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Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

901 South Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22204 (703) 685-3400

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY:

September 26, 1980

CONTACT: Lyn Nofziger or
Ken Towery
703-685-3630

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

PORTLAND, OREGON

As Governor of California for eight years, I grew to understand the special difficulties Western residents face. I learned long ago something this administration apparently still doesn't know--that Westerners themselves do a far better job of allocating their precious water resources and developing their lands than does a federal government hundreds of miles away in Washington, D.C.

We can implement these policies by relying on a sense of balance, a sense of direction, and a central vision. We can turn the sagebrush rebellion into the "sagebrush solution."

You here in the Pacific Northwest have done something about energy conservation. You have a record to be proud of. I don't think it's an exaggeration to say that Oregon--and Portland in particular--has become the energy conservation capital of America. You have enacted a vigorous weatherization program which will save valuable energy in winter months. You have developed a successful low-interest loan program for home energy conservation. You have, on your own, pioneered the kind of conservation ethic America needs, without the burden of unnecessary federal rules and guidelines. You've earned the right to demand that the administration change policies that have made the U.S. energy future far less secure than it was in 1976--policies which have consistently discouraged the discovery and production of energy in the U.S.

- more -

Three facts tell the story:

- Since 1976, crude oil production in the continental U.S. has declined by 11 percent.

- Daily crude oil imports for the first half of this year were 6 percent greater than they were for 1976.

- And if it weren't for the lucky bonanza of increased output from Alaska which Mr. Carter inherited we would have been importing 34 percent more crude oil in the first half of this year than we did in 1976.

The Carter energy failures are due in the main to government intervention, to unwise and unnecessary regulation of the energy industry, to punitive taxes--all of which keep us from finding and developing domestic sources, which even his own Department of Energy tells us we have in abundance.

The President declares conservation alone--a no-growth policy and the sharing of scarcity is our only answer to OPEC. He called for a 10¢ a gallon tax on gas which Congress fortunately rejected. It would have placed the heaviest burden on the poor.

Along this administration's conservation ideas have been everything from mandatory gasoline rationing to cutting the work week to banning pleasure boats. In other words, the administration's plans for energy conservation rest largely on slowing down economic activity.

The President boasts about how much energy we've conserved this year. What he doesn't mention--and what he seems to have forgotten--is that two million Americans have lost their jobs this year alone. It's easy to conserve energy if factories are idled and if working men and women don't have jobs to drive to. That may be this administration's concept of energy conservation, but it's a job destroying concept I want no part of.

Yes--the conservation of energy is a good thing in and of itself, even if there were no crisis, but efficient use of energy does not mean a program which relies on reduced economic growth for its success. The unemployment rate in Oregon is already 9 percent, one of the highest in the nation. The housing industry, so dependent on the wood products of the Pacific Northwest, is in a serious slump.

We'll produce about a half a million fewer homes this year than last. Already, 700,000 construction workers have lost their jobs. Less housing construction means less demand for Oregon timber--and that's bad for Oregon's economy.

You don't need fewer jobs and economic slowdown. You need more jobs and economic progress. An energy program which emphasizes these goals is the kind of program we need.

The first step in encouraging energy efficiency is to make it possible for businesses to cut their energy consumption while increasing their production of goods and services. The record is encouraging. Industry now uses less energy per unit produced than it did in 1973. But we need to go further.

* * * * *

IMPORTANT

September 24 1980 1200

TO: Jim Brady, Lyn Nofzige &

Ma Ptin Anderson, Mike Deaver

FROM: Bob Garrick 24 Sept.

*send 24 Sept
10:50 am*

To: Brady

From: McClaughry

Re: Portland fund raiser

Our intelligence has it that there is some concern in Portland about the capacity of a Reagan Administration to swing promptly into action if elected. The Portland newspaper has editorialized on the subject, taking a skeptical view.

I suggest having the Governor devote a minute or so of his fund raising remarks to emphasizing how well prepared he is to take over in January. Darrell Trent and I suggest something like:

"There is a way out of the mess Jimmy Carter has got us into, and it's the election of the Reagan/Bush ticket on November 4. George and I are counting on winning this election. Already we've set in motion the transition groups needed to get the next Administration off the ground immediately upon my inauguration.

