

2/19/80 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

NOT ISSUED

Tuesday - February 19, 1980

- 8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 10:00 Mr. Hamilton Jordan and Mr. Frank Moore.
The Oval Office.
- 10:55 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade en route
Capital Hilton Hotel.
- ✓ 11:00 Address the Legislative Conference of the
American Legion.
- 11:30 Return to the White House.
- ✓ 12:25 Photograph with the Officers of the Grand
(5 min.) Masters of Masons in North America. (Ms. Anne
Wexler) - The Oval Office.
- # 12:30 Lunch with Mr. Rupert Murdoch - The Oval Office.
- ✓ 6:45 Congressional Briefing and Buffet Dinner.
(Mr. Frank Moore) - The Residence.

*1
taking points
?*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/18/80

rick --

i gather these all have been given to the president by the first lady, after forwarding to her by her staff.

(what was that other situation?... you know, the one with, who was it -- richard harden, i believe, and spencer lee about someone called vesco? haven't we learned when it then comes to highway problems? i always thought that was just about as touchy! am i wrong?)

thanks-ssc

INTERNAL RED TAG

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1980

January
No action
J

RSC...

I have had 2 phone calls recently from people in Rome, Georgia and now have received the attached letter from the Berry (College) Alumni Association regarding a proposed highway through the Martha Berry Estate.

There are 3 proposals: Alternate A would cut through the Estate; Alternate B would not; Alternate C proposes nothing be done. The 3 proposals basically boil down to this:

	<u>Alternate A</u>	<u>Alternate B</u>	<u>Alternate C</u>
Cost	\$2,714,000	\$5,990,000	Do Nothing
Miles	2.63	4.87	
Displacement of Homes or Businesses	None	28 residences 12 businesses 1 non-profit organization	

While Alternate A does appear to be shorter and cheaper, I believe there is a lot to be said for preserving the beauty and historical nature of the Berry Estate. I personally would hate to see a 4-lane highway run through the middle of it.

A public hearing is scheduled for next Tuesday, February 19. The Berry Alumni Association and others have requested your help in urging the Georgia Department of Transportation to choose Alternate B.

How do you want this request handled?

CB

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FEB 11 1980

BERRY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MOUNT BERRY • GEORGIA 30149

AREA CODE 404 • 232-5374

February 8, 1980

Mrs. Rosalyn Carter
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mrs. Carter:

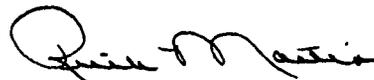
Any assistance you can give in urging the Georgia Department of Transportation to choose Alternate B (as described in the attached material) rather than Alternate A is greatly appreciated.

As you know, the Oak Hill property at Berry is an historic and valuable property. We understand the need for traffic relief but feel it totally unnecessary to destroy the beauty of such a place as Oak Hill when an alternate route is available.

The local hearing is set for February 19 and input from you before this date is sincerely appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ruth K. Martin
Secretary
Berry Alumni Association

RKM:cys

Enclosures

las

REDMOND ROAD WILL BE EXTENDED ACROSS
U.S. 27 (THE MARTHA BERRY HIGHWAY)
APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET BEHIND (NORTH OF)
THE MARTHA BERRY MUSEUM AND THE ORIGINAL
CABIN UNLESS YOU, PERSONALLY, DO SOMETHING
ABOUT IT NOW.

One thing that the Rome City and Floyd County Commissions and others keep saying is that objections to this route are coming from Berry Alumni who live in other areas and other states; that local alumni and citizens don't object to extending Redmond Road across Oak Hill.

Is this correct?

I believe that everyone agrees that Shorter Avenue and McCall Boulevard badly need traffic relief.

Traffic relief can be provided better by extending John Davenport Drive along the railroad tracks, across the river to join the Calhoun Highway and at the other end to join Shorter Avenue. This route is straighter and shorter. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile closer to town at each end and for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile passes through a modest residential neighborhood.

Redmond Road passes a medical clinic, two hospitals, a convalescent home, splits two residential areas and touches the Garden Lakes residential area before passing between West Rome High and the Gayla Shopping Center.

On Friday, January 18, in a meeting at Berry, DOT officials told Eloise Smith and me that there would be a public hearing on this issue in Rome in late February or early March and that no date had been set. On January 22, we got word that radio announcements were being made about the meeting to be held on February 19. We are convinced that there's a snake in the wood pile; because of this and the highly prejudicial and incomplete material that has been published by DOT and others. Because of these shenanigans we've got to show strength and determination or else be run over. LET'S SHOW THESE PUBLIC OFFICIALS THAT DEMOCRACY STILL WORKS!

THE NORTH ROME BY-PASS

The Georgia Department of Transportation after careful study of the existing Rome area transportation needs and desires has developed two (2) alternatives to provide for an east west access across the Oostanaula River (see project map attachment 1). These alternatives are deemed by the Department to be the most practical and feasible alternates for possible construction. Below is a summary of the two (2) build alternates and the no-build Alternate "C" which has also been considered:

ALTERNATIVES

Alternate "A"

Alternate "A" is designated as the Redmond Road extension. The proposed alignment originates at Redmond Road's existing terminus with S.R. 1/ U.S. 27 Martha Berry Boulevard. From this point Alternate "A" travels east crossing Berry College/National Register property. Immediately east of the Oostanaula River crossing, Alternate "A" veers northeasterly traversing the land north of the Celanese Village Housing area, paralleling the Oostanaula River, and then terminating at the relocated S.R. 53, the Calhoun Road. The total distance of Alternate "A" is 2.63 miles.

The typical section provides for a four lane curb and gutter urban section (two twelve foot lanes in each travel direction) and a fourteen (14) foot flush median turn lane from Martha Berry Boulevard to just east across the Oostanaula River. From this point to the project's eastern terminus, S.R. 53, Alternate "A" will be designed as a four lane open drainage rural section (two twelve foot lanes in each travel direction) and a fourteen foot

median turn lane. The urban section requires a minimum 88 to 100 foot right-of-way and the rural section requires a minimum 150 foot right-of-way. However, an exception to this is through the floodplain area (4,600 feet) where a minimum 200 feet right-of-way will be required for construction. See typical section, attachment 2 & 3.

The section of roadway through Berry College property will be designed as limited access so as to allow turns at only authorized places in order to limit property damage to Berry Estate. The remainder of project alignment "A" will be designed as a free access facility.

The construction cost estimate for this alternate is approximately \$2,714,000.00 which does not include right-of-way. This figure is a preliminary cost estimate and therefore subject to change. There are no relocations of residences or businesses to be associated with this alternate.

Alternate "B"

Alternate "B" is designated as W. 14th Street/John Davenport Drive extension. This alternate proposes to extend the existing W. 14th Street/John Davenport Drive from its western terminus with Lavender Drive southwest to Shorter Avenue near Burnetts Ferry Road, and extend from its eastern terminus with Martha Berry Boulevard, east-northeast across the Oostanaula River and terminating on the relocated S.R. 53.

The total length of this alternate is 4.87 miles and includes the upgrading of the existing W. 14th Street from Martha Berry Boulevard west to Lavender Drive. There will be several at-grade railroad crossings.

The typical section for Alternate "B" provides for four twelve foot lanes (two in each travel direction) and a fourteen foot flush median. West of U.S. 27/S.R. 1 Martha Berry Boulevard, the roadway will be designed as an urban section with curb and gutter; whereas east of U.S. 27 the roadway will be designed as a rural section with open ditch drainage. As with Alternate "A", the urban section will require a minimum right-of-way variance of 88-100 feet and the rural section will require 150 feet minimum and 200 feet minimum through the floodplain area (6,200 feet). See typical sections attachment 2 & 3. The entire Alternate "B" will be designed as free access. The cost of construction for Alternate "B" is \$5,990,000.00 which does not include right-of-way. This figure is preliminary and subject to change. There are 28 residences, 12 businesses and 1 non-profit organization to be displaced by Alternate "B". This alternate will bisect the Garden Homes Community.

Alternate "C" The No-Build Alternate

This alternate means that the Georgia Department of Transportation would take no steps to alleviate the existing transportation deficiencies in Rome by extending Redmond Road or West 14th Street.

This alternate would have no immediate adverse impacts on the existing environment. However, the necessity to alleviate the deficiencies along the existing travelled system would magnify as traffic volumes continue to increase. More hazardous conditions will develop with the existing system. Traffic volumes will filter to arterial streets causing neighborhood or community safety problems.

However, if Alternate "C" is selected, public funds that were required for construction will not be necessary. There will be no displacements or relocations. There will be no increase in pollutant runoff created from the additional roadway surface and the land which would be utilized for construction would be no longer necessary. There would be no environmental impacts as related to water quality, historical or archaeological resources.

The Department of Transportation after the public hearing and all comments have been received, reviewed and studied, will select from the three alternates listed above.

INFORMATION MEETING

PROJECT M-3703(2)

FLOYD COUNTY

OCTOBER 29, 1979

BERRY COLLEGE

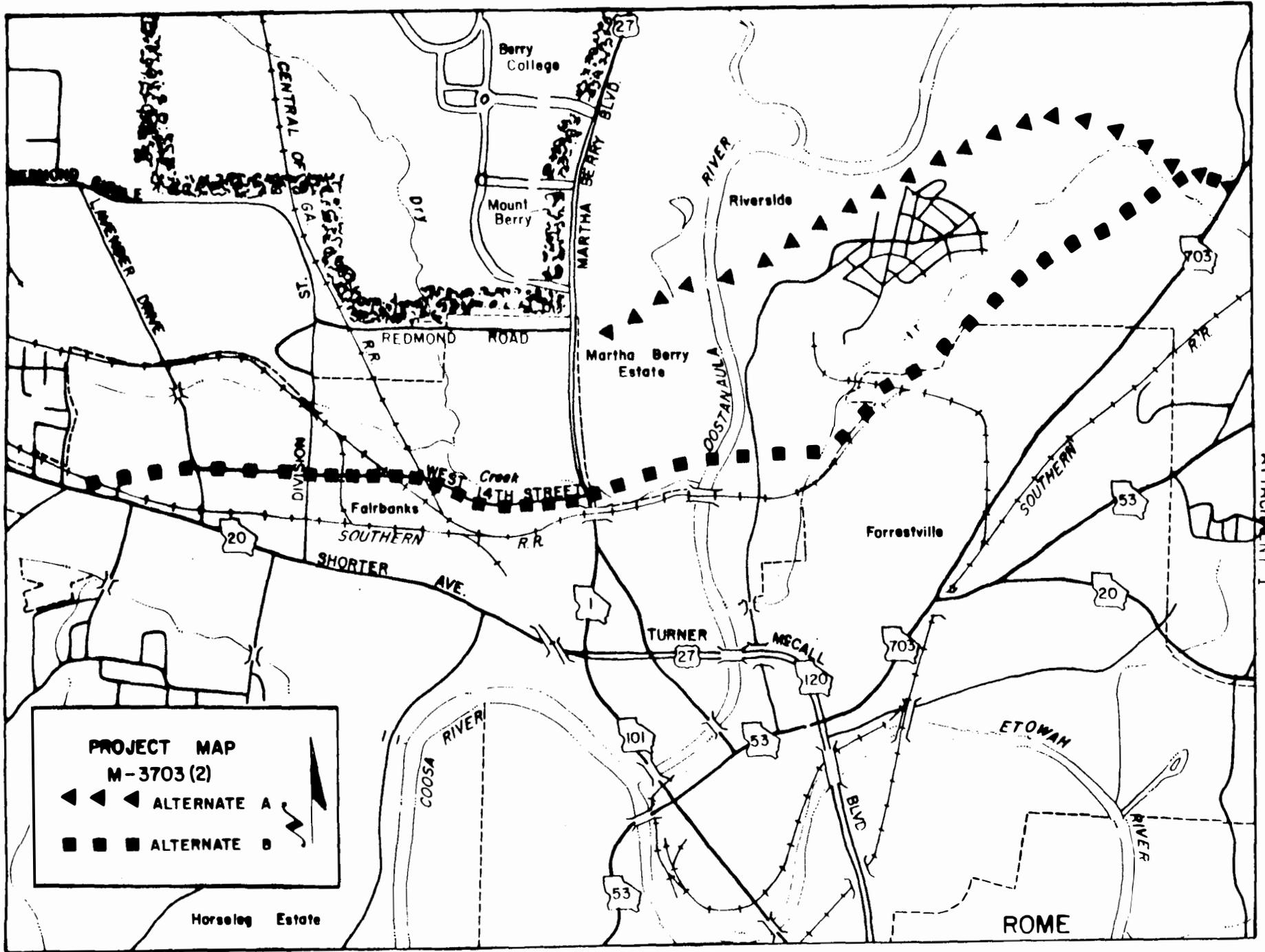
If you have any questions which you would like answered directly to you, or if you have any comments which you would like to appear in the environmental document please submit them to:

