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**WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)**

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att.	<p><del>From Brzezinski to The President (9 pp.) re: Policy in Angola.</del></p> <p><i>opened per RAC NLC-126-19-29-1-9</i>                      <i>12/2/13</i></p>	1/3/80	A

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1980

*2:45 Watson*

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
THROUGH: PHIL WISE *Phil*  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*  
SUBJECT: Call by Ambassador Watson

Watson is arriving in New York this afternoon and will be in Washington either this evening or tomorrow morning. I think it is important that you see him as soon as your schedule permits.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve a meeting with Watson on January 4.

Approve  Disapprove

*Immediately before  
mtg - Cy*

*J*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/3/80

Rick Hutcheson --

Attached you will find:

- copy of letter to Senator Byrd  
the original of which is  
being hand delivered by  
Frank Moore or his office
  - copy of same letter which  
indicates distribution of  
bcc made from this office
  - handwritten draft submitted  
to President by Frank Moore  
and Lloyd Cutler. Note:  
black editing in 1st graph  
was done by Jody Powell;  
ball point editing in 2nd  
graph is President's hand-  
writing.
- Susan Clough

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1980

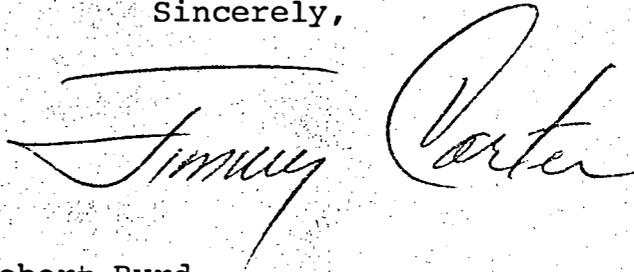
Dear Senator Byrd:

In light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, I request that you delay consideration of the SALT II Treaty on the Senate floor.

The purpose of this request is not to withdraw the Treaty from consideration, but to defer the debate so that the Congress and I as President can assess Soviet actions and intentions, and devote our primary attention to the legislative and other measures required to respond to this crisis.

As you know, I continue to share your view that the SALT II Treaty is in the national security interest of the United States and the entire world, and that it should be taken up by the Senate as soon as these more urgent issues have been addressed.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Robert Byrd  
Majority Leader of the United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1980

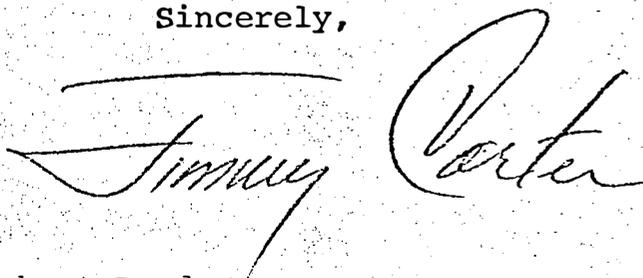
Dear Senator Byrd:

In light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, I request that you delay consideration of the SALT II Treaty on the Senate floor.

The purpose of this request is not to withdraw the Treaty from consideration, but to defer the debate so that the Congress and I as President can assess Soviet actions and intentions, and devote our primary attention to the legislative and other measures required to respond to this crisis.

As you know, I continue to share your view that the SALT II Treaty is in the national security interest of the United States and the entire world, and that it should be taken up by the Senate as soon as these more urgent issues have been addressed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Robert Byrd  
Majority Leader of the United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

bcc: Secretary Vance  
Dr. Brzezinski  
Jody Powell  
Frank Moore  
Lloyd Cutler  
The Vice President

~~Dr~~

To Robert Byrd:

In the light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, I request that you ~~defer~~ <sup>delay</sup> ~~calling up~~ <sup>consideration of</sup> the SALT II Treaty ~~for debate~~ on the Senate floor. ~~The~~

The purpose of this request is not to withdraw the treaty from consideration, but to defer the debate ~~in order to take up~~ so that the Congress <sup>can assess Soviet actions and intentions</sup> and the President can devote ~~their~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~our~~ primary attention to the legislative and other measures required to respond to this crisis, ~~as well~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~as the continuing crisis in Iran.~~  
As you know, I continue ~~[to believe]~~ <sup>[to share your view]</sup> that the SALT II Treaty is in the national security interest of the United States and the entire world, and that it should be taken up by the Senate as soon as these more urgent ~~issues~~ have been addressed.

January 2, 1980

60  
people

MEMORANDUM FOR SARAH WEDDINGTON

FROM: LORI BAUX

SUBJECT: Cluster Meeting in Pottawattami County

Date: January 2, 1980  
Time: 7:15 p.m. (Iowa time)  
Place: 424 Glen Ave. in Council Bluffs  
Phone: 712/323-0963 - speaker phone

The meeting is for Cluster A which includes most of Council Bluffs. The President was in Council Bluffs in 1975. Chip was in Council Bluffs on Nov. 20, 1979 when the President had a televised press conference on Iran. Many of the folks who will be at the meeting watched the conference with Chip at the Elks Club. Rosalynn will be in Council Bluffs on Jan. 5. Expected attendance is from 30 to 60 people.

Contact person: Walter Gilliam.

The following folks will be in attendance:

Bob & Bea Heiberg

Bob & Reva Heuck

> Scott Hughes *Debate*

Denny Mulqueen

Sylvia Wilkin Sky

All of these people were called by the President within the last week.

Others in attendance:

Ron Gilbride - working in precinct 7 - young attorney

Ms. Pat Kowal - Active English professor at Creighton College

Jackie McAlexander - working in precinct 1; heads secretary pool at Mutual of Omaha

> Frances Greis - working in precinct 1; older woman

Jack Roylan - working in precinct 10; teacher

Evelyn Healey - working in precinct 14; older woman

> Juanita Ramirez - working in precinct 18; nurse - active Democrat.

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*Drabt*  
*Amey*

CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.  
1413 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

8 PM D.C. Time

*dove*  
*J*

January 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR SARAH WEDDINGTON

FROM: LORI BAUX  
SUBJECT: Cluster Meeting in Webster County

---

Date: January 2, 1980  
Time: 7:00 p.m. (Iowa time)  
Phone: 515/573-7175 - speaker phone

The meeting includes clusters Q and R, or a section of Fort Dodge, Ia. The people are traditional Democrats. Fitzgerald and Cochran are from the area. Fort Dodge elects 174 delegates.

Contact: The meeting is being held in the Webster County Courthouse in the Board of Supervisors Room. Please call and ask to speak to Jodi Julich after 7:00 p.m. (Iowa time).

Jodi is expecting 20-30 people at the meeting, among these folks should be:

Doug Doerzman - a 1976 supporter. He had been overlooked but he is back in the fold now. He is a member of C/M Steering Committee, and has proven to be an excellent worker.

Pam Hinton - She is an Area Manager and Vice Chair of the county. She has been active in politics for about 1.5 years.

Bob Krause - Former state representative. Ran for Treasurer. County Chiar in Webster County and works hard and is a real asset.

Cleo Amendt - County Recorder; 1976 supporter.

Pat McCloud - Clerk of Court; leaning toward the President.

Dick Fleming - County Supervisor; Treasurer of County Central Committee and a very active Democrat. He is a definite supporter.

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1413 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

845 PM D.C. Time  
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January 2, 1979

*done*  
*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR SARAH WEDDINGTON

FROM: LORI BAUX

SUBJECT: Clustering Meeting in Sioux City - Jan 2, 1979

This meeting will be held for the west side of Sioux City precincts which are also the toughest part of the city for the campaign. This side of the city is mainly blue collar workers with a median income. Labor has considerable influence in this portion of the city. Virginia Hood is from this part of the city. Kennedy is strong in this area.

SET UP: Speaker Phone - 712/258-8809

Contact Person: Darlene Thornton

Approximate number in attendance: 10 people

*Railroads*

This meeting will be held in the home of Darlene Thornton  
712 W. 5th Street  
Sioux City, Iowa

People in attendance:

Darlene Thornton - machinist, west-side Sioux City Coordinator; member of the Carter/Mondale Labor Committee; active in politics for 20 years. Brother is an official in the Agriculture Department in Washington.

Marie Thornton - Darlene's Mother. Very helpful - 80 years old or close to it.

Judy Francis - active Democrat; Precinct 5 coordinator; husband is member of the Railroad Union.

Linda O'Kane - wife of State Representative Jim O'Kane from Sioux City; very active Carter supporter; Vice President of the Democratic Club in Woodbury County (sort of like a booster club). She will ask the President to become an honorary member of the club - he will be the only candidate that is a member.

Mark Farnen the Field Representative will be there also.

Time of the meeting is at 7:30 p.m.; please call at 7:45 p.m. (Iowa time)

CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.  
1413 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

9:15 PM D.C. Time

done  
J

January 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR SARAH WEDDINGTON

FROM: LORI BAUX

SUBJECT: Briefing for Hancock County Cluster Meeting

Date: January 2, 1980  
Time: 7:30 - call around 8:15 p.m. Iowa time  
Phone: 515/923-3421

Hancock County is primarily a Republican County in north central Iowa. With very few Democrats, there is not much interest in Democratic politics and those involved do not have much organizational skills. The majority of the people are farmers, therefore, farm issues are important.

