

1/14/80 [2]

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 1/14/80
[2]; Container 146

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	<p>Jim McIntyre to the President. Re: Rescheduling U.S. debts to Pakistan. (2 pp.)</p>	1/12/80	A

FILE LOCATION
 Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff
 Sec.- Pres. Handwriting File, "1/14/80 [2]." Box 164

RESTRICTION CODES
 (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
 (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
 (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Monday - January 14, 1980

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

10:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.

✓ 11:00 Medal of Science Awards Presentation.
(20 min.) (Dr. Frank Press) - The East Room.

✓ 11:40 GREETINGS/PHOTOGRAPHS - The Oval Office.
(20 min.) (SEE ATTACHED)

12:30 Working Luncheon with His Excellency,
(60 min.) Dr. Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, President
of the Government of Spain. (Dr. Zbigniew
Brzezinski) - The Cabinet Room.

2:45 Meeting with Mr. Marvin Cohen, Chairman,
(15 min.) Civil Aeronautics Board. (Mr. Jack Watson).
The Oval Office.

GREETINGS/PHOTOGRAPHS

Monday - January 14, 1980

11:40
(3 min.)

Ms. Marion Bartle. (Mr. Rick Hutcheson).
The Oval Office.

✓ 11:45
(3 min.)

Mr. Bill Doenges, President, National
Automobile Dealers Association.
(Ms. Anne Wexler) - The Oval Office.

✓ 11:50
(3 min.)

Mr. Rick Greene. (Ms. Fran Voorde).
The Oval Office.

✓ 11:55
(3 min.)

Amb. Robert Strauss/Louisiana Supporters.
(Ms. Sarah Weddington) - The Oval Office.

January 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore 

I will be traveling in Oklahoma Monday through Thursday noon doing about 30 events including fundraisers, receptions, editorial board meetings, TV interviews, etc. I am spending one night with Wes Watkins and one night with Bill Nash. I have lunch with Edwin Edwards on Thursday in Baton Rouge and will work Louisiana Thursday afternoon and Thursday night and spend Friday and Saturday in Alabama with appointments Jim Free has set up.

Bob Thomson is in Illinois so either Dan Tate and/or Bill Cable will be representing me at meetings. The White House operator and Signal will know where to reach me and, of course, I will check with my office several times a day.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT:

Minority and Labor Surplus Area Procurement

Attached is an Executive Memorandum regarding minority and Labor Surplus Area procurement which I recommend for your signature. The Government's performance in these areas has not been what it should, and can, be, and a clear and explicit restatement of Presidential interest and direction is appropriate. The importance of these matters, and specifically the Administration's vigorous implementation of P.L. 95-507, to the minority business community throughout the country cannot be overstated.

I have given the speechwriters language for your Sunday night speech on this subject and would like actually to distribute this memorandum today so it can be referred to tomorrow night as an action you have already taken.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

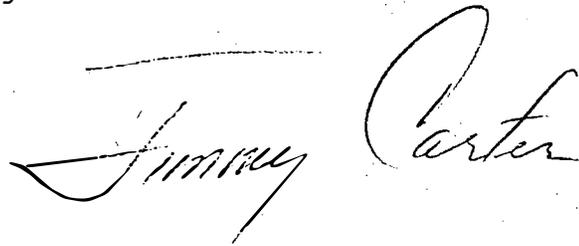
When I announced my Urban Policy in March 1978, I set certain goals for the federal procurement system. Specifically, I pledged to triple the amount of business the Federal Government does with minority businesses, increasing those contracts from the \$1.1 billion level of 1977 to \$3.3 billion by the end of FY 1979. I also signed an Executive Order to increase substantially the amount of federal procurement in areas of high unemployment (labor surplus areas).

In both instances, although the government's performance improved significantly over previous years, the goals I set were not achieved. We are in the process of establishing higher goals in minority and LSA procurement for 1980, which I am confident we can achieve. I would like each of you to take the following specific actions to ensure that your agency is doing its best to meet those goals:

- o Familiarize yourself with your agency goals and ensure that adequate plans have been developed to reach these goals.
- o Instruct each of your procurement officials that these goals are a high priority with me and that I expect each of them to take every necessary and appropriate step to reach these goals.
- o P.L. 95-507 requires that each agency establish an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) with a full-time director who reports to the agency head or deputy. It also requires subcontracting plans for utilization of small and minority firms for most federal contracts over \$500,000. Please take the following actions regarding P.L. 95-507: (1) review your OSDBU to see that it has the necessary resources and full-time staff to carry out the responsibilities mandated by this law; and (2) review the performance of your agency with regard to the subcontracting provision of the law, and take every action required to ensure that, henceforth, no contract covered by the provisions of this law is let by your agency which does not have a subcontracting plan.

- o You should already have established with the Department of Commerce your annual minority contracting goals and with SBA your subcontracting goals under P.L. 95-507; if not, do so immediately.
- o Cooperate fully with GSA in establishing LSA goals.
- o Personally review the 1979 performance of your agency in the minority and LSA procurement areas, and if you did not meet your goals, develop a plan by January 30 to meet 1980 goals.
- o Both the Senior Executive Service System and the Merit Pay System require goals and objectives for evaluating employee performance. Where it is feasible and appropriate I want the achievement of procurement goals in these two areas to be included as a performance objective. This objective should be a critical element in the evaluation of procurement officials and related program personnel.

I have asked Jack Watson to work closely with Deputy Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, Administrator Vernon Weaver of SBA, and with OMB in monitoring our performance in these two areas. Please report to me through Jack by January 30 on specific steps you have taken, and are taking, in accordance with this memorandum, including the specific goals set for your department or agency in these areas. I would like each of you to devote sufficient, continuing, and personal attention to these procurement matters to ensure achievement of our goals.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1978

Secretary Kreps

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

Rick Hutcheson

*bcc: Ham H
Judy*

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN CONFID
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

<input type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	WEXLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADAMS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDRUS
<input type="checkbox"/>	BELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BERGLAND
<input type="checkbox"/>	BLUMENTHAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BROWN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CALIFANO
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KREPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARSHALL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

ok
J

Dear Mr. President:

I want to express my regret over the Soviet oil export control incident. It was unfortunate.

Stan Marcuss' loyalty to this Administration is beyond question. He was incorrectly reported in the press. As Stu knows, Stan has done an absolutely outstanding job for us on a number of matters, particularly the highly sensitive anti-boycott law and its regulations.

I hope this matter is now behind us.

Respectfully,


Juanita M. Kreps

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

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

RL

11:00 A.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : Frank Press 

SUBJECT: Medal of Science Ceremony, January 14, 11:00 AM

Background

You previously decided to award 20 National Medals of Science for 1979. Your decision was made public on December 30, 1979. The award ceremony has been scheduled for 11:00 AM on Monday in the East Room.

The Twenty Medalists (TAB A) have worked in all areas of the physical, mathematical, and biological sciences, and engineering. Four of the twenty have received Nobel prizes. The Medal of Science is, of course, the Nation's highest honor for scientists and engineers. It was established by an Act of Congress in 1959 and has been awarded by every President since Kennedy.

Sequence of Events

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 11:00 AM | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enter the East Room (see attached figure).2. Proceed directly to lecturn and make brief remarks. |
| 11:05 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. At conclusion of your remarks, invite Dr. Press to lecturn to introduce Medalists and read their citations.4. Step to your right where you will stand to hand the Medals to the recipients. |
| 11:06 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Dr. Press introduces each Medalist.6. Each medalist, as introduced, will approach you from the audience to shake hands and receive the medal.7. Dr. Richard Nicholson, NSF, will hand you the medal as each medalist is being introduced.8. A photograph of each medalist will be taken as you are shaking hands. |

9. Each medalist will move to the other end of the stage, behind Dr. Press, to wait for a group photograph.

11:15

10. After all medals have been presented, you join the recipients for a group photograph.

Dr. Press will announce the close of the ceremony. After you depart, guests will move to the State Dining Room for a reception.

Your Remarks

Suggested talking points are attached (TAB B). Because there are many distinguished guests, recognizing them without omissions would be difficult. I suggest you proceed directly into your remarks.

Items of Special Interest

Four of the recipients are Nobel prize winners (Severo Ochoa, Arthur Kornberg, Richard Phillips Feynman, and Edward Mills Purcell). One other Nobel laureate will be in the audience (Steven Weinberg).

One of the recipients, Robert Noyce, is the inventor of the integrated circuit, which has led to microelectronics and a new industry.

