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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENCE OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Request	for appointments, 1p. RE: personal information	2/28/80	C

FILE LOCATION Office of Staff Secretary: Handwriting File, 2/29/80 [2]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1980

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION
LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

(Sponsored by the Department of Justice)
Thursday, February 28, 1980
4:30 p.m.
The East Room

From: Alonzo McDonald I. PURPOSE

To address State, local, and federal participants in the Department of Justice Law Enforcement meeting. Approximately 125 law enforcement officials will be present.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: This is the law enforcement event discussed in the fall with the Attorney General. Your address will cap a full-day meeting sponsored by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and held at the FBI on, "Assault on Arson and Heroin: A Partnership in Federal and State Law Enforcement." The theme of the DOJ meeting is federal/State cooperation, stressing two key areas in which federal expertise can combine effectively with local enforcement efforts: anti-arson and anti-drug programs. They will have a full day of exposure to our top Federal law enforcement officials, including sessions led by the Attorney General, the head of the FBI, the Administrator of DEA and more than a half dozen others. Your remarks will provide an opportunity to put your own views on law enforcement in perspective and to emphasize your support for law enforcement officials.
- B. Participants: There will be approximately 20 State Attorneys General, 25 Chiefs of Police or officials of police organizations, and 20 district attorneys or local prosecutors and some 15 U.S. attorneys from around the country. The remainder will be top Justice Department officials and other key federal officials involved with law enforcement efforts.
- C. Press Plan: Open press coverage in the East Room; the DOJ program will have been open also to the press.

RECEPTION - Thursday, February 28, 1980 at 4:30 p.m.

SW gate
GA

The President

Abrams, Robert
Ajello, Carl R.
Armstrong, David L.
Ashcroft, John D.

Baker, Bruce R.
Baker, Russell T., Jr.
Bellotti, Francis X.
Bensinger, Peter B.
Biester, Edward G., Jr.
Bingaman, Jeff
Blackburn, Ed
Bolton, Arthur K.
Branche, Gilbert M.
Brockett, Donald C.
Broome, Homer F., Jr.
Brown, Dr. Lee P.
Brown, Ossie
Brown, William
Browning, Chauncey H.
Bryan, Richard H.
Brzeczek, Richard J.

Calkins, David
Camp, Eugene J.
Cannon, Ted
Carey, Bernard
Cartegena, Desidero
Cartwright, Jan Eric
Chasen, Robert
Civiletti, Benjamin-----Clark, John S.
Cline, Frank E.
Cloud, Kenneth
Coburn, Donald S.
Cohen, Richard S.
Coleman, J. Marshall
Coleman, Lovida H., Jr.
Colwell, Lee
Corbin, Robert K.

Del Tufo, Robert J.
Darwick, Norman
Davis, Robert
Degnan, John J.
Deukemejian, George
Diamond, M. Jerome
Dickerson, G. R.
Dill, Art G.
Dickerson, G.R.
Dogin, Henry S.
Dominelli, Joseph S.
Douglas, Paul L.

Edminster, Rufus L.

Falco, Mathea
Falke, Lee C.
Feldkamp, Robert H.
Fink, William G.
Fiske, Robert B., Jr.
Flanagan, Newman
Franguillie, George G.

Gates, Daryl
Gebelein, Richard S.
Gelband, Barbara S.
Gimenez-Munoz, Miguel
Gleason, John
Gorton, Slade
Graddick, Charles A.
Greeley, Michael T.
Grimes, J. Robert
Gross, Aurum
Guste, William F., Jr.

Hambrick, Marion W.
Hansen, Robert B.
Harrington, Edward F.
Hart, William
Hastings, Thomas F.
Hayes, Gary P.
Hayes, John B.
Heymann, Philip
Heyward, Peter

Jefferson, Burtell
Johnson, Robert W.
Johnson, Sterling
Johnson, Thomas L.
Jordon, Joseph M.

Keala, Francis A.
Kelley, Frank J.
Kelly, Patrick
King, Glen D.
Kossack, Nathaniel E.

LaFollette, Bronson C.
Leech, William McMillan, Jr.
Leroy, David H.
Lowell, Abbe
Lucas, Ferris E.
Lucas, William

MacFarlane, J.D.
Marshall, Arthur A., Jr.
Marvin, Ray
McCann, E. Michael
McCree, Wade
McGuire, Robert J.
McLeod, Daniel R.
Medeiros, Kenneth H.
Meierhenry, Mark V.
Merola, Mario
Michel, Paul
Miller, Edwin L., Jr.
Miller, Thomas J.
Minami, Wayne
Morgan, Earl C.
Morgenthau, Robert M.
Murphy, Patrick V.

Natividad, Albert
North, Kenneth E.

O'Brien, John
O'Connor, Judith A.
Olson, Allen E.
Ortega, Rubin

Polk, John
Pollin, Dr. William
Pomerlean, Donald D.
Pyle, John

Rath, Thomas D.
Rebeck, Richard S.
Redden, James A.
Reddick, Roberta
Rendell, Edward G.
Renfrew, Charles
Roberts, Dennis J., II
Robinson, Bishop
Rody, Frederick A., Jr.
Ruff, Charles F. C.

Sacks, Stephen H.
Schimmel, Gertrude
Sendak, Theodore L.
Shenefield, John
Slaton, Lewis R.
Smith, Arlo
Smith, Jim
Smith, Robert
Sonner, Andrew
Spannaus, Warren R.
Stephan, Robert T.
Stephens, Robert F.
Strother, Richard
Stuart, Thomas
Summer, A.F.

Tooley, Dale
Troughton, John P.
Tucker, Gordon

Vaira, Pater F., Jr.
Van de Kamp, John K.
Vickery, Gordan
Vigil, Martin E.

Wattingny, Gerard H.
Webster, William
White, Mark
White, William
Wille, Richard P.
Williams, Hubert
Williams, James
Williams, Justin

York, Jim

Zolbe, Paul

A LAW ENFORCEMENT PROSPECTIVE

Assault on Arson and Heroin:
A Partnership in Federal and State Law Enforcement

Morning

- 10:15 Invitees are to present appropriate identification at Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Coffee and donuts will be served
- MORNING SESSION: ANTI-ARSON STRATEGY
- 10:30 ATTORNEY GENERAL BENJAMIN R. CIVILETTI: Welcome to the participants in the conference and introduction of Director Webster.
- 10:35 WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation: Review of the statutory authority of the Department of Justice, the investigative responsibility of the FBI and FBI resources available to state and local governments.
- 10:50 G. R. DICKERSON: Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms: Review of the investigative responsibilities of ATF in arson control and highlights of the ATF arson task forces in the field.
- 10:55 GORDON VICKERY: Administrator, U.S. Fire Administration: Comments on the coordination and cooperation of federal agencies in arson prevention, particularly their efforts to assist state and local governments.
- 11:00 HOMER F. BROOME, Acting Administrator, LEAA: Introduction of the anti-arson strategy presentation.
- 11:05 JUDITH A. O'CONNOR, Director, Arson Unit, LEAA: The national anti-arson strategy; federal training and resources available for state and local arson programs; and initiatives that can be taken by state and local governments against arson.

11:30 HENRY S. DOGIN, Acting Director, OJARS: Comment and question period.

12:00 Buffett in room adjacent to FBI auditorium

AFTERNOON SESSION: ANTI-HEROIN STRATEGY

1:00 ATTORNEY GENERAL BENJAMIN R. CIVILETTI

1:15 PHILIP B. HEYMANN, Assistant Attorney General of Criminal Division.

1:30 PETER B. BENSINGER, Administrator, DEA. Introduction to the Threat of Heroin from Southwest Asia -- "The Golden Crescent."

1:40 FREDERICK A. RODY, Deputy Administrator of DEA, Historical Review of Heroin in the U.S. and World

1:50 MARION W. HAMBRICK, JR., Assistant Administrator for Enforcement, and WILLIAM G. FINK, Assistant Administrator for Intelligence, DEA: Assessment of current supply and distribution of heroin from the Golden Crescent.

2:10 ADMINISTRATOR BENSINGER: Federal initiatives against heroin threat and the vital role of state and local law enforcement agencies.

2:30 ADMINISTRATOR BENSINGER: 30-Minute comment and question period.