Mr. Robert L. Alston, P.E.
State Location Engineer
Georgia Department of Transportation
#2 Capitol Square
Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 656-5312

or

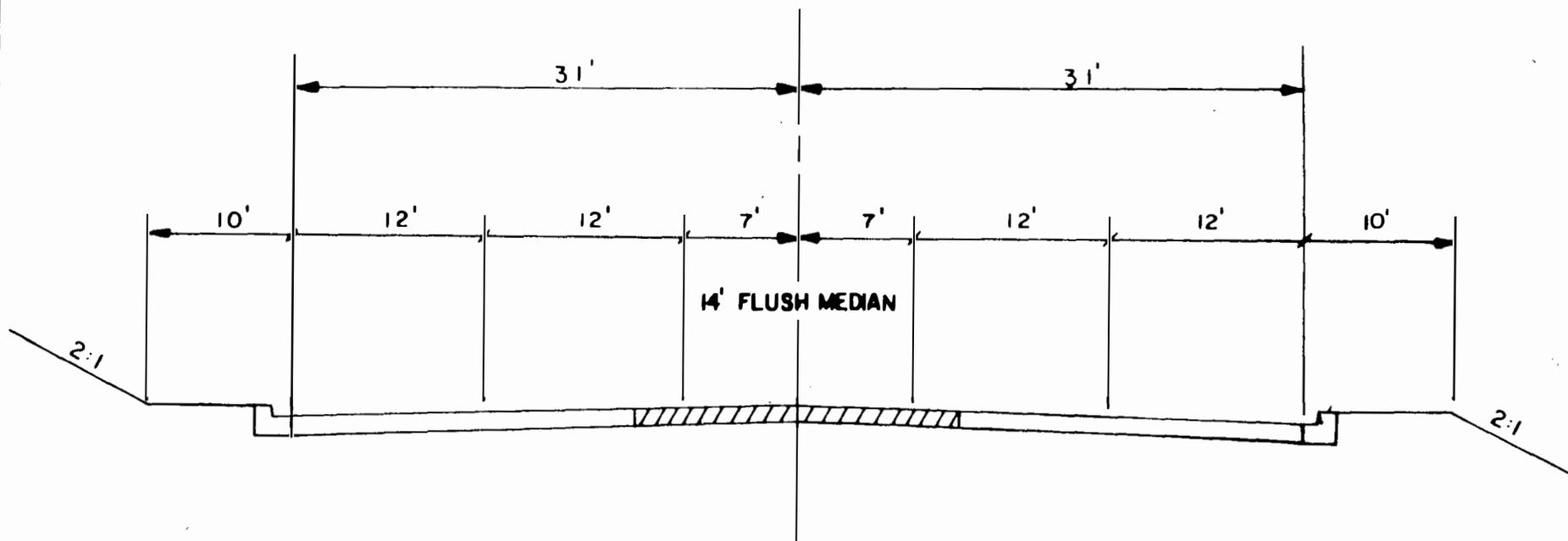
Mr. Pete Malphurs, Chief
Environmental Analysis Bureau
Georgia Department of Transportation
65 Aviation Circle
Atlanta, GA 30336
(404) 696-4634

You may use the remainder of this sheet of paper, front and back, if you so desire.



NORTH ROME CONNECTOR

100' PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY



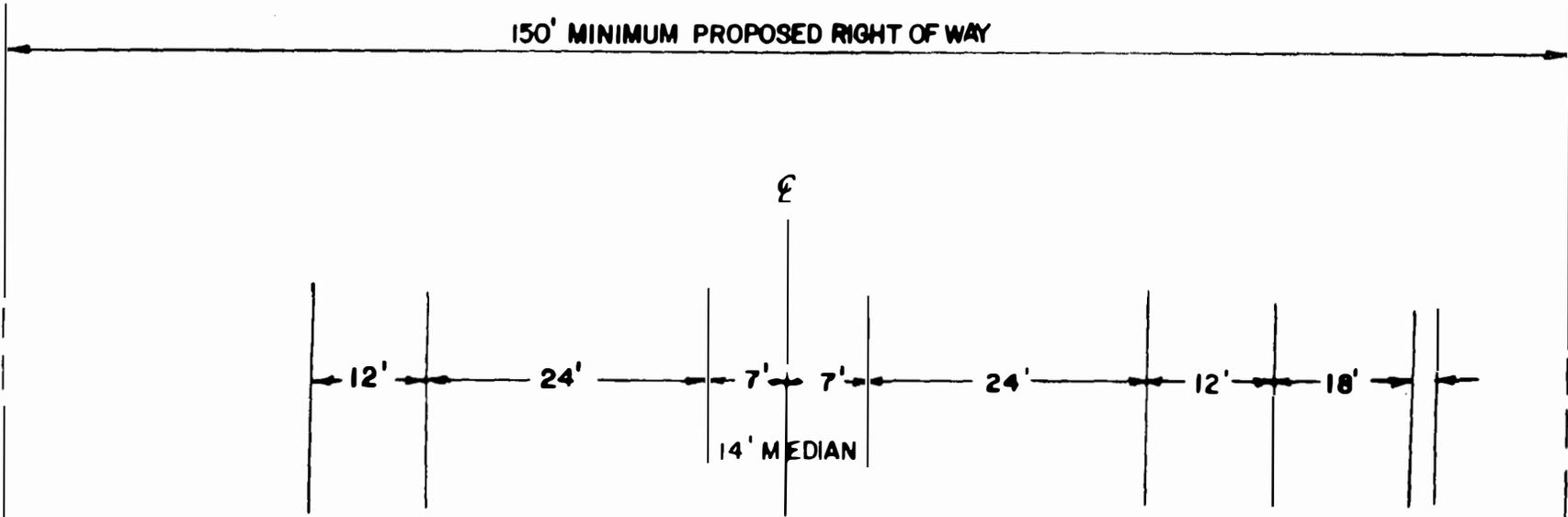
ATTACHMENT 2

PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTION

FIVE LANE URBAN SECTION

WITH 14' FLUSH MEDIAN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTION

FOUR LANE RURAL WITH FLUSH MEDIAN

OPEN DITCH DRAINAGE

2:1
WITH GUARD RAIL

* SHOULDER WIDTH INCREASES TO 14' WHEN GUARD RAIL IS REQ'D

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



SPECIAL DELIVERY

**SPECIAL
DELIVERY**

FROM
BERRY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
MOUNT BERRY • GEORGIA 30149

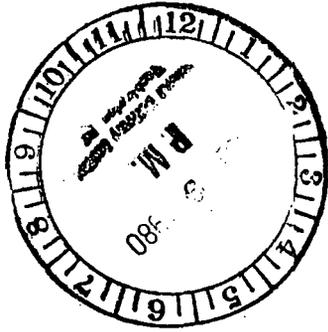
Miss Carol Benefield
For Mrs. Rosalyn Carter
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20006

WHITE HOUSE MAIL
RECEPTION & SECURITY

FEB 10 1980

Processed by: 6

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1980

*No action
J*

TO: RSC
FROM: Kathy
RE: Charitable Contributions Bill

Hearings were held the end of January on the Charitable Contributions bills, in which Brian O'Connell and CONVO have such an interest.

This issue may come up again later in the spring, so he asked that I tell you a little bit about this legislation. These bills are an attempt to offset the wholly unintended impact on charitable giving that has resulted from the federal government's efforts to encourage more people to use short forms and take the standard deductions on their income tax.

In 1969, 50% of all Americans used the standard deduction. Since then, there have been five increases in the levels of standard deductions and Treasury estimates that for 1979 approximately 75% of all taxpayers will choose this simpler route.

The negative impact has been to reduce one of the incentives for giving, especially for lower and middle income taxpayers, who use the short forms and have no reason to make charitable contributions because they won't get a special deduction for them. It is estimated that present tax policies probably cost charities a minimum of \$2 billion.

The Charitable Contributions bill would remove the charitable deduction from the standard deduction. People who take the standard deduction would also be allowed to deduct gifts to charity -- at least above a certain minimum.

Treasury is opposed to this bill because it would cost the government money if more people took the deductions. CONVO's position is that the government is making it difficult for people to give at a time when we are trying to encourage the private sector to assume greater responsibility for meeting social needs.

The Domestic Policy Staff has not yet taken a position.

Do you have any interest in getting involved in this issue?

FEB 13 1980

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : AL MCDONALD *Al*

For your information, attached is a copy of the abbreviated talking points on defense spending that is now being used by the Senior Staff and Cabinet Officers to set the record straight whenever this issue arises.

The text and numbers have been verified by OMB, DOD and NSC.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Talking Points on Defense Spending

Critics of President Carter have claimed that our national defense effort has declined during his Administration and that only recently has he moved to reverse this situation. The 1976 campaign issue of "reducing \$5-7B" is cited as evidence, and the actual Carter record is conveniently ignored.

A review of historical data shows that from fiscal years 1969 through 1976, outlays for defense (money actually spent) in constant dollars declined every year. The Ford Administration turned this around with real program growth in 1976, leading to real spending growth (outlays) in 1977. President Carter's budget proposals beginning in FY 1978 and running for four consecutive years, show continuing increases. This record underlines the President's consistent commitment to sustaining and modernizing defense capabilities, and provides a sharp contrast to the actual pattern of decline throughout the early and mid-1970's.

Some have claimed that "Ford would have done more." It is always easier to claim what might have been done than to actually deliver. Again, the President's record is noteworthy -- four years of sustained real growth, in contrast to eight years from 1969 through 1976 of real decline.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current Dollars (billions)</u>	<u>Constant 1981 Dollars (billions)</u>	<u>Percent Real Growth</u>
1969	77.8	190.0	-3.0
1970	77.1	174.7	-8.1
1971	74.5	158.5	-9.3
1972	75.1	148.3	-6.4
1973	73.2	135.5	-8.6
1974	77.6	132.4	-2.3
1975	84.9	131.2	-0.9
1976	87.9	127.0	-3.2
1977	95.6	129.5	2.0
1978	103.0	130.4	*0.7
1979	115.0	135.5	3.9
1980	127.4	138.1	2.0
1981	142.7	142.7	3.3
1982	161.6	148.8	4.3
1983	181.7	155.4	4.4
1984	202.8	162.1	4.3

* The FY 78 program was the first which this Administration influenced (while both we and the Congress reduced the original Ford planning request, the result was still real growth over 1977).

Not only has the President's commitment to growth in Defense capability been steady over three years, but key planning to meet contingencies such as the present crisis in the Persian Gulf has been underway for some two years. Critics have tried to claim that our healthy increase in 1981 Defense spending was a last minute concoction in response to Afghanistan, and that our Rapid Deployment Forces were likewise an eleventh hour invention.

The contrary is true, and we have the public record to prove it. Our 1981 program was built last summer, with important emphasis -- pre-hostages and pre-Afghanistan -- on expanded capabilities to deploy forces worldwide, outside the NATO theater. That program and the emphasis was formulated during the early fall of 1979 and briefed to the Congress by Secretary Brown in early December, before the Soviet invasion into Afghanistan. While some members in the Congress (which has cut every Carter defense budget by \$1B or more) have only recently "recognized" the need for sustained real growth, President Carter has been requesting and urging support for such defense budgets since his inauguration in January 1977.

The Carter modernization thrust spans the entire defense program, with impressive capabilities now and in the future:

- For the Army, more than doubling the prepositioned combat equipment in NATO to allow rapid reinforcement of our Allies, the new XM-1 tank, IFV armored vehicle, and the Roland air defense missile.
- For the Navy and Marines, the Trident missile and continued Trident submarine production, the AEGIS fleet air defense cruiser, new TAKX Marine Maritime Prepositioning ships, the F-18/A-18 fighter and attack aircraft, and more FFG-7 frigates for protection of supply convoys.
- For the Air Force, the MX missile and the air-launched cruise missile (a far more capable alternative to the B-1) to modernize and strengthen our strategic capability; twenty-six fully equipped tactical fighter wings, many with new F-15, F-16 and A-10 aircraft; the KC-10 advanced cargo/tanker aircraft to speed rapid deployment; and the CX transport aircraft to expand our ability to airlift men and equipment anywhere on the globe.

In addition, we are strengthening our nation's ability to respond forcefully in a crisis by reinstating registration for potential military service. This registration of young men (and if Congress approves, women) shortens the time it will take us to mobilize in the face of any military contingency, and it will tend to increase enlistments, especially in our reserve forces.

In sum, the record of President Carter is a measured, responsible performance that reflects his consistent, long-term commitment to our nation's security.

19 Feb 80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

Please notify OMB, CEA and Landon Butler.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Stu
J

February 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Status of the Youth Employment Initiative

Since your January 10th announcement we have been working closely with OMB, CEA and the Departments of Labor and Education in preparing legislative specifications for the Congress. A series of consultations have been conducted with key Congressional representatives, their staffs, and representatives of all the major interest groups. Every effort has been made to take account of their comments and concerns where the changes proposed did not fundamentally affect the principles of our program. We intend to send final specifications to the Hill on Tuesday, February 19th. We will also send up the actual text of a bill within the next ten days.