One of the recipients, Herman Mark, is the father of the Secretary of the Air Force, Hans Mark.

One of the recipients, Paul Weiss, is seriously ill and the medal will be accepted on his behalf by Neal Miller, a colleague and former medal recipient.

Six of the seven former Presidential science advisers will be in the audience.

Senator Hatfield and Representative George Brown from California will be in the audience.

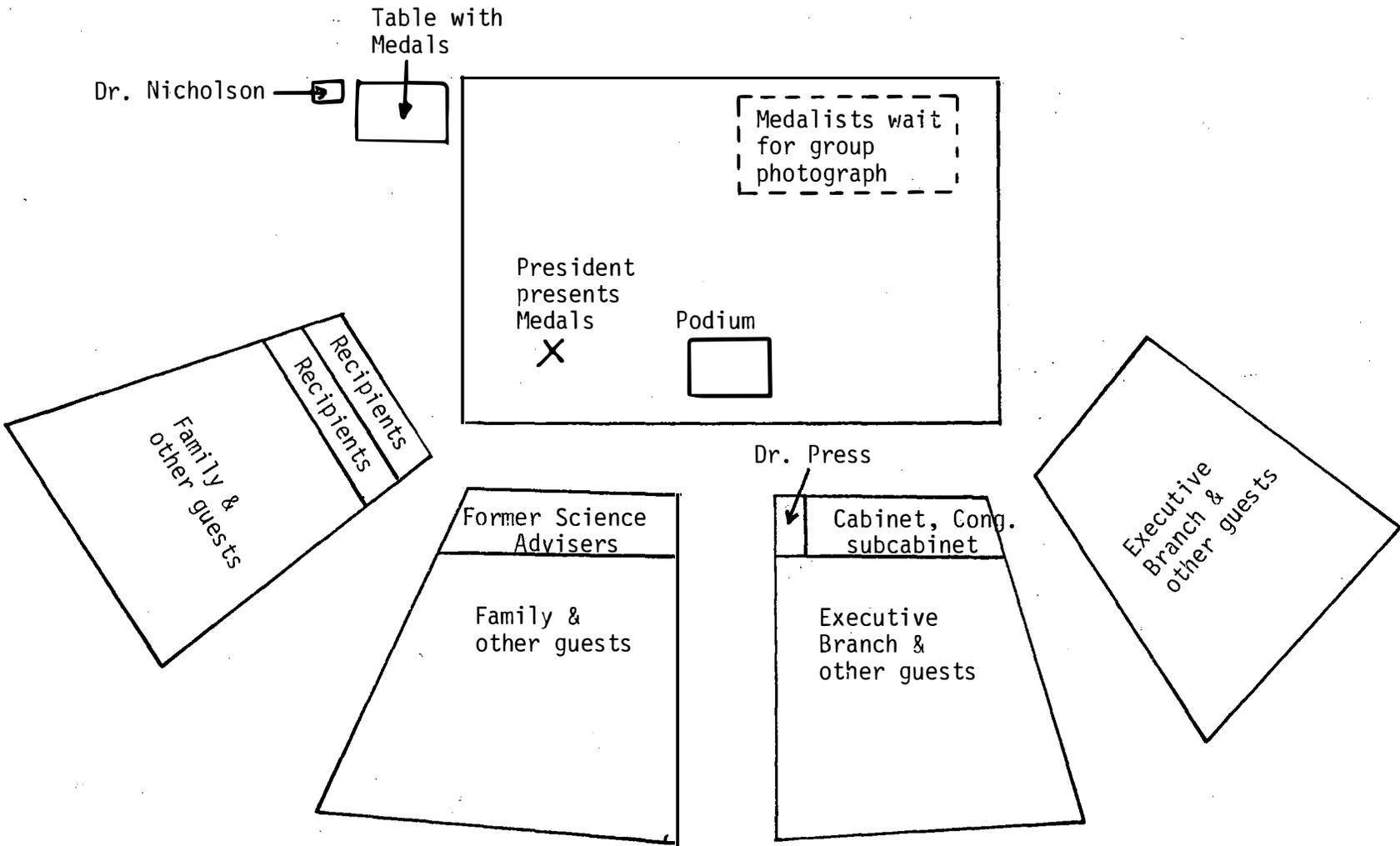
Many presidents and vice presidents for research of major U.S. industries, and university presidents will be in the audience.

Ten leaders in small high-technology business, most of whom are attending the White House Small Business are in the audience.

Many of your key R&D executives will be in the audience.

Several persons from the science and technology community in the state of Iowa have been invited and are in the audience.

Attachments



POSTON SCENARIO

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM : GRETCHEN POSTON *Gp*
SUBJECT: SCENARIO-PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
MEDAL OF SCIENCE CEREMONY, January 14

11:00 AM

The PRESIDENT arrives State Floor and proceeds to Blue Room to greet medalists and pose for group photograph.

Medalists escorted to reserved seating area in East Room.

Dr. Press is escorted to reserved seating area in East Room.

11:05 AM

The PRESIDENT is announced into the East Room and proceeds to podium for remarks.

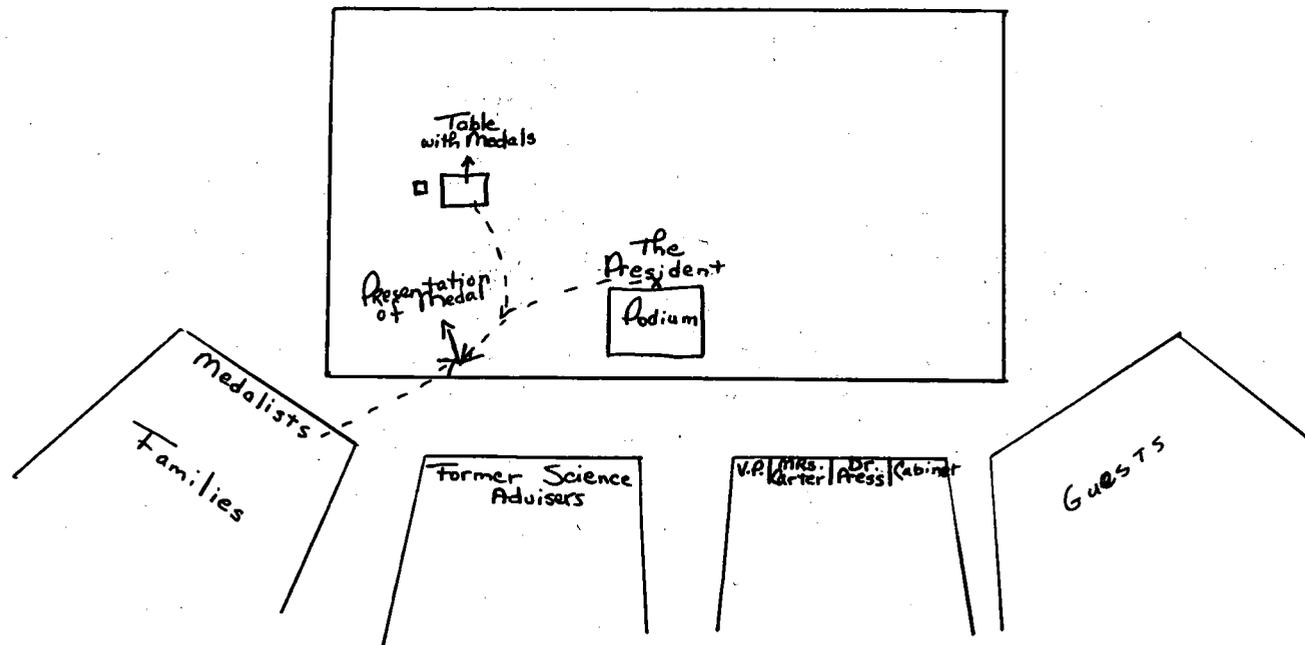
At conclusion of the PRESIDENT'S remarks, Dr. Press steps to podium for an explanation of awards and announces medalists.

The PRESIDENT presents awards.

Note: A table and chair will be at your right on the platform. Medalists are seated in the order which you will call them. Each will step up to receive medal then return to seat.

At conclusion of presentation, the PRESIDENT departs State Floor.

