstrated in commercial-sized plants, but the several processes are currently in the large pilot-plant stage of development. Although the costs of the liquids and gases are above the current costs of conventional sources, actual costs will not be known until plants are built. Further development of the technology holds the prospect for cost reductions.

700 + 15-3000

7. Biomass. Dr. Thomas Stelson, the Vice President for Research, Professor of Civil Engineering, and former Dean of Engineering at Georgia Tech, will discuss the role of biomass as an alternate energy source. There are a variety of biomass resources -- agricultural residues, forestry residues, and vegetation grown specifically for energy, such as kelp or short-rotation forests -- that can be used as energy products either by direct combustion or by conversion to ethanol, methanol, or methane. Biomass can also be converted to chemical feedstocks, such as synthesis gas or ammonia. Biomass provides a substantial and attractive near- and mid-term energy resource that can meet a variety of energy needs.

8. Frontier Oil Regions. Dr. William Menard, the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey and a prominent marine geologist, will discuss unexplored oil regions, in particular, a large untouched area off the Atlantic coast. It appears that the same geological structure responsible for the large Mexican oil fields can be traced intermittently through the Gulf of Mexico and along the continental margin of the United States. The top of the structure is under about 6,000 feet of water and another 6,000 feet of sedimentary rock, and it can be reached by advanced drilling technology. Although only exploratory drilling can determine if oil is present, the U. S. Geological Survey estimates the reef complex off the

Mid Atlantic lease area contains 1-6 billion barrels of oil and the whole Atlantic reef contains 2-15 billion barrels.

9. Automotive Advances. Dr. W. Dale Compton, Vice President for Research for the Ford Motor Company, will discuss the progress in improving the fuel economy of passenger cars. In the near term, these efforts include vehicle downsizing, and substitution of lighter materials such as aluminum and plastic for standard iron and steel. In the longer term, efforts are underway to develop new types of materials, such as composite and to make more dramatic changes in engines and transmissions. Dr. Compton will discuss some of the issues that affect the realization of further fuel economy gains, such as the health effects of diesel emissions and the need to improve safety without increasing weight.

10. Photovoltaics. Dr. John V. Goldsmith, the Vice President for Research of the Solarex Corporation, will describe the status and prospects for photovoltaics -- solid state devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity. Dr. Goldsmith will describe the characteristics of a photovoltaic system and discuss the ways in which photovoltaics are being put into use around the world. The challenge for the domestic market is to reduce the costs of systems through further development of the technology of the solar cells and through the design of less costly production methods. Dr. Goldsmith will discuss the variety of approaches to meet this challenge.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1979

TO: RICK HUTCHESON
FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

The original of the attached
letter has already been
forwarded to Dr. Kemeny.

3638

THE WHITE HOUSE

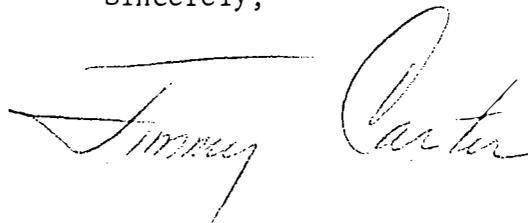
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1979

To Dr. John Kemeny

I have reviewed with my Counsel, Robert J. Lipshutz, the question whether your Commission's forthcoming meetings should be closed to the public. I understand that you have attempted to allow wide public participation in the proceedings to date and that you intend to make transcripts of the forthcoming meetings dealing with the proposed findings and recommendations publicly available once your recommendations have been transmitted to me. As you know, I want your recommendations to be the product of the fullest consideration and I concur in your judgment that premature disclosure of the findings and of the preliminary conclusion of the individual commissioners is likely to interfere with your ability to make appropriate recommendations and is likely significantly to frustrate my ability to implement them. I have been advised by my Counsel and by the Department of Justice that under these circumstances it is appropriate under the law for your Commission to meet in sessions without the public present. I look forward to receiving your recommendations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Dr. John Kemeny
Chairman, Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

August 30, 1979

FROM: ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ 

Re: Meetings of the Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island

Within the last few weeks, Dr. Kemeny and his other commissioners will be holding a series of meetings both to receive reports and recommendations from the Commission's staff and to debate and consider their final recommendations to you. As you know, ordinarily, meetings of advisory committees are open to the public. Congress has, however, determined that under some limited circumstances meetings of such committees may be closed to the public. Dr. Kemeny strongly believes that these forthcoming meetings should be closed. He believes that your ability ultimately to take action with respect to the Commission's recommendations are likely to be frustrated if there are premature disclosures of the Commission's deliberations or if the commissioners are impeded from entering into vigorous debate because of the presence of interested members of the public.

The Commission intends to make public complete transcripts of those portions of these meetings dealing with Commission findings or recommendations once its recommendations are submitted to you and made public; the Commission's only concern is with premature disclosures. The Department of Justice advises me that these meetings may be closed if it is determined that the premature disclosure of information would "be likely to significantly frustrate the implementation of a proposed" Presidential action. In your remarks during your first meeting with the Commission on April 24, 1979, while you emphasized the importance

of allowing public participation in the Commission's deliberations, you also instructed the commissioners to exercise restraint in avoiding the making of preliminary public remarks which might be misinterpreted. I understand that to date the substantive deliberations have been conducted in a public setting. In order, however, for the commissioners to engage in the candid and detailed exchanges necessary if they are to produce useful recommendations, and for you to have a fair opportunity to carry them out, these last meetings should be conducted without the public present. I have prepared the attached memorandum for your signature in the event that you concur.

I agree with Bob's analysis and recommendation.

H.J.

Attachment

I also agree. These private sessions are crucially important to the Commission's being able to reach some degree of consensus - Both John Kemeny & Bruce Babbitt have spoken to me about it.