Don McDonough, the field staffer for that region (number 3) will be the contact person. He is one of the top notch field staffers in Iowa.

Those attending:

Julia Luke - She is a retired school teacher, attended White House Iowans Day and she is managing 4 precincts in Hancock County.

Violet Weaver - She is managing 9 precincts and is active in Democratic politics in the county.

Rev. Earl Josten - He is managing 9 precincts and is a retired Methodist minister. He is an enthusiastic Carter supporter and writes for area newspapers on items pertaining to local Democratic politics.

John & Shirley Clemmons - Active in Democrats in the county. She is a postal employee and he is an influential farmer in the area.

Roger & Pat Bachman - Active Democrats in the county. She supports the President but he has a reserved commitment. He is a farmer.

The County Chair, Doug Thompson, is not able to attend.

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/3/80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRUCTURING FOR THE EIGHTIES  
Summary Outline of Key Elements in an  
Energy/Economic Program

*Stu - Some  
earlier ideas  
from AF  
J*

I. Restructuring Energy for the Eighties

1. Demand Restraint Program

- A. Announce import fee plan as mechanism for assuring compliance with President's international commitment to enforce a ceiling on petroleum imports.
- B. Order Mandatory Conservation Programs for States (Under S.1030)
- C. Commend Americans for conservation progress but declare we must either voluntarily or mandatorily make steady and continuing progress to reduce demand and dependence on imported oil.
  - o Announce intention to institute by executive order a motor fuel conservation charge\* against imports of (equivalent to 10¢ per gallon of gasoline) effective July 1, 1980 if consumption exceeds "X" barrels (or gallons) per day on average; will follow this route to take immediate action without delay if situation intolerable.
  - o Indicate that conservation charge against imports will be increased gradually over time if -- and only if -- needed to keep consumption levels gradually moving down to necessary levels.
    - + reduction is essential for our long-term energy security and independence

---

\*Oil import fee

- + all must recognize this means a change over time in our life style from the cheap energy era; President believes our people need time to adjust without undue hardship since this shift affects
  - the cars we buy;
  - the distances from work we live;
  - our shopping, visiting, commuting and vacation habits;
  - location of our homes and commercial buildings;
  - choice of heating fuels;
  - choice of fuels for industrial uses and power generation;
  - development of adequate mass transit alternatives.
- o Order a quarterly audit of consumption and assessment of domestic and international supply conditions; report to the nation the results and be prepared to act with the next stage of constraint steps if essential.
- D. Expand weatherization credit program.
- E. Carry out an aggressive DOE conservation program including frequent public messages and proposals for individual and industry action.
- [F. Ask Congress for standby rationing authority in case of a 5% estimated shortfall instead of 20% as currently provided under new law.]

2. Supply Expansion Program (Itemized List of Programs for alternative fuels, e.g.)

- A. Prompt establishment of ESC with accelerated implementation program.
- B. Prompt establishment of EMB to facilitate and accelerate development of alternative energy sources.
- C. Extension of oil back-out program for utilities.
- D. Introduction of program to accelerate gasohol/alcohol production.
- E. Verification of improved safety measures to allow continued operation of those nuclear facilities passing new, stringent tests; announcement of long-term nuclear waste disposal program to safeguard this supplementary energy source.
- F. Encouragement of domestic exploration and exploitation of petroleum and alternative fuels (natural gas, heavy gas, liquids and oil, coals)
- G. Implementation of new solar program.
- H. Expanded experiments in using biomass, other wastes and new renewable energy sources.
- I. Accelerated R & D programs for longer term solution (e.g., fusion)

II. Restructuring our Economy for the Eighties

1. Basic Improvements in Health of our Economy

- A. Steady, stable course for the long-term; no immediate tax changes.
- B. Maintenance of Fiscal Prudence
  - 1) Continued movement toward balanced budget for
    - inflation abatement through reduced deficits
    - stability of the dollar

- C. Expanded incentives for
  - 1) Technological Innovation
  - 2) Capital investments
  - 3) Productivity improvements
  - 4) Savings
- 2. Employment Support Programs
  - A. Increases in Education Program for Disadvantaged (Title I), Handicapped, Retarded, Bilingual
  - B. Expanded Youth Employment Program
  - C. Retraining program for industrial workers
  - D. Others (?)
- 3. Targeted Spending for Long-term Benefits
  - A. Housing
  - B. Revenue Sharing
  - C. Others ?
- 4. Continued Anti-Inflation Measures
  - A. Wage and Price Restraints
    - Pay and Price Committees
    - National Accord
    - Understanding with Business
  - B. Use of Voluntary Guidelines
  - C. Program for monitoring margins and compliance
- 5. Contingencies
  - A. Short-term stimulus plans for temporary use only if necessary to avoid excessive recession/unemployment; should not be confused with long-term determination to pursue fundamental structural improvements in the economy.

B. Recycling of receipts from possible "motor fuel conservation charge against imports" not to be committed until levied; intention is direct return to public through income tax rebates adjusted to favor lower income categories.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/3/80

Zbig Brzezinski

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

Please forward a copy of the attached to Secretary Vance.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

0124

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*cc by Zbigniew -  
Consult on bill -  
Let me know results.  
I'm inclined to  
move on it*

SECRET ATTACHMENT

December 21, 1979

~~SECRET~~

*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

*ZB*

Secretary Vance and Don McHenry have sent you the attached reclama concerning our policy in Angola. I also attach for your information the earlier memorandum on which you made your decisions concerning our Angola policy.

SECRET ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED  
Per, Rac Project  
ESDN: NLC-126-19-29-1-9  
BY *KJ* NARA DATE *11/25/13*



THE REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS

~~SECRET~~

NODIS

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

From: Donald McHenry *DM*

Following up on my discussions of Angola with you on Wednesday, Cy Vance and I have prepared a more complete memorandum on why we believe US interests would be best served by recognition now without conditions of the Angolan government. We can discuss these views further if you wish, or if you approve our recommendation, we could prepare a plan on how we would proceed.

XDS-3 12/21/99 (McHenry, Donald F.)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
FOR THE PRESIDENT  
ESD/NIC-126-14-29-1-9  
BY KS NARA/DATE 11/25/12

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

NODIS

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Cyrus Vance *chv*  
Donald McHenry *DM*

Subject: Angola -- Next Steps

We continue to believe that US interests in Angola and southern Africa would be best served by immediate recognition of the Luanda government.

In our memorandum of October 23, 1979 we recommended that Ambassador Wisner (in Lusaka) travel to Luanda to inform the Government that the United States will recognize Angola but to state also that close relations could not exist without a significant reduction of the Cuban military presence.

To condition recognition on Angola's agreement to reduce Cuban troops, as had been decided, will not advance the current situation and could be counterproductive. In past contacts, the Angolans have strongly reacted negatively to any linkage of US recognition to a drawdown of Cuban troops. President Neto, before his death, held that Cuban support was necessary to bolster Angolan security in light of South African attacks from Namibia against Angola; South African support for UNITA;

XDS-3 12/21/99 (McHenry, Donald F.)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Per: Rac Project  
ESDN: NLC-126-19-29-1-9  
BY: KS NARA DATE 11/25/12

~~SECRET~~

and tensions between Zaire and Angola. Without entirely accepting Angolan reasoning (i.e. UNITA will probably continue to be a force to be reckoned with but probably on a smaller scale), we would note that the Zaire situation has been largely resolved but the Namibia problem remains despite far-reaching Angolan efforts to reach a solution. In sum, Angola's security concerns remain despite their forthcoming posture. In their view, the Cubans will remain so long as the South Africans remain in Namibia as a direct threat and with ready access to UNITA.

The dos Santos government appears to be at least publicly well-disposed toward the United States, although pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban elements in the leadership continue to challenge those more favorably disposed to greater cooperation with the West. President dos Santos warmly confirmed this posture in response to your letter on the death of Neto. An Angolan government official informed us November 27 that the new leadership in Angola would respect the assurances given earlier by Neto's representative that the Cubans would be withdrawn upon a Namibia settlement.

The dos Santos government continues to be helpful on a number of southern African issues. As a Front Line state, Angola demonstrated its willingness to assist Britain's Rhodesia initiative, and the successful reconciliation with President Mobutu owed in great measure to the Angolan desire to restore stability on its northern border. In July, 1979, the Angolans broke the logjam in the Namibia negotiations by proposing creation of a demilitarized zone, which the South Africans recently accepted (subject to certain conditions). Since it is now South African foot dragging which is slowing progress on Namibia, it would be contradictory to continue telling the Angolans that we must have movement on Namibia (and from their side a consequent reduction in the Cuban military presence) before we could consider diplomatic relations.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

We believe this is a propitious moment to inform the Angolans of our willingness to recognize the Government of Angola albeit with little hope of warm relations without significant Cuban withdrawal. In doing so we would demonstrate that the US is prepared to join our allies (who have already recognized Angola) in offering an alternative to Angolan reliance on the Cubans and Soviets. Most Africans, including Liberia, Nigeria and the other Front Line states believe firmly that we should take the step. Continued isolation of the Angolans will leave them dependent upon the Eastern bloc, while the establishment of US/Angolan relations could serve as the first step toward bringing Luanda out of the communist orbit. Diplomatic relations, at the outset, would facilitate economic/commercial relations and promote a healthy exchange of views. Although PL-480 and AID bilateral assistance to Angola must await greater public and congressional acceptance in the United States, they represent formidable means of convincing the Angolans of our interest in their peaceful and steady development.