~~Note: The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER proceed to Map Room for brief meeting with Pat Boone and family.~~



-
- 9:30 AM 140 guests, including medalists, arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to 450 EOB.
- 10:30 AM EPS officers proceed to 450 EOB to escort guests to North Portico. The first group escorted will be medalists. They proceed to Blue Room. The rest of the guests will be escorted directly to East Room for seating.
- 10:30 AM Families of medalists and special guests arrive Southwest Gate by limousine.
- Dr. Crosby, a medalist, will arrive Southwest Gate and will be escorted directly to Blue Room. (She is on crutches)
- Reserved seating will be for families, previous science advisers, Dr. Press, the Vice-President and MRS. CARTER.

TAB A

1979

CITATIONS
NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE AWARDEES

ROBERT H. BURRIS
W. H. Peterson Professor of Biochemistry
University of Wisconsin, Madison

For numerous original contributions leading to an understanding of the physiology and biochemistry of the process of biological nitrogen fixation.

ELIZABETH C. CROSBY
Professor of Anatomy
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

For outstanding original contributions to comparative and human neuroanatomy and for the synthesis and transmission of knowledge of the entire nervous system of the vertebrate phylum.

JOSEPH L. DOOB
Professor of Mathematics
University of Illinois, Urbana

In recognition of his work on probability and mathematical statistics, characterized by novel and fruitful ideas of a general character that opened new fields of study which began to be transplanted abroad and now are acclaimed worldwide.

RICHARD P. FEYNMAN
Richard Chase Tolman Professor of Physics
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

In recognition of his essential contributions to the quantum theory of radiation and to his illumination of behavior of constituents, constituents of the atom, of the atom nucleus, and of the subnuclear particles.

DONALD E. KNUTH
Professor of Computer Science
Stanford University, Stanford, CA

For his deeply significant research into the mathematical analysis and design of efficient computer algorithms and for his profoundly influential books which have codified the fundamental knowledge at the core of computer programming.

ARTHUR KORNBERG
Professor of Biochemistry
Stanford University, Stanford, CA

For his accomplishments in providing the conceptual and experimental framework for much of our current understanding of the manner in which DNA, the genetic substance, is replicated.

EMMETT N. LEITH
Professor of Electrical Engineering
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

For pioneering discoveries and developments in wavefront construction and holography, leading the way in applying these techniques to applications in engineering and science.

HERMAN F. MARK
Professor of Chemistry
Polytechnic Institute of New York, Brooklyn

For his contributions to polymer chemistry, and his role in the introduction of polymer science as an academic discipline in the United States.

RAYMOND D. MINDLIN
James Kip Finch Professor of Applied Science
Columbia University, NY

For fundamental contributions to applied mechanics, including theory and applications in photoelasticity, package cushioning, piezoelectric oscillators, and ultra high frequency vibrations.

ROBERT N. NOYCE
Chairman, Intel Corporation
Santa Clara, CA

For contributions to a variety of semiconductor devices, but especially for the integrated circuit, the cornerstone of modern electronics.

SEVERO OCHOA
Roche Institute of Molecular Biology
Nutley, NJ

For his important contributions to the development of biochemistry and molecular biology, and his discoveries that led to our present understanding of the reactions of the citric acid cycle and the mechanisms of energy production, the biosynthesis of ribonucleic acid and the genetic code, and the biosynthesis of proteins.

EARL R. PARKER
Professor of Metallurgy
University of California, Berkeley

For contributions profoundly influencing and advancing materials engineering through research in flow and fracture, and for his development of new alloys with unusual combinations of strength and toughness.

EDWARD M. PURCELL
Professor of Physics
Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

For contributions to nuclear magnetic resonance in condensed matter and the measurement of interstellar magnetic fields.

SIMON RAMO
Vice Chairman of the Board, TRW, Inc.
Redondo Beach, CA

For basic contributions to microwave electronics, and imaginative technical leadership in making large electronic systems available to the country for defense and civilian uses.

JOHN H. SINFELT
Scientific Advisor, EXXON Corporate Research Labs
Linden, NJ

For scientific research on the nature of heterogeneous catalysis by supported metals, leading to the development of new catalyst systems for the production of low lead gasoline and the removal of pollutants from automobile exhaust gases.

LYMAN SPITZER, JR.
Charles A. Young Professor of Astronomy
Princeton University, NJ

For important contributions to the theory of star formation and evolving stellar systems and plasma physics, including use of fusion as a source of energy.

EARL R. STADTMAN
Chief, Laboratory of Biochemistry
National Health, Lung, and Blood Institute
National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD

For seminal contributions to understanding of the energy metabolism of anaerobic bacteria and for elucidation of major mechanisms whereby the rates of metabolic processes are finely matched to the requirements of the living cell.

GEORGE L. STEBBINS, JR.
Professor of Genetics
University of California, Davis

For his outstanding contributions to the synthesis of an evolutionary theory, particularly as it applies to plants.

PAUL A. WEISS
Rockefeller University, NY

For outstanding contributions to cell biology and understanding of the development of the nervous system including the basis for surgical repair of injury to peripheral nerves.

VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF
Institute Professor of Physics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

For important contributions to our understanding of nuclear matter and nuclear reactions, and early fundamental contributions to our understanding of elementary particles.

TAB B

PRECISE

10

11

TALKING POINTS



Presentation of
The National Medal of Science

January 14, 1980

THE WHITE HOUSE

“ . . . In our lifetime the world has been reshaped by two prevailing forces of change: the desire of peoples everywhere for freedom from tyranny and the advance of science and technology.

Given the stunning achievements of science, it is natural to wonder whether we can expect similar accomplishments in the future. Or, are we in danger of running out of new ideas? The forecast today—and as far ahead as we can imagine—is the same as stated thirty years ago by Vannevar Bush: science is “the endless frontier.” The opportunities inherent in today’s scientific research are limitless in all fields—from new understanding of the evolution of the universe to the insights revealed by the genetic code. Indeed, we are in the midst of a remarkable era of explosive growth in knowledge and its use by society, unparalleled in any period of history.

It is not possible to predict the political or technological directions in the century ahead. I am certain, however, that strong support for science and technology by the Nation is one of the most important ways to prepare for the future. . . .”

Jimmy Carter.

Science and Technology Message to the Congress, March 1979

PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Frank Press

Science and Technology Adviser

REMARKS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Recipients of the National Medal of Science for 1979

Biological Sciences

ROBERT HARZA BURRIS

For numerous original contributions leading to an understanding of the physiology and biochemistry of the process of biological nitrogen fixation.

ELIZABETH C. CROSBY

For outstanding contributions to comparative and human neuroanatomy and for the synthesis and transmission of knowledge of the entire nervous system of the vertebrate phylum.

ARTHUR KORNBERG

For accomplishments providing the conceptual and experimental framework for much of our current understanding of the manner in which DNA, the genetic substance, is replicated.

SEVERO OCHOA

For important contributions to biochemistry and molecular biology, discoveries that contributed greatly to our understanding of the mechanisms for energy generation within a cell, the mechanism whereby proteins are synthesized within a cell and the elucidation of the genetic code.

EARL REECE STADTMAN

For seminal contributions to understanding of the energy metabolism of anaerobic bacteria and for elucidation of major mechanisms whereby the rates of metabolic processes are finely matched to the requirements of the living cell.

GEORGE LEDYARD STEBBINS

For his outstanding contributions to the synthesis of an evolutionary theory, particularly as it applies to plants.

PAUL A. WEISS

For outstanding contributions to cell biology and understanding of the development of the nervous system including the basis for surgical repair of injury to peripheral nerves.

Engineering Sciences

EMMETT N. LEITH

For discoveries and developments in wavefront reconstruction and holography, and his pioneering application of these techniques in engineering and science.

RAYMOND D. MINDLIN

For fundamental contributions to applied mechanics, including theory and applications in photoelasticity, package cushioning, piezoelectric oscillators, and ultrahigh frequency vibrations.

ROBERT N. NOYCE

For contributions to a variety of semiconductor devices, but especially for the integrated circuit, the cornerstone of modern electronics.

EARL R. PARKER

For contributions profoundly influencing materials engineering through research in flow and fracture, and for his development of new alloys with unusual combinations of strength and toughness.

SIMON RAMO

For basic contributions to microwave electronics, and imaginative technical leadership in making large electronic systems available to the country for defense and civilian uses.

Mathematical Sciences

JOSEPH L. DOOB

In recognition of his work on probability and mathematical statistics, characterized by novel and fruitful ideas of a general character that opened new fields of study which began to be transplanted abroad and now are acclaimed worldwide.

DONALD ERVIN KNUTH

For his significant research into the mathematical analysis and design of efficient computer algorithms and for his profoundly influential books which have codified fundamental knowledge at the core of computer programming.