Jack W. —

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1979

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J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT:

Grain Millers' Strike in Duluth, Minnesota

I believe you are generally aware that for seven weeks a small local Grain Millers local in Duluth has tied-up the handling of upper-Midwest grain.

The situation has become serious and is a major public issue in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has been involved in the matter for the past two weeks and estimates that no matter what happens a settlement is at least 10 days to two weeks away.

Governors Quie of Minnesota and Link of North Dakota have requested a ten minute, private meeting with you upon your arrival in St. Paul this evening. They want to tell you about the situation. Unfortunately, there is nothing you can do or say that will speed the strike's end.

The Vice-President believes strongly that you should hold the meeting. Not to meet with the Governors makes you appear insensitive to an extremely difficult local situation.

You should know that, with my approval, Gene Eidenberg had earlier told Governor's Quie and Link that no meeting would be possible. We made that decision based on advice regarding both the political situation in Minnesota and advice from The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that your meeting with the Governors might even prolong the strike (by raising union expectatations regarding your support for their position).

Governor Quie has already told the press in Minnesota that no meeting could be arranged with you.

I have talked with Wayne Horvitz who says if a meeting is necessary you should do it as long as the basic signals are not changed:

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- This is a local strike which must be settled locally;
- There is no appropriate use of Taft-Hartley authority in this case.

I concur in Wayne's assessment, ~~with~~ with the Vice-President's political assessments and recommend that you hold this brief meeting. If you concur, Gene and I will handle arrangements with the Governors.

Finally, a statement is attached for your review which we recommend be released from the White House now so that it is used on the evening news in Minnesota before you arrive.

Approve Meeting _____

Disapprove Meeting _____

G. Stewart
8/17/79

C

The opening lines of Life on the Mississippi

by Mark Twain are:

"The basin of the Mississippi is
the body of the Nation."

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August 23, 1979

Mr. President -

The INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES, created under your Administration, has just approved a grant of \$8000 for the Mark Twain Museum in Hannibal, Missouri.

This is one of several museum grants which will be forthcoming for museums in Missouri.

Since Hannibal is so history/culture conscious, and since you will have visited the museum prior to your remarks, you may wish to mention this in your remarks in downtown Hannibal.

fran

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cc has been given to four individuals in RSC

6:30 p.m.

VZCZCWG073
OO WTE 18
DE WTE 7024 2341848
O 221922Z AUG 79
FM RICK HERTZBERG
TO FRAN VOORDE FOR THE PRESIDENT
ZEM
UNCLAS WH91695

RECEIVED AT DELTA QUEEN COMM CENTER
AT 2:25 PM GDT 22 AUGUST 1979

AUGUST 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HERTZBERG

SUBJECT: NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

HISTORY

NAUVOO HAS A FASCINATING HISTORY. IT WAS FOUND IN 1830 AS COMMERCE, BUT ITS REAL HISTORY BEGAN IN 1839, WHEN JOSEPH SMITH RENAMED IT NAUVOO AND QUICKLY BUILT IT UP INTO THE LARGEST, MOST PROSPEROUS CITY IN ILLINOIS - 20,000 PEOPLE AT ITS HEIGHT. BUT THE MORMON COMMUNITY WAS RENT BY DISSENTION, AND IN 1844 JOSEPH SMITH AND HIS BROTHER HYRUM WERE MURDERED BY A MOB IN NEARBY CARTHAGE WHILE AWAITING TRIAL FOR TREASON AND RIOTING. THUS BEGAN THE CHAIN OF EVENTS -- INCLUDING TWO YEARS OF NEAR CIVIL WAR IN THE AREA AROUND NAUVOO -- WHICH LEAD TO THE EPIC MORMON TREK TO UTAH, BEGINNING IN 1846 UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BRIGHAM YOUNG. NAUVOO IS STILL ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE FOR MORMONS.

BUT NAUVOO'S UNUSUAL HISTORY DID NOT END THERE. IN 1849, ETIENNE CABET, A PROMINENT FRENCH JURIST, REPUBLICAN AND AUTHOR, FOUNDED A CHRISTIAN COMMUNITARIAN COLONY THERE. CABET, A FRIEND OF ROBERT OWEN, WAS A "UTOPIAN SOCIALIST" AS DISTINCT FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS LIKE MARX. HIS "ICARIAN" COLONY SOON FELL APART, THOUGH REMNANTS OF IT REMAINED IN EXISTENCE THROUGH THE 1870'S.

PRESENT

NAUVOO IS A SMALLER AND SLEEPIER PLACE THESE DAYS, WITH A POPULATION, IN 1970, OF A LITTLE OVER A THOUSAND. BESIDES GRAIN ELEVATORS, THE BIGGEST INDUSTRIES ARE MAKING WINE AND MAKING BLUE CHEESE -- AN IDEAL COMBINATION FOR A SUMMER PICNIC.

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7024

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NNNN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GORDON STEWART *GS*

SUBJECT: Town Meeting at Burlington, Iowa 8/22/79

Background

1. At the time of writing Burlington is thought to be the most likely place for a hydroelectric power announcement. A version -- to be updated -- is at the end of these talking points.
2. This should be especially appropriate as the Mississippi flows directly behind the bandshell in the park where you will be speaking at your first outdoor town meeting.
3. The points were prepared with the help of John McCormally. Some of his recent editorials are enclosed.

Talking Points

1. Much of American history has been written in river towns like Burlington. Your ancestors carried with them a commitment to self-government and a belief in such basic liberties as freedom of the press. Here Iowa's first territorial legislature was convened. Here, too, was founded the Burlington Hawk Eye, one of the oldest and most respected newspapers in this part of the country.
2. To come down the mighty Mississippi, in the wake of Marquette and Joliet, of Mark Twain, and to come ashore at Burlington -- a town which has endured and grown on this river for 150 years -- is to know the heart and feel the strength and wisdom of this nation.
3. Some people imagine a President can command and the river will stand still, or the world's oil shortage disappear. But in this democracy, power comes from the people. Just as this great river would be nothing without its

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1979

Mr. President:

This is the basic energy pitch for the various river stops. It would follow whatever local comments you made.