3:15 Board buses for White House Reception

4:30 Assemble in East Room of White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH WILLIAM CREGAR
Thursday, February 28, 1980
4:25 p.m. (five minutes)
The Red Room

From: Zbigniew Brzezinski 

I. PURPOSE

Photo session and brief congratulations to Mr. William Cregar, Assistant Director, Intelligence Division, FBI on the occasion of his retirement.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

- A. Background: Mr. Cregar has provided vital support to our national security during his 30 years of dedicated service in the government. As Assistant Director, Intelligence Division he has had the key role in the FBI of defending the nation against penetration by agents of hostile powers. His contributions have been so noteworthy as to deserve the recognition he is receiving today.
- B. Participants: See Attached List
- C. Press Arrangements: No press coverage. White House photographer only.

III. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSIONS

- 1. Bill Cregar has been one of the key senior officers in the FBI for many years.
- 2. As a professional, his record stands second to none.
- 3. What is particularly gratifying to me as President has been his ability to help bridge the delicate transition period through which the FBI has passed successfully.
- 4. Bill Cregar has served several FBI Directors, and has served them well. Above all, he has served the American people well. What he has brought to all phases of his service has been integrity, and as long as that is the central characteristic of a man, it really does not matter who his superiors are. Our thanks and congratulations.

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for Preservation Purposes

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Thursday, February 28, 1980

for The President of _____:
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

William H. Webster, Director of the FBI

William O. Cregar

Elynor K. Cregar

Ella M. Cregar

Leslie C. Radcliff

Sterling W. Radcliff, Jr.

+Radcliff's three month old child

Mark Adam Cregar

William Robert Cregar

Adrian L. Steel, Jr.

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing & Residence Requested by Florence E. Gwyer

Room No. Red Room Room No. _____ Telephone 2235

Time of Meeting 4:25 Date of request February 28, 1980

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

①

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Effects of Contemplated Energy Policies
on the Automobile Industry

As you know, we have begun our study of the long-term prospects for the automobile industry and for those segments of the economy which impact upon and are impacted by it. Although it is early in the process, there is already cause for concern about the financial condition of the auto manufacturers and particularly about their ability to compete with fuel-efficient foreign imports. You are well aware of the difficulties Chrysler has been experiencing, and to this must be added the problems of Ford, which lost over \$1 billion in their North American car and truck operations last year. It is not unplausible that further shocks to the auto market could trigger decisions by Ford to close down some part of its North American production.

I recognize that there is a basic conflict here between the goal of keeping the industry viable and that of conserving energy. Despite this conflict, I believe that strong actions on our energy related problems should take these factors into consideration. Two actions which cause concern are a one-time large increase in the fuel tax and gas rationing. I have asked my staff to evaluate the effects of these actions on the auto industry and they have preliminarily concluded the following:

- o U.S. auto buyers do respond strongly and fairly predictably to changes in both gasoline price and supply constraints. As you know, the marketability of larger cars has already been severely curtailed, and all domestic manufacturers are facing some type of financial difficulty as a result.
- o A sharp tax increase or rationing would cause most buyers of midsize cars and many buyers of large cars to shift to small compacts and subcompact size cars. Some midsize car sales would continue with heavy discounting. Luxury car sales would be little affected by the tax, but would be sharply curtailed by rationing. Of the two options, rationing would have the most severe impacts.
- o The tax or rationing would increase further the demand for foreign cars until the time that the U.S. manufacturers have their own capacity to produce small fuel efficient autos. The net effect of this would be to trade reduced oil imports

for increased auto imports. In addition, it adds to the danger of further erosion of the position of our domestic manufacturers in the long term automobile market.

- o The tax would drive up the price of all small, fuel-efficient cars.
- o Of the big three, GM would be least affected by either rationing or a gas tax and could survive without help. Ford would be worst off because of their heavy recent investment in big car production facilities, and the long lead time before their planned smaller models come on line.
- o Rationing at 40 gallons per driver per month would hit even harder than a 50¢ per gallon tax. It would sharply impair most of Ford's sales and all but the Chrysler subcompacts. GM would be cut back in all but the Chevette and X-body lines. Even though rationing may be a year or more away, people would stop buying mid and large size cars earlier in anticipation of it, seriously adding to the losses cited above and resulting in additional layoffs.

The staff analysis is still underway and it will be several more days before it is complete. I wanted to share our preliminary conclusions with you now, however, because I know you are currently facing some very tough decisions on these issues. I would caution that if certain actions must be taken, they should be taken with an eye to their effects on the automobile industry and with full consideration being given to what concomitant mitigating measures might be possible.

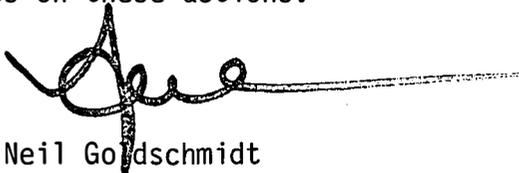
There are two basic ways to approach this problem: phasing in the proposed measures to better match the rate at which domestic manufacturers can bring more small cars and trucks into production, or providing assistance to the U.S. manufacturers in the form of financial help or import relief.

1) With respect to phasing the energy actions to match scheduled increases in capacity of our producers, Table 1 shows the present production of fuel efficient models that compete with the imports, and how production of those models will be increased over the next five years. A delay until the start of Model Year 1981 (Fall of 1980) would greatly help Chrysler and give Ford at least one new efficient model for sale. A delay until spring of 1981 would allow Ford, Chrysler and GM to each bring a new model into production.

2) With respect to providing financial assistance to the U.S. manufacturers, this could be in a form that would accelerate their model shift and carry them through the interim period. Perhaps part of the gasoline tax collected could be used for this purpose. Again, Ford would most likely to need assistance.

There is a proposal on the Hill to restrict imports to 10 percent of total sales, as a way to protect our industry. I do not favor such legislation. Our preliminary analysis for 1981, as shown in Table 2, indicates a number of unanticipated results. Such action could reduce the trade deficit by more than \$5 billion, but it would increase U.S. petroleum consumption (because consumers would be forced to keep inefficient older cars or to buy larger new domestic models), and could impose nearly a \$5 billion cost for increased automobile prices on the U.S. consumers. The restriction would yield a windfall profit of nearly \$4 billion to U.S. auto manufacturers but cause a loss to U.S. dealers and handlers of imported cars of nearly \$2 billion.

I would be pleased to work with you and with other members of the Cabinet to flesh out these effects and further refine possible mitigating measures, as you continue the decision process on these actions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Neil Goldschmidt', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Neil Goldschmidt

Attachments

Copy to: Treasury Secretary Miller
Energy Secretary Duncan
OMB Director McIntyre
CEA Chairman Schultze

Table 1
 Planned* U.S. Automotive Industry Capacity
 for Fuel Efficient Cars Competitive with Imports

	Additions	Cumulative
1980 Model Production		1.55 million
1981 Model Year	.75	2.30
1982	.65	2.95
1983	1.43	4.38
1984	.27	4.65
1985	.30	4.95

*Known plans as of February 1980. Near term additions are fixed by engine production capacity but flexibility to increase production improves after 1982.

11:30 A.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAY JENKINS *RJ.*
SUBJECT: Michael J. O'Neill Interview

The New York Daily News is, of course, the largest circulating newspaper in the country, reaching 2.2 million on Sundays.

Michael O'Neill has attended two previous Media Liaison briefing sessions.

A summary of recent editorial activity is attached. Basically the paper has been highly supportive of our actions dealing with the crises in Iran and Afghanistan. They support the grain embargo, the Olympics boycott, the registration of men and women. On the economic front, however, the newspaper is critical.