Physical Sciences

RICHARD PHILLIPS FEYNMAN

In recognition of his essential contributions to the quantum theory of radiation and to his illumination of behavior of constituents of the atom, of the atomic nucleus, and of the subnuclear particles.

HERMAN F. MARK

For his contributions to polymer chemistry, and his role in the introduction of polymer science as an academic discipline in the United States.

EDWARD MILLS PURCELL

For contributions to nuclear magnetic resonance in condensed matter and the measurement of interstellar magnetic fields.

JOHN H. SINFELT

For scientific research on the nature of heterogeneous catalysis leading to the development of new catalyst systems for the production of low lead gasoline.

LYMAN SPITZER, JR.

For important contributions to the theory of star formation and evolving stellar systems and plasma physics, including use of fusion as a source of energy.

VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF

For important contributions to our understanding of nuclear matter and nuclear reactions, and early fundamental contributions to our understanding of elementary particles.

The President's Committee on the National
Medal of Science
for 1979

MARY LOWE GOOD, *Chairman*

JAMES H. CAVANAUGH

W. DALE COMPTON

CARL DJERASSI

LEON MAX LEDERMAN

CALVIN C. MOORE

HELEN M. RANNEY

DOROTHY M. SIMON

JOHN B. SLAUGHTER

STEVEN WEINBERG

JOHN R. WHINNERY

JAMES B. WYNGAARDEN

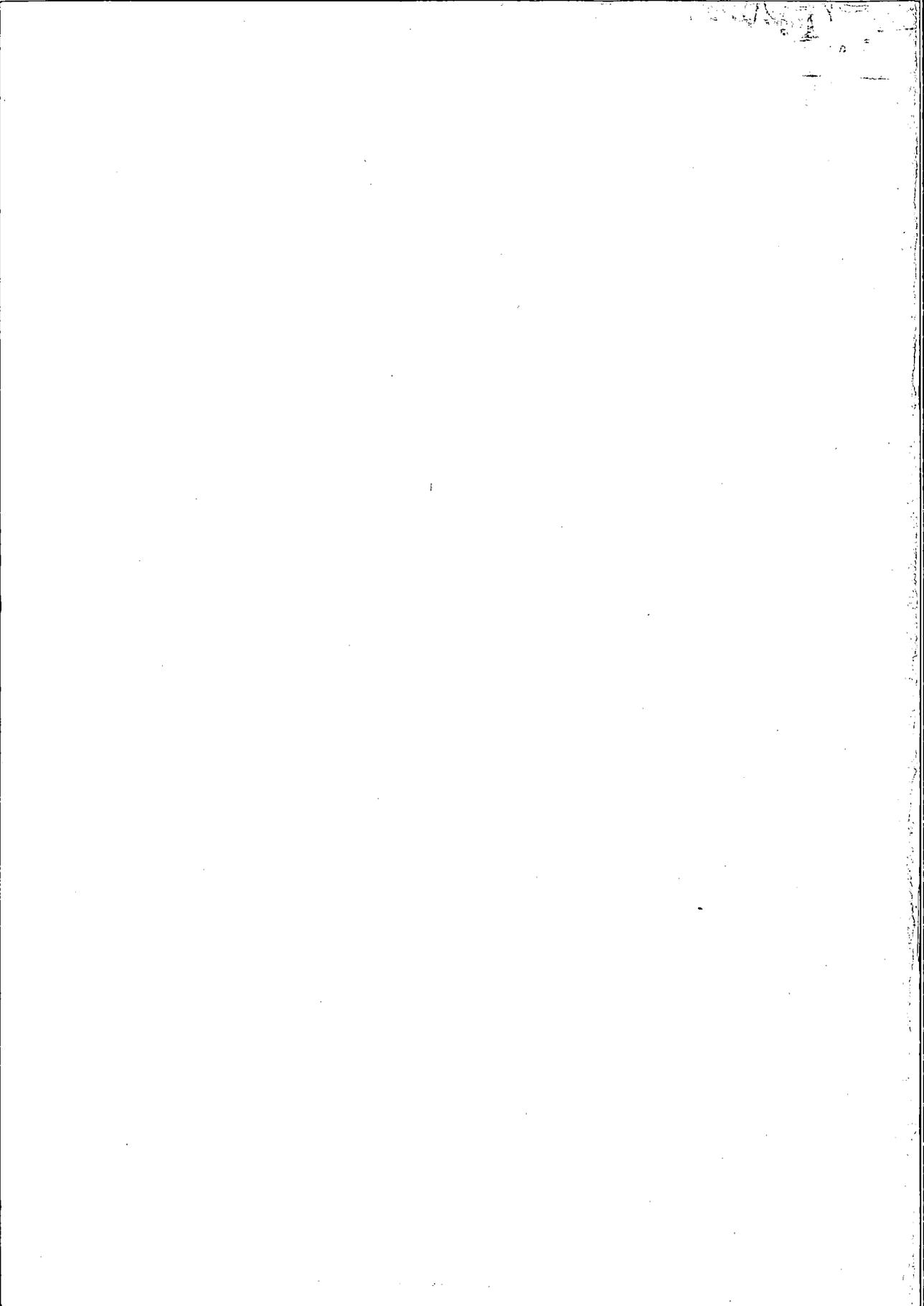
FRANK PRESS, *Ex Officio*

PHILIP HANDLER, *Ex Officio*

RICHARD S. NICHOLSON, *Executive Secretary*



The National Medal of Science was established by Act of Congress in 1959 “. . . to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in the physical, biological, mathematical, and engineering sciences.”



11:55 A.M.

January 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: PHIL WISE
FROM: TIM FINCHEM *2*
PETER DAVID CONLON *pc*
SUBJECT: LOUISIANA LEADERS MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

Date: January 14, 1980

Time: 11:55 AM

Place: Oval Office

I. Purpose

This is an opportunity for you to thank these business and political leaders who are accepting a major role in the planned fundraising events in Louisiana.

II. Background, Participants, Press

A. Background: The participants are from throughout the State of Louisiana and represent different political factions.

They are in Washington to discuss the January 31st fundraiser with Bob Strauss in New Orleans and to discuss a tentative fundraiser for you in New Orleans in the future.

All the participants have accepted appointments to the Carter-Mondale State Finance Committee.

B. Participants: See Attached

C. Press: None - White House Photographer only

III. Special Note

Meeting will take place in the Oval Office. Phil Wise will enter with the group and the Carter-Mondale staff person, Peter Conlon, Southern Finance Director.

P.Wise will introduce individuals. Individual pictures will be made, then you should make brief remarks.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

IV. Talking Points

1. Thank them for acception as members of the Carter-Mondale Finance Committee for Louisiana.
2. Stress the importance of their work on this Committee, that recent events make it impossible for you to take the time to do this important political work so you must depend upon qualified state leaders like themselves for assistance.
3. Tell them that you are gratified that the following people have agreed to serve as members of the host committee for the Strauss event in January.

Moon Landrieu	Secretary of HUD
Lindy Boggs	MOC
Gillis Long	MOC (entire Democratic
John Breaux	MOC Congressional Dele-
Jerry Huckaby	MOC gation)
Master of Ceremonies - Governor Edwin Edwards	

4. Mention the purpose of their visit to Washington is to get their input prior to your visit to Louisiana.

*They will depart Oval Office for a 12:30 PM meeting with Bob Strauss at the campaign headquarters and a subsequent meeting with Lee Kling and Moon Landrieu.

PARTICIPANTS

Phyllis Landrieu - Sister^{in-law} of Moon Landrieu;
Owns a public relations firm
in New Orleans

Joe Canizaro - Close friend and past business
partner of Moon Landrieu
Real estate developer
New Orleans, LA

Gus Mijalis - Fundraiser for Edwin Edwards;
Owns Farmer Seafood Company,
Shreveport, LA

John Camp - Fundraiser; attorney
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Washington, D. C.
Raised money for Houston dinner
in June 1978

John Mmahat - President, Gulf Federal Savings
& Loan; fundraiser
Metairie, Louisiana

Peter David Conlon - Carter/Mondale Regional
Fundraising Director
(Was Vernon Weaver's assistant)
Small Business Administration
1975 - Hamilton Jordan's asst.

Frances Benezech Owns International Services;
an oilfield & mining co.
Fundraiser; friend of John Camp

11:50 A.M.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting with Rick Greene
Monday, January 14
11:50 a.m.
(3 minutes)
The Oval Office

(by: Fran *Worde*)

I. PURPOSE: Photo Opportunity

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS:

A. Background: Rick Greene, who recently moved from Georgia to New York City, is a young member of Norman Vincent Peale's congregation.