This draft has been cleared by Jody, Jerry and Stu and includes their inputs.

The bracketed material is suggested for cuts. However, we will be giving you in your briefing book a short (4 min.) version of this and the same material in talking points.

Rick

Rick Hertzberg

R. Hertzberg
8/16/79
Draft Two

C

Basic Energy Text for Steamboat Trip

What you are doing here in [] is part of something much bigger.

It is part of what must become a great national mobilization of American brains, American muscle, American will and American heart -- all working together for American energy security.

Our energy problem is deadly serious. We have become deeply, dangerously reliant on foreign oil. [Nearly half the oil we use comes from overseas -- from sources that are often unstable and always expensive.]

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[By importing oil, we import inflation -- and we export tens of billions of American dollars and tens of thousands of American jobs. Most serious of all,] our dependence on foreign oil endangers the very independence of the United States. That is an absolutely intolerable situation for our country.

It is also a challenge -- a challenge we will meet.

I have set two overriding goals for the energy policy of the United States:

¶ First, to slam the brakes on oil imports -- so that we never, ever use a single drop of foreign oil more than we did in 1977.

¶ Second, to cut that dependence on foreign oil in half by 1990.

[We've made a good start in the last two and one-half years. But now we must do much, much more.]

From now on, every new addition to our energy supplies must come not from OPEC, but from our own sweat and ingenuity here at home -- and that means we must produce and conserve, produce and conserve as never before.

I am asking Congress to give us the tools to do the job. [And I am asking you to make your voices heard. If you speak up loud and clear, I guarantee you -- Congress will act.]

The most important energy tool the Nation needs right now is a strong and permanent windfall profits tax on the oil companies. [Everything else depends on that.]

Without a strong windfall profits tax, our Nation just won't have the means to wage the energy war. But with the windfall profits tax, we will have the financial muscle to

fight our way out from under OPEC's thumb and win back the energy security of our country. It is as simple as that.

As a nation, we must ease the burden of rising energy costs for the poorest among us [-- and I have proposed a \$2.4 billion annual program to help low-income families. But we cannot do it unless Congress passes a strong windfall profits tax.]

We must strengthen mass transit [-- and I have proposed spending an extra \$10 billion to do that. But it is not going to happen without a strong windfall profits tax.]

Above all, we must launch a massive new effort to develop American-made alternatives to foreign oil [-- and I have proposed a whole array of far-reaching programs to do that, including a private, federally-chartered Energy Security Corporation to develop alternative fuels.]

[We can develop the alternatives we need -- but it all depends on Congress' passing a strong windfall profits tax on the oil companies.]

I am talking about synthetic fuels -- about coal -- about new kinds of hydroelectric power -- about [the] solar power [that can provide 20 per cent of our energy needs by the year 2000].

And I am talking about conservation, because conservation is the cheapest, fastest, cleanest way we have to cut our dependence on foreign oil.

[We waste a lot of energy in this country. But instead of fretting about it, we should think of all that waste as a great opportunity to save energy. The heat that leaks out of a house in the wintertime isn't keeping anybody warm. But with insulation and weatherstripping

and storm windows, and maybe turning down the thermostat and putting on a sweater, you can save money for yourself and energy for your country -- and still stay warm and comfortable.]

[Saving energy is a matter of plain common sense.

But it is also a matter of patriotism. Every time you observe the 55-mile speed limit, or ride a bike, or take a bus or a train, or combine several errands on one trip, you are doing something important for the future of this country we all love so much.]

This is the message I am bringing you today. I know I am supposed to be on vacation, but right now I'm mixing in a little business. I am asking you to let your Senators and Representatives know that you support a strong Windfall Profits Tax on the oil companies to finance energy security for our Nation. I am asking you to participate in local efforts to conserve energy. And I am asking you

to make saving energy a part of your own daily life.

America has done big jobs before. We can do this one, too -- but only if we are willing to put the common good over special interests.

This is the challenge I talked about in my Sunday night television address last month. It is the challenge I am talking about this week from St. Paul to St. Louis and a lot of places in between. And it is the challenge I am calling on you to help your Nation meet -- with unity, with confidence in each other and ourselves, and with faith in the greatness and spirit of our country.

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RECEIVED AT DELTA QUEEN COMM CENTER
AT 3:29 PM CST 20 AUGUST 1979

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OO WIE18
DE WIE 6878 2321907
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FM DAVID AARON THE WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
TO JODY POWELL-DELTA QUEEN
REX GRANUM-ST. LOUIS MO
ZEM
UNCLAS WH91662

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PLEASE DELIVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

AUGUST 20, 1979

TO: JODY POWELL
REX GRANUM

FROM: DAVID AARON

ATTACHED ARE QS AND AS ABOUT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WHICH IS LOCATED NEAR DAVENPORT, IOWA. THE PRESIDENT MAY FIND THESE USEFUL IN PREPARATION FOR HIS Q & A RADIO SESSION TOMORROW IN DAVENPORT.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL (NEAR DAVENPORT, IOWA)

Q: WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL AS FAR AS JOBS AND WORK ARE CONCERNED?

A: FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE (20-24 MONTHS) ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL IS PROJECTING A HEALTHY WORKLOAD SITUATION.

Q: IF THERE IS SUCH CONCERN ON ENERGY, WHY AREN'T ALL FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AT THE LOCAL ARSENAL REQUIRED TO CARPOOL?

A: CURRENTLY 29 PERCENT OF THE ARSENAL EMPLOYEES ARE ENROLLED IN THE REGISTERED CARPOOLING PROGRAM. IN A RANDOM SURVEY IT WAS FOUND THAT AN ADDITIONAL 50 PERCENT PARTICIPATE IN CARPOOLING, BUT ARE NOT REGISTERED IN THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM. EFFORTS CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE MORE CARPOOLING.