Called the recent January CPI figures terrible news, and noted that despite recent attention on foreign crises, inflation is still public enemy number 1. "We hope the presidential candidates realize that fact and have some hard answers ready for the voters." (2/23/80)

An editorial entitled "The Ostrich Syndrome" argues support for the President's response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. The full editorial is attached. (2/25/80)

Support for the President's selective service revitalization proposals and call for registration of men and women was outlined in an editorial which began, "President Carter has drawn up a sensible and even-handed plan to revive the selective service system on a standby basis," and ended, "The country has every right to demand sacrifices to assure the nation's security. But it also has a duty to see that sacrifices are borne as equally as possible by rich and poor, black and white, male and female." (2/9/80)

Paper is concerned about the possible closing of the State Power Authority's Indian Point No. 3 nuclear plant. Calls for the administration to shape up the NRC and apply the lessons of Three Mile Island, but to do it quickly before we find ourselves in desperate need for nuclear energy and there is no nuclear power industry left to supply it. (1/26/80) In an earlier editorial this position was stated more clearly: "We do not advocate taking dangerous shortcuts to get more nuclear plants on line. But the cumbersome NRC licensing system can be simplified and shortened without sacrificing safety, and the White House should press for sensible reforms immediately." (12/17/79)

Paper was critical of the President's State of the Union message for not offering any fresh ideas for dealing with the national economy. "It isn't merely that Carter doesn't have solutions for inflation and other economic ills. He doesn't even seem to understand the problem any better than he did 12 months or 24 months or 36 months ago." The full editorial is attached. (1/24/80)

On the President's youth employment and education initiative the paper adopts a skeptical stand. "Carter's plan does have one positive aspect. Of the additional money, \$1 billion would be channeled to public schools for remedial classes in reading, writing and math. But the administration shouldn't need \$1 billion more for work on the basics. Considering the meager results obtained to date, a lot of the projects eating up the present \$4 billion must be worthless or close to it. Why not eliminate them and plow the savings into the new approach/" (1/12/80)

On the FY81 budget, the paper has expressed concern for uncontrollable spending items and worry that the increased spending for defense might not be enough. Copies of two recent editorials are attached. (1/30/80 and 2/4/80)

The ostrich syndrome ^{2/25} _{14/02}

CRITICS HERE AND ABROAD who complain that President Carter overreacted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan ought to pull their heads out of the sand.

It makes no difference whether the military occupation was planned purely as a local operation or as part of a long-term, calculated program of expansion. Either way, the Russian troops in Afghanistan menace Pakistan and pose an even more alarming threat to an unstable, turmoil-racked Iran.



President Carter

The only safe assumption the administration could make under the circumstances was the worst—that once the USSR solidified its control on Afghanistan, the new satellite would be used as a springboard for further aggression.

If Carter had failed to respond as he did—with a grain embargo, the Olympic boycott, a ban on advanced-technology exports, the naval buildup in the Indian Ocean and a hands-off warning on Iran—the Kremlin would probably have concluded that further aggression would be risk-free.

For the last few years, the USSR has been expanding its power and extending its influence with just such opportunistic tactics—in Angola and Ethiopia and Yemen—while the U.S. remained silent or uttered only feeble protests. Each success, of course, emboldened the Red imperialists to embark on new adventures.

By accident or design, the Soviet Union has thrown—

An encircling ring

—around the oil-rich region of the Middle East, and the U.S. had to draw a line somewhere.

Iran was the obvious place. Through the Strait of Hormuz passes not only Iranian oil but the oil of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and other Persian Gulf sheikdoms. Russian control of that narrow waterway would endanger access to oil supplies important to the U.S. and absolutely vital to West Europe and Japan.

A remote possibility? Perhaps so. Nonetheless, it's one that the U.S. could not afford to ignore. Whatever Moscow's intentions—and they are almost impossible to fathom under the best of conditions—the fact of its military action in Afghanistan must be regarded as a grave peril.

It was imperative to make Soviet leaders aware that any further aggressive moves in the Middle East would entail a real military risk for them. That is precisely what Carter has tried to do. The suggestion that he needlessly inflamed a tense situation is pure rubbish.

If anything can deter the Soviet Union from rash adventures, it is a display of decisiveness and resolve by the U.S. Instead of sniping at Carter, his critics at home or abroad should sound a loud "Amen" to the signal the President has sent Moscow.

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HEARTENING AS IT WAS to hear President Carter stress the need for a stronger defense and a tougher foreign policy, the State of the Union message contained no hint that the President has any fresh ideas for coping with America's other major concern—the national economy.



President Carter

It isn't merely that Carter doesn't have solutions for inflation and other economic ills. He doesn't even seem to understand the problem any better than he did 12 months or 24 months or 36 months ago.

Government spending, federal regulations, interest rates, housing shortages, urban decay, taxes on individuals and corporations are all being treated by the White House as separate issues, to be addressed on a piecemeal basis. In reality, they are all tied together and call for a coordinated

strategy with a focal point that extends beyond next November's election.

What is one to think of a President who refers to a bill for controlling health-care costs as "the single most important piece of legislation that the Congress can pass to demonstrate its commitment to fighting inflation"?

Certainly medical bills have gone up atrociously. But lagging productivity has inflicted far greater damage on the economy. To improve output and create additional jobs, American industry must generate more funds for research and development, for new equipment and better processes.

However, the government has erected all sorts of obstacles to capital formation—stingy depreciation allowances, costly federal rules and regulations, a tax structure that rewards people who spend and borrow while punishing those who save and invest.

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress suggested a basic outline last year for the kind of economic policy the nation requires. Instead of stimulating demand, as the government has done for more than 30 years, the panel urged the administration to concentrate on expanding supply as the best way to combat inflation and spur healthy economic growth.

That, in a nutshell, is the key to achieving sustained prosperity. But the committee's wise advice doesn't appear to have made the least impression on the White House. Carter still can't see the forest for the trees.

Muzzling a dissident

Numbers game

IN JUDGING PRESIDENT Carter's proposed \$616 billion budget for 1981, remember this: What appear to be firm, hard figures are really nothing but estimates.

Woven into the budget are a whole series of projections and assumptions about employment, inflation and economic trends—and the administration track record on such predictions has not been good.



President Carter

Let's go back a year to the unveiling of the 1980 budget. The President set spending at \$532 billion then, revenues at \$502 billion and the deficit at \$28 billion. A year later, and three months into the 1980 fiscal year, take a look at the White House's revised estimates:

Outlays, \$564 billion; receipts, \$524 billion; deficit, \$40 billion.

Why the huge discrepancies?

Well, Congress jacked up spending on some programs, or rejected cuts the President recommended. Canceling Russian grain sales added \$2 billion to expenditures. But inflation—which the administration badly underestimated—was the main culprit. And all the calculations on which Carter has based his 1981 budget could be knocked into a cocked hat if the 10.4% inflation rate built into it is way off the mark.

Inflation has enormous impact on government outlays because of all the—

Uncontrollable items

—now locked into the budget. By law, Social Security and food-stamp benefits are tied point for point to rises in living costs. Medicaid is "indexed" to doctors' fees and hospital charges. Under entitlement programs, such as Medicaid and welfare, the government is obliged to pay a certain share of the costs—whatever they may be.

The bulk of the "uncontrollables" are income-transfer programs. Washington takes money from one group of people and pays it out in cash or services to another. Social Security, welfare and Medicaid all fall in this category.

These share-the-wealth plans account for 43 cents out of every dollar in the 1981 expense budget. That represents a staggering growth in just the past decade, and future projections are frightening.

In its attempt to protect the needy and the old from the ravages of inflation, the government has created a powerful engine to boost inflation. Although the poor and the aged certainly deserve a break, wage earners—and middle-income taxpayers in particular—are getting it in the neck.

First, inflation cuts the purchasing power of their income. On top of that, they are driven into higher brackets when their pay is raised, so their taxes go up. The 1981 budget calculates an increased federal take of \$37 billion from individuals—most of it due to inflation.

According to Carter, this budget will help fight inflation. Color us dubious. As long as all those spending mandates remain unchanged and unchecked, inflation will control the budget instead of the budget controlling inflation.

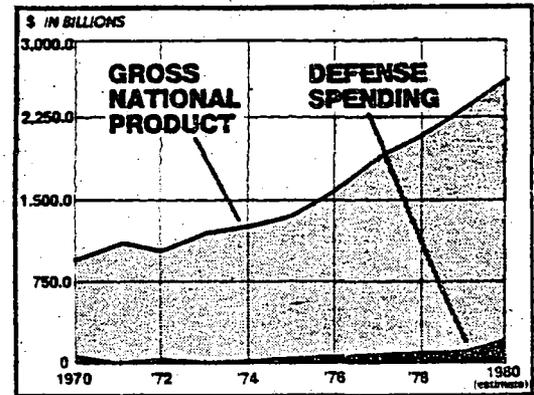
But is it enough?