IN fact, we have a comprehensive plan for organizing the new administration. We have developed not only the guiding principles, which I have talked about throughout this campaign, but also an outline of the legislative proposals, in detail, and the executive actions, in detail, necessary to amend the FY 81 budget and shape the FY 82 budget. We have an outline of a legislative program to submit to Congress - a tax cut and spending control program - an organization plan for the White House.-

One of my senior staff members who did this same kind of work for Richard Nixon in 1968 tells me that we are far beyond the point that his transition planning attained at a comparable time. We have 25 foreign and defense policy task forces working; fifteen economic and domestic task forces announced, and a dozen more in formation, We have an Organization task force, a number of

Business Advisory Groups, and a number of Congressional advisory Committees. When we move into the White House in January, we'll be ready to move swiftly to turn this country around."

Master

(3)

FROM: BOB GARRICK

OUT AT:

9:00 AM

Wed. 24 Sept. 1980

✓ Senator Paul Laxalt
✓ Ambassador Anne Armstrong
✓ Bill Casey
✓ Ed Meese
✓ Jim Baker
✓ Bill Brock
✓ Dean Burch
(For Ambassador Bush)
✓ Peter Dailey
✓ Mike Deaver
✓ Drew Lewis
✓ Lyn Nofziger
✓ Verne Orr
✓ Bill Timmons
✓ Dick Wirthlin
✓ Congressman Tom Evans

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Please return your input or
other comments by 10 A.M.

Thursday, 25 Sept. Thank you.

✓ Richard Allen
✓ Martin Anderson
✓ Jim Brady
✓ Ed Gray

Others

✓ *RAY Bell*
✓ *Bill Morris*
✓ *Bob GRAY*

Lyn Norfegen

TO: BRADY, ANDERSON, DEANGE

RR Remarks PORTland ore. 9/26 Draft 1 JMc (9/23 2100)

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I happen to be your candidate, to be sure, but most of you aren't really here so much because you love Ronald Reagan, but because you love your country. You're concerned about its future, and the future of your children in it.

You have looked at the events of the last four years, and they have filled you with dismay - astonishment - sadness - perhaps anger. ,in 1976,

Under President Ford, the inflation rate was 4.8% and falling. Since President Ford left office, the inflation rate has averaged over 10% for almost four years. This year it hit 18%. And you know as well as I do that no economy and no democracy can expect to continue in good health, when the value of its currency is constantly shrinking - when its citizens' savings are evaporating into thin air --- when the real incomes of its workers are dropping year after year -- when a growing number of taxpayers appear to be evading the tax laws rather than paying high bracket taxes on incomes that buy them less.

At the same time our unemployment is high - eight million men and women willing to work, but unable to find a job.

Interest rates on home mortgages have gone as high as 16% this year, driven by Jimmy Carter's inflation.

The housing industry , so dependent on the wood products of the Pacific Northwest, is in a serious slump . In 1979 our homebuilders built 1.7 million units. This year we will be lucky to build 1.2 million. Half a million homes unbuilt - that means some \$50 billion lost to the economy - 700,000 jobs lost - \$12 billion in lost wages - more than \$3 billion in federal state and local revenues. I don't need to tell you that a lot of the people not working in this country are forest workers-here in Oregon and Washington.

I don't blame Mt. St. Helens on Jimmy Carter - but the rest of this sorry record is his, and his alone, and the American people are going to hold him to account for it on November 4 !

I am convinced that this trend can be reversed. I think - I know - that sound economic policies and confident leadership in the White House can bring inflation under control. I know that working together, Americans can once again build a bright future for our country and our children.

But I would be remiss if I stopped at that. For America's immediate economic future, important as it is to all of us, is only the beginning of the future.

In the long term, there are a lot of very troubling questions about the future of our planet. They have been raised in a report called Global 2000 recently issued by the Environmental Protection Agency. A lot of citizens, whether they have read that particular report or not, have deep and active concern about the questions raised in it. I have had a chance to look at the major findings and conclusions of the Global 2000 report, and I share many of those concerns.