Our present policy gives the Soviets and Cubans the opportunity to foster instability in southern Africa and within Angola itself. Our willingness to recognize Angolan cooperation on issues of mutual concern and engaging rather than attempting to isolate them would serve to demonstrate our resolve to challenge the Cubans and Soviets in southern Africa.

It is worth recalling that because we had good relations with Mozambique we were able to enlist Samora Machel's support in the final hours of Lancaster House to bring Robert Mugabe to initial the ceasefire. The Angolans are in a position to play the same role with SWAPO as regards Namibia.

~~SECRET~~

*Funk:*THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON~~SECRET~~

November 5, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Next Steps on Angola (S)

With reference to your memorandum of October 23, the President has approved the dispatch of Ambassador Wisner to Luanda. He has also approved the general approach outlined in your paper, subject to the following:

- (a) that the Angolans be informed that the United States is prepared to normalize on the assumption that the new government of Angola will seek to enhance its independence by gradually eliminating the Cuban presence. Moreover, until significant reductions take place, the Angolans should know that there is no possibility of the diplomatic relationship leading to any other relations, notably economic assistance;
- (b) the President also wishes to know Dos Santos' reaction before the United States is bound by a commitment. (S)



Zbigniew Brzezinski

~~SECRET~~

Review on November 5, 1985

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLG-126-19-29-1-9

BY: 155 NARA DATE 11/25/13

~~SECRET~~

October 29, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *WB*

SUBJECT: Recommendations for Next Steps  
on Angola (S)

Attached is a memo from Cy and Don McHenry, recommending that we approach Angola, stating that "we are prepared to normalize without precondition and begin talks on the modalities for establishing our diplomatic presence." (S)

I am in agreement that we should approach the Angolans on this issue and I share Cy's hope that this might be helpful in moving Angola further along in their process of moderation set in motion by Neto. (S)

However, you should note that you may have domestic difficulties over this matter. Savimbi will be a guest of Lane Kirkland next week, and the chances are that the AFL-CIO will rake you over the coals for "betraying" a pro-Western African leader. (S)

Moreover, we should be careful not to eat our words too rapidly, and we did tell the Angolans that normalization would be difficult, perhaps even impossible without some reduction of the Cuban presence and its eventual elimination. (S)

Because of the foregoing, I would recommend that points B and C on pages 2 and 3 of Vance's memo be strengthened. We should add that we are prepared to normalize on the assumption that the new government of Angola will seek to enhance its independence by gradually eliminating the Cuban presence. Moreover, until significant reductions take place, there is simply no possibility of the diplomatic relationship leading to any other relations, notably economic assistance. (S)

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve the Vance/McHenry memorandum, with the above items to be added to the talking points.

APPROVE  DISAPPROVE

~~SECRET~~

Review October 29, 1985

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rec Project

ESDN: NLC-126-19-29-1-9

BY *KS* NARA DATE 11/25/19

~~SECRET~~

October 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Cyrus Vance *CV*  
Donald F. McHenry *DMH*

SUBJECT: Angola After Neto: Next Steps

Neto's death may give us an opportunity to look for ways to follow up on the progress that has already been made toward attaining key U.S. objectives in dealing with Angola. This progress includes:

- the reconciliation between Zaire and Angola and subsequent stability in the region;
- Angola's willingness to collaborate with us toward a settlement in Namibia;
- as a front line state, Angola's willingness to be helpful on Britain's Rhodesia initiative;
- Angola's opening to Western political and economic ties, specifically as an oil producer, and her denial of base facilities to the Soviets;
- Neto's indication, just before his death, that a settlement in Namibia would be followed by a significant reduction of Cuban troops.

Several African leaders -- Mobutu, Tolbert and the Presidents of Cape Verde and the Congo -- say that President dos Santos and the rest of the Angolan leadership intend to follow Neto's policies; and President dos Santos' reply to your message of condolence supports this view. However, our African friends also advise us to move quickly to seize the opportunity provided by the moderate succession process to encourage continuance of the Angolan opening toward the West.

~~SECRET~~

GDS 10/23/85

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-19-29-1-9

BY *KS* NARA DATE *11/25/19*

~~SECRET~~

We believe that it is in our interest to have more frequent contact and a continuing dialogue with the Angolans. It was quite clear under Neto, and is still the case, that the Angolan condition for closer relations with us is the establishment of diplomatic relations, without preconditions. We believe as well that we should now address the issue of normalization with the Angolans and that we can do so in ways which will advance our interests substantially with the dos Santos government. What we propose is to offer recognition without preconditions, but handle it in such a way as to reinforce the Angolans' motivation to respond with a reduction in Cuban troop presence and a forthcoming position on our other interests in the area.

We recommend the following:

- send Frank Wisner, our Ambassador to Zambia and a man who knows the issues, to Luanda for talks with dos Santos.
- Wisner's brief would be to reiterate to the Angolans our views on the range of issues outlined above, seek dos Santos' views, and confirm that the new regime indeed wants to continue to work with us.

On the question of diplomatic relations, Wisner would be authorized to say:

- a) that we understand the importance of this question to the Angolan side, including the insistence that normalization take place without preconditions.
- b) we are prepared to normalize without preconditions and begin talks on the modalities for establishing our diplomatic presence. At the same time, the Angolan side must realize that the continued presence of Cuban combat troops will be a burden on our new relationship. Congressional and public concern about the large-scale troop presence will continue to hinder any consideration of assistance programs.

*I need to know dos Santos' reaction before we're bound by a commitment*

*J*

~~SECRET~~

- c) Neto understood this and had indicated that there were indeed circumstances -- like those surrounding a Namibian settlement -- which could lead to a withdrawal or reduction of Cuban combat troop presence. What is the position of the dos Santos government in this regard?

We believe this approach to dos Santos at a time he is setting the new Angolan government's policies could have a positive impact. We would send a welcome signal to the new regime, reaffirm our commitment to a settlement in Namibia and to stability in the region, and we would obtain a current and direct reading of Angolan views. Our offer to recognize without pre-conditions could even make clearer to the Angolans their own interest in beginning a draw-down of the Cubans, with or without a settlement in Namibia.

Such a move would also be welcomed by the African moderates, the Front Line states and Nigeria, as well as by key Western European leaders who favor gestures that could have the effect of lessening Angolan dependence on the Soviets and Cubans.

In accordance with our discussion of the issue, we are consulting with some of the key people on the Hill.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/3/80

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
for your information/appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

## MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

December 18, 1979

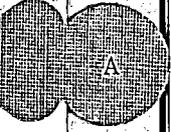
*cc Stu - Great  
Abbreviate &  
include in ~~the~~  
"debate" book in  
outline form  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*  
SUBJECT: Memorandum from Harold Brown,  
"Taking Stock of the Defense Programs"

Harold Brown has sent you the memo at Tab A summarizing your Administration's defense accomplishments during these last three years.

The memorandum is unclassified and provides a very useful recapitulation of an impressive record, which you initiated with your PD-18 of August 1977, and which we have strongly backed from here.

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

DEC 10 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Taking Stock of the Defense Program

As we approach the final quarter of the Administration's first term, I would like to take stock of the major developments in the Department of Defense during the past three years. Though we face severe challenges in the form of military capabilities of potential adversaries, there have been tremendous accomplishments, of which we, our military leadership, and the Nation can be proud. I have summarized some of the most significant of these below.

I

Four general developments, which will be remembered long after the individual decisions are forgotten, stand out from a review of this period in the Department's history.

First, and by far the most important, we have without question entered a new era in the establishment of a strong national defense. This is not an expression of judgment; it is a finding of fact. The defense programs of this Administration have reversed the adverse trends and the neglect characteristic of the prior decade. We have made U.S. strategic and conventional forces more modern, more ready, and more capable.

Second, forceful U.S. leadership has been instrumental in revitalizing NATO's defense efforts. Not only have we invested heavily in upgrading our own NATO contribution, but we have brought our Allies along in making similar efforts.

The third overriding theme that emerges from a review of the past three years is that this Administration has been scrupulous in recognizing cost as an important consideration in all defense decisions, large and small. We are not buying inferior products, but we are insisting that precious tax resources only be spent for cost-effective programs.

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Fourth, the last three years have been characterized by a willingness on the part of your Administration to take on the responsibility of actually managing the Department of Defense--a willingness to suggest innovative solutions to old problems and to make tough decisions about defense priorities. The result has been not only stronger defense programs, but also a renewed sense of purpose and confidence within the Department.

## II

### A Program for Strategic Security

When this Administration took office, our Nation's ability to maintain the unambiguous strength of its strategic deterrent was being eroded by two alarming trends: the first was the massive buildup of Soviet strategic forces over the past fifteen years, and the second was the progressive obsolescence of our own strategic forces, most of which had been deployed in the 1960s.

Ratification of the SALT II Treaty will represent a major step forward in restraining the continued growth of Soviet strategic forces. Because SALT II reduces superpower competition in its most dangerous manifestation, ~~this Treaty~~ is the single most important bilateral accord of the decade.