THE SHEER SIZE of President Carter's \$146.2 billion defense budget for 1981 makes it look enormously impressive, even lavish. But appearances can be deceiving.

Measured in terms of "defense effort"—the share of gross national product devoted to the military—the projected outlay calls for an increase so small it can hardly be detected without a magnifying glass. Even if Congress votes every penny Carter requested, defense expenditures will eat up only 5.3% of the GNP.

That's marginally better than the three preceding years. But it's a far cry from the investments the U.S. made in defense just a few years ago. A check of the chart will show the trend in the past decade.

But previously, from 1967 through 1969, the nation devoted between 3.8% and 9.5% of its total wealth to arms spending. Then the decline began, hitting bottom at 5.1% in 1978 and 1979.



Some people may feel we've loaded the dice by including the years when the Vietnam war was at its height. Not so. In 1956, when the Korean conflict was long over and the U.S. was not involved in Vietnam, defense spending amounted to 9.7% of GNP. In 1960, the defense effort was 9.1%. And remember, that was the year John Kennedy made "the missile gap" a campaign issue and called for major boosts in the military budget.

Apply that 1960 level of about 9% to the present, and the 1981 figure for defense would be almost \$250 billion—more than \$100 billion higher. There is—

Another important factor

—to consider in evaluating Carter's plan. About half the \$146.2 billion goes to meet payroll costs—the price of the all-volunteer system. Another large chunk is needed for training, maintenance and operation.

Only about \$45 billion will be spent for research and development and buying new hardware—and a lot of the "new" weaponry will merely replace obsolete equipment.

The 1981 budget does provide for start-up work on the MX missile. There is also money for design of a plane and for construction of two of the 14 special vessels needed for a rapid-deployment force. The Navy will be authorized to build 17 ships and recondition two others.

Those are steps in the right direction—but extremely modest ones in view of military build-up the Soviet Union has been carrying out for the past 15 years.

Nonetheless, there will be critics who complain the country should spend less on defense and more on social-welfare programs. However, in the—

Guns-and-butter dispute

—butter has won consistently in the past decade.

Even in the 1981 budget, the military will be getting only 24 cents out of every dollar. Welfare, Social Security and other direct payments to individuals will receive 43 cents. Or look at it another way. The 1971 budget contained \$75.5 billion for defense and just over \$50 billion for "income security." In 1981, the \$146.2 billion for defense is overshadowed by outlays of around \$225 billion for the old, the needy, the disabled and the jobless. Those figures indicate that, if anything, the U.S. has skimped on national security to finance a growing array of social programs.

(Carter's budget does mark a change for the better. At the same time, he still proposes to spend only a little more than five cents from every dollar of the GNP on the armed forces—and the U.S. may well need a lot more than a nick, defense to survive in these perilous times.)

DAILY NEWS

220 E. 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 669-1234

ROBERT M. HUNT, President and Publisher
 JOSEPH F. BARLETTA, Executive Vice President and General Manager
 MICHAEL J. O'NEILL, Editor and Executive Vice President
 HENRY K. WURZER, Executive Vice President and Director of Sales
 WILLIAM J. BRINK, Managing Editor and Vice President
 JOHN J. SMEE, Associate Editor

1:35 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1980

PHOTO/GREETING WITH NEW YORK LABOR OFFICIAL

Friday, February 29, 1980
1:35 p.m. (3 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Landon Butler 

I. PURPOSE

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf personally requested that you meet with Charles Hughes, President of the New York City School Employees Local Union and Secretary of District Council #37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in New York. Hughes is a Carter/Mondale supporter.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The New York City School Employees Union, which Hughes heads, has 14,000 members and District Council #37 of AFSCME has 95,000 members. Note: Hughes is originally from Millen, Georgia.
- B. Participants: Charles Hughes, Landon Butler
- C. Press Plan: White House Photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

- You might mention Hughes' Georgia background.
- You might stress your past help to New York City in solving its financial problems, and your continuing interest and concern. (AFSCME has been in negotiations with Mayor Koch on a new contract recently.)
- The New York primary is crucial. You should ask Hughes for his help and support among AFSCME members.
- Note also: Hughes is planning to attend the upcoming Black Agenda meeting, of several thousand black leaders, in Richmond, Virginia. It was called by Gary, Indiana's Mayor Richard Hatcher. You might wish him a successful meeting.

1:30 PM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANNETTE CARTER/ Carol Benefield

SUBJECT: Greeting and Photo with Merle Haggard, et al

Date: Friday, Feb. 29

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Location: Oval Office

Duration: 3 Minutes

Singing star Merle Haggard plans to support and work for us. He will be accompanied by:

- Mr. Tex Whitsen - Haggard's manager
- Mr. Gairald (Jerry) F. Kiser - President of Teamsters Union
in Cincinnati
- Mr. J. C. Statler - With the Teamsters of Southern Ohio
- Ms. Barbara Silby - Annette's Co-worker

Purpose of this meeting is for brief greeting and photo.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
2/29/80

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 29, 1980

*Stu - let
everyone be
Cautious re
Promises*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
LYNN DAFT *Lynn*
SUBJECT: Acreage Diversion Program

For your information, Secretary Bergland plans to announce this afternoon that there will be no acreage diversion program in 1980. You will recall, when we announced the measures that were to be taken to offset the effects of the Soviet grain suspension, we indicated that we would consider a diversion program, if it was justified on the basis of our analysis.

The analysis, which has now been completed, concludes there is no justification for a diversion program for wheat. While the overall level of stocks will be higher than we had earlier thought, increased Commodity Credit Corporation purchases and a larger farmer-held reserve will cause free stocks to be lower. This will result in somewhat higher prices in both 1980 and 1981.

The situation for feed grains is less clear-cut. Production from the 1979 crop was nearly 10 million tons higher than we had expected last October when we decided against a set-aside. Exports are down by 6 million tons. Ending stocks for both 1979 and 1980 crop years are now forecast about 13 million tons higher. This, in turn, will put downward pressure on farm prices, probably by about 10¢ per bushel.

Secretary Bergland initially supported a modest (10 percent) feed grain diversion program, in discussions among your advisors. As a result of the lack of support from your other advisors and the closeness of the call, the Secretary has withdrawn his support for the action.

We will be coming back to you soon for a decision on other pending farm policy matters. There are a number of legislative proposals now pending on the Hill, many with strong support, designed to alleviate the serious cash flow problem now afflicting grain producers. When he announces his decision this afternoon, the Secretary will indicate that the Administration intends to cooperatively work with the Congress in addressing these and related economic problems.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
2/29/80

Zbig Brzezinski/Henry Owen

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

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2

INFORMATION

February 27, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY OWEN ~~RO~~
SUBJECT: International Energy
Policy

I asked DOE to send you this report of what happened at the recent IEA Governing Board meeting, since it bears on the desire you expressed recently that we seek international agreement on tight import ceilings. I think we have a fair chance of succeeding -- possibly at the May IEA Ministerial Meeting; more likely at the fall Ministerial Meeting.



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

C

27 February 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Charles W. Duncan, Jr. *CWD*
SUBJECT: IEA Ministerial Meeting

We are working hard to carry out the injunction that you noted on the memo that Henry Owen and I sent you about our talks with Lambsdorff: to continue pushing for tight import ceilings. Last week's meeting of the International Energy Agency's Governing Board made progress toward this goal. The Governing Board decided to schedule the next IEA Energy Ministers' meeting in mid-May after lengthy consultations made it clear that the substantive accomplishments of a May meeting would far exceed those of the originally scheduled March meeting. Thus, an ambitious agenda for the May meeting was established, including:

- o 1981 Targets -- reviewing estimates of 1981 oil supply and demand and, if the market outlook is bleak, as we expect, approving a mechanism that will enable us to set tight national import targets for 1981 at the spring or fall Ministerial meeting.
- o 1985 Targets -- reviewing estimates of 1985 oil supply and demand, with a view to agreeing on a percentage reduction in oil consumption between now and 1985.
- o Monitoring National Performance -- reviewing the scope and effectiveness of individual national energy programs and suggesting additional measures to each government, as required, to achieve our 1981 and 1985 goals.

In addition to these demand restraint measures, the May meeting will review the report of the International Energy Technology Group in order to recommend to the Venice Summit follow-up actions to increase supplies of alternative energy sources.