Q: WHAT STEPS IS THE GOVERNMENT TAKING TO LESSEN THE NOISE MADE DURING GUN FIRING ON ARSENAL ISLAND?

A: THERE ARE TWO ONGOING PROJECTS. THE FIRST IS A NOISE REDUCTION DEVICE WHICH WILL REDUCE THE NOISE TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL TO MEET THE STATE OF ILLINOIS STANDARDS. THIS PROJECT IS SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED IN JUNE OF 1980.

THE SECOND PROJECT IS AN ARTILLERY WEAPON FIRING TEST SIMULATOR. A METHOD OF HYDRAULICALLY SIMULATING THE FIRING

END OF PAGE 01

OF A WEAPON. THIS PROJECT IS ALSO SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED IN JUNE OF 1989.

Q: WHY IS ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL GIVEN A VARIANCE FROM THE EPA ON ITS AIR POLLUTION STANDARDS WHEN OTHER NON-FEDERAL COMPANIES OR ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINES AND/OR SHUTDOWN?

A: ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN A VARIANCE FROM AIR POLLUTION STANDARDS BY THE U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY DID ENTER INTO A FEDERAL FACILITY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT ON MARCH 30, 1979, BY WHICH EPA AGREED TO TAKE NO FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION AGAINST ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL FOR EMISSIONS FROM ITS BOILER PLANT, SO LONG AS THE ARSENAL COMES INTO COMPLIANCE WITH POLLUTION STANDARDS BY JULY 1981. ROCK ISLAND WAS GRANTED A VARIANCE BY THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD ON OCTOBER 19, 1978, WHICH EXPIRED IN JULY 1979, FOR BOILER PLANT EMISSIONS. THIS VARIANCE IS THE TYPE OF ACTION PROVIDED FOR IN FEDERAL AND ILLINOIS STATUTES AND REGULATIONS. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL IS CURRENTLY IN DISCUSSION WITH THE STATE OF ILLINOIS TO DETERMINE HOW BEST TO PROCEED TO OBTAIN THE STATE'S PERMISSION FOR THE ARSENAL TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS IN CONSONANCE WITH THE FEDERAL AGREEMENT.

Q: THE ILLINOIS ATTORNEY GENERAL ACCUSED SEVERAL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WITHIN THE STATE (ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, JOLIET AAP) OF BEING A DUMPING SITE FOR TOXIC AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES. IS THIS A FACT? THE ARMY DENIED THE CHARGE.

A: DURING APRIL OF THIS YEAR, THE U.S. ARMY TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGENCY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS (EDGEWOOD AREA), MARYLAND, CONDUCTED A STUDY AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL CONCERNING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES. ALTHOUGH THE FINAL REPORT OF THIS STUDY IS NOT ANTICIPATED BEFORE OCTOBER, NO PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN REVEALED.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH VIRTUALLY ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS. WE DO NOT MAINTAIN ANY TYPE OF DISPOSAL SITE WITHIN THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL. WASTES ARE COLLECTED IN APPROPRIATE CONTAINERS AND PERIODICALLY TRANSPORTED OFF THE ISLAND BY VARIOUS PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS.

IN THE SURVEYS AND SEARCHES THAT HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED, NO BASIS EXISTS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS SCOTT'S ACCUSATION.

August 17, 1979

REP. DICK GEPHARDT
(D-Missouri-3)

Committees: #18 Ways & Means
Subcommittees: Oversight
Social Security

#15 Budget
Task Forces: Budget Process
Economic Policy, Projections &
Productivity
Tax Expenditures & Tax Policy

Administration Support for the 96th Congress: 100%

Favorable Votes

Alaska Lands
Panama Canal Treaties Implementation -- Final Passage
Tellico Dam
Windfall Profits Tax
United States Zimbabwe Rhodesia Policy
Synfuels
Amtrak -- Route Restructuring

Unfavorable Votes -- note-percentage compiled before votes taken
Mottl Antibusing Amendment
Department of Education

Energy Interests: Rep. Gephardt advocates crisis intervention money for low income and elderly persons. He also has interest in coal gasification, solar energy, the breeder reactor (fusion versus fission) and the Alaskan pipeline (land versus sea transportation).

Personal Background: Rep. Gephardt of St. Louis received a B.S. degree in 1962 from Northwestern University and a J.D. degree in 1965 from the University of Michigan. Before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, he practiced law in St. Louis and served as a St. Louis alderman.

Gephardt and his wife, Jane, have two children: Matthew and Christine. He is 37 years old.

District Information: The 3rd congressional district consists of the south side of the city of St. Louis and an adjacent portion of suburban St. Louis county. About 92% of the portion in the city of St. Louis is white. The south side was originally settled by German immigrants, and is still

Dick Gephardt
page 2

heavily ethnic as well as elderly (the median voting age for the district is 50). Many of the voters have stayed with a New Deal Democratic preference or, in the more wealthy edges of the city, have remained Republican. The suburban voters are akin to the wealthier section of the city but are somewhat more conservative and Republican. Overall the district tends to vote Democratic.

August 17, 1979

REP. DICK ICHORD
(D-Missouri-8)

Committees: # 4 Armed Services
Subcommittees: Investigations
Research & Development - CHAIRMAN

#16 Small Business
Subcommittees: Antitrust, Consumers & Employment
SBA and SBIC Authority & General
Small Business Problems

Administration Support for the 96th Congress: 28.6%

Favorable Votes

Alaska Lands
Synfuels
Amtrak -- Route Restructuring

Unfavorable Votes

Department of Education Final Passage
Mottl Antibusing Amendment
United States Zimbabwe Rhodesia Policy
Windfall Profits Tax
Tellico Dam
Panama Canal Treaties Implementation -- Final Passage

Personal Background: Rep. Ichord of Houston, enlisted in the U.S. Navy Air Corps after graduation from high school. He received a B.S. degree and a J.D. degree from the University of Missouri. Before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1960, he taught business law and accounting at the University of Missouri, practiced law in Houston, was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, and was elected to the State House of Representatives, where he served as speaker pro tem and speaker.