You agreed to Dr. Peale's request to meet with Greene. Dr. Peale indicates that he is a very enthusiastic supporter.

B. Participants: The President
Rick Greene

C. Press: White House photographer

11:45 A.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1980

MEETING WITH MR. BILL DOENGES ("DUN-JUS")

Monday, January 14, 1980

11:45 a.m. (3 minutes)

The Oval Office

FROM: ANNE WEXLER *Anne*

I. PURPOSE

Brief greeting and photo with Mr. Bill Doenges of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, President of the National Automobile Dealers Association.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) is an association of 21,000 franchised new car and truck dealers, representing 2½% of the retail businesses and 18% of the retail sales in the United States. NADA is politically active and has a large PAC. During the past year NADA has actively supported government assistance for Chrysler, decontrol of domestic oil prices and government support for development of domestic fuels. They have endorsed your anti-inflation program.

Bill Doenges is the 1979 President of NADA (he took office in February 1979 and will leave office next month). He has been a member of the NADA Board of Directors since 1974. A franchised new car dealer since 1930, he started in the automobile industry as a night partsman in 1921, and is now the President of Doenges Ford-Toyota in Bartlesville. He is active as a leader in community affairs.

He has been a personal friend of every democratic President since Harry Truman. He is a conference lay leader in the Methodist church and has traveled twice around the world in his work for the church. His father was a Methodist preacher.

Mr. Doenges is a former Democratic National Committee man, and was a top assistant to Oklahoma Governor Johnson Murray (1948-1952). He is a farmer/rancher and also owns a S&L. He actively supports your reelection efforts.

Frank McCarthy is Executive Vice President of NADA, and is also a supporter of your political efforts.

Joe Carter was former press secretary to Governor Hall of Oklahoma when you were Governor of Georgia. He has maintained his friendship with Hamilton and Jody. He was also Bob Strauss' press secretary at the DNC. He is the new Director of Public Relations for NADA. Prior to this job he worked at COWPS for Fred Kahn. (You might want to say hello to Joe and ask how he has been since leaving COWPS.)

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

- B. Participants: Mr. Bill Doenges (President, NADA)
Mr. Frank E. McCarthy (Executive Vice President, NADA)
Mr. Joe Carter (Director of Public Relations, NADA)
- Ms. Anne Wexler, Assistant to the President
Mr. Richard Reiman, Staff

C. Press: White House Photo

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thank Bill for his active support on the Chrysler legislation and decontrol of oil prices.
2. Bill will tell you he supports your efforts in Iran and Afganistan and that he is working to see you are renominated and reelected. You could thank Bill in advance for the press release (attached) which supports your efforts on energy, as well as your policy regarding Iran and Afganistan.
3. Thank Bill for his support for your reelection, and tell him that you are going to ask Bob Strauss to call upon him for his advice and counsel.

For release following meeting with President Carter,
11:45 a.m., Monday, January 14, 1980

NADA NEWS

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION, 8400 WESTPARK DRIVE, McLEAN, VIRGINIA 22102 AREA CODE 703-821-7120



JACK C. NEAL
Director of Public Relations

William C. Doenges, NADA President and Ford-Toyota dealer in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, met today with President Carter to discuss a number of issues reflected in the following statement. Doenges was accompanied by Frank E. McCarthy, Executive Vice President of NADA.

Statement by William C. Doenges
President, National Automobile Dealers Association

"During the past year, the National Automobile Dealers Association has actively supported Government assistance for Chrysler, decontrol of domestic oil prices and Government support for development of domestic fuels. In these vital matters, we are pleased that President Carter has been our ally and a forceful leader. I thanked him for that support.

"The 21,000 franchised new car and truck dealers that I represent now are in a precarious position because of slow sales caused by high interest rates and uncertainties about energy supplies. We are paying nearly 16 per cent interest on our inventories and the President understands the problems this causes.

"I was pleased to tell the President that our Association is launching an active campaign to stimulate new car sales. We are noting that gasoline mileage on 1980 models is 51 per cent better than the miles per gallon of median-age, or 1974, cars on the road. We will be pointing out to American consumers that if we replace just one-fourth of 1974 or older cars with new models--our nation can save an amount of gasoline equal to the peak of our oil imports from Iran.

"I expressed my support for the President's strong resolve and cool leadership in the Middle East crisis. We shared views on the necessity of maintaining oil supplies from the Persian Gulf balanced with the duty of preserving world peace.

~~"As a farmer, I personally will feel the brunt of curtailing agricultural sales to Russia. Nonetheless, I expressed my support of the President's sanctions to counter the Soviet invasion of Afganistan. I made it clear that his tough economic and diplomatic posture was a wise first-choice over the grim military alternative."~~

"During these crucial and tense times, I was pleased to find the President in command of the situation, sensitive to the perils and open to new thoughts, ideas and suggestions."

#

For more information: Call Joe Carter,
703/821-7121

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT:

Report of the Emergency Board on the
Long Island Railroad Dispute

The Emergency Board which you appointed on December 14, 1979 to investigate the labor dispute between the Long Island Railroad (LIRR) and seven of its unions has submitted its report to you today (30 days after its appointment, as required by statute). The report also contains recommendations which the Board believes will facilitate a negotiated settlement between the parties. Unfortunately, the Board was unable to mediate a settlement.

Under the National Railway Labor Act, the parties now have 30 days remaining in the "cooling-off period" to attempt to resolve their differences. The cooling-off period will expire on February 14. No Presidential decision or action is required at this time except an acknowledgment, with thanks, of the Board's report and a direction to the National Mediation Board to resume its mediation efforts with the parties. I have already discussed the attached press release with Jody and suggested that it be released this afternoon at approximately 3:30 p.m.

Background

As you may recall, 10 of the 17 unions, representing less than 2000 of the Railroad's 6200 employees, settled their disputes on December 14. The 7 unions which did not settle, representing the rest of the employees, are asking for a more generous economic package, as well as over 200 proposed changes in the work-rules. The package agreed to in December between Management and the 10 settling unions, if applied to all 17 unions over the three contract year period, would cost \$67 million, or a wage increase of 22.5%. The three year proposal of the seven unions which have refused to settle would cost approximately \$90.5 million, a 32.9% wage increase over the three year period.

The Board is recommending a three year package which would cost approximately \$68.5 million over the three year period, or only \$1.5 million more than the package agreed to in December. It is difficult to predict whether the National Mediation Board will be able to mediate a settlement along the lines recommended by the Board.

2:30 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1980

MEETING WITH MARVIN COHEN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Monday, January 14, 1980
2:30 p.m. (15 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Stu Eizenstat *Stu*
Si Lazarus

I. PURPOSE

To permit Chairman Cohen to report to you on the successful results of airline deregulation for 1979.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background. The purpose of the meeting is simply to permit Chairman Cohen to give you a brief run-down on one of the most dramatic successes of your effort to cut wasteful regulatory burdens--airline deregulation. As his briefing memo, attached hereto, notes, average fares rose markedly (16%) in 1979, because of spectacular (85%) fuel cost increases and other inflationary pressures. However, the price benefits of deregulation are still very much apparent in the record, and in the current market, as the average price increase was much lower than it would otherwise have been, and discount fare offerings are still available and widely used, for many flights (50% of all passengers, according to Marvin's memo).

From the industry side, anxieties expressed during the legislative fight over this bill have proven, in the words of Eastern Airlines Chairman Frank Borman, "groundless." Deregulation has expanded business and profits for both large and small airlines, dramatically in some cases.

The major complaints about deregulation have come from business travelers unhappy with more crowded planes (raising load factors to increase efficiency and permit price decreases was, of course, a prime objective of deregulation), and from some small and medium-size communities which believe that

deregulation has reduced air service available to them. On pages 2 and 3 of his memo, Marvin acknowledges this problem, states that its scope has been exaggerated by the press, especially in smaller communities, and summarizes the steps which the Board has taken to ease transitions from service by larger trunk carriers to smaller carriers in cases where this change is occurring. Marvin's assessment appears to be correct. While there has been some discussion in Congress of the small communities issue, no serious effort has been initiated to change the law.

Marvin states in his memo to you, that he intends to discuss, not only the results of domestic deregulation, but the "current status" of Administration efforts to increase competition in international aviation. He will note the Administration's talks with the British, scheduled for January 29, to pursue liberalization of the Bermuda II agreement prescribing the terms of U.K.-U.S. air service. Our aim will be to persuade the British to accept more gateway cities, more carriers to serve designated gateways, fewer restrictions on capacity and low fare offerings. There is considerable domestic interest in these negotiations in areas which would like to start up service (e.g., Tampa) or expand service to more carriers (e.g., Boston).