Major Program Features

Since we met with you in December we have further developed and refined the features of our program. The most important elements include:

- o For Labor
 - Eligible participants include those whose families earn less than \$8,500 per year with priority to those most in need, including the long term unemployed, handicapped, offenders, and teenage parents. Participants must either be in school or enrolled in an approved education program.
 - Schools and CETA sponsors will work together to develop cooperative programs for all in-school youth, and establish education programs for young people who have dropped out.
 - Private employers will assist in designing training programs and in establishing benchmarks for participants and performance standards for program operators to ensure accountability.

-- Fiscal '81 will be a year of transition which emphasizes careful planning and start up, so that full implementation will coincide with the start of the education program in September '81.

o For Education

-- To ensure that the school program is well targeted and carefully planned, superintendents in the poorest urban and rural school districts will select schools based on measures of poverty and low achievement and award planning funds to no more than twice the number of schools that will ultimately be selected.

-- Principals in the target schools will develop school-wide programs with measurable objectives designed to improve achievement, reduce dropouts and absenteeism, and attract dropouts back to school. A school-site council made up of teachers, parents, employers and community representatives will assist the principal in developing and implementing the school plan. Although this council will be chaired by the principal, it would have the power to veto a school's plan. Education groups, led by the AFT, will try to make the Committee purely advisory but we believe the veto power is important to assure real consultation with business and community leadership groups.

-- The superintendent, aided by a broadly representative advisory council with strong business and labor representation, will select the best school plans for full funding. Schools who are selected will receive three-year grants but must document that they are making annual progress in reaching the agreed upon goals or risk losing their funding.

-- Vocational Education will play a major role in our new program. Twenty-five percent of the funds allocated to each county will be used to improve the employment skills of high school students. A share of these funds will also be used to develop programs to attract CETA-eligible dropouts back to school. Skills training will be supported only for those occupations where there is a documented need for workers.

Public Reaction

Our proposals have received widespread and a generally favorable public response. Positive editorials have been written in a number of publications, including The New Republic, the New York Times, the Atlanta Journal, the Christian Science Monitor, and the AFL-CIO News.

We have been criticized, however, on a couple of fronts. The Black Caucus and Gus Hawkins argue that more should be spent on jobs in fiscal '81 and less on education. Others question putting additional resources into CETA. Despite these criticisms, chances for congressional passage this session look very good.

Congressional Schedule

At Vice President Mondale's request a joint hearing of the Senate Human Resources Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee will be convened next Friday, February 22nd, to hear testimony from the Vice President and Secretaries Marshall and Hufstedler.

We have a commitment from the leadership of both House and Senate Committees to act quickly and favorably upon our proposals. Swift action by the authorizing committees is key to favorable consideration by the Budget and Appropriations Committees. We are working closely with Congressional Liaison to monitor Congressional reaction.

Compensation Issue

As a result of our consultations there is one issue which we want to bring to your attention. In our meetings with you last December we agreed to discuss with the AFL-CIO the possibility of utilizing the authority for a student differential under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) to pay all students in CETA work experience programs less than the minimum wage. Current law permits this authority to be used for students employed in retailing, service industries, and agriculture, but extends only to 14 and 15 year olds in CETA programs. Very few employers have taken advantage of the current FLSA provisions. DOL tells us that less than 40,000 students have been hired under the current exemptions. The unions have told us they will withdraw their endorsement of our bill and support a simple extension of YEDPA if the sub-minimum wage is extended to all students in CETA programs.

On political grounds, OMB and CEA concur with the DPS recommendation that the current wage provisions be adopted for our new program. Since a youth sub-minimum is likely to be introduced in the House we may be required to support a compromise on the wage provisions in the course of Congressional deliberations. But we do not believe it is to our advantage to propose a sub-minimum wage provision at this time and risk losing the support of the AFL-CIO.

Implementation

Finally, we want to inform you of our plans to prepare for the careful launching of these new programs. We will present to you shortly the details for an implementation strategy which we and OMB are working out with the Departments of Labor and Education. Our proposals are likely to include an interagency working group under the direction of OMB and DPS, consultations with outside experts and program operators, training and planning sessions for local educators and employment and training specialists and a series of demonstration projects in communities that are prepared to begin early implementation of our program.

*We seem
to be
dragging*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

19 Feb 80

Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Q
/

February 18, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LLOYD CUTLER

Lnc

SUBJECT: OLYMPICS

The state of play is now as follows:

1. USOC

a) In a written press statement on February 13th President Robert Kane stated:

"Of course the USOC will accept any decision concerning our participation in the games the President makes in view of his analysis of what is best for the country."

b) On February 15 you wrote Kane stating that you had made your decision. You asked that if Soviet troops were not fully withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20, the USOC should act promptly to formalize its acceptance of your decision.

c) I delivered this letter to Kane and the other USOC officers on February 15th. In the course of an extended discussion their counsel adhered to the position that under the USOC Constitution the formal decision not to send a team to Moscow could only be taken by the USOC House of Delegates, now scheduled to meet on April 14. This date cannot be accelerated because a sixty-day notice would be required even to call a special meeting.

d) However, the officers did agree that they would call a meeting of the USOC Administrative Committee for March 15. At that time, on the recommendation of the officers, they expect the Administrative Committee to approve a resolution for submission to the House of Delegates, formally deciding not to send a team to the games. This recommendation will be publicly announced and mailed to all members of the House of Delegates.

e) We will have an opportunity to review the draft resolution before the Administrative Committee adopts it. The officers presently plan to include a clause authorizing them, if the world situation changes dramatically after April 15, to consult the President of the United States and be guided by his decision under the circumstances. I have advised the officers that we foresee no possibility of such a change, but since it would then be too late to reconvene the House of Delegates again, they feel it necessary to obtain the authority to send a team if all political objections disappear.

2. IOC

a) From private talks with several IOC officials and with the USOC officers I formed the impression that the IOC now recognizes that many key governments will ask their NOC's not to send teams to Moscow, and that the NOC's will feel constrained to accept the views of their governments. Although the IOC under its rules could discipline NOC's which follow the lead of their governments, it is unlikely to do so. It will make the best of what is left of the 1980 games in Moscow, and try to keep the Olympic movement together for 1984 and beyond. If enough major teams stay away from Moscow, or if the world situation deteriorates further, the IOC may still cancel the games. Some are urging Lord Killanin to go to Moscow and see Brezhnev to make clear that unless the Soviet Union takes steps to improve the situation, the IOC may have to cancel the games.

3. Alternative Games

a) The USOC favors a "National Festival" to be limited to U. S. athletes and held at the same time as the Moscow games. They think international competitions are impracticable because of the need to obtain sanction from the international sports federations. They believe the international federations will decline sanction because of scheduling complications, and because of their close relations with the IOC. The USOC is reluctant to support any international competition that would appear to conflict with or disrupt the Olympic games themselves. However, the USOC will take part in our consultations about international competitions.

b) Other governments believe their NOC's and athletes would prefer a set of international world class competitions to replace the Olympics.

*So
would
I*

c) As agreed in the meeting with other governments on February 13, we have been consulting the national and international sports federations, the television networks and others experienced in organizing international games. While views vary, a consensus appears to be emerging along the following lines:

i) A single set of Olympics-type games in one location may be impracticable, and would also be seen as an effort to turn the Olympic movement into two blocs.

ii) Separate additional international competitions for particular clusters of sports (e.g., track and field, swimming-diving-water polo, wrestling-boxing-gymnastics) on different dates and at different locations around the world would appear to be feasible.

gold

iii) If these competitions were scheduled to occur after the Moscow Olympics, and particularly if the competitions were open to all athletes including those who go to Moscow, the competitions would be less open to the charge of splitting the Olympic movement.

iv) The major obstacle will be to obtain the sanction of the international sports federations.

d) We have identified several possible candidates for taking on the task of organizing these alternatives. They include Steve Ross, the head of Warner Communications and the owner of the New York Cosmos, Peter Spurney, the Executive Director of the Lake Placid Olympics Organizing Committee, Peter Ueberroth, the Executive Director of the Los Angeles 1984 Olympics Organizing Committee, and David Wolper, the producer of "Roots," who is working with Ueberroth.

4. Other Governments

a) The next meeting with other governments will be held in The Hague or London on February 27 and 28.

b) The meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers will be held tomorrow, February 19. We understand attending the Moscow Olympics will be one of the subjects on the agenda. We have arranged to brief Lord Carrington on the USOC and IOC developments summarized above.

c) The key question for the rest of the EEC is how soon the FRG will declare itself. In the opinion of Berthold Beitz, one of the two German IOC members, if Chancellor Schmidt requests the German NOC not to send a team, the German NOC will reluctantly go along.

cc: Secretary Vance
Warren Christopher
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Jody Powell
Hamilton Jordan

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19 Feb 80

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson



P. O. BOX 1288 702 E. LAMAR STREET AMERICUS, GEORGIA 31709 TEL.: 924-2729

February 11, 1980

*Frank
Moore
J*

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Jimmy,

Thanks for seeing me last week. I was quite serious when I told you no one knew I was going to Washington. There has been quite a move here to get a large delegation together to make a trip to see you in support of the US 280 and 19 routes. I discouraged this because I felt you could not be open and frank with a large group. I hope I made the right decision.

The Resolutions contained in the information I left you should indicate our total support. Two of the resolutions (Middle Flint and Chamber of Commerce) were introduced at the Public Hearing in Dawson prior to my visit.

Jimmy, at this point, time is most important. The state seems to be moving with all haste along the so called corridor "Z". Sure, the state says they are going to do a study and at the public meeting in Dawson two weeks ago, they said a decision would be reached within 30 days. As of this date, to my knowledge, no one from D.O.T. has been in touch with any of our people or Middle Flint. A road of this type should serve the growth centers and the economic needs of this area. The '69 study that you have is supportive of our position. If a new study is done using the same criteria, our position would be even stronger with our economic growth during the past 10 years. About the only support D.O.T. has is politics and corridor "Z" is a little shorter.

I know your time is limited. I also know that this road is important to Sumter County. Maybe you could ask Jack Watkins and Frank Moore to get involved. We need expert help and advice, and at this point we have no one to turn to but you.

Yours truly,

Ray Baldwin



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/19/80

Mr. President:

The VP will not have lunch
with you this week due to
campaign travel. He would
like to meet with you this
afternoon instead. Shall I
set up a time this afternoon?

yes no

Phil

early



19 Feb 80

Hugh Carter

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

Rick Hutcheson

Originals to Bob Linder for
handling.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1980

Hugh-
To all except
State, include
cc/ PH to Max
at VA.

J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT: Agency Response Rates to Presidential Correspondence

This report describes the performance and responsiveness of agencies to Presidential correspondence referred from the White House during the first quarter of this Fiscal Year. There are two categories of referred mail: special referrals and bulk referrals.

Special referrals are used for more important, urgent and hardship correspondence. These referrals are tracked individually on our computer system. Response times are determined by finding the numerical difference between the date of referral and the date of the outgoing response. The average time for each agency is tabulated in Attachment One.

The monitoring of bulk referrals is accomplished by placing phone calls to a sample of writers asking whether or not they have received a response to their letter to you. Attachment One also indicates agency performance for bulk referrals for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1980.

We regularly prod the agencies to improve their response rates, but despite our efforts, we feel stronger measures are needed. With few exceptions, the length of time to answer White House referrals exceeds your directive of 9 working days. I recommend you send a memorandum to the agency heads telling them where they stand and encouraging them to improve. (See Attachment Two.)

I would also like to recommend memos to the Department of State and the Veterans Administration, both of which have achieved 100% referral rates in the category of bulk mail. In addition, the Veterans Administration managed a turnaround time of 9 working days for special referrals. (See Attachment Three.)

Speechwriters have edited.

THREE SIGNATURES REQUESTED

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SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESPONSE RATES
TO PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
First Quarter, Fiscal Year 1980

Agency	SPECIAL REFERRALS		BULK REFERRALS	
	Total No. Referred	Average Response Time	Amount Referred	Response Rate After 3 Weeks
Department of Agriculture	58	16 days	748	88%
Department of Commerce	74	12 days	407	86%
Community Services Administration	86	26 days	196	67%
Council on Wage and Price Stability	11	15 days	333	64%
Department of Defense	121	13 days	3,277	83%
Department of Energy	168	23 days	3,937	49%
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	193	19 days	5,127	71%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	85	17 days	1,025	79%
Department of the Interior	53	15 days	1,138	58%
Department of Justice	177	16 days	3,078	52%
Department of Labor	63	21 days	1,140	67%
Office of Personnel Management	49	9 days	499	72%
Department of State	344	13 days	57,359	<u>100%</u>
Department of Transportation	100	34 days	574	66%
Department of the Treasury	64	15 days	1,053	77%
Veterans Administration	63	9 days	1,664	<u>100%</u>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

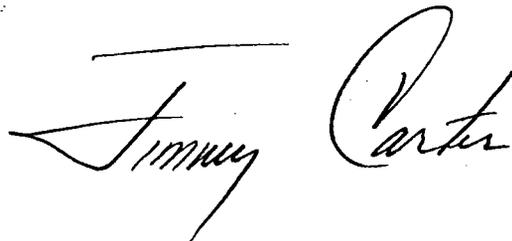
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

From the beginning of my Administration I have encouraged citizens to share with me their perceptions of what government is or is not doing to fulfill its responsibilities to them. A great number of letters have been received at the White House, at times as many as 60,000 a week. Since these letters often touch on matters for which a department or agency is responsible, many of them are referred on to departmental experts for a more effective -- and, we hope, a prompt -- reply.