To guarantee our strategic deterrent further, this Administration is implementing a comprehensive program to modernize all three legs of our strategic triad. Three years ago, we took a hard look at our major strategic programs, and found serious problems: the B-1 bomber was vulnerable to the new Soviet air defense systems already under test; the TRIDENT submarine program was bogged down in schedule and contract litigation problems; and the proposed design for basing the M-X missile system in closed trenches was found to be too vulnerable to single nuclear explosions. We have taken decisive action to correct these problems.

Our first major action was to substitute the air-launched cruise missile for the B-1. Not only is the cruise missile less expensive, but because of its small size and large numbers, it renders the Soviets' new air defense system obsolete even before that system is deployed. We put the cruise missile under accelerated development, are now well into the competitive flight test program, and will begin serial production in 1980.

Our second major action was to institute management control of the TRIDENT program. We settled the contract dispute, and the program is now back on track. The first submarine was launched this year, and six more are under construction. The TRIDENT I missile is on schedule and is now being backfitted on POSEIDON submarines.

Our third major action was the design of a basing mode for the M-X that would survive a surprise attack by Soviet ICBMs, be adequately verifiable under SALT II, and have a minimal impact on the environment. After intensive study of alternatives, a mobile M-X based in a complex of horizontal shelters was selected. The M-X missile is designed to have military capability equal to that of the Soviets' SS-18, even though it is half the size. Full scale development of the missile and basing system began this year.

In the aggregate, these programs will double the spending on strategic systems compared to the early '70s, but will still be far less than we spent in the early '60s. In fact, improved technology will allow us to build the new missiles at less cost (in constant dollars) than the systems they are replacing.

~~These strategic programs have also contributed to the~~ development of two new weapons to strengthen our theater nuclear forces. The ground-launched cruise missile is a derivative of one of the competing air-launched cruise missile designs. It will be deployed one year later than the ALCM. The PERSHING II missile uses the same solid fuel technology developed for the TRIDENT I missile, which allows each of them to have greater range than their predecessors. The PERSHING uses advanced technology terminal guidance systems, which improves accuracy ten-fold over previous systems.

Our new systems will enable U.S. strategic forces to maintain their equivalence in the face of the mounting Soviet challenge. Even more important, all of these systems have been designed to have high inherent survivability, thus discouraging any hopes the Soviets might have for a successful disarming surprise attack. In addition, the high survivability of these new systems will make it possible for us to reduce significantly the total number of nuclear weapons in our force, while preserving national security interests, if the Soviet Union can be persuaded to make similar reductions in SALT III.

## III

Leading the NATO Alliance

From its very outset, this Administration launched several major initiatives to strengthen NATO's deterrent and defense capabilities, which had languished during and after the Vietnam conflict. At the May 1977 NATO Summit in London, you called for a stepped-up long term effort, implementation of selected short term readiness measures, and greater armaments collaboration.

Within a year, NATO heads of government personally endorsed at a May 1978 Washington Summit a bold Long Term Defense Program backed up by pledges of 3% real annual growth in defense spending. This far-reaching step reflected common Allied recognition that only through greater cooperation and mutual burdensharing could NATO meet the security challenges of the 1980s.

Our efforts are also breathing new life into collaborative design and production of new weapons such as the F-16, ROLAND, 120 mm tank gun, and the Multiple Launch Rocket System. The December 1978 agreement on joint funding and operation of a \$2 billion NATO airborne early warning fleet is especially noteworthy. The U.S. has also proposed an innovative concept of jointly developing "families" of new systems, where Europe would take the lead in some and North America in others.

Under U.S. leadership, the Alliance is spurring the modernization of NATO's theater nuclear forces, through a proposed force of longer range theater ballistic and cruise missiles. Adoption of this program by NATO will close an emerging and serious gap in the Alliance's spectrum of deterrence.

In addition, the U.S. is greatly accelerating its ability to reinforce Western Europe with massive ground and air forces in a crisis. We are prepositioning additional U.S. equipment, but counting on our European allies to provide adequate facilities and host nation logistic support, as well as the bulk of the ground and air forces that would engage in a conflict in Europe. This "transatlantic bargain" will markedly enhance NATO's military posture.

## IV

Confidence in Our Conventional Forces

Your Administration has taken vigorous measures to modernize our conventional forces, which experienced a severe decline in capabilities during the prior decade. We have laid particular stress upon achieving a higher state of readiness, largely through overcoming maintenance backlogs and increasing initial supply stocks.

Rapid Deployment Forces. We are systematically enhancing our ability to respond rapidly to non-NATO contingencies wherever required by our treaty commitments, or in response to requests from friends and allies. These rapid deployment forces can range in size from a few ships or air squadrons to formations as large as 100,000 men, together with their support. We are giving priority at present to the Middle East and Persian Gulf contingencies, but our forces stand ready for rapid deployment to any region of strategic significance, like the Caribbean.

We are taking two specific initiatives to help us respond in a crisis outside of Europe. The first is the development and production of a new fleet of large cargo aircraft with intercontinental range; the second is the design and procurement of a force of Maritime Prepositioning Ships that will carry heavy equipment and supplies for three Marine Corps brigades. These aircraft and ships will permit us to move combat forces over vast distances quickly enough to deter conflict or, failing that, to turn the tide of battle in our favor.

Ground Forces. We have substantially increased our ability to reinforce NATO. Primarily by prepositioning equipment, we will be able by 1984 to double our ground forces in Europe, and triple our air forces, in less than two weeks. Our ground forces now include more tank and infantry battalions, and more artillery tubes--an augmentation that will continue through the next several years.

We have enhanced readiness and combat endurance by improving the Reserve Components. Some reserve personnel are now equipped with new equipment and all reservists are assigned to units structured to complement and provide needed depth to our active forces.

The opening of a new National Training Center by the Army, and the introduction of new equipment--XM-1 tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and better artillery and air defense weapons--have, together with the contributions of our allies, strengthened our ability to meet any threat.

Naval Forces. We are emphasizing U.S. naval forces that are able to maintain the sea lanes to Europe, protect other essential sea lines of communications, project force ashore, and support allied forces on the flanks of Europe, in the Western Pacific, and elsewhere--in the face of Soviet challenge. To accomplish these missions we have procured modern, guided-missile equipped surface ships, such as the DDG-47 class; we have begun deployment of ship-, air- and submarine-launched HARPOON cruise missiles; and we have continued improvement of our anti-submarine warfare capability with actions such as procurement of new towed array sonar ships and development of a new class of attack submarines. Equally important to our strength at sea have been our success in reducing the chronic backlog of ship overhauls, and our resolution of \$2.7 billion in long-standing shipbuilding claim disputes, some dating as far back as the 1960s.

Air Forces. Our program for the FY 80-84 period will field an active Air Force of 26 fighter and attack wings and will modernize--and in some cases enlarge--the active and reserve components of Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps tactical aviation. This constitutes the first full-scale modernization of U.S. tactical air forces since the 1960s.

Over the next few years we will procure about 1700 fighter, attack, electronic warfare, surveillance and support aircraft. This will include the first KC-10s, which will be delivered in 1981, and allow very long range deployments of tactical air forces.

We have maximized the cost/effectiveness of our aircraft procurement programs by using a mix of high and low cost aircraft--each possessing good mission performance characteristics. Procurement of lower cost alternatives such as the A-10 and F-16 allows our force modernization to proceed, while purchase of F-15s, F-14s, dual purpose F/A-18s, and E-3As improves our capability to maintain air superiority.

## V

### Managing the Department and its Resources

#### Departmental Reorganization and Resource Management.

Upon assuming office, I concluded there were significant obstructions to efficient management of the Department: headquarters were too large, lines of authority were confused, and there was a clear need to integrate better some activities. To correct these problems, we initiated a number of structural changes, which have:

- Eliminated, since January 1977, five Assistant Secretary and approximately 31,000 other civilian positions, reduced the size of Departmental headquarters staffs by approximately 20%, and closed or substantially reduced operations at a number of installations. Estimated annual savings from these actions alone are over \$375 million.

- Strengthened policy and planning functions (through, for example, the creation of an Under Secretary for Policy) to insure that individual, detailed decisions on force structure and weapons will support our overall national security objectives.

- Consolidated support-related activities (under a single Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) to provide integrated direction of DoD manpower and material resources.

- Strengthened the programming and budgeting process (through, among other innovations, the establishment of the Defense Resources Board) to provide a more integrated approach to resource allocation decisions and to streamline the budget decision process.

Weapons Acquisition Management. Procedures have been revised to insure consideration of logistic and manpower planning requirements at the same time that performance objectives are addressed. As a result, some high-rate production decisions have been deferred until support questions have been resolved--resulting in substantial cost savings. We have also required a more precise understanding of manpower and skill-level requirements related to the introduction of new systems--resulting in additional economies. This increased attention to support problems before a system is fully operational is helping avoid readiness and manning problems like those experienced during the 1960s.

In related actions, to assure the highest return for each dollar spent, we are also pursuing such actions as: increased contracting out, wage board pay reform, improved depot-level maintenance efficiency, realignment of the material distribution system, and increased procurement of commercial products (where these are less expensive than, and as suitable as, those built to military specification).

Combatting Fraud and Waste. The Department's steering group on combatting fraud, waste, and mismanagement has programs under active review to avoid computer fraud, provide audit and inspection safeguards, and investigate allegations of fraud. Project teams are addressing other areas that need improvement, such as property accountability, and auditor and investigator training.