In the heat of a campaign - especially in a campaign where an incumbent President has compiled a truly disastrous record in his foreign policy, his economic policy, his energy policy, just about

every policy he has attempted to implement -- it is easy to lose sight of the long range concerns discussed in reports like Global 2000. But any man who aspires to the Presidency of these United States must concern himself with these long range questions in some effective way, and must , if elected, make sure that these questions are effectively addressed in his Administration.

Those concerns include the steady rise in world population; the race between population and food; the care of the earth's invaluable resources of soil, water , and air, our forests and minerals, our oceans and our energy resources. A failure to monitor developments, a failure to anticipate the consequences of today's actions upon tomorrow's people, can lead us, as a people, to make grave mistakes for which our children may have to pay and pay dearly.

We need a mechanism, in government, for continually assessing developments in these areas so crucial to human life. Prophesying the future is always a risky and uncertain business, but we must make an attempt at it, so at least to be able to ponder the consequences of the continuation of present policies, and the possible effects of alternatives.

But having a mechanism in government for such forecasting and analysis should not be made into a vehicle for national economic or social planning. For - and this is something that Jimmy Carter and his temperature police and his scarcity rationers and his price controllers have never been able to realize - the most efficient method for adapting to change is not a national plan hatched by bureaucrats in Washington, but the freedom of millions of Americans to assess the costs and benefits of their preferences and their lifestyles, and make the free choices that appear to them to be in their own interest.

Consider the Carter energy policy of 1977 - the first of several he has tried to carry out. Its plan was simple, at least in conception. It presupposed scarcity. It assumed that it was government's job to apportion the scarcity, to assign everyone his or her share of the hardship. At the same time, it accepted the idea that energy prices should be priced at an artificial, government-fixed level, a level below the true costs on the market.

Well, one thing can be said for the Carter energy policy. By using government fiat to keep prices down, it guaranteed scarcity. And scarcity is exactly what Americans got, as they shivered in their unheated homes and sat and fumed in their unfueled cars and collected their unemployment checks.

What Jimmy Carter never realized is that rising resource prices are an engine for economic change. When prices of fuel go up, people begin to put more insulation in their homes to keep from heating the great outdoors. When gas prices go up, people buy smaller cars and join in van pools. And other people set to work to invent new fuels, new engines, new electrical devices which use energy more efficiently.

Look at the wave of invention that followed on the heels of the 1973 OPEC oil embargo. In just seven short years this country has come alive with new technologies, and resurrected old technologies that became obsolete with the era of cheap oil.

All over this country people are building wind generators. They are designing passive solar homes, and installing active solar heating. People are on the road today in hydrogen powered cars and methanol powered cars and even wind powered cars. There are exciting new techniques for flywheel energy storage and new batteries. New

communications devices are opening the prospect that a lot of work can be done at home, instead of commuting to a central office in a gas-consuming car, through a downtown traffic jam. People are changing their lifestyles, becoming more self-reliant, and developing a new sense of community at the human scale where Americans live.

This is not to say that we should not be concerned about world population growth or the depletion of our natural resources or the plight of our fellow human beings in the less fortunate parts of the world. Americans are generous and compassionate people as well as creative and productive people. The world looks to America for bright ideas, new things, can-do solutions to seemingly insuperable problems.

As we try to peer into the future, let us never be seduced by the idea that that future can be made bright - or even bearable - only through some comprehensive government plan. That is a profoundly wrong idea. Let us instead dedicate ourselves to preserving freedom of choice, freedom of enterprise, and freedom of investment capital to flow to those people - often solitary and unorthodox geniuses - who can develop and build the things our children will need.

Let us determine to work together with the other peoples of the world, as Americans always have, to deal honestly and constructively with the real problems we face. Where there is hunger and suffering, let us bring our compassion and our know-how to bear. Let us work not merely to feed and shelter the ^{world's} unfortunate - for that is a task beyond the capacity of even this great rich country - but to empower the people of other lands to understand their problems, and to apply their God-given talents creatively in fashioning solutions appropriate to their cultures and desires.

The Global 2000 report has done a service in calling our attention, once again, to the challenges that lie ahead . And it reminds us that we can never expect to move backwards to some golden age of the past, when energy was cheap, food was plentiful, and life was simple and easy.