In the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1980, 1,117 letters were referred to the Department of the Treasury. Our follow-up study has shown that the average speed of reply for special referrals was 15 days, and that the average rate of response for bulk referrals after 3 weeks was 77 percent.

While I understand that a number of factors might prevent your department from achieving 100 percent conformity to the 9-working-day guideline, there is nevertheless much room for improvement in the rates achieved in the first quarter.

I strongly urge you and your staff to assign a higher priority to response rates and to set yourselves the goal of full compliance with the guideline during the remainder of this Fiscal Year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "C" for "Carter".

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

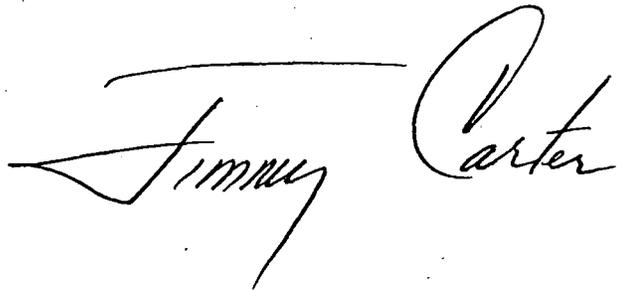
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

From the beginning of my Administration I have encouraged citizens to share with me their perceptions of what government is or is not doing to fulfill its responsibilities to them. A great number of letters have been received at the White House, at times as many as 60,000 a week. Since these letters often touch on matters for which a department or agency is responsible, many of them are referred on to departmental experts for a more effective -- and, we hope, a prompt -- reply.

In the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1980, 57,539 letters were referred in bulk to the Department of State. Our follow-up study has shown that the rate of response within the 9-working-day guideline I set in 1977 was 100 percent. I want to thank you and the members of your staff for your exemplary performance in handling this category of correspondence.

However, since special referrals were handled in an average of 13 days, I strongly urge you to assign this category a higher priority in the future.

Responding to correspondence quickly is a sign of efficiency and responsiveness in government. I am pleased that you give it the same importance I do.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the top of the "J".

THE WHITE HOUSE

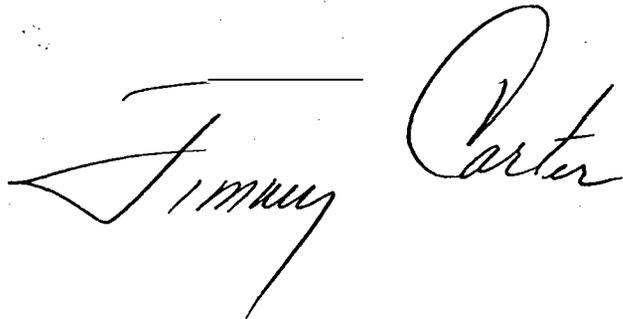
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

From the beginning of my Administration I have encouraged citizens to share with me their perceptions of what government is or is not doing to fulfill its responsibilities to them. A great number of letters have been received at the White House, at times as many as 60,000 a week. Since these letters often touch on matters for which a department or agency is responsible, many of them are referred on to departmental experts for a more effective -- and, we hope, a prompt -- reply.

In the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1980, 1,727 letters were referred to the Veterans Administration. Our follow-up study has shown that the average rate of response for special referrals was exactly the 9 working days I set as a guideline in 1977, and that for bulk referrals your rate of reply after three weeks was 100 percent. I want to thank you and the members of your staff for your exemplary performance in handling this correspondence.

Responding to correspondence quickly is a sign of efficiency and responsiveness in government. I am pleased that you give it the same importance I do.

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

1055 A.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE AT THE
AMERICAN LEGION LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

February 19, 1980

10:55 am The President proceeds to motorcade
for boarding.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en
route Capital Hilton Hotel.

(Driving time: 3 minutes)

10:58 am MOTORCADE ARRIVES Capital Hilton Hotel.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President Will Be Met By:

Mr. Frank Hamilton
National Commander
American Legion

Mr. Charles Brynak
National Sergeant At Arms

The President proceeds to holding room.

10:59 am The President arrives holding room.

11:00 am The President departs holding room and
proceeds to announcement area and pauses.

11:01 am "Ruffles & Flourishes"
Announcement
"Hail to the Chief"

The President proceeds inside
Presidential Ballroom and takes
his seat.

- 11:02 am Introduction of The President by
Mr. Frank Hamilton, National
Commander - American Legion.
- 11:03 am Presidential Remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 800
- 11:20 am Remarks conclude.

The President departs stage and
proceeds to motorcade, greeting
the guests along the way.
- 11:25 am MOTORCADE DEPARTS Capital Hilton
Hotel en route South Grounds.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE
- 11:28 am MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.

[No salutations other than Frank Hamilton.]

Bob Rackleff
Draft A-1; 2/15/80
Scheduled Delivery:
Tues. Feb. 19, 1980

President's first
draft
2/18/80
M

President's Remarks to the American Legion

Thank you, Frank, for your introduction and for your service to this country as national commander of the Legion.

It is a pleasure to be here with my fellow Legionnaires, and to represent American Legion Post 2 of Americus, Georgia.

It has been three and a half years since I ~~last spoke~~
^{and}
~~to you~~ ~~I was then the Democratic nominee for President,~~
~~and I~~ outlined to you my national security goals.

I called then for a stronger military, a military that would remain second to none.

I called for a vigorous search for peace abroad.

And I called for reconciliation at home, for the Vietnam veteran and for those who had dissented.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*

This has not always been true. During the last ten years the Congress has cut the proposed defense budgets by a total of \$— billion, an average reduction of \$— billion per year. For recently this pattern has changed and we have obvious and growing support for a strong national defense.

I am thankful that more and more Americans agree with you and me

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

That only a strong
America can remain an
America at peace.

We are determined, ^{also} to
see the blessings of peace
enjoyed by others.

At Camp David and
in my personal negotiations
in the Middle East we
have promoted peace between
Egypt and Israel. In just a
few days a milestone will
be passed in history when ^{is to}
full diplomatic recognition ~~will~~
be consummated with the
exchange of ambassadors between
the two countries.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

We have negotiated a sound strategic arms limitation treaty, which has great advantages for our country. It will enhance world stability and peace. It will continue the process of arms control begun by President Eisenhower and continued by every other American president. It will prevent an expensive and dangerous nuclear arms race which would be counterproductive for both countries and would compete with our ability to improve American conventional forces. It will improve our ability to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

W We have completed fourteen years of negotiation and then concluded the historic Panama Canal treaties, which will protect American interests, assure continued responsible operation of the Canal, require us to protect the Canal now and in the distant future, and strengthen our influence in a strategic area of this hemisphere.

Im kept page

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

→ Another action has great strategic importance. We have retained our trade and friendship with the people of Taiwan and at the same time normalized relations with China. We have a great new opportunity now to expand this new relationship ^{with} ~~to~~ the mutual advantage of ^{to} both countries and with a better prospect for a stable and peaceful Asia. This is the first time since the birth of our nation that we are

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

among other nations. It will require substantial reductions in present numbers of Soviet nuclear launchers. It will improve our ability to monitor the nuclear forces of the Soviet Union.

SALT II is not a panacea. It is a supplement -- not a substitute -- for a strong defense. SALT II is not based on trust. It can be verified by our own technical means.

I will consult closely with Congress when the time comes to move toward ratification of the treaty.

We have come far since I took office, and I am proud of our success in fulfilling those plans. We remain the world's

most powerful [military] force and ^{our nation and the Congress} [the only nation with a truly ~~are now joined with me in keeping the United States worldwide military reach.~~ second to none in military strength.]

X

~~[We] have promoted peace between Egypt and Israel. [We~~

~~have normalized relations with China. We concluded the landmark Panama Canal Treaties. We negotiated a strategic arms limitations treaty. We have improved cooperation with our traditional allies.]~~

And our commitment to ^{democracy, to} human rights, self-determination, and economic development have greatly improved our relations with the Third World.

Yet today we face new and serious challenges.

At this ^{very} moment, some 50 Americans are ^{being held by a mob of} hostages ~~of an~~ Iranian ^{militants.} ~~mob.~~ Their safe release depends on our firmness,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

on friendly terms with
both Japan and China
at the same time.

↑
We have joined with
our Atlantic allies to
strengthen NATO in both its
spirit and its ability
military capability. There
is a new sense of
cooperation and resolve,
and greater confidence that
we can deter aggression.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(X)

Intense negotiations are now underway to assure the safety and freedom of our fellow Americans and to protect our nation's interests and principles. Nothing can be predicted with certainty but we may be making some progress.

I might add that the seizure of the ⁵⁴ innocent people was a despicable and unwarranted act, and a gross violation of international law. Those who try to blame our own country for this illegal act are seriously ~~misled~~ confused and mistaken. We are, of course, fully justified in demanding

our national unity ^(D)
patience, and resolve. I cannot -- and will not -- rest
until every American is freed unharmed.

Also at this moment, some 100,000 Soviet troops seek
to subjugate a proud and once-independent Afghanistan, a
nation that was no threat to Soviet security and wanted
only to be left alone.

this invasion
The new Soviet ~~strategic~~ position poses a threat to
the lifeblood of the free world, oil. ~~It disrupts~~ *It has altered*
[~~They have disrupted~~
in a vital - and volatile - part of
the careful balance of power ~~built over the years.~~]* *the world.*

That is why I did not hesitate to answer Soviet aggression
with severe economic sanctions, including a halt to restrictions
on grain shipments and sales of high technology.

That is why we joined with 103 other countries in the United
Nations to condemn this aggression and demand withdrawal *of Soviet*
troops from Afghanistan.

*Vance would substitute: "They have altered the security
situation in a vital -- and volatile -- region of the world."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



And as I also stated
clearly to the Congress, ~~that~~
~~is time for us to~~ while
protecting the constitutional
rights of Americans, and
while avoiding abuse of the
past, it is imperative
that we remove ~~the~~ all
impediments to an effective
intelligence capability for
our nation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

★ Within our own country
There are loud voices being
raised against these necessary
actions -- against the grain
embargo -- against the Olympic
boycott -- against registration
for the draft -- against full
funding of the defense budget
I have proposed. In this
developing debate I need the
support of my fellow Americans.

Every action I have taken
is designed to preserve peace. We
will be consistent and our
motives are clear. We must
leave no room for doubt
among our allies nor for
miscalculation among our potential
adversaries.

An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America -- and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force.

- 4 -

I have served notice that we will boycott the Moscow Olympics unless Soviet ^{invasion forces} troops withdraw by February 20.

That deadline is tomorrow.

Finally, I have served notice that ^{in my state of the union} we will resist ~~we will resist~~ address: " (exact quote) " ~~Soviet assaults on our vital interests in the Persian Gulf~~ -- with force, if necessary.

I ^{am} ~~have greatly~~ strengthened ^{ing} our ^{own} military presence in the region. And I am working with ^{and encouraging} other nations in the region to build a cooperative security framework.

To underscore our resolve and readiness, I have stepped up our overall defense effort and proposed registration of draft-age Americans.

★ [In this crisis,] We have pursued -- and will pursue -- every opportunity to ease tensions. We have been cautious and restrained. We seek peace.

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PROPOSED ~~PRESIDENTIAL~~ STATEMENT

I would like to say ^{emphasize that for} ~~a few words about our defense~~
budget.

○ ~~For~~ several years my Administration, in cooperation with the Congress, has been engaged in a substantial, and carefully planned, strengthening of our military forces. In December of last year -- well before the Soviet invasion -- the Secretary of Defense presented to the Congress the broad outlines of my plans for defense spending in the 1981 budget, and last month I submitted the budget itself. ~~That budget provides for an increase of more than 3 percent in real defense spending, and an increase of more than 5 percent in real budget authority for future activities. I intend to continue increasing the defense budget in subsequent years, to maintain a steady improvement in our ability to deter conflict and our readiness to respond if conflict should occur.~~

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan made everyone more aware than ever of the importance of a strong defense capability. But since we had begun the process of strengthening our military forces several years ago, the developments in South Asia do not now require any major redesign of the 1981 defense budget.