Energy Conservation. The Department of Defense has aggressively pursued energy conservation through a restructured energy management program. Since the base year of 1975, energy use has been reduced almost nine percent; in FY 78 alone, DoD's energy consumption was 2.2 percent less than the year before. To maintain combat readiness, we are making greater use of simulators and increasing the fuel efficiency of our weapons systems. To provide for future needs, we are arranging to procure more than 500,000 barrels of shale oil for testing in military equipment, and carefully examining in cooperation with DoE the use and supply of synthetic fuels.

Personnel Resources. A major accomplishment of the Department of Defense since 1977 has been the increased use of women in the uniformed services, both in terms of numbers of women serving and in the expanded occupational fields and career opportunities open to women. In FY 76 women constituted 5% of total military strength. Women today are 7% of our uniformed workforce and, as a direct result of our policy initiatives, will be 11% of our military population in FY 83. Parallel successes have been achieved in the civilian workforce.

As one example of our commitment to assuring equal opportunity, we have revitalized the Department's equal opportunity management training program for race relations instructors. We are now providing the kind of equal opportunity specialists that our civilian managers and military commanders need to pursue dynamic, successful programs.

## VI

### Planning for the Future

It is clear that 1980 will be a watershed year for U.S. national security programs. Stimulated by the national debate on SALT II and by events abroad, Americans are recognizing that we must pay greater attention to our military capabilities if we are to play a constructive and stabilizing role in the international arena. The FY 1981 defense budget and the five year program for FY 81-85 have been carefully developed to accomplish this. Generally, the program has been designed to assure four major objectives:

- That our strategic nuclear forces will be essentially equivalent to those of the Soviet Union.

- That the military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact will continue to deter the outbreak of war--conventional or nuclear--in Europe.

- That our ability to come quickly to the aid of friends and allies around the globe will be clear.

- That our Navy will continue to be the most powerful on the seas.

Since taking office, this Administration has deliberately and steadily achieved increases in defense resources. But three years is not sufficient time to arrest and reverse the cumulative result of fifteen years of intense Soviet investment in military capability, during a period that American investment declined. The budget and five year defense program we will submit to the Congress next January will provide for a real and substantial growth in defense capabilities over a sustained period. It will deal directly and effectively with a problem that the Nation has put off for over a decade.

## VII

I have summarized above some of the most significant initiatives we have undertaken in the Department of Defense during your first term. The list by no means includes all of the important developments, but is intended to identify the general areas where we have focused our attention and the successes we have achieved thus far.

The Department of Defense has shown measured and impressive progress during the past three years. Our management reforms have resulted in a more efficient organization that is more responsive to our Nation's defense needs. We have begun a thorough modernization of our strategic and conventional programs, which has already led to a demonstrable increase in the military strength of the U.S.

I look forward to building on this solid foundation.

*Harold Brown*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/3/80

✓  
Alfred Kahn

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1980

*Fred  
Held firm  
at \* 1) + 2)  
below  
J*

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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FROM: ALFRED E. KAHN *Fred*

SUBJECT: The Oil Workers Negotiations

I've just returned from a meeting of the Collective Bargaining Committee, where we discussed the present status of the OCAW negotiations. Specifically, we deliberated what kind of response to give to the oil companies, who are asking what our reaction would be to various possible wage offers.

Gulf, which is taking the lead, has already offered 8% for next year, plus some additional contributions to medical benefits, and is now preparing to move up to 9% -- with an understanding conveyed to the union that even this is not their last offer.

Under our present, interim wage standards, the oil workers, having received 8% last year, would be entitled automatically only to another 7. (This includes the automatic 1% catchup for non-COLA-protected workers.) Bob Russell feels this could conceivably be lifted to 8%, under the liberalized non-COLA catchup, but that anything above that would be impossible for us to justify.

Our ability to respond to the companies is of course limited by our inability to predict where the Pay Committee is going to come out; they are talking about a range, but we have some hope of holding the top to 9%.

We therefore agreed to respond, pretty much along the above lines, that (1) the automatic entitlement is only 7%; (2) they could conceivably make a case for 8; (3) anything above that would almost certainly violate the interim standard, which the Pay Committee itself has proclaimed should remain in effect until changed; (4) conceivably the Pay Committee, having already publicly adopted the idea of a range, might end up with a recommended upper limit higher than that, but (5) there is no assurance it will be anything above nine, or, if it is, that we will accept the recommendation.

*→\**

The main reasons for telling you all this are that, first, the companies seem still not to want to break the standards or incur our criticism of their settlement; second, the union, the mediators tell us, would probably feel driven to a strike if the best offer were "only" 9%; and therefore, third, our agreed-upon response is likely to precipitate a strike, for which the Administration would be blamed.

The determining consideration for most of us (especially Bob, Charlie and me) was that if we were even to imply that a 10% upper limit was a strong ultimate possibility, leading the companies to make such an offer (this would almost certainly doom our efforts and those of prominent members of the Committee to hold the top of the range to 9%, and raise a serious question whether the wage standard is worth retaining at all.

With only relatively slight differences in emphasis, Ray and Jack Gentry acquiesced in this kind of response.

cc: Ray Marshall  
Charles Schultze  
Stuart Eizenstat  
Robert Russell  
Jack Gentry

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To Dick

I discussed this  
with Jody. Need  
major revision

A handwritten signature, possibly 'J', with a horizontal line above it.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald  
Rick Hertzberg *Rick*  
Gordon Stewart

Subject: State of the Union

- Emphasize*
- a) Truth
  - b) Face tough issues
  - c) Need for unity
  - d) M.I.E. Peace
  - e) Rationing-energy
  - f) Inflation

Here is the working draft of the State of the Union.

A first draft was circulated for comments from senior staff last Monday, with a final deadline for reactions of Thursday noon. This draft reflects the general comments of

Jody Powell  
Pat Caddell  
Jerry Rafshoon  
Lloyd Cutler

and the specific textual comments of

Jack Watson  
Stu Eizenstat  
David Aaron  
Sarah Weddington  
Al McDonald.

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Merry Christmas, and a happy (and victorious) New Year.

*State of U "not good"*

*I { Tough prospects #*

*II { Truth*

*III { Courage/Unity*

*IV { Vision of '80's*

S t a t e o f t h e U n i o n

Introduction

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the 96th Congress,  
fellow citizens --

Three days ago I submitted to the Congress a comprehensive document describing the State of our Union and setting forth goals and directions for the coming years.

I sent that detailed message ahead so that there can be the fullest discussion of its proposals. Many of them embody your counsel. All will benefit from your work.

My purpose tonight is broader. It is to turn a searchlight into our future, and illuminate the broad outlines of our common responsibility.

Our challenge tonight, our challenge throughout the 1980s, is to look ahead with unblinking honesty -- to face up to the facts as they really are -- and then to move toward a shared vision of a secure nation, a just society, and a peaceful world.

The security of our nation is imperiled by our dependence on foreign oil. That is a fact.

Our yearning for a just society imposes on us the duty to make hard choices. We cannot have it all. That is a fact.

If we truly seek the reality of a peaceful world, we must have the courage and strength to risk fighting for it. Sad as it is, that too is a fact.

We must face these facts of life together. We must see the world as it truly is: a place of turmoil, change, danger -- and opportunity. Making tough choices does not limit our

vision -- it defines the true course to a new greatness  
for our Nation.

There is no vision in looking <sup>BACKWARD.</sup> ~~stagnant.~~ There is no  
security in empty and contradictory promises. There is no  
greatness in loud posturing. The only kind of vision  
America should follow is the kind that looks as good with  
our eyes open as it does with our eyes shut.

After a decade of soul-searching and self-doubt, it is  
time for our Nation to move toward clear goals with purpose  
and determination. Those goals are security, justice and  
peace -- and in the past three years that movement has begun.  
As your President, with your help, I intend to keep leading  
America forward in that direction -- steadily -- confidently  
-- as one indivisible Union.

#### A Secure Nation

To remain a secure nation, militarily, we must remain

second to none. Economically, we must regain our energy freedom.

First of all let us recognize a fundamental fact -- a fact that other nations see very clearly. The United States is the strongest power on earth. We must stay strong -- and let no one anywhere doubt that together we will stay strong.

We must also recognize the fact that over the past decade, the Soviet Union has greatly increased its military strength. I set about to reverse a dangerous trend by proposing real increases in American defense in each of the years of my Presidency. I propose to you a defense program for the 1980s which will strongly accelerate this effort.

All three elements of our strategic nuclear forces -- sea, air, and land -- are being strengthened. Our new Trident submarines are perhaps the most devastatingly effective deterrent in existence. Cruise missiles will strengthen our

air power. And the new mobile MX will give our land-based strategic forces the security they must have to protect us.

NATO will be stronger now that we have reached agreement for new theater nuclear weapons more than capable of balancing those of the Soviet Union.

Our navy, marine, and airborne capacity for rapid deployment will be improved so that American power is in constant readiness to aid our friends and protect our worldwide interests.

As a powerful and vigilant nation, we need not be threatened by every change that takes place around the world in the 1980s. There will be many changes. There will be violence and bloodshed; sadly, there always have been. The hard reality is that we can expect considerable turmoil in key parts of the world. But if we are wise, confident, and clear-sighted, change need not threaten our security -- and our power will serve not to cause bloodshed but to diminish it.