While we continue to encounter considerable resistance, particularly on the targets, from the UK and West Germany, I believe the stage is now set for a successful IEA Ministerial in May, to be followed by a second Ministerial in the Fall at which specific 1981 targets can be formally ratified.

*Maybe -
I hope
so*

3:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1980

SECOND ENVIRONMENTAL DECADE CELEBRATION

Friday, February 29, 1980
3 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
The East Room

From: Anne Wexler *AW*
Stu Eizenstat *Stu*
Gus Speth
Gretchen Poston

I. PURPOSE

To deliver a major address on the environment; to greet key leaders of the environmental movement; to celebrate the tenth anniversaries of CEQ, EPA, NOAA, NEPA, and Earth Day; and to inaugurate a second decade of environmental progress.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Because 1980 marks the tenth anniversary of so many federal environmental organizations and key legislative concepts, this event has been organized to celebrate the anniversaries and to allow a major address by you on the environmental accomplishments of the last decade and on your record. In addition, the Environmental Industries Council has asked to present you with their first special award, recognizing your work on behalf of the environment. The tenth anniversary celebrations, the speech, and the award have been combined into one event.

B. Participants: The audience will consist of about 250-275 persons, including present and former officials of CEQ, EPA, and Interior; leaders of major environmental groups; local (grass-roots) environmentalists; members of the board of the Environmental Industries Council; prominent scientists; and members of the House and Senate. A majority of those invited come from outside the Washington, D.C., area.

C. Press Plan: White House Photo and Press Pool for your remarks. In addition, about 25 environmental-related press will be in the back of the room for the entire event, including your remarks.

III. AGENDA

Anne Wexler will open the celebration at 2 p.m. Gus Speth will read a statement on behalf of all present and former members of CEQ and will then moderate a question-and-answer session. Those answering questions will be Gus, Cecil Andrus, Bob Bergland, Doug Costle, and Dick Frank. They will be answering questions when you arrive.

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Upon your arrival, Gus will cut off the question-and-answer session as you proceed to the stage, where you should stand just to the side of the podium. Gus will give you a brief summary of the preceding hour, including a summary of the CEO statement. He will then introduce Frank Sebastian, Chairman of the Environmental Industries Council, and Arthur Mackwell, a Council Director.

Messrs. Sebastian and Mackwell will come from the front row to the stage, with Mackwell carrying a framed certificate. Sebastian will read a brief statement and the contents of the certificate, which commends you for your "enlightened and steadfast leadership" on behalf of the environment. Sebastian and Mackwell will then present you with the certificate and return to their seats in the front row.

You should then deliver your prepared remarks. After you do so, we recommend that, if time is available, you stand in a receiving line to shake hands with the audience, many of whom will have come a substantial distance at personal expense. (See attached agenda.)

IV. TALKING POINTS

The text of your environmental address, prepared by the speech-writers in consultation with our offices, was submitted to you yesterday.

SECOND ENVIRONMENTAL DECADE CELEBRATION

Friday, February 29, 1980
The East Room

Agenda

2 p.m.	Welcome, Afternoon's Agenda	Anne Wexler
2:05 p.m.	Opening Remarks, Reading of Statement on Behalf of Present & Former Members of CEQ	Gus Speth
2:15 p.m.	Question & Answer Period	Cecil Andrus Bob Bergland Doug Costle Dick Frank Gus Speth, Moderator
3 p.m.	President arrives in East Room	
3:01 p.m.	Summary of CEQ Statement, Intro- duction of Environmental Industries Council	Gus Speth
3:03 p.m.	Presentation of Award to President	Frank Sebastian Arthur Mackwell
3:05 p.m.	Address on the Environment	The President
3:20 p.m.	Receiving Line (time permitting)	
3:30 p.m.	Reception - The State Dining Room	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1980

Patt

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg
Bob Rackleff *BH*

Subject: Presidential Speech:
Environmental Event

Scheduled delivery:
Fri, Feb 29, 1980
3 P.M.

The Presidential speech for this event is attached.

Clearances

Stu Eizenstat
Gus Speth
Mike Chanin

[The salutations and the attendance of Cathy Douglas (p.5) will be confirmed or corrected no later than 11 A.M. on Friday by Phil Spector, x7700]

Bob Rackleff
Draft A-1; 2/26/80
Scheduled Delivery:--!-!-
Fri, Feb 29, 1980, 3 P.M.

Remarks by the President at Environmental Event

Thank you, Frank Sebastian, for this special award; and thank you, Gus, for setting up this historic celebration.

Welcome to the White House. It is a great pleasure to help commemorate ~~these~~ 10 years of environmental achievement.

This has been a decade of momentous change in ~~our~~ national consciousness about our fragile planet. During this time, we irrevocably turned away from mindless destruction of our environment -- and committed ourselves to an immense national undertaking to protect it.

It is a decade that began with the National Environmental Policy Act, which committed us to this course. Few laws in our history have so changed our land for the better.

Many
Most of you ~~here~~ *and* helped pass NEPA ~~or~~ helped make it effective. You helped build the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, -- ~~all established in 1970.~~ You can all take great satisfaction in your roles.

Ten years ago, the first Earth Day *was a strong expression* confirmed ~~that the~~ *of concern by the* American public, ~~would stand up for their concern.~~ Earth Day 1980, on April 22, will give us a time to reflect on our progress and on *what we must do the future* ~~where we must head in this decade.~~

Let me add that this year also has another milestone, one that reminds us of the long history of dedicated action by private citizens -- the Diamond Jubilee of the National Audubon Society.

We begin the 1980s with the knowledge that citizen commitment to environmental quality remains strong.

I am determined that
~~Three years ago, I set out to make~~ my Administration, ^{*will be*} as
environmentally progressive as any in our history, including
those of our two great conservationist Presidents, Theodore
Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt.

I sought out good people in the environmental community
and put them to work. I gladly share credit with them --
not only for the new policies we instituted, but also for
the fact that environmental concern is a routine and central
in making all decisions.
part ~~of our decisionmaking.~~

we
With ~~their help,~~ I have issued two broad Environmental
Messages to set forth my overall policy, ^{*plus*} I ~~issued~~ other
messages to deal with oil pollution in the oceans, water
resources policy reform, solar energy, nuclear waste management,
nuclear non-proliferation, and urban policy. We improved
protection of marine mammals, including whales, ~~and Alaska~~
lands. ~~and~~ We are ^{*making*} pursuing vigorous efforts to ^{*enforce*} carry out
environmental laws on the books. *And, together, we will*
protect the Alaska lands.

This has been a productive three years for environmental legislation, and I intend to keep it that way:

¶ We passed the Surface Mining Reclamation Act, vetoed twice by my predecessor.

¶ We passed the Clean Air and Clean Water Act amendments, which strengthened our basic pollution control laws.

¶ Twice we reauthorized the Endangered Species Act.

¶ We signed into law the unprecedented National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, ^{and} I have since proposed large additions to our national rivers, trails, and wilderness systems.

These new laws ^{required} took years of preparation and hard work, ^{and} ~~to pass.~~ And as long as I am President, these laws will carry out their purpose, ~~and~~ I will resist any effort to weaken their protection of our environment ^{or} and of public health.

One of my most unforgettable experiences as President was on a raft trip down the Salmon River, in one of our most priceless wilderness areas. To preserve that part of our common heritage, I proposed and want to see enacted legislation to protect the Salmon River and to establish the River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho.

Another American shared my desire to preserve the Middle Fork of the Salmon -- one of America's great jurists and environmental leaders, the late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

His widow, Cathy, is with us today and has been carrying on his work to preserve America's wilderness areas. Cathy, could you stand, please?

It is with deep admiration and gratitude for Justice Douglas and for Cathy that I have issued a proclamation today changing the name of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife

~~Range to the William O. Douglas Arctic Wildlife Range.~~

Sitting atop the world, this wildlife range is the largest in our system. Caribou and moose roam free across its vast expanse. It is an extraordinary locale and ^a symbol of freedom -- and I cannot think of a better person to name *for it* ~~it~~ after than ^{*that of*} William O. Douglas ^{*we will*} "Arctic Wildlife Range."