B. Participants. Marvin Cohen, Si Lazarus of Stu Eizenstat's staff (Stu will be in Philadelphia) and possibly Fred Kahn.

C. Press Plan. White House Photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Freeing American industry and citizens from wasteful, unnecessary regulatory burdens has always been one of the primary concerns of my Presidency, and it is certainly pleasing to learn that you are carrying forward so successfully the program that Fred Kahn launched.
2. With respect to the U.K. negotiations, I wish you and the rest of our team the best success in continuing to open up air service between our two countries to more competitive opportunities and broader, cheaper service opportunities for the public. I would think that Prime Minister Thatcher would share our support for free enterprise in this area.



THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20428

January 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Marvin Cohen *MC*
Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board

This memo summarizes the results of the Airline Deregulation Act which you signed on October 24, 1978. We will meet Monday afternoon, January 14, 1980, to discuss these results as well as the current status of our joint effort with the Administration to increase competition in international aviation.

1. Fares. Solely as a result of the enormous increase in the price of jet fuel, average airline fares went up 16% during 1979. The price of fuel, which accounts for nearly 30% of airline costs, is estimated to have increased 85% between the fourth quarters of 1978 and 1979. Without these fuel price increases, average airline prices would have actually declined 0.8% between January and October 1979, although labor, aircraft, and all other input costs rose steadily throughout the same period.

This 16% increase in fares represents the average of all first class, normal economy, and discount fares. Not every fare has gone up by this amount, and overall consumers paid \$1.5 billion less in air fares during the first 11 months of deregulation than they would have paid. Thus, for example, although fares on the Eastern shuttle have gone up 24%, fares on many markets are lower today than when the Act was signed. Southwest's normal economy fare between Dallas and New Orleans is 23% lower today than in October 1978. Finally, many discounts are still available -- and 50% of passengers today travel at discount fares 10-70% lower than the standard coach fare.

2. Increased airline productivity and more efficient use of fuel. Airline deregulation has resulted in a dramatic improvement in fuel economy. Under regulation, when fares were fixed by government, airlines were able to compete with each

other only by adding additional service. In the process, passenger load factors (the percentage of seats occupied) were driven down (averaging but 52.8% for 1970-1976), and fuel economy was poor.

Under deregulation, by contrast, carriers can now compete with one another by offering lower fares, and thus face a powerful incentive to fill up their previously empty seats. For the twelve months ended November 1979, the passenger load factor for the eleven largest U.S. airlines was up to 63.6%, and the volume of passengers and freight carried per gallon of jet fuel was up 33.8% over the 1970-76 period.

Airlines are also flying their planes more hours and adding more seats. Entry and exit freedom have allowed carriers to restructure their route systems to match aircraft to route lengths. However, with the prospect of rapidly increasing fuel costs, 1980 may bring service cutbacks, high fares and low profits.

3. Service changes. The nation's 141 hub airports serve 98% of its air traffic. Between September 1978 and September 1979, service, measured by aircraft departures, is up 8% from hub airports and up 10% from the 534 non-hub airports. Service is up at 3/5 of the airports and down at 1/3 - mostly non-hubs. Carriers are shifting service to let supply follow demand and to match equipment with markets. The chart in Appendix A lists over 200 points of all sizes that have both more service and seats than a year ago.

On the other side, the Act's liberal exit provisions allow a carrier to withdraw unless there would be a loss of "essential air service." Although communities at first resist their loss of service (and the press has widely reported cutbacks), in most cases the remaining service is adequate or replacement service quickly appears.

For example:

o Earlier this year when American and United discontinued service to Charleston, W.Va., the community was extremely upset. However, without any gap in service, USAir and Piedmont increased service in the market, offering comparable service with comparable aircraft. Providence, R.I., had a similar experience.

If the proposed withdrawal would result in service below "essential air service," the Board requires the carrier to remain until a replacement is able to provide adequate and reliable service.

o Northwest Airlines had been providing limited, poorly-timed service to Jamestown, N.D. When Northwest filed notice of its intention to abandon the point, we held the carrier in until Air Wisconsin began service. Jamestown now receives several daily, well-timed flights and the traffic response has been excellent. The Mayor of Jamestown has said that Northwest's suspension was a blessing in disguise.

Our most difficult transition problems are occurring in medium-sized communities. We have adopted a very liberal interpretation of the Act to permit us to do everything possible to ease the transition at these points.

For example:

o United Air Lines filed notice several months ago to terminate service at Bakersfield, California. We allowed United to suspend service to San Francisco because another carrier, Air Pacific, was found able to provide reliable service. Because Air Pacific is a new airline, we required United to keep standby capacity to quickly resume service in case the replacement carrier is unable to perform adequately. Under our transition policy, we are allowing United to reduce Los Angeles service only in stages so we can monitor the reliability of the commuter replacements.

o In Michigan, United plans to drop service from some cities to Cleveland and Chicago. We are working with state and local officials and may hold United in under the transition policy until adequate replacement carriers are found.

o Delta has announced it will leave Manchester, N.H., and Worcester, Mass., in late April. However, three carriers in the area have expressed an interest in replacing Delta. We will not let Delta leave until replacement service is in place.

4. Industry health. In 1978, the combination of a strong economy, relatively stable fuel costs and the Board's liberal policies enabled the industry to achieve record operating profits of over \$1 billion.

Steeply rising costs, the United strike and DC-10 grounding led to a drop in profits to about \$400 million in 1979. It was still a relatively good year by historic standards.

To the surprise of many deregulation critics, the smaller local service carriers have done very well under deregulation. Frontier, Allegheny (USAir), Piedmont and Texas International had record profits in 1979. New entrants like Midway and Air Florida have done well and plan to expand low-fare service to new cities in 1980.

POINTS RECEIVING MORE FLIGHTS AND MORE SEATS
(10-1-79 compared with 10-1-78)

ARLENF, TEXAS
ALAMOSA, COLO.
ALBANY, N.Y.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
ALPENA, MICH.
ALTONA, PA.
ASBURY PARK, N.J.
ASTORIA, ORE.
ATLANTA, GA.
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
AUGUSTA/WATERVLE, ME
AUSTIN, TEXAS
BAKER, ORE.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BANGOR, ME.
BAR HARBOR, ME.
BAUMONT/PT. ART TEX.
BEDFORD, MASS.
BELLINGHAM, WASH.
BLOIT/JANESVLE, WIS
BENDON, ORE.
BILLINGS, MONT.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.
BISMARCK, N.D.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
BOISE, IDAHO
BORRERO SPRINGS CAL.
BOSTON, MASS.
BOZEMAN, MONTANA
BRADFORD, PA.
BRAINERD, MINN.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
TRI-CITY APT., TENN.
BROOKINGS, S.D.
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS
BROWNWOOD, TEXAS
BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZ.
BURRANK, CALIF.
BURLINGTON, IOWA
BURLINGTON, VT.
BUTTE, MONT.
CADILLAC, MICH.
CAPE MAY, N.J.
CARRONDALE, ILL.
CARLSBAD, CALIF.
CEDAR CITY, UTAH
CEDAR RAP/ICTY IA.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
COLLEGE STATION, TEX.
COLUMBIA, CALIF.
CORVALLIS, ORE.
CRESCENT CITY CALIF.
DALLAS/FT. WORTH, TEX.
DANVILLE, ILL.
DANVILLE, VA.
DEL RIO, TEXAS
DENVER, COLORADO
DEVILS LAKE, N.D.
DODGE CITY, KAN.
DU BOIS, PA.
FASTSOUND, WASH.
FL CENTRO, CALIF.
FLKHART, IND.
ELMIRA, N.Y.
ERIE, PA.
EUGENE, ORE.
FARMINGTON, N.M.
FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.
* FLINT, MICH.
FLORENCE, S.C.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.
FORT MYERS, FLA.
FRIDAY HARBOR, WASH.
GAINESVILLE, FLA.
GALFSBURG, ILL.
GALLUP, N.M.
GARDEN CITY, KAN.
GEORGETOWN, DEL.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.
GRENDSBORO/H.PT., N.C.
HARRISBURG, PA.
HARRISON, ARK.
HARTFORD, CONN.
HELENA, MONT.
HERMISTON, OREGON
HOUSTON, TEXAS
HYANNIS, MASS.
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
INDIANA, PA.
PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.
INYOKERN, CALIF.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KEENE, N.H.
KINGMAN, ARIZ.
KINSTON, N.C.
KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.
LA GRANDE, OREGON
LAKE HAVASU CITY, AZ.
LANCASTER, PA.
LAS VEGAS, NEV.
LAWTON, OKLA.
LEWISTON, IDAHO
LIBERAL, KAN.
LOGAN, UTAH
LONGVIEW, TEXAS
LOPFZ ISLAND, WASH.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
CODY, WYOMING
LYNCHBURG, VA.
MACON, GA.
MANASSAS, VA.
* MANCHESTER, N.H.
MANHATTAN, KAN.
MARSHALL, MINN.
MIAMI, FLA.
MILLVILLE, N.J.
MC ALLEN, TEXAS
MISSOULA, MONT.
MOAB, UTAH
* MONFSTO, CALIF.
MONTPELIER, VT.
MONTROSE, COLO.
MOUNTAIN HOME, ARK.
MT. PLEASANT, MICH.
MOUNT VERNON, WASH.
MYRTLE BEACH, S.C.
NAPLES, FLA.
NEW LONDON, CONN.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
NEWPORT, R.I.
NORFOLK, NEBR.
NORFOLK/VIRGINIA BEA
OCEAN CITY, MD.
OMAHA, NEBR.
ONTARIO, CALIF.
ONTARIO, ORE.