Let us face another fact -- that a dependent nation cannot be a secure nation. The more energy-dependent we are, the more vulnerable we are not only to other nations but to our own fears.

The energy crisis is not an abstraction. It is a clear and present danger to our security -- military and economic.

Oil is still the basic fuel of both our armed forces and our industrial civilization. Half the oil we use now comes from abroad -- much of it from unstable, uncertain sources. Iran is a warning. Let us ensure that it is the last warning this Nation ever needs.

Even if all the OPEC nations were paragons of stability, the task of reducing our dependence on them would hardly be less urgent. In 1979 we paid \$90 billion for foreign oil. Wealth is pouring out of our country as if from an arterial wound. And that hemorrhage of wealth is the largest single

cause of the inflation that is now damaging the standard of living of millions of Americans.

[That is why I have stressed the development of new production, new sources, new supplies of energy. As a result, we at last have a map for the 1980s that will lead us to energy freedom. For the first time in history this nation has an energy policy that will produce more energy.]\*

[A short, concrete outline:

¶ \_\_\_\_\_ million barrels per day from coal

\*Stu would substitute: "We now understand the gravity of our energy dilemma. We are united in determination to end the threat of oil blackmail that hangs over us. We have made progress in three years in developing for the first time an energy policy to guide us in the 1980s -- but we still have far to go. We now have a rational, conservation-minded pricing policy -- based on reality, not on vain wishes and false hopes. With the programs Congress has passed and with those now before you, we have clear incentives for oil and gas production; for conservation, our cheapest source of energy; for a massive shift toward American coal, our most abundant resource, and away from foreign oil; for the development of solar energy; and for the beginning of synthetic fuels, including gasohol and energy from our coal and oil shale. I have called on the Congress to embark in the 1980s on the most massive peacetime investment in American industry for energy security -- and you are on the verge of making that commitment." Rick and Gordon feel this is unnecessary.

¶ \_\_\_\_\_ million barrels per day from solar

¶ \_\_\_\_\_ million barrels per day from synfuels, etc.]

We are fighting back by changing the way this nation produces energy. Now we must conquer our dependence once and for all by changing the way we use energy.

*Rationing*

The battle for an energy secure nation has been joined.

In the past year, we reduced our oil imports by five per cent.

Now we must do more. This is how we must fight this battle.

[Conservation battle plan with targets as above.]\*

\*Stu would have you say this: "I will set clear energy targets and goals for our nation and for individual states. Tonight, under my authority as President, I am declaring an energy emergency. I am establishing mandatory gasoline consumption targets for every state in the Union. Those targets are tough, but they are achievable. We will work with the Governors to achieve them. We need not fundamentally change our way of life. But we must conserve. Conservation can save every American money. And through millions of daily acts of patriotism, conservation will reduce our dependence on expensive and uncertain foreign oil." Gordon thinks that while the energy emergency idea is excellent, in order to help cities and states develop real plans we need a more visibly centralized and led national conservation effort along the lines of Howard Samuels' memo to you. Rick agrees.

## A Just Society

After a secure nation, our second overriding goal is a just society.

A just society is one in which every citizen can fulfill his or her potential. That means a society of freedom, of fairness, and of opportunity.

In the battle for a just society, the Constitution of the United States is the shield of freedom for every individual.

As we enter the new decade, the time has come to extend the protections of that mighty document to men and women alike.

This year, after more than half a century of struggle, let us at last inscribe the Equal Rights Amendment in the fundamental charter of our country.

As a people, we have made steady progress in washing the stain of racism from the fabric of our national life.

[Yet in recent months, we have witnessed scattered instances of renewed violence by the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups. From this podium tonight, I denounce all who create tensions between racial, religious or cultural groups -- and]\* I pledge to you that as long as I am President, this government will use its powers to press for affirmative action to achieve full equality of opportunity.

Together we must continue to fight for education, for a sound Social Security System, for a decent environment, for revitalized cities and farms, and for a strong economy that builds on the nine million new American jobs we have created.

As we enter the 1980s, the greatest roadblock on the path to a just society is the crippling inflation that has been steadily building for a decade. Inflation hurts all of us -- but it is hardest of all on those among us who are too

\*Jack Watson would omit this. Louis Martin feels strongly that it should be included.

poor or too economically powerless to fight it.

Energy is the largest component of inflation, and our battle for energy security is the centerpiece of our fight against inflation. But we must also continue to fight inflation directly -- in four ways:

¶ First, by a tight budget policy. We cannot spend our way out of inflation.

¶ Second, by reducing the inflationary burden of regulation on the American economy.\*

¶ Third, by building on the Administration's historic National Accord with organized labor -- to enlist American working people as full partners in a fair and equitable fight on inflation.

¶ Fourth, by moving away from our emphasis on policies

\*Stu (who drafted this basic language on inflation) would also add here: "Passage of my Regulatory Reform bill now before you will help insure this, as will the various bills I have given you to deregulate railroads, trucking, banking and communications."

that encourage consumption toward policies that instead stimulate savings, capital investment, and productivity. Only in this way can we attack root causes -- not just symptoms -- of inflation.

Our task in the first years of this new decade will be to continue our progress toward social justice within the constraints imposed by the fight against inflation. But that fight is central, because a strong economy is the engine of social progress.

### A Peaceful World

Our third great goal, which we share with all the people of this planet, is a peaceful world.

Peace has many enemies. Terrorism is an enemy of peace. So is aggression. So is tyranny. So is hunger. So are regional conflict and human misery, and their exploitation

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for political or ideological gain.

In the coming decade we must build our strength to defeat these enemies of peace. We will build our military strength in the ways I have outlined -- and our economic and moral strength as well.\*

The soul of American strength lies in decency, compassion and a commitment to human liberty and human life. That is why I will continue to defend human rights throughout the world. That is why I will ask the Congress to join me in rallying the world behind America's leadership of a worldwide battle against hunger and starvation. That is why I will continue to seek peaceful settlements of regional disputes. The historic treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel shows what can be done.

*ok*  
\*Jack Watson would add: "As long as I am President, the United States will never yield to terrorism -- we will never submit to blackmail -- we will never abandon our commitment to the sanctity of human life and the inestimable value of human liberty. And we will never stand idly by in the face of human misery and starvation."

It is because we seek peace that I am acting, with the cooperation of the Congress, to solidify our national defense.

And it is because we seek both peace and security that I urgently call upon the Senate tonight to ratify the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty -- SALT II.

All we would build at home, all that our forebears have given us, all that the genius of human beings has made -- all would be denied if the present nuclear stalemate should ever become nuclear war. There can be no peace without strength; but there is no security in the nuclear age without peace.

[SALT II is part of a long, painstaking effort that began a generation ago, has continued under seven Administrations of both parties, and must continue until the scourge of nuclear terror is wiped away. By itself, SALT guarantees neither peace nor security. But it is a step toward both,

and its rejection could put both in the gravest peril.]\*

SALT II is an act not of altruism, but of calm realism. It is verifiable. It draws a line in the dirt and says to the Soviet Union: "This far and no farther."

With SALT II, there will be fewer Soviet missiles aimed at our country than without it. We will have more and better information about Soviet forces. We will be free to take all the steps we believe necessary to maintain strategic forces second to none. We will be able to use our defense resources to meet the many threats we face, not to fuel a pointless and dangerous strategic nuclear arms race.

[But if SALT II is rejected, all this will be lost. Our friends and Allies will doubt our purpose and question our reliability -- at a time when American leadership is needed

*Agm*  
\*Al McDonald feels there is too much in here about SALT, and that this unbalances and "softens" the speech. He would omit this paragraph.

more than ever. And if SALT II is rejected, how can America persuade other nations to forego nuclear weapons? I ask everyone here: what security would there be for any country if fifty cities rather than fifty hostages were the price of a fanatic's blackmail?]\*

With SALT II, we come full circle to the first of our three great goals: a secure nation. For make no mistake about it: as much as any weapons system, SALT II is part of America's overall strategy for security as well as for peace.

Tonight, half a world away, an outlaw government in Iran holds fifty Americans prisoner, in ugly contravention of every tenet of decency and civilization.

[In the harsh light of that crisis, we see many things more clearly than we did before. We see that we must wrench

\*Al McDonald would also omit this paragraph. He particularly objects to the last sentence in it, which Sara Weddington doesn't like either.

ourselves free from the thrall of foreign oil. We see that the firm and careful exercise of power is crucial to the protection of our interests in a dangerous world.

[But Iran has shown us much more than that.]\*

An attempt to divide us has instead reinforced our unity. An attempt to provoke us into rashness and violence has instead strengthened our dedication to humane and civilized values. A blatant violation of international law has reawakened the whole world to the value of international law.

[There is a real connection between Iran and SALT II. The United States has a vital interest in the building of layer upon layer of international law, until our world's framework of civilization is strong enough to contain and isolate the most dangerous conflicts and areas of competition.

---

\*Al would omit these two paragraphs.

The overwhelming support in the United Nations and the International Court of Justice for America's position in the Iran crisis is part of that process. So is SALT II.]\*

The beginning of a new century is now less than twenty years away. Whether we enter that century in control of our destiny will depend on what we do in the decade ahead. We will chart our course in this pivotal year of 1980.