The increase in the defense budget for fiscal 1981 is the amount I consider absolutely necessary to assure our national security. It is a carefully measured amount, and it in no way signals a new "boom" in defense spending. The percentage of gross national product represented by defense expenditures is about 5 percent, and that share will ~~increase~~^{vary} by less than two-tenths of 1 percent of GNP from FY 1980 to FY 1981. The impact of this additional expenditure on the inflation rate will be negligible. So would the impact of any foreseeable further adjustments.

We must respond firmly to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, and to the challenge of Soviet military power throughout the world. I intend to meet this challenge with steady and sustained increases in our defense budget. These increases are clearly within the capability of our economy to handle in an orderly and noninflationary manner.

~~But we are also ready. And the Soviets know it.~~

*It is obvious that
the Soviet leaders*

~~They miscalculated in Afghanistan. They underestimated
the courage of the freedom fighters in the country, they underestimated
the world's reaction. Now they are on notice that another such~~

~~miscalculation would carry an unacceptable risk to them.~~

~~Yet in the last few weeks, some voices in America have
urged us to pull back. They claim that our interests are not
really at stake, that a firm stand amounts to overreaction,
that Afghanistan is in the Soviet sphere of influence, and
that the Soviets are somehow entitled to it.~~

~~This view ignores the truth. It ignores responsibility.
It is nothing more than romantic isolationism.~~

~~We must face a hard reality: [the Soviets threaten the key
to]* the economic well-being of the free world. Afghanistan was
once a buffer on the edge of this region. Now it is a wedge.~~

*Vance would substitute: "a Soviet effort to dominate the Persian Gulf region would threaten..."

The Persian Gulf is not vital simply because I say it is. For better or worse, it produces two-thirds of all the oil exported throughout the free world.

It provides 15 percent of all the oil consumed in the United States. Take that away, and we would suffer severe economic distress.

But the effect would shatter the economies of the European allies, who receive about 60 percent of their oil from the Persian Gulf, and Japan, which depends on it for 85 percent of its oil -- not to mention the fragile economies of the Third World.

Even if oil were not vital, we could not stand by unconcerned at this march of Soviet conquest.

The Soviets have, for the first time, conquered another country beyond their Eastern European empire established after

World War II. They are not responding to a popular call for help. [They did not send surrogates. They sent their own troops, under their own flag, openly and for the whole world to see.]*

They ~~crossed over the line of peaceful political~~
and economic competition, ^{and} they miscalculated the world's response, ~~and~~ they are now paying the price -- in our own actions, in those of our allies, and in the condemnation of virtually the entire Muslim and Third World.

The Soviets have not announced their intentions. We cannot be certain if they will withdraw, if they seek only Afghanistan, or if they seek other conquests.

But we do know that our intentions must be crystal clear, that we stand firm against aggression, that we seek a

*Vance would substitute: "They are seeking to suppress the popular will -- and national independence -- of the Afghan people."

return neither to the Cold War nor to business as usual.

Our firmness is not a prelude to war. It is not overreaction. It is simply prudence -- to reduce the chances for a miscalculation that would be fatal to peace. It is a reassertion of a long-term commitment and a sustained response to a strategic challenge.

^{Of} those who urge otherwise, let me ask: If we do not ^{respond} draw a line here, where our vital interests are so clear, where do we draw a line? Do we draw a line ^{only in} at Europe or ^{at} our own boundaries, and ignore this economic lifeline?

What else has the certainty -- not just the hope, the certainty -- to discourage further Soviet aggression? How could we ever again, short of war, show our opposition to aggression? And how could we ever again claim to be leaders of the free world?

It is fortunate that

This aggression

Our response to ~~the Soviets~~ comes at a time when our

military strength is unequalled and growing, in keeping with my commitment to you in 1976.

~~[In the past three years]~~ ^{we} have ^{now} reversed a dangerous

decline in defense spending. From 1969 to 1976, real defense outlays, constant dollars actually spent, declined every year. In constant dollars, defense spending declined by one-third in those eight years.

President Ford began to reverse this pattern, and

~~from 1977 on~~, it has increased every year, and my budget

~~proposes even greater increases.~~ *Our five year defense program will continue this trend.* I have proposed, for example,

~~a 3.3 percent real increase in outlays for 1981, 4.3 percent~~

~~in 1982, and 4.4 percent in 1983.~~ (O)

Moreover, we are spending our money well. We have markedly improved our defense capabilities in three years.

*Vance would precede this sentence with: "President Ford began to reverse this pattern. And from 1977 on..."

We are strengthening our strategic "triad" that deters the Soviet nuclear threat. ~~[When I took office, I scrapped the B-1 bomber, which Soviet air defenses under development would have made obsolete.]*~~

~~Instead,~~ I accelerated development of cruise missiles, which begin production this year. Because of their small size and large numbers, cruise missiles ~~[render obsolete the Soviet air defenses which would have been effective against the B-1.]**~~

We have
I initiated a new MX missile program, *and* And I resolved schedule and contract problems that had stalled the Trident submarine program. The first Trident was launched last year, and six more are under construction.

We
As President, I have *continued to* emphasized a stronger NATO, which

*In place of this language -- which is from Sec. Brown's "Taking Stock" memo of Dec. 10 -- Vance would delete the sentence and stress instead the cost-effectiveness of the ALCMs (see next footnote).

**Vance: "will be far more cost-effective than the B-1 bomber would have been for penetrating foreseeable Soviet air defenses."

agree
NZB

had languished during the Vietnam War.

We now have commitments from our NATO partners for an annual three per cent real growth in their defense budgets. We have begun joint development of new weapons, enhanced ^{our ability for} [to rapidly] ^{rapid deployment of} [deploy massive] ground and air forces to Europe in a crisis, and have spurred modernization of NATO theater nuclear forces ^{to meet a} ~~facundable~~ ^{threatening} buildup of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union.

Our NATO allies keep three million troops on active duty. Added to our roughly two million, this forms a powerful ^{and} effective force.

From the beginning of my Administration, I have also emphasized modernizing our conventional forces, to respond to military threats in Europe and other vital areas.

We are reequipping our ground forces, and have already expanded the number of tank and infantry battalions.

We are modernizing our Navy with new guided-missile

ships, Harpoon cruise missiles, and a new class of attack submarines. We now have underway the first full-scale modernization of ~~our~~ tactical air forces since the 1960's.

We are capable today of responding to a crisis virtually anywhere in the world. Our naval task force near the Persian Gulf testifies to our mobility and strength, *and we are building*

~~[But we must enhance that strength. I have therefore set a goal of]~~ a rapid deployment force which can send ^{*adequate*} ~~[up to~~ *defense forces* ~~100,000-troops]~~ to any vital area.

To achieve that goal, we have already begun development of a new fleet of large transport planes and a force of ^{*m*} Maritime ^{*p*} Prepositioning ^{*s*} Ships with enough supplies and heavy equipment for three Marine brigades.

all
The sum of ^{*a*} these defense efforts is a clear message:

We have not abdicated -- and we will not abdicate -- our

responsibility to help maintain a peaceful world. [We are
still -- and we intend to remain -- a military power second
to none.]

Our commitment to world peace is two-fold: We must *be able to*
meet [^{any}the Soviet] military challenge, and we must constantly
seek to resolve disputes and reduce tensions.

Preventing nuclear war is one of our foremost tasks.
That is why the last three U.S. Presidents have negotiated
the strategic arms limitations treaties, SALT I and SALT II, *and*

← ~~Despite the tense times,~~ I will not abandon this effort
to control nuclear weapons. In fact, the immediate crisis
underscores the importance of mutual constraints on nuclear
weapons. I remain committed to the ratification of the SALT II
Treaty, because it serves our security interests. ~~I will~~
~~consult closely with Congress on this when the time is~~
~~appropriate.~~

Last month, I said in my State of the Union Address that we must face the world as it is. We must be searching and honest with ourselves, and with each other.

That is why, three years ago, I was determined to reverse the declining effectiveness of our military, ^{forces,} [We were slipping into military weakness, in the face of a rapidly growing threat. That was the truth, and we have faced it.]

That is why I have worked so hard for a national energy policy. We are dangerously dependent on imported oil, and there is no cheap way out. ~~That is the truth.~~

Let me quote from the American Legion's own energy policy statements: "Our national security, as well as our economic security, cannot exist without energy independence. . . . it is imperative for all interested parties to sit down together to resolve what is right as opposed to what is wrong with the proposed energy alternatives."

I thank you again for your hard work and effective efforts to help build a secure future for this country.

Being honest with ourselves also means seeking a new mix of private and public cooperation to solve our domestic problems. We cannot spend or regulate our way out of every national problem. Nor can we legislate our way out of inflation. That is the truth.

Above all, we cannot have peace and security for ourselves and other nations without a willingness to sacrifice, whether it is draft registration of young people or renewed energy conservation. That is the most important truth of all.

With your help and with the support of the American people, I propose to carry on the struggle for a strong nation, for a just society, and for a peaceful world.

Harry Truman once wrote, "It is not our nature to shirk

obligations. We have a heritage that constitutes the greatest resource of this nation. I call it the spirit and character of the American people."

Today, I call again on that spirit and character.

Thank you.

#

DRAFT P1
February 18, 1980

re typed page

American Legion Legislative Conference

Thank you, Frank, for your introduction and for your service to this country as National Commander of the ^{American} Legion.

It is a pleasure to be here with my fellow Legionnaires, and to represent American Legion Post 2 of Americus, Georgia, *where my father also served after World War I.*

It has been three-and-a-half years since I outlined to you my national security goals.

~~We have come far~~ since I took office ~~and I am proud~~
I am proud
^ of our success in fulfilling those plans. We remain the world's most powerful force and our nation and the Congress are now joined with me in keeping the United States second to none in military strength.

This has not always been true. During the last ¹²~~10~~ years the Congress has cut the proposed defense budgets by a total ^{more than} of \$ 50 billion -- an average reduction of ^{more than} \$ 4 billion per year. Recently this pattern has changed and we have obvious and growing support for a strong national defense.

I am thankful that more and more Americans agree with you and me that only a strong America can remain an America at peace.

We are determined also to see the blessings of peace enjoyed by others.

At Camp David and in my personal negotiations in the Middle East we have promoted peace between Egypt and Israel. In just a few days a milestone will be passed in history when full diplomatic recognition is to be consummated with the exchange of Ambassadors between the two countries.

, as you well know,

And, our commitment to democracy, to human rights, self-determination, and economic development have greatly improved our relations with the Third World.

Yet today we face new and serious challenges.

At this very moment, some 50 Americans are being held hostage by a mob of Iranian militants. ^R ~~Their~~ safe release *of the hostages* depends on our firmness, patience, our national unity and resolve.

I might add that the seizure of the 50 innocent people was despicable and unwarranted, and a gross violation of international law. Those who try to blame our own country for this illegal act are seriously confused and mistaken.

I cannot -- and will not -- rest until every American is ~~freed unharmed.~~ *at home, safe and free.*

and forceful
response.

They are now paying the price -- in our own actions, in those of our allies, and in the condemnation of virtually the entire Muslim and Third World.

The Soviets have not announced their intentions. We cannot be certain if they will withdraw, if they seek only *Colonial Domination of* Afghanistan, or if they seek other conquests.

But we do know that our intentions must be crystal clear, that we stand firm against aggression, that we seek a return neither to the Cold War nor to business as usual.

Our firmness is not a prelude to war. It is not overreaction. It is simply prudence -- to reduce the chances for a *misjudgment* ~~miscalculation~~ that would be fatal to peace. It is a *reaffirmation* ~~reassertion~~ of a long-term commitment and a sustained response to a strategic challenge.

It is fortunate that our ^{measured} response to this aggression comes at a time when our military strength is unequalled and growing, in keeping with my commitment to you in 1976.

We have ~~now~~ reversed a dangerous decline in defense spending. From 1969 to 1976, real defense outlays, constant dollars actually spent, declined every year. In constant dollars, defense spending declined by one-third in those eight years.

President Ford began to reverse this pattern, ^{so that beginning in} ~~and from~~ 1977, ^{outlays for} ~~the~~ ^{the defense have} ~~it~~ has increased every year. Our five year defense program will continue this trend.

I would like to ^{re} emphasize that for several years my Administration, in cooperation with the Congress, has been engaged in a substantial and carefully planned strengthening of our military forces. In December of last year -- well before the Soviet invasion -- the Secretary of Defense presented to the Congress the broad outlines of my plans for defense spending

ORIGINAL

S. J. [unclear]

DRAFT P1/A
February 18, 1980

American Legion Legislative Conference

Thank you, Frank, for your introduction/and for your
service to this country/as National Commander of the
American Legion. /

It is a pleasure to be here with my fellow Legionnaires, /
and to represent American Legion Post 2 of Americus, Georgia, /
where my father, ^{before me} also served ^{as a} after World War I. ~~as a~~ /

It has been three-and-a-half years since I outlined
to you my national security goals. /

I am proud of our success in fulfilling those plans
since I took office. / We remain the world's most powerful ^{force.} ~~force~~ /
^{and the American people} ~~and our~~ nation and the Congress are ^{united} now joined with me / in keeping
the United States second to none in military strength. /

degree of common commitment
This ^{exists.} has not always been true. / During the last 12 years

the Congress has cut the ^{presidential} [proposed] defense budgets / by a total
of more than \$50 billion -- / an average reduction of more than
\$4 billion per year. / Recently this pattern has changed / and we

^{now}
have obvious and growing support / for a strong national defense. /
This new unity and determination must be sustained, not just for a
few months / but ~~so~~ long as the serious challenges are before us. / *Confident us.*

I am thankful that ~~more and more~~ ^{most} Americans agree with
you and me / that only a strong America ^{is necessary to ensure an America at} can remain an America at
peace. / *we must and we will have*

We are determined also to see the blessing of peace
enjoyed by others.