At a time when confidence in our national leadership is at an all time low - at least when you consider the percentage of the American people who think an incumbent President is doing a good job - it is easy to suffer a bad case of discouragement. How can a nation whose government has made such a mess of things ever hope to regain its confidence in the future, a confidence which saw us through all the challenges of two centuries of our national history?

Well, one thing is clear: that government - the Carter government - cannot restore the confidence of the people of this nation. It cannot hold out any prospect of economic revival - only more of the same failures which have brought us to our present plight. It cannot credibly promise to rebuild America's sagging strength in foreign affairs and defense.

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All over this country people are building wind generators. They are designing passive solar homes, and installing active solar heating. People are on the road today in hydrogen powered cars and methanol powered cars and even wind powered cars. There are exciting new techniques for flywheel energy storage and new batteries. New

communications devices are opening the prospect that a lot of work can be done at home, instead of commuting to a central office in a gas-consuming car, through a downtown traffic jam. People are changing their lifestyles, becoming more self-reliant, and developing a new sense of community at the human scale where Americans live.

This is not to say that we should not be concerned about world population growth or the depletion of our natural resources or the plight of our fellow human beings in the less fortunate parts of the world. Americans are generous and compassionate people as well as creative and productive people. The world looks to America for bright ideas, new things, can-do solutions to seemingly insuperable problems.

As we try to peer into the future, let us never be seduced by the idea that that future can be made bright - or even bearable - only through some comprehensive government plan. That is a profoundly wrong idea. Let us instead dedicate ourselves to preserving freedom of choice, freedom of enterprise, and freedom of investment capital to flow to those people - often solitary and unorthodox geniuses - who can develop and build the things our children will need.

Let us determine to work together with the other peoples of the world, as Americans always have, to deal honestly and constructively with the real problems we face. Where there is hunger and suffering, let us bring our compassion and our know-how to bear. Let us work not merely to feed and shelter the ^{world's} unfortunate - for that is a task beyond the capacity of even this great rich country - but to empower the people of other lands to understand their problems, and to apply their God-given talents creatively in fashioning solutions appropriate to their cultures and desires.

The Global 2000 report has done a service in calling our attention, once again, to the challenges that lie ahead . And it reminds us that we can never expect to move backwards to some golden age of the past, when energy was cheap, food was plentiful, and life was simple and easy.

At a time when confidence in our national leadership is at an all time low - at least when you consider the percentage of the American people who think an incumbent President is doing a good job - it is easy to suffer a bad case of discouragement. How can a nation whose government has made such a mess of things ever hope to regain its confidence in the future, a confidence which saw us through all the challenges of two centuries of our national history?

Well, one thing is clear: that government - the Carter government - cannot restore the confidence of the people of this nation. It cannot hold out any prospect of economic revival - only more of the same failures which have brought us to our present plight. It cannot credibly promise to rebuild America's sagging strength in foreign affairs and defense.

But Americans have not yet been sentenced to another four years of Carter failures. We can do better than that. We can, working together, make America great again - great enough to meet and overcome the new challenges of the remainder of the 20th century, great enough to bequeath to our children a legacy of freedom without which ^{their} future would be an empty dream.

But enough - for now - of the future. The time is now - the next five weeks - for the Reagan/Bush campaign. George and I really, deeply, appreciate your dedicated efforts; and I know your labors and mine will bring us to victory in Oregon and in America on November 4.

October 6, 1980

To: Meese, Wirthlin , Anderson

From: McClaughry

Re: Portland remarks 9/26

Attached are two copies of the Portland address of 9/26:

- a) The final draft (#2) sent out from here, reflecting input from in-house people
- b) The remarks actually delivered in Portland

You will note that the tone is radically different.

We had a chance, in environmentally-conscious Portland , to reassure the voters that the Governor is not a beserk strip miner and air polluter. We had the chance to recognize the problems that this planet is going to face in years ahead, due to man's use and abuse of the planet's resources.

Whoever - possibly RR himself - revised this speech , missed an important opportunity.