ORANGE COUNTY, CAL.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
OSCODA, MICH.
OWENSBORO, KY.
OXNARD, CALIF.
PAGE, ARIZ.
PARIS, TEXAS
PASCO, WASH.
PENOLFTON, ORE.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.
PORTLAND, ME.
PRESCOTT, ARIZ.
PRINCETON, N.J.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
PROVO, UTAH
PULLMAN, WASH.
RALEIGH/DURHAM, N.C.
REDDING, CALIF.
RENO, NEV.
RHINELANDER, WIS.
RICHMOND, VA.
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
RIVERTON, WYO.
ROCKFORD, ILL.
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.
ROSFURG, ORE.
ROSWELL, N.M.
RUTLAND, VT.
ST. GEORGE, UTAH
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SALIDA, COLO.
SALINA, KAN.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
SANTA FE, N.M.
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.
SARASOTA/BRAD., FLA.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
SPOKANE, WASH.
STAUNTON, VA.
SUN VALLEY, IDAHO
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

TAMPA, FLORIDA
TERR HAUTE, IND.
TOLEDO, OHIO
TUCSON, ARIZ.
TYLER, TEXAS
WACO, TEXAS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
* WATERTOWN, N.Y.
WENATCHEE, WASH.
WESTERLY, R.I.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLISTON, N.D.
* WORCESTER, MASS.
YAKIMA, WASH.
YANNTON, S.D.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
YUMA, ARIZ.

* In these cities after 10-1-79 service was reduced, or notice given that service will be reduced this Spring.

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF THE AGE OF DISCOVERY --
NOT OF CONTINENTS, BUT OF NEW KNOWLEDGE.

MEN AND WOMEN ARE PUSHING BACK THE WALLS OF OUR IGNORANCE --
ABOUT THE SMALLEST SUB-ATOMIC PARTICLES,
ABOUT THE UNIVERSE AND THE FARTHEST REACHES OF SPACE,
ABOUT THE SEA AND AIR, THE EARTH & ITS PLANTS AND ANIMALS,
THE AMAZING HUMAN BODY AND OUR OWN BRAINS.

MANY HAVE FEARED THAT MANKIND'S DESTRUCTION MIGHT COME
AS WINSTON CHURCHILL PUT IT, "ON-THE-GLEAMING-WINGS-OF SCIENCE".

IF WE COME TO THAT, IT WILL NOT BE BECAUSE WE DARED TO SEEK KNOWLEDGE,
BUT BECAUSE WE DID NOT KNOW ENOUGH.

WE CANNOT STOP SEEKING KNOWLEDGE.
JUST BECAUSE THE -FIRE-WE-HAVE-DISCOVERED-WILL-BURN.

WE MUST LEARN TO CONTROL THE FIRE.

CONTROLLING THE FIRE LIES NOT ^{ONLY} ~~JUST~~ IN THE HANDS OF SCIENTISTS,
BUT OF EVERY PERSON, EVERY NATION.

1. WE DO NOT KNOW ENOUGH,
BUT WE KNOW FAR MORE THAN WHEN THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE ↗
WAS ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS IN 1959.
2. WE KNOW FAR MORE THAN WAS KNOWN ↗
WHEN MEN LIKE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN & THOMAS JEFFERSON STRUGGLED TO CREATE A NATION
WHERE THE HUMAN MIND WOULD BE FREE TO STUDY & LEARN & EXPERIMENT
AND PURSUE THE TRUTH WHEREVER IT MIGHT LEAD.
3. IT IS A TIME, AS THOSE HONORED HERE TODAY HAVE PROVED,
WHEN A SINGLE DISCIPLINED, SEARCHING INDIVIDUAL CAN MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS ↗
THAT AFFECT THE LIVES OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
THAT CHANGE THE WAY WE LIVE AND THE WAY WE THINK.
4. IT IS A TIME, TOO, WHEN SHARING KNOWLEDGE IS ESSENTIAL,
BECAUSE SO MUCH DEPENDS ON KNOWING & UNDERSTANDING
THE OTHER PIECES OF THE PUZZLE.

↑ HUMAN & NATURAL

1. OURS IS A TIME WHEN A SUPPORTIVE BUT FREE SOCIETY IS CRUCIAL,
~~NOT ONLY~~ BECAUSE OF A NEED FOR FINANCIAL & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT, *AND ALSO*
BUT BECAUSE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BENEFITS OF FREEDOM.
2. THE SPIRIT OF DISCOVERY & EXPLORATION ↗
IS BEST NURTURED IN A CLIMATE WHERE THOUGHT & RESEARCH ↗
ARE UNFETTERED BY A STATE-IMPOSED PRECONCEPTION OF WHERE TRUTH WILL LIE.
3. IF THE OLDER LESSONS OF HISTORY ARE FORGOTTEN,
WE HAVE SEEN RECENT EXAMPLES OF WHAT REPRESSION DOES TO MATERIAL PROGRESS ↗
AS WELL AS THE HUMAN SPIRIT.
4. CHINA TODAY IS GRAPPLING WITH THE DAMAGE DONE TO A WHOLE GENERATION ↗
-- PERHAPS TWO GENERATIONS --
BY THE CLOSING OF ITS UNIVERSITIES & LABORATORIES.
↑ *RESTRAINTS OR*
5. THE SOVIET UNION, DESPITE ITS ENORMOUS INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY,
STILL TRAILS THE WEST IN MANY FIELDS ^{WHICH} IT RECOGNIZES AS CRITICAL.
6. EVEN WITH ITS AVID EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY SCIENTIFIC TALENT EARLY ↗
AND TO DEVELOP AND EXPLOIT IT,
ITS REPRESSIVE SYSTEM STUNTS SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

1. KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO NATIONAL BOUNDARIES,
BUT IT FEEDS ON THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS ↗
IN A CLIMATE THAT ENCOURAGES EXPERIMENTATION & INNOVATION. //
2. EACH PRESIDENT HAS THE DUTY TO DEAL WITH THE CONDITIONS & CRISES OF THE MOMENT,
BUT THE PRESIDENT ALSO HAS THE DUTY ↗
TO PROVIDE FOR THE NEEDS & OPPORTUNITIES OF THE FUTURE.
3. AMONG THE OPPORTUNITIES ↗
PROVIDED BY THE CREATION OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ↗ *FOR INSTANCE,*
IS A CHANCE TO STRENGTHEN SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN THE U.S. AT ALL LEVELS.
4. WE INTEND TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THAT OPPORTUNITY.
5. IN ADDITION WE HAVE INSTITUTED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS ↗
TO ALLOW UNIVERSITY SCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS ↗
TO BRING YOUNG PEOPLE WHO MIGHT NOT OTHERWISE PURSUE CAREERS IN SCIENCE
-- PARTICULARLY MINORITIES & WOMEN --
INTO THEIR LABORATORIES TO LEARN.