For the most part, Ichord's record has been conservative; he tends to be hawkish on the Armed Services Committee.

Ichord had been the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (he changed the title from the Committee on House Internal Security), until it was abolished in 1975.

Rep. Ichord and his wife, Millicent, have three children: Richard III, Pamela and Kyle. He is 53 years old.

Dick Ichord
page 2

District Information: The 8th congressional district has been redistricted five times in 15 years. It consists of areas of diverse political leanings -- Columbia, the largest city, is extremely liberal and Democratic, the St. Louis County area is staunchly Republican, Jefferson County and the counties to the east have been strongly Republican since the antislavery Germans settled the area in the mid nineteenth century, the Ozark counties are also Republican, with the rural counties being traditionally Democratic. Overall the Republican margins in some counties tend to outnumber the small Democratic margins in others. All of which caused President Carter to receive 47% of the vote in the 1976 election.

August 17, 1979

REP. BOB YOUNG
(D-Missouri-2)

Committees: #17 Public Works & Transportation
Subcommittees: Aviation
Water Resources
Oversight & Review

#17 Science & Technology
Subcommittees: Energy Development & Applications
Energy Research & Production

Administration Support for the 96th Congress: 53.8%

Favorable Votes:

Windfall Profits Tax
United States Zimbabwe Rhodesia Policy
Department of Education -- Final Passage
Synfuels
Amtrak -- Route Restructuring
Panama Canal Treaties Implementation -- Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes

Tellico Dam
Alaska Lands
Mottl Antibusing Amendment
Gasoline Rationing

Energy Interests: Young had been extremely critical of our gasoline rationing plan because he felt that the states should work out their own plan. He is a great proponent of solar energy and is concerned about the cost of energy, as well as the safety of nuclear power.

Personal Background: Rep. Bob Young of St. Ann served in the U.S. Army from 1943-45. He is a pipefitter by profession and a member of the Pipefitters Union. Before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, Young served in the Missouri House of Representatives for six years and in the State Senate for 14 years.

Young and his wife, Irene, have three children. He is 54 years old.

District/Political Information: The 2nd district is the heart of St. Louis County, a jurisdiction which lies adjacent to, but includes no part of the city of St. Louis. Originally the county was predominantly rural; today the city of St.

Bob Young
page 2

has only about half the population and wealth of St. Louis County. The northern section is blue collar; the southern section is wealthier and traditionally Republican; the western section has the bulk of the Jewish population.

The district had been represented by Thomas Curtis, a Republican, who won the Republican nomination for Senator in 1968, but lost to Tom Eagleton. Curtis later served as Chairman of the Federal Elections Commission. He was succeeded by James Symington, the son of the former Senator Stuary Symington. Symington held the seat with little difficulty until he ran for the Senate in 1976 and lost in the primary.

There was considerable competition for Symington's seat in both primaries. State Senator Bob Young won the Democratic primary by 1,060 votes. The Republican nominee won by only 334 votes. The general election was extremely close with Young winning only 51% of the vote.

His re-election in 1978 was equally difficult. However because of the right to work issue on the ballot and the strong organization and get-out-the-vote efforts of the unions, Young won with 56.4%.

Points of Interest: Rep. Young has been very concerned about the controversy between the Department of Housing and Urban Development and St. Louis County Supervisor McNerry. McNerry, who is a Republican and appears to be thinking of running against Senator Eagleton, has been advocating the rehabilitation of building units for low income residents; HUD wants new units built. Unfortunately it has become a race issue because the new units would be built in the predominantly white St. Louis County and would house primarily black residents. Young has been ardent in representing his constituents and siding with McNerry. He may raise the issue with you.

August 17, 1979

REP. BILL BURLISON
(D-Missouri-10)

Committee: #19 Appropriations
Subcommittees: Agriculture, Rural Development
& Related Activities
Defense

Administration Support for the 96th Congress: 85.7%

Favorable Votes

Windfall Profits Tax
United States Zimbabwe Rhodesia Policy
Department of Education
Synfuels
Amtrak -- Route Restructuring
Gasoline Rationing
Alaska Lands
Panama Canal Treaties Implementation -- Final Passage

Unfavorable Votes

Tellico Dam
Mottl Antibusing Amendment

Personal Background: Rep. Burlison of Cape Girardeau, received a B.A. and a B.S. degree in education from Southeast Missouri State College, a Master in Education and an LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri. Before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1968, Burlison taught business law at Southeast Missouri State College, was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, served as president of the Cape Girardeau County Board of Education, assistant attorney general of Missouri and prosecuting attorney of Cape Girardeau County.

District Information: The 10th district is the southeast corner of the state, known commonly as the Bootheel. It was originally settled by Southerners coming up from Mississippi, looking for more fertile land for growing cotton. Thus the Bootheel has had more of a feel of the Deep South to it than any other part of Missouri. Politically the 10th district is much like the state of Georgia. Jimmy Carter received 57% of the vote in 1976.

Points of Interest: Burlison has been a supporter on most issues. He recently spoke up at a Democratic Whip meeting defending the President and urging party unity.

Bill Burlison
page 2

He has also requested to be named a member of the 1980 Credentials Committee. Rick Hutcheson has passed this along to the DNC because we can only make recommendations to the Carter delegates from Missouri; we do not control the process directly.