The text of this speech that left Arlington was developed in conjunction with our advance man on the ground, John Harrington, and the Oregon Reagan-Bush Chairman Diarmuid O'Scannlain of Portland, who was Secretary of Environmental Conservation for the State of Oregon under a Republican Governor.

I am distressed by this. My revised text did not put the Governor on record for anything he had not previously supported; indeed, much of it is an attack on Carter's misguided energy policies and on central planning in general. We could have marketed that text with a number of environmental leaders, etc. The actual text has no market value at all.

(3)

But I would be remiss if I stopped at that. For America's immediate economic future, important as it is to all of us, is only the beginning of the future.

- There is a longer range future we have to consider. A lot of people here in Oregon have been reading a report called Global 2000, recently issued by the Council on Environmental Quality. Many, whether they have read the report or not, have a deep and active concern about the issues raised in it. I have had the chance to look at the major findings and conclusions of the Global 2000 report, and I share many of those concerns.

In the heat of a campaign - especially a campaign where an incumbent President has compiled a truly disastrous record in his foreign policy, his economic policy, his energy policy, just about every policy he has attempted to implement - it's easy to lose sight of the long range concerns. But those concerns are important for the future of America and of our planet.

There is the steady rise of the world's population. There is widespread hunger, where food production cannot keep up with hungry mouths. Mankind's desire for a better life does put burdens on our soil, water and air, or forests and minerals, our energy sources and our oceans. It would be the height of folly for us to ignore these facts.

BUT it would be even greater folly for us to conclude that our planet can be protected only by installing centralized national or international economic and social planning. We have already had a taste of that philosophy with Jimmy Carter's energy program.



I'll tell you something that Jimmy Carter and his scarcity rationers and his price controllers and his temperature police have never been able to understand. The best way for a nation to adapt to changing circumstances is not a national plan hatched by a bunch of bureaucrats in Washington. It is an effective price mechanism.

For with an effective price mechanism - where the prices reflect social and environmental costs as well as direct resource cost - millions of producers and consumers will make the free choices that appear to them to best suit their preferences, their lifestyles, and their pocketbooks.

Consider the whale oil crisis of the 19th Century. There was a shortage of whale oil. The price shot upward. Some thought America would have to go back to candles forever. But the rising price of whale oil encouraged people to learn how to make kerosene out of crude oil. They learned how to do it and how to market it at a price below the price of whale oil. And the lighting problem was solved - until electricity came along and replaced kerosene lamps.

The market does not work perfectly. Better ways must yet be found to make the market price reflect all the costs to society and the environment. But even with imperfections, market prices send efficient signals to producers and consumers. And producers and consumers respond efficiently -- all without the creation of an expensive, dictatorial, inefficient government bureaucracy.

Consider Jimmy Carter's 1977 national energy plan, the first of several he has tried to carry out. It rejected the idea of market pricing. It rejected the idea that rising prices would call forth new supplies, new conservation, and new consumer preferences

It assumed there would be increasing scarcity, and that it was the government's job to ration that scarcity. The Carter plan tried to make sure that everyone got his or her fair share - of hardship and doing without. It accepted the idea that energy should be priced at a level dictated by the government, far below the true market price.

And what did America get? It got scarcity. Americans shivered in their underheated homes, sat and fumed in their unfueled cars, and collected their unemployment checks. And America got a monstrous, meddlesome new energy bureaucracy which seemed determined to tell us all just how we were to live our lives, or else.

Jimmy Carter's energy wizards apparently forgot that rising resource prices always cause change. When heating oil prices went up, people began to put more insulation in their homes. When gasoline prices went up, people bought smaller cars and joined car pools. When conservation began to make more sense than consumption, people began conserving. And other people started to invent new fuels, new engines, new kinds of insulation, new appliances, and new building techniques. People are responding to higher resource prices by changing their lifestyles, becoming more self-reliant, and developing a new sense of community.

Oregon has been a leader in this national movement. I understand your local utilities have pioneered in encouraging electricity conservation by helping to finance home insulation and weatherization. Governor Vic Atiyeh's Alternative Energy Development Commission has just issued a report assessing how much solar, hydro, wind, biomass, and alcohol fuel can contribute to Oregon's energy use in the years ahead.