Unflinchingly, we must seize the truth -- because the truth in the hands of a free people is the most powerful weapon on earth.

Our material resources, great as they are, are limited; our problems are too severe, too complex to yield to simple slogans or quick solutions; our world is full of danger; and our system of government is sometimes slow and cumbersome.

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\*Al would omit this.

These are facts. But it is also a fact -- it is also the truth -- that we have a source of incredible strength.

That source is in our land tonight, and it speaks to us across the centuries in the Preamble of our Constitution.

Listen to its words:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

I find in these opening words to the founding charter of this great and now nearly ancient republic of ours the name of the force which can make our government serve us as it was meant to serve us, now and forever. It is named right in the Constitution -- at the very first! "We the people" is its name.

# # #



12/13/79

STATE OF THE UNION WORKING OUTLINE

I. Introduction (3 min.)

A. Form of the 1980 S.O.U.

1. Three days ago, I submitted to the Congress a message outlining in detail my legislative recommendations for the coming year.
2. I will not attempt tonight to repeat or even summarize all the contents of that message. Instead I want to speak more broadly about the state of our Union today -- and where we must guide it tomorrow. Let us turn a searchlight into the fog that shrouds the future, and draw a map to guide us towards our common goals.

B. The Facts of Life: Facing the Truth

1. We live in a world that is full of change, of uncertainty, and of dangers. Yet in this time of transition, the greatest danger of all is the temptation to turn away from the hard truths about the world we live in. We cannot shape the future if we do not look unblinkingly at the present.
2. We have enormous human and physical resources we can draw on -- if we decide together that we are ready to go forward as one people. But our greatest weapons are the simple courage and the plain common sense to acknowledge the dangers and face the facts of life. We have begun to do that during the last three years. That is why, despite all the problems, I am so sure that we will move into the 1980s in control of our destiny and in sight of our goals -- as one united nation.

C. The Future We Want

1. We need not shrink into setting narrow limits on America's greatness -- but we must agree on the fundamental goals of a future America. There will be problems; there will be confusions; there will be doubts -- but we must remain dedicated to our common vision of the future we want for ourselves and our children -- a secure nation, a just society, and a peaceful world.

II. A Secure Nation (4 min.)

- A. Our national defense will be subjected to new kinds of challenges; we are going to meet them together -- as the strongest nation and the steadiest force for peace and human rights on earth.
- B. We end the 1970s decade still unacceptably dependent on foreign oil; we must have dramatic gains in conservation and production.
- C. We can take pride that with the passage of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, our nation does have the foundation of an energy policy that will make us energy secure. We must now do even more.

III. A Just Society (2 min.)

- A. Our drive for social justice is not yet complete; we must keep America moving toward greater fairness and freedom for all our citizens.
- B. It is essential to fight severe inflation and lagging productivity.
- C. Only a competent, efficient financially sound government can turn good intentions into programs that actually improve people's lives.

IV. A Peaceful World (4 min.)

- A. From our strategic triad to rapid deployment forces there will be no question of America's ability to defend our people and our friends.
- B. But we start this new decade still in the shadow of unchecked nuclear competition and proliferation; we must end it with weapons of mass destruction under control. We must have SALT II.
- C. Our compassion for the needs -- and commitment to the rights -- of all peoples will remain firm. Iran has shown us we must build up every possible layer of international law until our world's framework of civilization is strong enough to contain any degree of competition.

V. Conclusion (2 min.)

- A. Iran has shown us much more. It has revealed vulnerabilities in the state of our Union -- particularly our overdependence on foreign oil.

- B. But this attempt to blackmail and divide us has instead strengthened our unity and our dedication to our own humane values.
- C. 1980 is a pivotal year for our country. We are a free people. Whether we enter this decade in control of our future depends on the goals we set and the crucial choices we are willing to make to achieve those goals.
- D. Generations from now, Americans will say that in 1980 the people were willing to face the truth, draw upon their best strengths, and make the choices together that built a secure nation, a just society, and a peaceful world.

#

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR REP. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD (D-14-PA)

Thursday, January 3, 1980  
11:45 a.m. (5 minutes)  
The Oval Office

*FMI*

I. PURPOSE

To have your photo taken with Congressman Moorhead and his son, William S. Moorhead, III. Congressman Moorhead will then announce his support for your reelection.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: Congressman Moorhead generally has been a good friend of the Administration and has asked little of us in return. The core city in his district is Pittsburgh. He would like to meet privately with you for a couple of minutes to tell you of his support and then allow the press in for a brief photo session.
- B. Participants: The President, Rep. Moorhead, William S. Moorhead, III, and Frank Moore
- C. Press Plan: Full Press
- D. Additional Information: Rep. Moorhead ranks third on the House Banking Committee. His cumulative support average is 83.3%, and was once as high as 97%. He was an attorney before his election to Congress in 1958. His wife's name is Lucy and they have four grown children, the oldest of whom, William S. Moorhead, III, will be accompanying the Congressman. The Congressman's son is also an attorney, practicing law in both Pittsburgh and Washington.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Tell the Congressman how much you appreciate his support and that you are looking forward to working with him in the months ahead. Tell him you need his help in Pennsylvania and that you will be grateful for all the assistance he can give you.
2. Rep. Moorhead is an avid sports fan and is proud of the Pittsburgh teams. You might also want to congratulate him and the people of Pittsburgh on their World Champion Pittsburgh Pirates, and ask him how he thinks the Steelers will do in their race for the Super Bowl.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON 12/31/79

Mr. President:

Shall I schedule?

yes  no

Phil



11:45 am  
1/3/80

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CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

MEETING: Photo Opportunity for Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.)

TIME: January 2 or 3, before 1:00 p.m.

LENGTH: 5 minutes

PURPOSE: Congressman Moorhead will endorse you for re-election

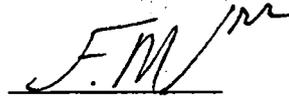
EVENT DETAILS: Location: Oval Office

Participants: The President, Rep. Moorhead, Frank Moore

Press: Full Press

REQUESTED BY: Frank Moore

APPROVED BY  
FRANK MOORE:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F. Moore', is written over a horizontal line.

DATE SUBMITTED: December 31, 1979

11-25001

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR DALE SIGHTS

Thursday, January 3, 1980  
11:55 a.m. (5 minutes)  
The Oval Office

*F M/H*

I. PURPOSE

To have your photo taken with Dale Sights and his son, Bart, and to meet and have your photo taken with David Grissom of Louisville, Kentucky, and his son, Greg, and stepson, Peter Byck.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Dale Sights was the Carter Campaign Chairman in Kentucky in '76 and continues to be very active and influential in Kentucky politics at the present. Dale wants you to meet David Grissom, Chairman of Citizens Fidelity Corporation in Louisville, and their three teenage sons.

B. Participants: The President, Dale Sights, Bart Sights, David Grissom, Greg Grissom, Peter Byck, and Frank Moore

C. Press Plan: White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Tell Dale it is always a pleasure to see him and express the usual courtesies to Mr. Grissom and their sons.

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private luncheon 1/3/80  
(thursday)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MAYOR MERLE DAVIS - MAPLETON  
WES/HELEN GEORGE - OSKALOOSA  
SEN TOM SLATER COUNCIL BLUFFS  
SIS MARILYN CLINTON  
SIS REGINA WASH DC  
REP CARROLL PERKINS JEFFERSON  
DERRILL/KATHERINE VAN NERSBERGEN  
FREMONT, FARMER, INS, INVEST

—  
DRAKE UN. FERRY CRAWFORD

12:00 Noon

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January 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY

FROM: TIM KRAFT/LORI BAUX  
SUBJECT: LUNCHEON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1980  
12:00 Noon  
Second Floor Family Dining Room

Below is a capsule description of your guests for the private luncheon tomorrow. They will be briefed by David Aaron and David Rubenstein at 11:15 A.M. in the Map Room.

This luncheon is being sponsored by the Carter/Mondale Committee.

MAYOR MERLE DAVIS

Mayor of Mapleton, Iowa. Active Carter supporter. One of his main concerns is erosion problem around Little Sioux River in Mapleton endangering airport.

J. WESLEY (WES) AND HELEN GEORGE

Oskaloosa, Iowa. The President called Wes on 12-22-79. The call notes read: "working hard - looks good". The Georges are area managers for the Carter/Mondale campaign. Both are retired; he works parttime for a realty company. They were supporters in '76. Daughter Judy Lee is working in Ames area for C/M.

SENATOR TOM SLATER

Council Bluffs, Iowa. State Senator, ranking member of State Government Committee and on Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee. owns advertising firm.

SISTER MARILYN HUEGERICH

Clinton, Iowa. Principal at Mount Saint Claire Academy (Catholic High School). Former secretary to the Clinton County Democratic Central Committee. Very active in government. Was active for Kennedy prior to the invitation to this luncheon.

SISTER REGINA SEIDEL

Washington, D. C. Sister Marilyn is bringing Sister Regina as her guest. She works at D.C. General Hospital; in phone conversation, she referred to the First Lady's mental health program which was implemented at D. C. General.