1. WITH THE INVALUABLE HELP
OF SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS & ADMINISTRATORS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT,
2. I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO ENSURE ADEQUATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
OF OUR NATION'S RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES,
AND TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION.
3. FOR ALMOST A DECADE, GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
-- PARTICULARLY BASIC RESEARCH -- WAS TOO LOW.
4. DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS ↗
WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REBUILD FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT --
A PROCESS NOW SHOWING SUBSTANTIAL BENEFICIAL RESULTS.
5. WITH MY PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981
WE WILL HAVE INCREASED FEDERAL SUPPORT OF BASIC RESEARCH BY 40%.
6. WE HAVE RENEWED THE EMPHASIS ON BASIC RESEARCH IN ALL AGENCIES.
7. WE HAVE EXPANDED RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ENERGY ↗
AND ENSURED A BALANCE AMONG PROMISING TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING SOLAR ENERGY.
8. MOST RECENTLY WE HAVE TURNED PARTICULAR ATTENTION ↗
TO BASIC RESEARCH IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES & ENGINEERING --
WHICH SUFFERED A NET LOSS OF FEDERAL SUPPORT IN REAL DOLLARS
OVER THE PAST 20 YEARS.
9. MY BUDGET FOR 1981 STRENGTHENS SUPPORT IN THIS VITAL AREA.

1. I HAVE ALSO DIRECTED A MAJOR REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION,
PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS & PROBLEMS,
OF SMALL, HIGH-TECHNOLOGY BUSINESSES --
WHICH HAVE FOSTERED INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN THE PAST.
2. IN A RECENT MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS
I OUTLINED A NUMBER OF STEPS THAT WILL IMPROVE THE CLIMATE OF INNOVATION.
3. THESE INCLUDE CHANGES IN THE PATENT SYSTEM
AND IN REGULATORY PRACTICES THAT INHIBIT INNOVATION.
4. OTHER PROPOSALS WILL STRENGTHEN COOPERATION
BETWEEN INDUSTRY & THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY IN RESEARCH
AND ESTABLISH STATE OR REGIONAL CORPORATIONS
TO ENCOURAGE NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.
5. AT THE HEART OF SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE
IS THE CREATIVE WORK OF INDIVIDUAL SCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS.
6. WE ARE HONORING 20 INDIVIDUALS TODAY
WHOSE WORK HAS HAD A PROFOUND IMPACT ON OUR WORLD --
FROM THE COMPUTER CHIP TO HIGH OCTANE, NO-LEAD GASOLINE,
TO SAFER, MORE PRACTICAL STRUCTURAL DESIGNS
AND SURGICAL REPAIR OF HUMAN NERVES.

IN HONORING THEM, WE ALSO HONOR THE SEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING,
AND THE FREEDOM TO CONTINUE THAT SEARCH.

I CANNOT PREDICT THE SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES
THAT WILL COME IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

I AM CERTAIN, HOWEVER,

THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS WE CAN DO NOW

IS TO SUPPORT THAT SEARCH,

TO HONOR GREAT ACHIEVEMENT,

AND TO PREPARE THOSE WHO WILL ^{UNDER FREEDOM,} CARRY IT ON. *THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH
AND KNOWLEDGE.*

#

[Frank Press's office feels that too many distinguished people will be present for any individual acknowledgements to be made.]

Achsah Nesmith
Draft A-1 1/10/80
For Delivery:
Mon., Jan.14, 11 a.m.

*Susan
ok - box
J*

National Science Awards

We are in the midst of the age of discovery--not of continents, but of new knowledge. Men and women are pushing *about the smallest sub-atomic particles,* back the walls of our ignorance--about the universe and the farthest reaches of space, about the sea and air, the earth and its plants and animals, the amazing human body and our own brains.

Many have feared that mankind's destruction might come, as Winston Churchill put it, "on the gleaming wings of science". If we come to that, it will not be because we dared to seek knowledge, but because we did not know enough.

stop seeking
We cannot ~~cease to seek~~ knowledge just because the fire we have discovered will burn. We must learn to control the fire. Controlling the fire lies not just in the hands of scientists, but of every person, every nation.

152

We do not know enough, but we know far more than when the National Medal of Science was established by Congress in 1959. We know far more than was known when men like Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson struggled to create a nation where the human mind would be free to study and learn and experiment and pursue the truth wherever it might lead.

It is a time, as those ^{honored here} [of you who will receive awards] today have proved, when a single disciplined, searching individual can make contributions that affect the lives of people throughout the world, that change the way we live and the way we think.

It is a time, too, when ^{sharing knowledge} interaction is essential, because so much ^{depends} ~~is~~-built on knowing and understanding the other pieces of the puzzle. 257

^{ours} It is a time when a ^{supportive but} free society is crucial, not only because of ^{a need for} ~~its willingness to provide~~ financial and institutional

support, but because of ^{the} ~~its~~ ^{benefits of freedom} fundamental nature, The spirit of discovery and exploration is best nurtured in a climate where ^{and research} ~~freedom-of~~ thought is unfettered by a state-imposed preconception of where truth will lie.

^{we} We have seen recent examples, ^{others} If the lessons of history are forgotten, of what repression does to material progress as well

as the human spirit. China today is grappling with the damage

done to a whole generation, perhaps two generations, by the

^{closing} shut-down of its universities and laboratories. The Soviet

Union, despite its enormous investment in science and technology,

still trails the West in many fields it recognizes as critical.

Even with its avid efforts to identify scientific talent early

and to develop and exploit it, its repressive system stunts

scientific progress.

Knowledge knows no national boundaries, but it feeds on the free exchange of ideas in a climate that encourages experimentation and innovation.

Each President has the duty to deal with the conditions and crises of the moment, but the President also has the duty to provide for the needs and opportunities of the future.

Among the opportunities provided by the creation of the new Department of Education is a chance to strengthen scientific education in the United States at all levels. We intend to take advantage of that opportunity.

In addition, we have instituted apprenticeship programs to allow university scientists and engineers to bring young people who might not otherwise pursue careers in science--particularly minorities and women--into their laboratories to learn.

415-5

With the invaluable help of scientists, engineers and administrators within the government, I have endeavored to ensure adequate government support of our nation's research and development activities, and to encourage industrial innovation.

For almost a decade, government investment in science and technology, particularly basic research, was too low. [President *During the last few years we* ~~Ford~~ *have* ~~stopped the steady decline, and I~~] have been able to rebuild federal support for research and development, a process now showing substantial ^{beneficial} results.

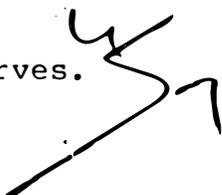
With my proposed budget for fiscal year 1981, we will have increased federal support of basic research by 40%. We have renewed the emphasis on basic research in all agencies. We have expanded research and development programs in energy and ensured a balance among promising technologies, including solar energy. Most recently, we have turned particular attention to basic research in the physical sciences and engineering, which suffered a net loss of federal support in real dollars over the past 20 years. My budget for 1981 strengthens support in this vital area.

ESL

I have also directed a major review of industrial innovation, paying particular attention to the needs and problems of small, high-technology businesses, which have fostered ^{innovative ideas} innovation in the past.

In a recent message to the Congress I outlined a number of steps that will improve the climate of innovation. These include changes in the patent system and in regulatory practices that inhibit innovation. Other proposals will strengthen cooperation between industry and the academic community in research and establish state or regional corporations to encourage ^{innovation} technological development.

At the heart of scientific enterprise is the creative work of individual scientists and engineers. We are honoring 20 individuals today whose work has had ^a profound impact on our world, from the computer chip to high octane, no-lead gasoline, to safer, more practical structural designs and surgical repair of human nerves.



In honoring them, we also honor the search for knowledge and understanding, and the freedom to continue that search. I cannot predict the scientific or technological changes that will come in the next century. I am certain, however, that one of the most important things we can do now is to support that search, *to honor great achievement,* and to prepare those who will carry it on.

####

11:40

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING AND PHOTO WITH MARION BARTLE

Monday, January 14, 1980

11:40 AM, The Oval Office

3 Minutes

I. PURPOSE

Farewell photo with Marion Bartle, Staff Secretary's Office.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS PLAN

A. Background

Marion, who after working on the staff for 2 1/2 years, is returning to school to complete a degree in history and political science. She will be attending Middlebury College in Vermont.

She began on the staff as an intern on the Domestic Policy Staff and has been a member of the Staff Secretary's office for a year and a half.

Next summer we hope that she will be returning to Washington to work on the housing, credentialing and transportation for the Administration to the Democratic Conference.

B. Participants

Marion Bartle, Patti Maloomian

C. Press Plan: White House photo only