August 18, 1979

REP. BILL CLAY
(D-Missouri-1)

Committees: # 8 Education & Labor
Subcommittees: Employment Opportunities
Labor-Management Relations

5 Post Office & Civil Service
Subcommittees: Civil Service
Postal Operations & Services
Postal Personnel & Modernization
CHAIRMAN

Administration support for the 96th Congress: 58.3%

Favorable Votes

United States Zimbabwe Rhodesia Policy
Department of Education
Synfuels
Amtrak -- Route Restructuring
Panama Canal Treaties Implementation -- Final Passage
Tellico Dam

Unfavorable Votes

Windfall Profits Tax
Mottl Antibusing Amendment
Gasoline Rationing

Energy Interests: The McDonnell Douglas plant is located in Missouri's first district. The plant has a DOE contract to develop a 40 kilowatt wind turbine generator; Clay has been interested in the project.

Personal Background: Rep. Clay of St. Louis has a B.S. degree from the University of St. Louis. He was a real estate broker and manager of a life insurance company. Clay began his political career as an alderman in 1959 and served until 1964. He was also the business representative for the City Employees Union from 1961 to 1964. Clay was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1968. He and his wife, Carol, have three children: Vicki, Lacy, and Michelle.

District/Political Information: The 1st congressional district is the northern half of the city of St. Louis with a slice of St. Louis County. Because of the black migration to the north side of the city and redistricting, the 1st has become predominantly black. The suburban part of the district which hugs the western limits of the city has remained white. However, blacks are gradually moving into this area. The makeup of the suburbs range from

Bill Clay
page 2

blue collar workers in the north to white collar in the south. In the middle section is Clayton, the St. Louis County seat, which is the home of Washington University and an adjacent liberal academic community.

The district is the most heavily Democratic in the state of Missouri and is the only district to give a majority to George McGovern, as well as giving Jimmy Carter his highest percentage in the state. For years it was represented by Frank Karsten, a conventional liberal Democrat. With redistricting in 1968, Karsten decided to retire and in effect ceded the seat to Alderman and civil rights activist Bill Clay. Clay had ignored the traditional decaying political machines of St. Louis and had built his own following among the blacks on the north side.

Clay was one of the first militant, outspoken blacks elected to Congress and was one who helped create the Congressional Black Caucus. In 1963 he spent 105 days in jail for participating in a civil rights demonstration. More recently he was charged with billing the government for numerous auto trips home although he actually purchased a less expensive airline ticket. His white constituency does not appreciate Clay's activities and he regularly loses the St. Louis portion of his district, even though it goes Democratic in other contests. Clay, however, continues to carry the other areas of his district with comfortable margins. He is considered a reliable supporter of organized labor on most issues and has been working to repeal the Hatch Act.

R. Hertzberg
8/16/79
Draft Two

Basic Energy Text for Steamboat Trip

What you are doing here in [] is part of something much bigger.

It is part of what must become a great national mobilization of American brains, American muscle, American will and American heart -- all working together for American energy security.

Our energy problem is deadly serious. We have become deeply, dangerously reliant on foreign oil. [Nearly half the oil we use comes from overseas -- from sources that are often unstable and always expensive.]

[By importing oil, we import inflation -- and we export tens of billions of American dollars and tens of thousands of American jobs. Most serious of all,] our dependence on foreign oil endangers the very independence of the United States. That is an absolutely intolerable situation for our country.

It is also a challenge -- a challenge we will meet.

I have set two overriding goals for the energy policy of the United States:

¶ First, to slam the brakes on oil imports -- so that we never, ever use a single drop of foreign oil more than we did in 1977.

¶ Second, to cut that dependence on foreign oil in half by 1990.

[We've made a good start in the last two and one-half years. But now we must do much, much more.]

From now on, every new addition to our energy supplies must come not from OPEC, but from our own sweat and ingenuity here at home -- and that means we must produce and conserve, produce and conserve as never before.

I am asking Congress to give us the tools to do the job. [And I am asking you to make your voices heard. If you speak up loud and clear, I guarantee you -- Congress will act.]

The most important energy tool the Nation needs right now is a strong and permanent windfall profits tax on the oil companies. [Everything else depends on that.]

Without a strong windfall profits tax, our Nation just won't have the means to wage the energy war. But with the windfall profits tax, we will have the financial muscle to

fight our way out from under OPEC's thumb and win back the energy security of our country. It is as simple as that.

As a nation, we must ease the burden of rising energy costs for the poorest among us [-- and I have proposed a \$2.4 billion annual program to help low-income families. But we cannot do it unless Congress passes a strong windfall profits tax.]

We must strengthen mass transit [-- and I have proposed spending an extra \$10 billion to do that. But it is not going to happen without a strong windfall profits tax.]

Above all, we must launch a massive new effort to develop American-made alternatives to foreign oil [-- and I have proposed a whole array of far-reaching programs to do that, including a private, federally-chartered Energy Security Corporation to develop alternative fuels.]

[We can develop the alternatives we need -- but it all depends on Congress' passing a strong windfall profits tax on the oil companies.]

I am talking about synthetic fuels -- about coal -- about new kinds of hydroelectric power -- about [the] solar power [that can provide 20 per cent of our energy needs by the year 2000].

And I am talking about conservation, because conservation is the cheapest, fastest, cleanest way we have to cut our dependence on foreign oil.

[We waste a lot of energy in this country. But instead of fretting about it, we should think of all that waste as a great opportunity to save energy. The heat that leaks out of a house in the wintertime isn't keeping anybody warm. But with insulation and weatherstripping

and storm windows, and maybe turning down the thermostat and putting on a sweater, you can save money for yourself and energy for your country -- and still stay warm and comfortable.]

[Saving energy is a matter of plain common sense.

But it is also a matter of patriotism. Every time you observe the 55-mile speed limit, or ride a bike, or take a bus or a train, or combine several errands on one trip, you are doing something important for the future of this country we all love so much.]