At Camp David and in my personal ^{mission to} [negotiations in] the
Middle East we have promoted peace between Egypt and Israel.

In just a few days a milestone will be passed in history / when
full diplomatic recognition is [to be] consummated / with the
exchange of Ambassadors between the two countries. / *Work must*

*continue toward the comprehensive peace so which is so
vital to ~~Attitude~~ stability in the Middle East. /
our own security and to*

After
 We ~~have~~ completed 14 years of negotiation and then ~~we~~
 concluded the historic Panama Canal treaties, which will protect
 American interests, assure continued responsible operation of
 the canal, *enable* require us to protect the canal now and in the
 distant future, and strengthen our influence in a strategic area
 of this hemisphere.

We have negotiated a sound strategic arms limitation treaty,
 which has great advantages for our country. It will enhance
 world stability and peace. *SALT II* It will continue the process of
 arms control begun by President Eisenhower and continued by

every *since then* [other] American President. *And it* It will prevent an expensive

and dangerous nuclear arms race that *is an arms race that* which would be counter-productive
ourselves and the Soviet Union / require funding which ~~would~~ *is needed*
 for both ~~countries~~ and would ~~compete with our ability~~ *plans* to improve

American conventional forces. *help* ~~It will improve our ability to~~ *chance*

prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons among other nations.

It will *force* require substantial reduction in present numbers of

Soviet nuclear launchers. *enhance* It will ~~improve~~ our ability to monitor

the nuclear forces of the Soviet Union. *↑*

SALT II is not a panacea. / It is a supplement -- not
a substitute -- for a strong defense. / SALT II is not based on
trust. / It can be verified by our own technical means. /

I will consult closely with Congress when the time comes
to move ^{again} toward ratification of the treaty. /

^{These past three years}
During [my administration] we
we _A have joined with our Atlantic allies to strengthen
NATO -- both its spirit and its military capability. / There
is a new sense of cooperation and resolve, ^a and _A greater confidence
that we can deter aggression. /

^{successful foreign policy initiative}
Another _A action has great strategic importance. / We have
^{while retaining}
retained _A our trade and friendship with the people of Taiwan. /

[and at the same time] normalized relations with China. We have
a great opportunity now to expand this new relationship ^{to bring} [with]
mutual advantage to both countries and ^{to improve} [with a better] prospects

for a stable and peaceful Asia. / This is the first time ^{I recall} [since
^{in history}
the ~~birth of our nation~~] that we ^{have been} ~~are~~ on friendly terms with
both Japan and China at the same time. /

And, as you well know, our commitment^s to democracy,
to human rights,^{to} self-determination, and^{to} economic development
have greatly improved our relations with the Third World.

*These achievements have been gratifying, yet
yet today we face new and serious challenges.*

At this very moment, ⁵³ ~~some~~ 50 Americans are being held
in Iran. The long and continuous
hostages ~~by [a mob of] Iranian militants.~~ / ~~[I might add that the~~
~~efforts to ~~obtain~~ ensure the safe release of our people/ have~~
~~seizure of the 50 innocent people was despicable and unwarranted,~~
~~now reached a particularly sensitive and intense stage./ why~~
~~and a gross violation of international law.~~ Those who try to
~~blame our own country for this illegal act are seriously~~
~~confused and mistaken.~~ *These innocent prisoners,*

~~Our success with~~ I deeply appreciate the
The safe release of the hostages depends on our firmness,
~~our~~ ^{our} patience, our national unity and ^{shown by almost all} resolve ~~of the~~ Americans
people during these days of crisis.

I
I cannot -- and ^I will not -- rest / until every American is
at home ^I safe and free. /

Also at this moment, some 100,000 Soviet troops seek
to subjugate a proud and once-independent Afghanistan, a nation
^{Presented}
~~posed no challenge~~
that ~~was no threat~~ to Soviet security and wanted only to be ~~return~~
^{their freedom.}
~~left alone.~~

^{to the independence of countries}
^{throughout Southwest Asia, and}

This Soviet invasion poses a threat to the ^{economic} lifeblood
^{many nations}
of [the free world] -- oil. It has altered the careful balance
of ^{forces} power in a vital, and volatile, part of the world.

That is why I did not hesitate to answer Soviet aggression
with [severe] economic sanctions, including [a halt to] restrictions
on grain shipments and sales of high technology.

That is why we joined with 103 other countries in the
United Nations to condemn this aggression and ^{to} demand withdrawal
of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

I have served notice that we will boycott the Moscow
Olympics unless Soviet invasion forces withdraw ~~for~~ by February 20.
That deadline is tomorrow. ^{It will not be changed.}

Finally, I have served ^{clear} notice in my State of the Union address: ^P "An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America -- and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

And as I also stated clearly to the Congress: ~~that~~ while protecting the constitutional rights of Americans, and while avoiding ^{the} abuses of the past, ~~[it is imperative that]~~ we must remove all impediments to an effective intelligence capability for our nation.

I am strengthening our own military presence in the Persian Gulf region, ^{and we are} ~~And I am working with and~~ encouraging other nations ~~[in the region]~~ to build a cooperative security framework, which can enhance their independence and help to preserve regional peace.

To underscore our resolve and readiness, I have stepped up our overall defense effort and proposed registration of draft-age Americans. I have made it clear that there is no need at this time to reinstitute the draft, but registration is a necessary precaution which will expedite mobilization if it should be required in the future.

Within our own country ^{opposing} ~~[there are]~~ ^{have been} ~~[loud]~~ voices, being raised against these necessary actions -- against the grain embargo -- against the Olympic boycott -- against registration for the draft -- against full funding of the defense budget I have proposed. ^{Concerning our national security} In this developing debate, I need the support of my fellow Legionnaires.

*freedom loving
Americans everywhere,
and particularly*

Every action I have taken is ^{peaceful and} designed to preserve peace.

~~We will be consistent and our motives are clear.~~ We must leave

no room for doubt among our allies/nor for miscalculation among our potential adversaries.

Because we seek peace, we

~~We~~ have pursued -- and will pursue -- every opportunity

Because we seek peace, we

to ease tensions. ~~We~~ have been cautious and restrained. *And because*

we
~~We~~ seek peace, ↑

It is obvious that the Soviet leaders miscalculated in Afghanistan. ^{and tenacity} They underestimated the courage, of the freedom fighters in ^{that} the country, ^{did not anticipate} and they ~~miscalculated~~ the world's *quick*

and forceful response. / They are now paying ^{a high} the price -- / in our own actions, in those of our allies, / and in the condemnation of virtually the entire Muslim and Third World.

There is no way to ~~predict~~ ^{know the} ~~about~~ ^{plans} ~~future~~ ^{intentions of}

~~The Soviets have not announced their intentions.~~ / We cannot

^{or when} be certain if ^{they} will withdraw, / if they seek [only] colonial

domination ^{only} of Afghanistan, / or if they seek other conquests. / ^{No President of the United States can afford to gamble our peace and security upon wishful thinking about the present or future intentions of the Soviet Union.}

But we do know that our intentions must be crystal clear, /

~~that~~ We ^{will} stand firm against aggression, / ~~that we seek a return~~

~~neither to the Cold War, nor to~~ ^{the and will} ~~business as usual,~~ ^{we can not accept} while the invasion continues, / ~~but that we do not~~

~~combat nor a return to the~~

Our firmness is not a prelude to war. ~~[It is not~~ ^{cold war.} / ~~overreaction.]~~ It is simply prudence -- to reduce the chances

for a misjudgment / that would be fatal to peace. / It is a

reaffirmation of a long-term commitment / and a sustained response

to a strategic challenge. /

~~[It is fortunate that]~~ Our measured ^{reaction} response to this aggression comes at a time when our military strength is unequalled and growing, in keeping with my commitment to you in 1976.

~~[We have reversed]~~ A dangerous decline in defense spending, ^{has been reversed.}

From 1969 to 1976, real defense outlays -- constant dollars actually spent -- declined every year. In constant dollars, defense spending ^{dropped} ~~[declined]~~ by one-third in those eight years.

President Ford began to reverse this pattern, ^{but only} ~~so that~~ ^{since} ~~beginning in 1977,~~ ^{have} outlays for defense ^{been} increased every year.

Our five year defense program, ^{through 1985} will continue this trend.

I would like to reemphasize that ^{from the start} ~~[for several years]~~ my Administration, in cooperation with the Congress, has been engaged in a substantial and carefully planned strengthening of our military forces. In December of last year -- well before the Soviet invasion -- the Secretary of Defense presented to the Congress the broad outlines of my plans for defense spending

in the 1981 budget, ^{strong} and last month I submitted the ^{strong} budget proposal
itself.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, ^{has} made everyone more
aware ~~than ever~~ of the importance of a strong defense
capability. But since ~~[we had begun]~~ the process of strengthening
our military forces, ^{has been under way for} several years ^{ago,} the ^{recent} developments in
South ^{west} Asia do not now require any major redesign of ^{next year's} the 1981
defense budget. ^{Of course we} ~~we~~ will ^{reviewed} our requirements and make
any necessary ^{adjustments} changes to meet changing circumstances.

The increase in the defense budget for fiscal Year 1981 ^{to be} [is]

~~the amount~~ I consider absolutely necessary to assure our
national security. It is a carefully measured amount, and it
in no way signals a new, ^{or transient} "boom" in defense spending. The
percentage of ^{our} Gross National Product represented by defense
expenditures is about 5 percent, and that share will vary
^{hardly at all} ~~[by less than two-tenths of 1 percent of GNP]~~ from FY 1980 to ¹⁹⁸¹
FY 1981. ¹⁹⁸⁵ The impact of this additional expenditure on the

inflation rate will be negligible. / ~~[So would the impact of
any foreseeable further adjustments.]~~

~~We must respond firmly to Soviet aggression in
Afghanistan, / and to the challenge of Soviet military power
throughout the world. / I intend to meet this challenge with
steady and sustained increases in our defense budget. These
increases, / are clearly within the capability of our economy. /~~
under existing circumstances,
expenditures for defense /
~~[to handle in an orderly and noninflationary manner.]~~

Moreover, we are spending our money well. / ~~We have
markedly improved our defense capabilities in three years. /~~

We are strengthening our strategic "triad" that deters
the Soviet nuclear threat. /

I accelerated development of cruise missiles, which
begin production this year. / Because of their small size and
large numbers, / cruise missiles will be far more ~~(cost)~~ effective
than the B-1 bomber / would have been for penetrating ~~[foreseeable]~~
Soviet air defenses. /

We have initiated ^{the} a new MX missile program, ^{finally} and ^{resolved} schedule and contract problems that had stalled the Trident submarine program. / The first Trident was launched last year, and six more are under construction. /

^{Because we} we have continued to emphasize a stronger NATO, / which had languished during the Vietnam War, ^{we}

~~we~~ now have commitments from our NATO partners / for an annual three percent real growth in their ^{own} defense budgets. / We have begun joint developments of new weapons, / enhanced our ability for rapid deployment of ground and air forces to Europe in a crisis, / and have spurred modernization of NATO theater nuclear forces / to meet a threatening buildup of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union. /

Our NATO allies keep three million troops on active duty. / Added to our [roughly] two million, this forms a powerful and effective force, ^{for the defense of Western Europe.} /

~~[From the beginning of my Administration,]~~ I have also
emphasized ^{The general} ^{of} modernizing our conventional forces, to respond to
military threats ^{not only} in Europe ^{but in} and other vital areas. /

We are reequipping our ground forces, and have already
expanded the number of tank and infantry battalions. /

We are modernizing our Navy with ^{an additional aircraft carrier,} new guided-missile ships,
Harpoon cruise missiles, ^{more modern and effective} and ~~a new class of~~ attack submarines. /

We now have underway the first full-scale modernization of tactical
air forces since the 1960s. /

We are capable today of responding to a ^{threat to peace in} ~~crisis~~ virtually
^{any area of} ~~anywhere in~~ the world. / Our naval task force near the Persian Gulf
testifies to our mobility and strength, ^{now} and we are building a
rapid deployment force which can ^{carry even more} ~~send adequate~~ ^{stronger} defense forces
to any vital area. /

To achieve that goal, we have already begun development
of a new fleet of large transport planes and a force of

maritime prepositioning ships with enough supplies and heavy equipment for three Marine brigades.