MR. CARROLL PERKINS

Jefferson, Iowa. State Representative and grain and livestock producer. The President called him on 12-23-79. The notes from that conversation read: "interested in agriculture and defense (may be too high); non-committal, leaning +; K not doing well on issues".

Very strong Catholic, conservative Democrat.

DERREL AND KATHERINE VAN MERSBERGEN

Fremont, Iowa. Farmers; members of Iowa Farm Families for Carter/Mondale. He is a large financial contributor. A sales representative for an insurance/investment company. They have three children.

Authn FED # - 101 mi.  
WA. METRO RAIL SYS.  
ST/LOC - OPER/MGMT &  
COOP GOVT ↔ GOVT  
= YRS AGO  
AIR - EN - URBAN DECM.  
WASH AREA - MD - VA - FED.  
300,000 / DAY → SAT, SUN  
EMPLOYERS SUBSIDIZING  
FRAGILE - ONLY PART  
FED - COMMITTED -  
UP TO LOCAL ST  
VAN POOLS -  
F16 - BIL WPT → PUB X PART

Signing of HR 3951 (Metro Bill) 1/3/80

3:30pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1980

BILL SIGNING - H.R.3951, National Capital Transportation  
Amendments of 1979 (Metro)

Thursday, December 3, 1980

3:30 p.m.

The Cabinet Room

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

I. PRESS PLAN  
Open press coverage

II. PARTICIPANTS

Senate

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.  
Senator Paul Sarbanes

House

Rep. Michael Barnes  
Rep. Walter Fauntroy  
Rep. Joe Fisher  
Rep. Herb Harris  
Rep. Ron Dellums  
Rep. Gladys Spellman

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Department of Transportation

Secretary Neil Goldschmidt  
Theodore Lutz  
Mortimer Downey

Metro Board

Rev. Jerry Moore	Walter Franklin
Hilda Mason	Francis Francois
Gladys Mack	Cleatus Barnett
Dick Page	Kenneth Duncan
Dent Farr	
Joseph Alexander	
John Schcochis	
Charles Beatley	

Rackleff 1/2/80  
Draft A-1  
Scheduled Delivery:  
Thurs., Jan. 3, 1980, 3:30 p.m.

Talking Points

Metrorail System Funding Bill Signing - 1/3/80

1. FIRST I WANT TO RECOGNIZE SOME PEOPLE WITH US TODAY WHO HELPED MAKE THIS CEREMONY POSSIBLE: SENATORS TOM EAGLETON, "MAC" MATHIAS, PAUL SARBANES, HARRY BYRD, AND JOHN WARNER; AND CONGRESSMEN MIKE BARNES, RON DELLUMS, AND JOE FISHER. [Patty DeSouza x7750 will update this list by 11:30 a.m. on Thursday.]
2. IT IS A PLEASURE TO SIGN THE LEGISLATION THAT AUTHORIZES FEDERAL FUNDING TO COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FULL 101 MILES OF WASHINGTON'S METRORAIL SYSTEM. THE FUNDING IS CONTINGENT ON THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED PROVIDING A STABLE AND RELIABLE SOURCE OF OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS.
3. THE METRO IS ALREADY A SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF HOW GOVERNMENTS OF A REGION, WITH FEDERAL HELP, CAN BAND TOGETHER TO SOLVE A COMMON AND SERIOUS PROBLEM. THE METRORAIL SYSTEM CAME ABOUT BECAUSE YEARS AGO, IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT OUR OVER-RELIANCE ON AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION COULD NOT CONTINUE. THE SIGNS WERE PAINFULLY APPARENT: AIR POLLUTION, ENERGY WASTE, URBAN DECAY, AND AN OVERALL DECLINE IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE. AS A RESULT, WASHINGTON AREA GOVERNMENTS, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA STATE GOVERNMENTS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, EMPLOYERS, AND CONCERNED CITIZENS DEVELOPED PLANS FOR A METROPOLITAN AREA RAPID-RAIL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

4. THE PUBLIC RESPONSE HAS BEEN IMMEDIATE AND GRATIFYING SINCE METRO OPENED. ALREADY, ABOUT 300,000 PEOPLE RIDE THE RAIL SYSTEM EACH DAY, LEAVING THEIR CARS AT HOME. THE OPENING OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY SERVICE AND NEW RAIL LINES BRINGS IN MORE AND MORE RIDERS. AN EVEN MORE ENCOURAGING SIGN IS THE DECISION BY ONE LOCAL COMPANY TO SUBSIDIZE EMPLOYEE USE OF METRO FOR COMMUTING TO WORK. I HOPE THAT IS THE BEGINNING OF MANY MORE SUCH EFFORTS.

5. WITH SUCH EARLY SUCCESSES, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TRAGIC TO BUILD ONLY PART OF THE FULL METRORAIL SYSTEM. THAT WAS A REAL POSSIBILITY AS LONG AS FEDERAL FUNDING REMAINED UNCERTAIN. NOW WITH THE FEDERAL COMMITMENT COMPLETED, I LOOK FORWARD TO SWIFT ACTION BY THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED TO PROVIDE THEIR SHARE OF FUNDING TO COMPLETE THE SYSTEM.

6. LET ME ADD THAT THE METRORAIL FUNDING IS NOT THE ONLY MEASURE WE ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENSURE AN ENERGY-EFFICIENT, ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR THIS AREA. I HAVE ALSO DIRECTED MY STAFF TO DEVELOP AN EXECUTIVE ORDER TO SPUR FEDERAL AGENCIES TO STEP UP EFFORTS TO PROMOTE USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, AS WELL AS VAN POOLS AND CAR POOLS. AS THE AREA'S LARGEST SINGLE EMPLOYER, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST SET AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS TO FOLLOW. THAT IS A RESPONSIBILITY THAT I GLADLY ACCEPT.

7. FINALLY, I WANT TO REAFFIRM MY COMMITMENT TO SAVING ENERGY THROUGH MORE EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION. LAST YEAR, I SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE \$16.5 BILLION FROM THE

WINDFALL PROFITS TAX FUND TO AID PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEMS. I CALL  
ON CONGRESS TO ACT QUICKLY IN THE COMING SESSION TO PASS THE  
WINDFALL PROFITS TAX AND THIS AUTHORIZATION. WITH COMPLETION OF  
METRO, AND WITH A CONCERTED, NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO IMPROVE OUR  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, WE CAN MAKE MAJOR STRIDES IN CONSERVING  
ENERGY, ENHANCING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, AND IMPROVING OUR  
QUALITY OF LIFE.

# # #

State and Local Officials

Arrington Dixon, Chairman, D.C. City Council  
G. Dwayne Vieth, Federal City Council  
Walter Washington, Former Mayor, D.C.  
Richard Davis, Mayor, Portsmouth, Virginia  
Sandy Duckworth, Fairfax Board of Supervisors  
Martha Pennino, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors  
John Purdy, Arlington County Board of Supervisors  
Jack Herrity, Chairman, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors  
Frederick Silverthorn, Mayor, City of Fairfax  
Abe Brault, State Senator and Member, Northern Virginia Transportation  
Committee  
Lt. Gov. Charles Robb  
Margaret Schewinhaut, State Senator, Montgomery County  
Charles Gilchrist, County Executive, Montgomery County  
Scott Fossler, Chairman, Montgomery County Council

Other

Sharon Dixon, Democratic Committeewoman  
John Hechinger, Democratic Committeeman  
James Denson, D.C. Chamber of Commerce  
John Tydings, Board of Trade  
Patricia Watt, President, Metro League of Women Voters  
J.C. Turner, Chairman, Central Labor Committee  
Lynn Johnson, District Democratic Chairwoman, Virginia  
James Rouse, Developer

TALKING POINTS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald *AM*  
Rick Hertzberg  
Bob Rackleff

Subject: Talking Points:  
Metro Aid Bill  
Signing

Scheduled delivery:  
Thur., Jan 3, 1980  
3:30 P.M.

Attached are the Presidential  
Talking Points for the above event.

Input

Mark Gordon, OMB

Clearances

Stu Eizenstat  
Sarah Weddington  
Jack Watson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN CLOUGH

FROM: PATTI DeSOUZA *pd*

SUBJECT: Metro Bill Signing, January 3, 1980, 3:30 p.m.

Listed below are those individuals the President should recognize at today's Metro Bill signing:

Senator Paul Sarbanes

Senator Mac Mathias

Rep. Walter Fauntroy

Rep. Mike Barnes

Rep. Joe Fisher

Rep. Herb Harris

Rep. Gladys Spellman

Committee Chairman Ron Dellums (he is flying in from California and will be here if his flight is on time)

D.C. Mayor Marion Barry

Former Mayor Walter Washington

Secretary Neil Goldschmidt

Lt. Gov. Chuck Robb

County Executive Charlie Gilchrist

Arrington Dixon, Chairman, Council of Governments

Members of the Metro Board

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/3/80

Zbig Brzezinski  
Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

*J Ed  
London X4770*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*  
SUBJECT: Assessment of Foreign Assistance

Jim McIntyre says you want an assessment of foreign assistance to some foreign countries and ~~that he and I should get together on this.~~ It is not clear to me what you want and which countries you want me to assess. Could you please provide the needed guidance?

*I still want a  
list from OMB of  
foreign nations &  
aid going to each  
one in '81 Budget*

*J*

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