As he wished, ^{*we will*} ~~let us~~ continue working to ensure adequate and permanent protection of Alaska's irreplaceable treasures, including wilderness designation for the Douglas Arctic Wildlife Range.

We have had some notable successes in Congress. However, ~~there is a bill pending that I am dead set against.~~ ^{*with not accept*} ~~The~~ water resources authorization bill just passed by the House is a travesty. Many of its projects are environmentally destructive. It is wasteful. It is inflationary. It is even worse than the water resources appropriation bill I

vetoed before. And with your help and support, I do not intend to allow that bill to become law.

There is another waste of resources that concerns me greatly -- the waste of energy. Energy conservation is essential -- not just in a crisis, or even as a transition to renewable sources, but as a way of life.

In the 1978 National Energy Act and later acts, we have undertaken what future generations will recognize as a massive and fundamental shift toward greater energy efficiency. We have begun a momentum ^{which I intend} ~~I want~~ to sustain and accelerate.

My 1981 budget proposes over \$2 billion in outlays for energy conservation -- twice what we are spending this year, ^{and} I support legislation now in Congress to add \$6 billion more to that effort.

Conservation remains the best ~~way~~ environmentally ~~by~~ and

^{way}
economically, to meet our current energy needs. Conservation is, and will remain, the cornerstone of my energy program.

However, conservation alone is not enough. We must aggressively develop solar and renewable energy sources. ~~This year, for the first time ever, the Federal budget proposes more money for solar energy than for nuclear fission.~~

As I have said before, no foreign cartel can set the price of sun power, and none can embargo it. True energy security can come only from solar and renewable energy technologies.

We must also have realistic energy prices for our declining petroleum reserves. Environmentalists for years have urged that prices reflect the replacement cost of this resource, something we are now putting into effect.

It is important to pursue a broad range of alternative

energy sources, including synthetic fuels. ~~I know that many~~
~~of you disagree, but I promise that~~ ^{We} will not sacrifice
^{quality of our}
the environment for synthetic or any other fuels.

As you know, I proposed the Energy Mobilization Board to
simplify decisionmaking on critical energy facilities. I
intend only that this board eliminate unnecessary delays, ^{and not to} I
~~will not allow it to~~ undermine necessary protections. I do
not support waivers of substantive environmental standards
nor ^{so} ^{broad} unnecessarily broad "grandfather clauses" that are
simply substantive waivers in disguise.

^{even when we may have disagreed,}
On all such issues, you have had direct access to me
and my Administration. Your views have been heard ^{most} and often
heeded -- before, not after, the decisions are made.

This is an open Administration, and I ~~can assure you~~
~~that~~ I want to continue our close relationship.

You and I still have some unfinished business -- legislation as significant as any in the preceding decade -- including Alaska lands, the proposed Conservation and Solar Bank, nuclear and hazardous waste bills and the National Heritage Policy Act, which will preserve our nation's most treasured resources. These are in the highest rank of my agenda.

The past decade has demonstrated that we can buck the trends and resist the doomsday prophecies if we have the will and apply the effort. It points to a second decade of great opportunity for us to gain acceptance of innovative and common sense solutions that we have talked about for years.

The 1980s offer vast potential for conserving energy and natural resources. That is both good environmental policy and good economic self-interest. It is time to revive some old-fashioned notions about the wise use of what we have.

It is time for a society of consumers to become a society

You and I still have some unfinished business --
legislation as significant as any in the preceding decade --
including Alaska lands, the proposed Conservation and Solar
Bank, and nuclear and hazardous waste bills. These are in
the highest rank of my agenda.

5/16/2017

The past decade has demonstrated that we can buck the
trends and resist the doomsday prophecies if we have the
will and apply the effort. It points to a second decade of
great opportunity for us to gain acceptance of innovative
and *practical* ~~common~~-sense solutions that we have *discussed* ~~talked~~-about for years.

The 1980s offer vast potential for conserving energy
and natural resources. That is both good environmental
policy and good economic self-interest. It is time to revive
some old-fashioned notions about the wise use of what we
have.

It is time for a society of consumers to become a society

of conservers -- not just of petroleum, but of the whole range of natural resources which give us our bounty. Americans know better than ever that our forests, our fisheries, and our minerals are not limitless -- that even our man-made communities must be conserved.

Conservation is essential to sustaining the ecological diversity which is vital to the survival of ~~the~~ ^{large} human species.

[No one understood this principle better than Thomas Jefferson. On his farm, he was an agricultural reformer who advocated crop rotation and the diversity of species. He knew that diversity was a key both to our physical survival and to our survival as a democracy.]

~~Two centuries later we are learning that wisdom again.]~~

We are recognizing that the ^{conflict} tension between resource use and resource protection is often unnecessary. The science of ecology teaches us that natural systems yield substantial

benefits to people when we work with, not against, nature.

The power of the sun, wind and tides; the protective and cleansing functions of wetlands, floodplains and barrier islands; the use of biological pest control; the role of forests and vegetation in maintaining the soil and the atmosphere -- these are only a few examples.

For the sake of future generations, we must rely more on natural processes and on the sensitive management of renewable resources. We are charged with the stewardship of an irreplaceable environment.

These are the preeminent environmental challenges of the next decade. And as our descendants look back on the 1980s, let it be said:

¶ That we kept our commitments to the restoration of environmental quality;

- ¶ That we protected public health from the continuing dangers of toxic chemicals, pollution, and hazardous and radioactive wastes, and made our ^{communities} cities safer, healthier, and better places to live;

- ¶ That we preserved America's wilderness and its last great frontier -- Alaska -- for the benefit of all Americans;

- ¶ That we put the nation on the path to a sustainable energy future, one based increasingly on renewable resources and energy conservation;

- ¶ That we moved to protect America's countryside and coast from mismanagement and overdevelopment, and that 1980, ^{this year, the} the Year of the Coast, was the turning point;

- ¶ That we redirected the management of the nation's water resources ^{toward} with an increased awareness of the...

~~necessity~~ for water conservation and environmental protection;

¶ That we squarely faced such worldwide problems as the destruction of forests, acid rain, carbon dioxide buildup, and nuclear proliferation;

¶ And that we protected the habitat and the existence of our ^{own} fellow species on this earth.

That is genuine progress toward the American dream. That is the way we will, together, move into the 1980s. This 10th birthday will not mark the end of an environmental golden era, but the beginning of a second environmental decade.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/29/80

RICK --

THIS WAS DELIVERED BY
MESSENGER YESTERDAY
FROM THE FIRST LADY
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S INFO
RE. HIS ENVIRONMENTAL
SPEECH TODAY

SUZANNE

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1980

*done
J*

TO: RSC

FROM: Kathy *KC*

Chris Delaporte called me this afternoon to express his concern about the President's remarks before a group of environmental leaders who will be at the White House on Friday.

He says that the Department of the Interior, and specifically his agency, was not consulted about the text of the remarks. He has a bill before Congress, the National Heritage Policy Act, which he feels the President should mention in his remarks.

I have been told by Anne Wexler's office that the draft remarks have already gone to the President, there is no mention of the bill in them, and that it is too late to add anything.

Chris would like very much for you to speak to the President about this.

The bill has been drafted in response to a request made by the President in his first environmental message. Basically, it would provide for the establishment of state planning or inventory programs for natural areas that deserve some measure of protection. If a natural area were designated as a national natural landmark (after a rigorous review process) the federal government would then be able to assist in protecting it.

Chris has suggested the following language:

I want all of you to know that I am aware of the National Heritage Policy Act and its introduction in both the House and Senate. I hope you will give this measure your full support since it was one of the principal initiatives I asked for in my first environmental message. It is an appropriate and prudent proposal for our times and I hope you will work to support its passage into law.