The sum of all these defense efforts is a clear message: We have not abdicated -- and we will not abdicate -- our responsibility to help maintain a peaceful world.

Our commitment to world peace is two-fold: We must be able to meet any military challenge, and we must constantly seek to resolve disputes and reduce tensions.

Preventing nuclear war is a preeminent one of our foremost tasks.

That is why the last three U.S. Presidents have negotiated the strategic arms limitations treaties [SALT I and SALT II] -- and I will not abandon this effort to control nuclear weapons.

In fact, the immediate crisis underscores the importance of mutual constraints on nuclear weapons. I remain committed to the ratification of the SALT II Treaty. Because it serves our security interests,

Last month I said in my State of the Union address that we must face the world as it is. / We must be ~~searching and~~ honest with ourselves, and with ~~each~~ others. /

That is why, three years ago, I ~~was~~ determined to reverse the declining effectiveness of our military forces. /

And / *to fight inflation as we develop*
that is why I have worked so hard, for a national energy policy. / We are dangerously dependent on imported oil, and there is no cheap way out. /

Let me quote from the American Legion's own energy policy statements: / "Our national security, as well as our economic security, cannot exist without energy independence. . . .

[~~it is imperative for all interested parties to sit down together to resolve what is right as opposed to what is wrong with the proposed energy alternatives.~~]

I thank you again for your hard work and effective efforts ^{face facts and to} to help build a secure future for this country.

~~[Being honest with ourselves also means seeking a new~~ ^{higher level}
~~mix of private and public cooperation to solve our domestic~~
~~problems:]~~ We cannot spend or regulate our way out of every
national problem. ^{abolish} Nor can we ~~[legislate our way out of]~~
^{by decree.}
inflation. That is the truth.

Above all, we cannot have peace and security ~~(for ourselves~~
~~and other nations)~~ without a willingness to sacrifice -- whether
it is draft registration of young people ^{increased strength for ourselves and our allies,} or renewed energy
^{or increased energy production and}
conservation. That is the most important truth of all.

With your help and with the support of the American
people, I propose to carry on the struggle for a strong nation,
for a just society, and for a peaceful world.

Harry Truman once wrote, "It is not our nature to shirk obligations. / We have a heritage that constitutes the greatest resource of this nation. / I call it the spirit and character of the American people." /

Today, I call again on that ^{heritage, that} spirit and character, ^{represented} so well by you and others / ^{are} also ^{were} willing to defend our nation / and to preserve our freedom. /

Thank you.

have always been

#

THANK YOU, FRANK, FOR YOUR INTRODUCTION

AND FOR YOUR SERVICE TO THIS COUNTRY --
AS NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. /

Both in ^{your} active military ~~service~~ ^{CAREER SERVICE}

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE WITH MY FELLOW LEGIONNAIRES,
AND TO REPRESENT AMERICAN LEGION POST #2 OF AMERICUS, GEORGIA,
WHERE MY FATHER BEFORE ME ALSO SERVED AS A WORLD WAR "I" VETERAN.

*1ST Lt.
← SO HIGH A RANK*

IT HAS BEEN THREE-AND-A-HALF YEARS SINCE I OUTLINED TO YOU MY NATIONAL
SECURITY GOALS. /

I AM PROUD OF OUR SUCCESS IN FULFILLING THOSE PLANS SINCE I TOOK OFFICE.
WE REMAIN THE WORLD'S-MOST-POWERFUL-FORCE
AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE CONGRESS ARE NOW UNITED WITH ME
IN KEEPING THE UNITED STATES SECOND-TO-NONE IN MILITARY STRENGTH. /

THIS DEGREE OF COMMON COMMITMENT HAS NOT ALWAYS EXISTED.
DURING THE LAST 12 YEARS THE CONGRESS HAS CUT THE PRESIDENTIAL DEFENSE
BUDGETS

BY A TOTAL OF MORE THAN \$50 BILLION --
AN AVERAGE REDUCTION OF MORE THAN \$4 BILLION PER YEAR. /

RECENTLY THIS-PATTERN-HAS-CHANGED
AND WE NOW HAVE OBVIOUS AND GROWING SUPPORT
FOR A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE.
THIS NEW UNITY AND DETERMINATION MUST BE SUSTAINED,
NOT JUST FOR A FEW MONTHS
BUT SO LONG AS THE SERIOUS CHALLENGES CONFRONT US. /

I AM THANKFUL THAT MOST AMERICANS AGREE WITH YOU AND ME
THAT TO ENSURE AN AMERICA AT PEACE
WE MUST AND WE WILL HAVE A STRONG AMERICA. //

WE ARE DETERMINED ALSO TO SEE THE BLESSINGS-OF-PEACE ENJOYED BY OTHERS.

AT CAMP DAVID AND IN MY PERSONAL MISSION TO THE MIDDLE EAST
WE HAVE PROMOTED PEACE BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL.
IN JUST A FEW DAYS A MILESTONE WILL BE PASSED IN HISTORY
WHEN FULL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION IS CONSUMMATED
WITH THE EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. /
WORK MUST CONTINUE TOWARD THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE
WHICH IS SO VITAL TO OUR OWN SECURITY
AND TO STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST. //

AFTER 14 YEARS OF NEGOTIATION, WE CONCLUDED THE HISTORIC PANAMA CANAL
TREATIES,

WHICH WILL PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS, STABILIZE A POTENTIALLY VOLATILE SITUATION,
ASSURE CONTINUED RESPONSIBLE OPERATION OF THE CANAL,
ENABLE US TO PROTECT THE CANAL NOW AND IN THE DISTANT FUTURE,
AND STRENGTHEN OUR INFLUENCE IN A STRATEGIC AREA OF THIS HEMISPHERE. //

ALSO
WE HAVE NEGOTIATED A SOUND STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TREATY, SALT II
WHICH HAS GREAT ADVANTAGES FOR OUR COUNTRY.

IT WILL ENHANCE WORLD STABILITY AND PEACE.

"SALT II" WILL CONTINUE THE PROCESS OF ARMS CONTROL
BEGUN BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND CONTINUED BY EVERY AMERICAN PRESIDENT
SINCE THEN.

IT WILL HELP TO PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AMONG
OTHER NATIONS.

IT WILL FORCE SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRESENT NUMBERS OF SOVIET
NUCLEAR LAUNCHERS.

IT WILL ENHANCE OUR ABILITY TO MONITOR THE NUCLEAR FORCES OF THE
SOVIET UNION.

AND IT WILL PREVENT AN EXPENSIVE AND DANGEROUS NUCLEAR ARMS RACE --
AN ARMS RACE THAT WOULD BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE FOR BOTH OURSELVES AND
THE SOVIET UNION

AND WOULD REQUIRE FUNDING WHICH IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE AMERICAN
CONVENTIONAL FORCES.

"SALT II" IS NOT A PANACEA.

IT IS A SUPPLEMENT -- NOT A SUBSTITUTE -- FOR A STRONG DEFENSE.

"SALT II" IS NOT BASED ON TRUST.

IT CAN BE VERIFIED BY OUR OWN TECHNICAL MEANS.

I WILL CONSULT CLOSELY WITH CONGRESS WHEN THE TIME COMES TO MOVE
AGAIN TOWARD RATIFICATION
OF THE TREATY. //

DURING THESE PAST THREE YEARS WE HAVE JOINED WITH OUR ATLANTIC ALLIES
TO STRENGTHEN "NATO" --
BOTH ITS SPIRIT AND ITS MILITARY CAPABILITY. /

THERE IS A NEW SENSE OF COOPERATION AND RESOLVE,
AND A GREATER CONFIDENCE THAT WE CAN DETER AGGRESSION. //

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL FOREIGN POLICY INITIATIVE HAS GREAT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.
WE HAVE NORMALIZED RELATIONS WITH CHINA,
WHILE RETAINING OUR TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN.
WE HAVE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY NOW TO EXPAND THIS NEW RELATIONSHIP,
TO BRING MUTUAL ADVANTAGE TO BOTH COUNTRIES
AND TO IMPROVE PROSPECTS FOR A STABLE AND PEACEFUL ASIA. /
THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I RECALL IN HISTORY
THAT WE HAVE BEEN ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH BOTH JAPAN AND CHINA AT THE
SAME TIME. //

AND, AS YOU WELL KNOW, OUR COMMITMENTS TO DEMOCRACY,
TO HUMAN RIGHTS,
TO SELF-DETERMINATION, AND
TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
HAVE GREATLY IMPROVED OUR RELATIONS WITH THE THIRD WORLD. //

THESE ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE BEEN GRATIFYING, YET TODAY WE FACE NEW AND
SERIOUS CHALLENGES. /

AT THIS VERY MOMENT, 53 AMERICANS ARE BEING HELD HOSTAGE IN IRAN.
THE LONG AND CONTINUOUS EFFORTS TO ENSURE THE SAFE RELEASE OF OUR PEOPLE
HAVE NOW REACHED A PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE-AND-INTENSE-STAGE. /
MY TASK IS TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS AND PRINCIPLES OF OUR NATION
WHILE WE NEGOTIATE FOR THE RELEASE OF THESE INNOCENT PRISONERS.

I DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE FIRMNESS,
PATIENCE,
NATIONAL UNITY AND
RESOLVE
SHOWN BY ALMOST ALL AMERICANS DURING THESE DAYS-OF-CRISIS.

I CANNOT -- AND I WILL NOT -- REST
UNTIL EVERY AMERICAN IS AT HOME -- SAFE AND FREE. //

ALSO AT THIS MOMENT, SOME 100,000 SOVIET TROOPS
SEEK TO SUBJUGATE A PROUD AND ONCE-INDEPENDENT AFGHANISTAN,
A NATION THAT PRESENTED NO CHALLENGE TO SOVIET SECURITY
AND WANTED ONLY TO RETAIN THEIR FREEDOM. /

THIS SOVIET INVASION POSES A THREAT
TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT SOUTHWEST ASIA,
AND TO THE ECONOMIC LIFEBLOOD OF MANY NATIONS -- OIL.
IT HAS ALTERED THE CAREFUL BALANCE OF FORCES
IN A VITAL, AND VOLATILE, PART OF THE WORLD. /

THAT IS WHY I DID NOT HESITATE TO ANSWER SOVIET AGGRESSION WITH ECONOMIC
SANCTIONS,
INCLUDING RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN SHIPMENTS AND SALES OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY. /

THAT IS WHY WE JOINED WITH ^{MORE THAN 100} ~~103~~ OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS
TO CONDEMN THIS AGGRESSION AND TO DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS
FROM AFGHANISTAN. /

I HAVE SERVED NOTICE THAT WE WILL ^{NOT ATTEND} ~~BOYCOTT~~ THE MOSCOW OLYMPICS
UNLESS SOVIET INVASION FORCES WITHDRAW BY FEBRUARY 20.
THAT DEADLINE IS TOMORROW. IT WILL NOT BE CHANGED. //

FINALLY, I HAVE SERVED CLEAR NOTICE IN MY STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS:

"AN ATTEMPT BY ANY OUTSIDE FORCE TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE PERSIAN GULF
REGION

WILL BE REGARDED AS AN ASSAULT ON THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA --

AND SUCH AN ASSAULT WILL BE REPELLED BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY,
INCLUDING MILITARY FORCE." //

AND AS I ALSO STATED CLEARLY TO THE CONGRESS:

WHILE PROTECTING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF AMERICANS, AND AVOIDING
THE ABUSES OF THE PAST,
WE MUST REMOVE ALL IMPEDIMENTS TO AN EFFECTIVE-INTELLIGENCE-CAPABILITY-
FOR-OUR-NATION." //

I AM STRENGTHENING OUR OWN MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION,
AND WE ARE ENCOURAGING OTHER NATIONS TO BUILD A COOPERATIVE-SECURITY-
FRAMEWORK,

WHICH CAN ENHANCE THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND HELP TO PRESERVE-REGIONAL-PEACE. /

TO UNDERScore OUR RESOLVE AND READINESS,

I HAVE STEPPED UP OUR OVERALL DEFENSE EFFORT AND PROPOSED REGISTRATION
OF DRAFT-AGE AMERICANS.

I HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THERE IS NO NEED AT THIS TIME TO REINSTITUTE
THE DRAFT,

BUT REGISTRATION IS A NECESSARY PRECAUTION

WHICH WILL EXPEDITE MOBILIZATION IF IT SHOULD BE REQUIRED IN THE FUTURE. /

WITHIN OUR OWN COUNTRY OPPOSING VOICES HAVE BEEN RAISED

AGAINST THESE NECESSARY ACTIONS --
AGAINST THE GRAIN EMBARGO --
AGAINST THE OLYMPIC BOYCOTT --
AGAINST REGISTRATION FOR THE DRAFT --
AGAINST FULL FUNDING OF THE DEFENSE
BUDGET I HAVE PROPOSED.