This is the message I am bringing you today. I know I am supposed to be on vacation, but right now I'm mixing in a little business. I am asking you to let your Senators and Representatives know that you support a strong Windfall Profits Tax on the oil companies to finance energy security for our Nation. I am asking you to participate in local efforts to conserve energy. And I am asking you

to make saving energy a part of your own daily life.

America has done big jobs before. We can do this one, too -- but only if we are willing to put the common good over special interests.

This is the challenge I talked about in my Sunday night television address last month. It is the challenge I am talking about this week from St. Paul to St. Louis and a lot of places in between. And it is the challenge I am calling on you to help your Nation meet -- with unity, with confidence in each other and ourselves, and with faith in the greatness and spirit of our country.

#

Davenport Talking Points - Lads

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HERTZBERG *Rick*
ACHSAH NESMITH

SUBJECT: Davenport Talking Points 8/21/79

[Note: You probably won't want to say all this at the beginning of the broadcast, but you might want to work some of these points into your answers to questions.]

1. Chip was in Iowa a couple of weeks ago, but he did not make it to Davenport, so Rosalynn and I decided to come. It was good to see our old friends Mary Ellen and Lynne Chamberlain.
2. I understand that the first bridge across the Mississippi River was here in Davenport. In 1856, there was a lawsuit to try to force the railroad to tear it down, charging that the bridge was "a nuisance and an obstruction." A lawyer named Abraham Lincoln argued against that suit, and the bridge stayed.
3. Iowans have always been innovative in meeting their transportation needs. Davenport had the second electric trolley in the nation (1888), and today Iowa is a leader in the use of gasohol to stretch our oil. In this time of escalating prices and tightening supplies, we must all make the most of the fuel we use -- so that there will be enough for the harvesters and barges, for the trucks that take our grain to market, for the schoolbuses that take our children to school, for heating our homes and running our factories, and for the carpools that I hope will be getting more and more of our people to work.
4. Iowa has always stood for human freedom. Dred Scott based his plea for freedom on the fact that he had once lived in Davenport. Iowa was among the first states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. I hope that there, too, you can find a way to bridge the Mississippi.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

5. Dick Clark was part of the great Iowa tradition of courage and concern for human rights when he served in the Senate, and he is continuing it as he works to solve the problems of refugees . John Culver is carrying on that tradition of courage and concern in the Senate. He has long pushed for greater emphasis on renewable resources such as solar energy and gasohol. On the Armed Services Committee he has been an advocate of a strong national defense. He has insisted that before we commit ourselves to a new multi-billion dollar weapon systems we make sure we need those systems, and that when we get weapons systems, we make sure they work. He has long been a proponent of arms control and is perhaps the most articulate spokesman on its behalf in the Senate. Because of his understanding of our national needs, he was one of the handful of Senators we consulted with most closely during the negotiations for the SALT treaty, and we are depending on his leadership to get the treaty ratified in the Senate.

6. Davenport Mayor Chuck Wright has done such a good job I understand he's unopposed (thus far in both primary and general election). Or maybe you just want to keep Nicki First Lady of your city. (they were married in May -- his third).

#

HIGHLIGHTS ON DAVENPORT'S HISTORY

Davenport has been alternately under Spanish, French, British and American authority from 1641 to 1803.

Several skirmishes between British, Americans and Indians took place in the area during the War of 1812. Zachary Taylor, later President Taylor, commanded American troops in one encounter.

The City was laid out in 1836 by Col. George Davenport, military envoy at Fort Armstrong on Arsenal Island, and Antoine LeClaire, French-Indian interpreter for the U. S. Army. Robert E. Lee surveyed the area for the government in 1837.

Steamboats began frequenting the Upper Mississippi in the 1830's and railroads to the west were planned through Davenport in 1840's.

Lumbering became the major industry in the city in the 1850's. Rafts of raw timber the size of football fields were sent down the river from Wisconsin pine forests. Large lumber mills dotted the river edge near where the Delta Queen landed.

During the California Gold Rush days, huge numbers of German and Irish immigrants settled in Davenport. Population doubled every few years.

By the Civil War, the Mississippi River had been bridged for the first time by the Rock Island Railroad. Abraham Lincoln was the lawyer for the railroad bridge company. (upstream from present government bridge)

During the Civil War, Camp McClellan was set up as Iowa's military headquarters in the east end of the City. (North of Lindsay Park).

Across the river at the federally owned fort, a confederate prisoner camp was established. Over 12,000 troops were kept there and nearly 1,000 soldiers are buried on the island today. A national cemetery is maintained in an adjacent area.

Economic prosperity returned after the war, with lumber and woodworking industries expanding; railroad and river traffic growing; retail and wholesale trade for the two state area centered in the city.

HIGHLIGHTS ON DAVENPORT'S HISTORY (continued)

By 1900, prohibition became the key local political issue while unions in the cigar making industry grew in importance.

During W.W. I, prejudice against foreigners hurt the city's German neighborhoods, despite numerous demonstrations of patriotism by the immigrants.

Federal employment on the government island, a major ammunitions manufacturing facility, created booms during both world wars in the Quad Cities.

The industrial and commercial base of Davenport became more diverse in the 20th Century and population grew steadily.

HISTORICAL SITES IN LOCAL AREA

DAVENPORT HOUSE: Built in 1833 as the residence for Colonel George Davenport - U. S. Indian Agent at Fort Armstrong. Early city planning and promoting was done here. The Davenport House deteriorated until turn of century when restoration began.

CLOCK TOWER: Stands at lower point of the island, serves as focal point of the Arsenal Island National Register Historic District. Made of LeClaire limestone, it was erected in 1865. It is now headquarters for the Army Corps of Engineers.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY: Established on the island after the Confederate prison camp was set up here during the Civil War. Approximately 1,000 southern soldiers are buried here.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGES:

Memorial/I-74 Bridge - a public works project completed in 1935

Government Bridge - Built in 1895 on the piers of an earlier government bridge. Double decks originally carried wagons, street cars, and railroad traffic.