If you have any questions, Chris will be happy to talk further with you about this.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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FEB 27 1980

1. THANK YOU, FRANK SEBASTIAN, FOR THIS SPECIAL AWARD
2. AND THANK YOU, GUS, FOR SETTING UP THIS CELEBRATION.
3. WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE.
4. IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO HELP COMMEMORATE 10 YEARS
5. OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT. /
6. THIS HAS BEEN A DECADE OF MOMENTOUS CHANGE IN NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS
7. ABOUT OUR FRAGILE PLANET.
8. DURING THIS TIME, WE IRREVOCABLY TURNED AWAY FROM MINDLESS DESTRUCTION
9. OF OUR ENVIRONMENT --
10. AND COMMITTED OURSELVES TO AN IMMENSE NATIONAL UNDERTAKING TO PROTECT IT. //
11. IT IS A DECADE THAT BEGAN WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT,
12. WHICH COMMITTED US TO THIS COURSE.
13. FEW LAWS IN OUR HISTORY HAVE SO CHANGED OUR LAND FOR THE BETTER. /
14. MANY OF YOU HELPED PASS "NEPA" AND HELPED MAKE IT EFFECTIVE.
15. YOU HELPED BUILD THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY,
16. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
17. AND THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION. /

1. TEN YEARS AGO, THE FIRST EARTH DAY
2. WAS A STRONG EXPRESSION OF CONCERN BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
3. EARTH DAY 1980, ON ~~APRIL 22~~, WILL GIVE US A TIME TO REFLECT ON OUR PROGRESS
4. AND ON WHAT WE MUST DO IN THE FUTURE. /
5. LET ME ADD THAT THIS YEAR ALSO HAS ANOTHER MILESTONE,
6. ONE THAT REMINDS US OF THE LONG HISTORY ↗
7. OF DEDICATED ACTION BY PRIVATE CITIZENS --
8. THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE NATIONAL-AUDUBON-SOCIETY. //
9. WE BEGIN THE 1980s WITH THE KNOWLEDGE
10. THAT CITIZEN COMMITMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REMAINS STRONG.
11. I AM DETERMINED THAT MY ADMINISTRATION ↗
12. WILL CONTINUE TO BE AS ENVIRONMENTALLY PROGRESSIVE
13. AS ANY IN OUR HISTORY,
14. INCLUDING THOSE OF OUR TWO GREAT CONSERVATIONIST PRESIDENTS,
15. THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. /
16. I SOUGHT OUT GOOD PEOPLE IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY ↗
17. AND-PUT-THEM-TO-WORK.
18. I GLADLY SHARE CREDIT WITH THEM --
19. NOT ONLY FOR THE NEW POLICIES WE INSTITUTED,
20. BUT ALSO FOR THE FACT THAT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN
21. IS A ROUTINE AND CENTRAL PART IN MAKING ALL DECISIONS. /

1. WE HAVE ISSUED TWO BROAD ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGES ↗
2. TO SET FORTH MY OVERALL POLICY,
3. PLUS OTHER MESSAGES TO DEAL WITH OIL POLLUTION IN THE OCEANS,
4. WATER RESOURCES POLICY REFORM, SOLAR ENERGY,
5. NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT, NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION,
6. AND URBAN POLICY. / *CARRY OUT POLICIES*
7. WE IMPROVED PROTECTION OF MARINE MAMMALS, INCLUDING WHALES.
8. WE ARE MAKING VIGOROUS EFFORTS
9. TO ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS ON THE BOOKS.
10. AND, TOGETHER, WE WILL PROTECT THE ALASKA LANDS. //
11. THIS HAS BEEN A PRODUCTIVE THREE YEARS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION.
12. -- WE PASSED THE SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION ACT, VETOED TWICE BY MY
PREDECESSOR.
13. -- WE PASSED THE CLEAN AIR AND CLEAN WATER ACT AMENDMENTS,
14. WHICH STRENGTHENED OUR BASIC POLLUTION CONTROL LAWS.
15. -- TWICE WE REAUTHORIZED THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT.
16. -- WE SIGNED INTO LAW THE UNPRECEDENTED NATIONAL PARKS AND
17. RECREATION ACT OF 1978, AND I HAVE SINCE PROPOSED LARGE ADDITIONS
18. TO OUR NATIONAL RIVERS, TRAILS, AND WILDERNESS SYSTEMS.

1. THESE NEW LAWS REQUIRED YEARS OF PREPARATION AND HARD WORK,
2. AND AS LONG AS I AM PRESIDENT
3. THESE LAWS WILL CARRY OUT THEIR PURPOSE.
4. I WILL RESIST ANY EFFORT TO WEAKEN THEIR PROTECTION OF OUR ENVIRONMENT
5. OR OF PUBLIC HEALTH. //
6. ONE OF MY MOST UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCES AS PRESIDENT
7. WAS ON A RAFT TRIP DOWN THE SALMON RIVER,
8. IN ONE OF OUR MOST PRICELESS WILDERNESS AREAS. /
9. TO PRESERVE THAT PART OF OUR COMMON HERITAGE,
10. I PROPOSED AND WANT TO SEE ENACTED LEGISLATION
11. TO PROTECT THE SALMON RIVER AND TO ESTABLISH THE
12. "RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS" IN IDAHO. /
13. ANOTHER AMERICAN SHARED MY DESIRE TO PRESERVE THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE SALMON --
14. ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT JURISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERS,
15. THE LATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS. /
16. HIS WIDOW, CATHY, IS WITH US TODAY ↗
17. AND HAS BEEN CARRYING ON HIS WORK TO PRESERVE AMERICA'S WILDERNESS AREAS.
18. CATHY, COULD YOU STAND, PLEASE?

1. IT IS WITH DEEP ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE FOR JUSTICE DOUGLAS AND FOR CATHY
2. THAT I HAVE ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TODAY
3. CHANGING THE NAME OF ALASKA'S ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE.
4. SITTING ATOP THE WORLD, THIS WILDLIFE RANGE IS THE LARGEST IN OUR SYSTEM.
5. CARIBOU AND MOOSE ROAM FREE ACROSS ITS VAST EXPANSE.
6. IT IS AN EXTRAORDINARY LOCALE AND A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM --
7. AND I CANNOT THINK OF A BETTER NAME FOR IT THAN
8. "WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE". //
9. AS HE WISHED, WE WILL CONTINUE WORKING TO ENSURE
10. ADEQUATE AND PERMANENT PROTECTION OF ALASKA'S IRREPLACEABLE TREASURES,
11. INCLUDING WILDERNESS DESIGNATION FOR THE DOUGLAS ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE. /
12. WE HAVE HAD SOME NOTABLE SUCCESSES IN CONGRESS. *THREATS PERSIST*
13. HOWEVER, THE WATER RESOURCES AUTHORIZATION BILL JUST PASSED BY THE HOUSE
14. IS A TRAVESTY. /
15. MANY OF ITS PROJECTS ARE ENVIRONMENTALLY DESTRUCTIVE.
16. IT IS WASTEFUL.
17. IT IS INFLATIONARY.
18. IT IS EVEN WORSE THAN THE WATER RESOURCES APPROPRIATION BILL I VETOED BEFORE.
19. AND WITH YOUR HELP AND SUPPORT,
20. I DO NOT INTEND TO ALLOW THAT BILL TO BECOME LAW. //

1. THERE IS ANOTHER WASTE OF RESOURCES THAT CONCERNS ME GREATLY --
2. THE WASTE OF ENERGY.
3. ENERGY CONSERVATION IS ESSENTIAL -- NOT JUST IN A CRISIS,
4. OR EVEN AS A TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE SOURCES,
5. BUT AS A WAY OF LIFE. /
6. IN THE 1978 "NATIONAL ENERGY ACT" AND LATER ACTS,
7. WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN WHAT FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL RECOGNIZE AS ↗
8. A MASSIVE AND FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT TOWARD GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY.
9. WE HAVE BEGUN A MOMENTUM WHICH I INTEND TO SUSTAIN AND ACCELERATE.
10. MY 1981 BUDGET PROPOSES OVER \$2 BILLION IN OUTLAYS FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION --
11. TWICE WHAT WE ARE SPENDING THIS YEAR,
12. AND I SUPPORT LEGISLATION NOW IN CONGRESS
13. TO ADD \$6 BILLION MORE TO THAT EFFORT. /
14. CONSERVATION REMAINS THE BEST ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC WAY
15. TO MEET OUR CURRENT ENERGY NEEDS.
16. CONSERVATION IS, AND WILL REMAIN,
17. THE CORNERSTONE OF MY ENERGY PROGRAM. //
18. HOWEVER, CONSERVATION ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH.
19. WE MUST DEVELOP SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES.

1. AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE, NO FOREIGN CARTEL CAN SET THE PRICE OF SUN POWER,
2. AND NONE CAN EMBARGO IT.
3. TRUE ENERGY SECURITY CAN COME ONLY FROM SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
TECHNOLOGIES. /
4. WE MUST ALSO HAVE REALISTIC ENERGY PRICES FOR OUR DECLINING PETROLEUM
RESERVES.
5. ENVIRONMENTALISTS FOR YEARS HAVE URGED THAT PRICES REFLECT
6. THE REPLACEMENT COST OF THIS RESOURCE, SOMETHING WE ARE NOW PUTTING INTO EFFECT //
7. IT IS IMPORTANT TO PURSUE A BROAD RANGE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES,
8. INCLUDING SYNTHETIC FUELS.
9. WE WILL NOT SACRIFICE THE QUALITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT FOR SYNTHETIC
10. OR ANY OTHER FUELS. /
11. AS YOU KNOW, ~~I PROPOSED~~ ^{IS DESIGNED} THE "ENERGY MOBILIZATION BOARD", TO
12. SIMPLIFY DECISIONMAKING ON CRITICAL ENERGY FACILITIES.
13. ~~I INTEND ONLY THAT~~ ^{SHOULD ONLY} THIS BOARD ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY DELAYS,
14. AND NOT ~~TO~~ UNDERMINE NECESSARY PROTECTIONS.
15. I DO NOT SUPPORT WAIVERS OF SUBSTANTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS ↘
16. NOR BROAD "GRANDFATHER CLAUSES" THAT ARE SIMPLY SUBSTANTIVE WAIVERS IN
DISGUISE. //

1. ON ALL SUCH ISSUES, EVEN WHEN WE MAY HAVE DISAGREED,
2. YOU HAVE HAD DIRECT ACCESS TO ME AND MY ADMINISTRATION.
3. YOUR VIEWS HAVE BEEN HEARD AND MOST OFTEN HEEDED --
4. BEFORE, NOT AFTER, THE DECISIONS ARE MADE. /
5. THIS IS AN OPEN ADMINISTRATION, AND I WANT TO CONTINUE OUR CLOSE RELATIONSHIP. //
6. YOU AND I STILL HAVE SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS --
7. LEGISLATION AS SIGNIFICANT AS ANY IN THE PRECEDING DECADE --
8. INCLUDING ALASKA LANDS, THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION AND SOLAR BANK,
9. NUCLEAR AND HAZARDOUS WASTE BILLS AND THE NATIONAL HERITAGE POLICY ACT,
10. WHICH WILL PRESERVE OUR NATION'S MOST TREASURED RESOURCES.
11. THESE ARE IN THE HIGHEST RANK OF MY AGENDA. / GUS { 800 MIL MALNUTRITY
POP + 50% @ 2000
SIZE MAIN E/YR
40% TROPICAL FOREST
10'S OF 1000 SPECIES
12. THE PAST DECADE HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT WE CAN BUCK THE TRENDS,
13. AND RESIST THE DOOMSDAY PROPHECIES IF WE HAVE THE WILL AND APPLY THE EFFORT.
14. IT POINTS TO A SECOND DECADE OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR US
15. TO GAIN ACCEPTANCE OF INNOVATIVE AND COMMON SENSE SOLUTIONS
16. THAT WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT FOR YEARS. /
17. THE 1980s OFFER VAST POTENTIAL FOR CONSERVING ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.
18. THAT IS BOTH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND GOOD ECONOMIC SELF-INTEREST.
19. IT IS TIME TO REVIVE SOME OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS ABOUT THE WISE USE OF WHAT
WE HAVE.

1. IT IS TIME FOR A SOCIETY OF CONSUMERS TO BECOME A SOCIETY OF CONSERVERS --
2. NOT JUST OF PETROLEUM, BUT OF THE WHOLE RANGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES ↗ /
3. ~~WHICH GIVE US OUR BOUNTY.~~
4. AMERICANS KNOW BETTER THAN EVER THAT OUR FORESTS, OUR FISHERIES, AND OUR
MINERALS ARE NOT LIMITLESS --
5. THAT EVEN OUR MAN-MADE COMMUNITIES MUST BE CONSERVED. /
6. CONSERVATION IS ESSENTIAL TO SUSTAINING THE ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
7. WHICH IS VITAL TO THE SURVIVAL OF HUMAN BEINGS. /
8. WE ARE RECOGNIZING THAT THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RESOURCE USE AND
9. RESOURCE PROTECTION IS OFTEN UNNECESSARY.
10. THE SCIENCE OF ECOLOGY TEACHES US THAT NATURAL SYSTEMS YIELD SUBSTANTIAL
11. BENEFITS TO PEOPLE WHEN WE WORK WITH, NOT AGAINST, NATURE. /
12. THE POWER OF THE SUN, WIND AND TIDES;
13. THE PROTECTIVE AND CLEANSING FUNCTIONS OF WETLANDS, FLOODPLAINS AND
BARRIER ISLANDS;
14. THE USE OF BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL; THE ROLE OF FORESTS AND VEGETATION
15. IN MAINTAINING THE SOIL AND THE ATMOSPHERE --
16. THESE ARE ONLY A FEW EXAMPLES. /
17. FOR THE SAKE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS, WE MUST RELY MORE ON NATURAL PROCESSES
18. AND ON THE SENSITIVE MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES.
19. WE ARE CHARGED WITH THE STEWARDSHIP OF AN IRREPLACEABLE ENVIRONMENT. /

1. THESE ARE THE PREEMINENT ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF THE NEXT DECADE.
2. AND AS OUR DESCENDANTS LOOK BACK ON THE 1980s, LET IT BE SAID:
3. ① THAT WE KEPT OUR COMMITMENTS TO THE RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY;
4. ② THAT WE PROTECTED PUBLIC HEALTH FROM THE CONTINUING DANGERS OF
5. TOXIC CHEMICALS, POLLUTION, AND HAZARDOUS AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES,
6. AND MADE OUR COMMUNITIES SAFER, HEALTHIER, AND BETTER PLACES TO LIVE;
7. ③ THAT WE PRESERVED AMERICA'S WILDERNESS AND ITS LAST GREAT FRONTIER --
8. ALASKA -- FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL AMERICANS;
9. ④ THAT WE PUT THE NATION ON THE PATH TO A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE,
10. ONE BASED INCREASINGLY ON RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND ENERGY CONSERVATION;
11. ⑤ THAT WE MOVED TO PROTECT AMERICA'S COUNTRYSIDE AND COAST FROM
MISMANAGEMENT AND OVERDEVELOPMENT,
12. AND THAT THIS YEAR, THE "YEAR OF THE COAST" WAS THE TURNING POINT;
13. ⑥ THAT WE REDIRECTED THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATION'S WATER RESOURCES
14. TOWARD WATER CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION;
15. ⑦ THAT WE FACED SQUARELY SUCH WORLDWIDE PROBLEMS AS THE DESTRUCTION OF
FORESTS, ACID RAIN,
CARBON DIOXIDE BUILDUP, AND
NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION;

1. ⑧ AND THAT WE PROTECTED THE HABITAT AND THE EXISTENCE OF OUR OWN SPECIES ON THIS EARTH.
2. THAT IS GENUINE PROGRESS TOWARD THE AMERICAN DREAM.
3. THAT IS THE WAY WE WILL, TOGETHER, MOVE INTO THE 1980s.
4. THIS "10TH" BIRTHDAY WILL NOT MARK THE END OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL GOLDEN ERA,
5. BUT THE BEGINNING OF A SECOND ENVIRONMENTAL DECADE.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Al McDonald
Rick Hertzberg *Rick*
Bob Rackleff

Subject: Presidential Speech:
Environmental Event

Scheduled delivery:
Fri, Feb 29, 1980
3 P.M.

Attached is a new page 10 for your environmental speech incorporating the changes you requested from Stu Eizenstat. The new material is underlined in red.

regular foreign affairs breakfast
friday, 2/29/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Aff

2-29-80

- > Bogota
- > El Salvador
Inflation control
- > Iran
Afghanistan
- > Olympics: not no defiance = postpone?
Defense budget
- > For PEP goals
- > Thailand: Prem
- > Schmidt visit
- > Draft registration
- > Israeli settlements - UN-
- > Shah → ?