IN THIS DEVELOPING DEBATE CONCERNING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

I NEED THE SUPPORT OF FREEDOM-LOVING AMERICANS EVERYWHERE, *AND I AM SURE I
CAN COUNT ON*
~~AND PARTICULARLY~~ MY FELLOW LEGIONNAIRES. //

EVERY ACTION I HAVE TAKEN IS PEACEFUL AND DESIGNED TO PRESERVE PEACE.

BECAUSE WE SEEK PEACE WE HAVE PURSUED -- AND WILL PURSUE -- EVERY
OPPORTUNITY TO EASE TENSIONS.

BECAUSE WE SEEK PEACE, WE HAVE BEEN CAUTIOUS AND RESTRAINED.

AND BECAUSE WE SEEK PEACE, WE MUST LEAVE NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AMONG OUR

AND NO ROOM
NOR, FOR MISCALCULATION AMONG OUR POTENTIAL ADVERSARIES. //

ALLIES

DID

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE SOVIET LEADERS, MISCALCULATED IN AFGHANISTAN. /
THEY UNDERESTIMATED THE COURAGE AND TENACITY OF THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS
IN THAT COUNTRY,
AND THEY DID NOT ANTICIPATE THE WORLD'S QUICK AND FORCEFUL RESPONSE.
THEY ARE NOW PAYING A HIGH PRICE -- IN THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES IN
IN OUR OWN ACTIONS, IN THOSE OF OUR ALLIES, AFGHANISTAN,
AND IN THE CONDEMNATION OF VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE MUSLIM AND THIRD WORLD. /

THERE IS NO WAY TO KNOW THE FUTURE PLANS OF THE SOVIETS.
WE CANNOT BE CERTAIN IF OR WHEN THEY WILL WITHDRAW,
IF THEY SEEK COLONIAL DOMINATION ONLY OF AFGHANISTAN,
OR IF THEY SEEK OTHER CONQUESTS. /

NO PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAN AFFORD TO GAMBLE OUR PEACE AND
SECURITY

UPON WISHFUL THINKING
ABOUT THE PRESENT OR FUTURE INTENTIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION. //

BUT WE DO KNOW THAT OUR INTENTIONS MUST BE CRYSTAL CLEAR.
WE WILL STAND FIRM AGAINST AGGRESSION,
AND WE WILL NOT ACCEPT BUSINESS AS USUAL WHILE THE INVASION CONTINUES. //

OUR FIRMNESS IS NOT A PRELUDE TO COMBAT NOR A RETURN TO THE COLD WAR.
IT IS SIMPLY PRUDENCE -- TO REDUCE THE CHANCES FOR A MISJUDGMENT
THAT WOULD BE FATAL TO PEACE.

IT IS A REAFFIRMATION OF A LONG-TERM COMMITMENT
AND A SUSTAINED RESPONSE TO STRATEGIC CHALLENGE. //

REACTION

OUR MEASURED RESPONSE TO THIS AGGRESSION COMES AT A TIME
WHEN OUR MILITARY STRENGTH IS UNEQUALLED AND GROWING, ✓
IN KEEPING WITH MY COMMITMENT TO YOU IN 1976. /

A DANGEROUS DECLINE IN DEFENSE SPENDING HAS BEEN REVERSED.
FROM 1969 TO 1976, REAL DEFENSE OUTLAYS -- CONSTANT DOLLARS ACTUALLY
SPENT -- DECLINED EVERY YEAR.
IN CONSTANT DOLLARS, DEFENSE SPENDING DROPPED BY ONE-THIRD IN THOSE
EIGHT YEARS. /

PRESIDENT FORD BEGAN TO REVERSE THIS PATTERN,
BUT ONLY SINCE 1977 HAVE OUTLAYS FOR DEFENSE BEEN INCREASED EVERY YEAR.
OUR FIVE YEAR DEFENSE PROGRAM THROUGH 1985 WILL CONTINUE THIS TREND. //

I WOULD LIKE TO RE-EMPHASIZE THAT FROM THE START
MY ADMINISTRATION, IN COOPERATION WITH THE CONGRESS,
HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN A SUBSTANTIAL AND CAREFULLY PLANNED STRENGTHENING
OF OUR MILITARY FORCES.

IN DECEMBER OF LAST YEAR -- WELL BEFORE THE SOVIET INVASION --
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESS THE BROAD OUTLINES
OF MY PLANS FOR DEFENSE SPENDING IN THE 1981 BUDGET, *AND FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS*
AND LAST MONTH I SUBMITTED THE STRONG BUDGET PROPOSAL ITSELF. /

THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN HAS MADE EVERYONE MORE AWARE
OF THE IMPORTANCE OF A STRONG DEFENSE CAPABILITY.
BUT SINCE THE PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING OUR MILITARY FORCES HAS BEEN
UNDER WAY FOR SEVERAL YEARS,
THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA DO NOT NOW REQUIRE ANY
MAJOR REDESIGN OF NEXT YEAR'S
DEFENSE BUDGET. /

OF COURSE, WE WILL REVIEW OUR REQUIREMENTS
AND MAKE ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO MEET CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES. /

I CONSIDER THE INCREASE IN THE DEFENSE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981
TO BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO ASSURE OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

IT IS A CAREFULLY MEASURED AMOUNT,

AND IT IN NO WAY SIGNALS A NEW OR TRANSIENT "BOOM" IN DEFENSE SPENDING. /

THE PERCENTAGE OF OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT REPRESENTED BY DEFENSE
EXPENDITURES IS ABOUT 5 PERCENT,

(54 - 13%)
AND THAT SHARE WILL VARY HARDLY AT ALL FROM "FY 1981" TO "FY 1985."

THE IMPACT OF THIS ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ON THE INFLATION RATE WILL BE
NEGLIGIBLE. /

THESE EXPENDITURES FOR DEFENSE
ARE CLEARLY WITHIN-THE-CAPABILITY OF OUR ECONOMY. //

MOREOVER, WE ARE SPENDING OUR MONEY WELL.

WE ARE STRENGTHENING OUR STRATEGIC "TRIAD" THAT DETERS THE SOVIET
NUCLEAR THREAT.

I ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF CRUISE MISSILES, WHICH BEGIN PRODUCTION
THIS YEAR.

BECAUSE OF THEIR SMALL SIZE AND LARGE NUMBERS,
CRUISE MISSILES WILL BE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE "B-1" BOMBER
FOR PENETRATING SOVIET AIR DEFENSES. /

WE HAVE INITIATED THE NEW "MX" MISSILE PROGRAM,
AND FINALLY RESOLVED SCHEDULE AND CONTRACT PROBLEMS THAT HAD STALLED
THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE PROGRAM.
THE FIRST TRIDENT WAS LAUNCHED LAST YEAR, AND SIX MORE ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. /

BECAUSE WE HAVE CONTINUED TO EMPHASIZE A STRONGER "NATO,"
WHICH HAD LANGUISHED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR,
WE NOW HAVE COMMITMENTS FROM OUR "NATO" PARTNERS
FOR AN ANNUAL THREE PERCENT REAL GROWTH IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE BUDGETS. /
WE HAVE BEGUN JOINT DEVELOPMENTS OF NEW WEAPONS, /
ENHANCED OUR ABILITY FOR RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF GROUND AND AIR FORCES TO
EUROPE IN A CRISIS,
AND HAVE SPURRED MODERNIZATION OF "NATO" THEATER NUCLEAR FORCES
TO MEET A THREATENING BUILDUP OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY THE SOVIET UNION. /

OUR "NATO" ALLIES KEEP THREE MILLION TROOPS ON ACTIVE DUTY.
ADDED TO OUR TWO MILLION, ~~THIS FORMS A POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE FORCE FOR~~
THE DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE. ~~///~~

↑
WE CAN & WILL
MAINTAIN A

I HAVE ALSO EMPHASIZED THE GENERAL MODERNIZING OF OUR CONVENTIONAL FORCES, ~~7~~
TO RESPOND TO MILITARY THREATS NOT ONLY IN EUROPE BUT IN OTHER VITAL AREAS.

WE ARE RE-EQUIPPING OUR GROUND FORCES,
AND HAVE ALREADY EXPANDED THE NUMBER OF TANK AND INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

WE ARE MODERNIZING OUR NAVY WITH AN ADDITIONAL AIRCRAFT CARRIER,
NEW GUIDED-MISSILE SHIPS,
HARPOON CRUISE MISSILES, AND
MORE MODERN AND EFFECTIVE ATTACK SUBMARINES.

WE NOW HAVE UNDERWAY THE FIRST FULL-SCALE MODERNIZATION OF TACTICAL AIR
FORCES SINCE THE "1960'S." ~~///~~

WE ARE CAPABLE TODAY OF RESPONDING TO A THREAT TO PEACE IN VIRTUALLY ANY
AREA OF THE WORLD.

OUR NAVAL TASK FORCE NEAR THE PERSIAN GULF TESTIFIES TO OUR MOBILITY AND
STRENGTH,
AND WE ARE NOW BUILDING A RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE WHICH CAN CARRY STRONGER
DEFENSE FORCES TO ANY
VITAL AREA.

TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL,
WE HAVE ALREADY BEGUN DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW FLEET OF LARGE TRANSPORT PLANES
AND A FORCE OF MARITIME PREPOSITIONING SHIPS
WITH ENOUGH SUPPLIES AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT FOR THREE MARINE BRIGADES. //

THE SUM OF ALL THESE DEFENSE EFFORTS IS A CLEAR MESSAGE:
WE HAVE NOT ABDICATED -- AND WE WILL NOT ABDICATE --
OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP MAINTAIN A PEACEFUL WORLD. //

OUR COMMITMENT TO WORLD PEACE IS TWO-FOLD:
WE AND OUR ALLIES MUST BE ABLE TO MEET ANY MILITARY CHALLENGE,
AND WE MUST BE STRONG AND PRINCIPLED AS WE SEEK TO RESOLVE DISPUTES AND
REDUCE TENSIONS. //

PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR IS A PRE-EMINENT TASK. *To REPEAT,*
THAT IS WHY THE LAST THREE "U.S." PRESIDENTS HAVE NEGOTIATED THE
STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATIONS TREATIES --
AND I WILL NOT ABANDON THIS EFFORT TO CONTROL NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
IN FACT, THE IMMEDIATE CRISIS UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE
OF MUTUAL CONSTRAINTS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
BECAUSE IT SERVES OUR SECURITY INTERESTS,
I REMAIN COMMITTED TO THE RATIFICATION OF THE "SALT II" TREATY. //

LAST MONTH I SAID IN MY STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
THAT WE MUST FACE THE WORLD-AS-IT-IS.
WE MUST BE HONEST WITH OURSELVES, AND WITH OTHERS.

THAT IS WHY, THREE YEARS AGO,
I DETERMINED TO REVERSE THE DECLINING EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR MILITARY FORCES.

AND THAT IS WHY I HAVE WORKED SO HARD TO FIGHT INFLATION AS WE DEVELOP
A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY.
WE ARE DANGEROUSLY DEPENDENT ON IMPORTED OIL, AND THERE IS NO-CHEAP-WAY-OUT.

LET ME QUOTE FROM THE AMERICAN LEGION'S OWN ENERGY POLICY STATEMENTS:

"OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, AS WELL AS OUR ECONOMIC SECURITY, CANNOT EXIST
WITHOUT ENERGY INDEPENDENCE. . . ."

I THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR HARD WORK AND EFFECTIVE EFFORTS
TO FACE FACTS AND TO HELP BUILD A SECURE FUTURE FOR THIS COUNTRY.

WE CANNOT SPEND OR REGULATE OUR WAY OUT OF EVERY NATIONAL PROBLEM.
NOR CAN WE ABOLISH INFLATION BY DECREE.
THAT IS THE TRUTH.

ABOVE ALL --

WHETHER IT IS ~~THE~~ REGISTRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE,
INCREASED MILITARY STRENGTH FOR OURSELVES AND OUR ALLIES,
OR INCREASED ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION --

WE CANNOT HAVE PEACE AND SECURITY
WITHOUT A WILLINGNESS TO SACRIFICE.

THAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TRUTH OF ALL. //

WITH YOUR HELP AND WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
I PROPOSE TO CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE FOR A STRONG NATION,
FOR A JUST SOCIETY, AND
FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD. //

HARRY TRUMAN ONCE WROTE, "IT IS NOT OUR NATURE TO SHIRK OBLIGATIONS.
WE HAVE A HERITAGE THAT CONSTITUTES THE GREATEST RESOURCE OF THIS NATION.
I CALL IT THE SPIRIT AND CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

TODAY, I CALL AGAIN ON THAT HERITAGE, THAT SPIRIT AND CHARACTER,
REPRESENTED SO WELL BY YOU AND OTHERS
WHO HAVE ALWAYS BEEN WILLING TO DEFEND OUR NATION
AND TO PRESERVE OUR FREEDOM.

THANK YOU.