Centennial Bridge - opened in 1940; named in honor of City of Rock Island's 100th birthday.

Crescent Bridge - Second railroad bridge into the city, built in 1898 for Burlington and Milwaukee RR routes into the city.

LECLAIRE HOUSE: Home of city founder Antoine LeClaire; built in 1855 in the center of a section of land given to him by the Indians when the area was opened for white settlement. The house is of the Italianate style with center cupolla. The front facade was made of brick shipped up river from St. Louis.

The property is a National Register Historic site and a recipient of a Federal Preservation Grant-in-Aid.

The house was purchased with local and state bicentennial funds and is now owned by the city. The house is being rehabilitated and restored as a multi-use neighborhood cultural and recreation center and public meeting location. It is the City's hope that the project will focus attention on an important inner city neighborhood and aid in recycling other residential structures.

Approximately \$100,000 has been invested in the property to date. The project, in addition, has been supported by numerous volunteer groups - Girl Scouts, Federal Youth Conservation Corps workers, school groups, civic service groups and neighborhood volunteers.

HISTORICAL SITES IN LOCAL AREA

continued:

VILLAGE OF EAST DAVENPORT: Platted in 1851, the town grew up as a lumbering town at the foot of the Upper Mississippi River rapids. It thrived as a separate, bustling working village with many lumber and planing mills before the Civil War. In the 1860's the Village was bisected by a wooden railroad trestle which is still in place.

In the past five years, historic preservation efforts supported with private and public dollars have brought about revitalization of the numerous historic, commercial and residential properties. The area is currently being considered for inclusion as a National Register Historic District.

CAMP MCLELLAN: Campgrounds and headquarters for Iowa's Governor during the Civil War. Several hundred Indians were imprisoned here, also, following hostilities in Minnesota and northern Iowa. It was developed as an area of beautifully landscaped streets, boulevards and large homes during the 1920's. (McClellan Heights, north of Lindsay Park)

LINDSAY PARK: This was the site of a major lumber and planing mill during the log rafting era. The Weyerhaeuser lumber empire also began in Davenport and Rock Island in the 19th century.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HERTZBERG

Subject: Basic talking points for steamboat trip

1. Our nation has become deeply, dangerously reliant on foreign oil. We import nearly half the oil we use.

¶ By importing oil, we import inflation -- and we export billions of dollars and thousands of jobs.

¶ Worst of all, our dependence on foreign oil endangers our national security and our very national independence.

2. I am determined to stop the growth of that dependence in its tracks -- and then cut it in half by 1990.

3. That is why what you are doing is so important. That is why it must be strengthened and extended and made part of a great national mobilization to achieve American energy security.

4. I have asked Congress to give America the tools to do the job. The most important is a strong, permanent windfall profits tax on the oil companies.

5. With the financial muscle that tax will give us, we will:

¶ ease the burden of rising energy costs on the poor;

¶ dramatically upgrade mass transit;

¶ and most important, unleash the strength and ingenuity of our people and our economy in a massive campaign to develop American-made alternatives to foreign oil.

6. We must develop our resources in synthetic fuels -- coal -- new kinds of hydroelectric power -- solar power, which can fill 20 per cent of our energy needs by the year 2000. We must conserve on a massive scale.

7. Our nation can do all these things -- if we have the financial leverage the windfall profits tax will give us. But the special interests have not given up. And Congress will respond to the people, as against the special interests, only if the people speak out.

8. I am asking each of you:
 - ¶ to let your Senators and Representatives know that support a strong windfall profits tax on the oil companies to finance energy security for our nation;
 - ¶ to participate in local energy conservation efforts;
 - ¶ and to make saving energy a part of your own daily life.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
29 Aug 79

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson



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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
RICK NEUSTADT
SUBJECT: Communications Legislation

The projects in the House and Senate Commerce Committees to revamp the Communications Act are coming to a head. The Committees expect to begin markup shortly after the recess.

Three bills are being considered -- one by the House subcommittee chairman (Van Deerlin); one by the Senate chairman (Hollings); and one by Sens. Goldwater and Schmidt. These bills focus on regulation of the telephone industry. Some of them also touch on cable TV; broadcasting; and other uses of radio frequencies, such as mobile radios and satellites. The bills are prompted by far-reaching technological changes since 1934, when the Communications Act was passed. The bills are basically consistent with your philosophy of reducing regulation and increasing competition.

The telephone issues are particularly important. The Bell system's monopoly has been gradually eroding for a decade, because of the new technologies and court and FCC decisions, and it is crucial to change the regulatory structure. Failure to do so would reduce the system's efficiency and constrain competition. The bills would allow competition, deregulate competitive sectors, and create new mechanisms to ensure the individual rates are affordable -- especially in expensive-to-serve rural areas.

Earlier drafts of the bills had very controversial provisions on broadcasting, including a fee on frequency use that broadcasters bitterly opposed. The House has dropped those provisions, and the Senate seems likely to compromise or defer them. The FCC is moving on its own to cut regulation and paperwork affecting broadcasters.

We have worked with the interested agencies (Commerce, DOD, State, Justice, Agriculture, FCC) to nail down Administration positions and prepare a proposed Presidential Message on the

telephone issues. We think a Message is needed because:

- o These issues have received little attention or study outside the industry, and a Message would increase public and Congressional awareness and build momentum for passage.
- o The Message will identify telecommunications as another front -- complementing trucking, banking, railroads, and regulatory process -- where the Administration is pushing major regulatory reform legislation.

Our soundings indicate that most of those involved -- the agencies, the Hill sponsors, the Communications Workers, and most of the industry -- feel legislation is needed and would welcome such a Message.

We propose to submit the Message for your approval later this month, along with a memo explaining the policies it recommends and seeking any needed decisions. The Message would not require any announcement by you and would not add to your legislative priorities.