(6)

All this is not to suggest that we have no reason to be concerned about the issues raised in the Global 2000 reports. We do have to have a concern, because these issues are really those of life on this planet for generations to come. We need to have an effective way of monitoring developments, and to make the consequences of our actions clear. And we can not deny that there are some areas where it is difficult to get the market price to include all the real costs to society.

But let us not fall into the trap of believing that some kind of comprehensive government plan can make our future bright. That is a profoundly wrong idea. For the freedom to choose is an indispensable part of the bright future of America. We need to rededicate ourselves to promoting freedom of choice, freedom of enterprise, freedom of investment capital to flow to those who can create the products and technologies that will make life better for our children.

And let us rededicate ourselves to working together with the other peoples of the world to meet our common challenges. Where there is hunger and suffering, let's find a way to bring our knowhow to bear, fashioning solutions at an appropriate, human scale that the people of other lands can manage and control. We can't expect to feed, clothe and shelter all the needy of the world. That's a task beyond the capacity of even this great rich country. But we can help in many ways to empower the people of other lands to better understand their problems, and to apply their God given talents creatively to fashion solutions in line with their cultures and traditions and desires.

And we need badly to restore the confidence of the American people in their own future. Their confidence in the present national leadership is at an all time low. They wonder how a nation whose government has made such a mess of things can ever regain its confidence.

Well, the problem is not a "malaise" among the people, as Jimmy Carter wants us to believe. The problem is Jimmy Carter. And we're going to solve that problem by winning in Oregon and in America on November 4 - by producing a ringing Republican victory.

George Bush and I have a lot of campaigning to do in the next five weeks. But I hope I'll be back to Oregon - on October 13 - because I want to face Jimmy Carter right here in Portland and tell the American people point by point, chapter and verse, how the Carter Administration has made a mess of our national security, our economy, and just about everything else it has touched these past four years.

BUT whether that debate comes off or not, I want you to know how much George Bush and I appreciate the tremendous effort all of you are making on our behalf. When I arrived here, I was told that it would be tough, but not impossible, to carry Oregon. After seeing this terrific crowd here this morning, I know we are going to win in Oregon, and win all across this land, and working together, we can and will make America great again!

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Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

September 26, 1980

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EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

PORTLAND, OREGON

As Governor of California for eight years, I grew to understand the special difficulties Western residents face. I learned long ago something this administration apparently still doesn't know -- that Westerners themselves do a far better job of allocating their precious water resources and developing their lands than does a Federal Government hundreds of miles away in Washington, D.C.

We can implement these policies by relying on a sense of balance a sense of direction, and a central vision. We can turn the sagebrush rebellion into the "sagebrush solution".

You here in the Pacific Northwest have done something about energy conservation. You have a record to be proud of. I don't think it's an exaggeration to say that Oregon -- and Portland in particular -- has become the energy conservation capital of America. You have enacted a vigorous weatherization program which will save valuable energy in winter months. You have developed a successful low-interest loan program for home energy conservation. You have, on your own, pioneered the kind of conservation ethic America needs, without the burden of unnecessary federal rules and guidelines. You've earned the right to demand that the administration change policies that have made the U.S. energy future far less secure than it was in 1976.

- more -

- policies which have consistently discouraged the discovery and production of energy in the U.S.

Three facts tell the story:

- Since 1976, crude oil production in the continental U.S. has declined by 11 percent.

- Daily crude oil imports for the first half of this year were 6 percent greater than they were for 1976.

- And if it weren't for the lucky bonanza of increased output from Alaska which Mr. Carter inherited we would have been importing 34 percent more crude oil in the first half of this year than we did in 1976.

The Carter energy failures are due in the main to government intervention; to unwise and unnecessary regulation of the energy industry; to punitive taxes -- all of which keep us from finding and developing domestic sources, which even his own Department of Energy tell us we have in abundance.

The President declares conservation alone -- a no-growth policy and the sharing of scarcity is our only answer to OPEC. He called for a 10¢ a gallon tax on gas which Congress fortunately rejected. It would have placed the heaviest burden on the poor.

Along this administration's conservation ideas have been everything from mandatory gasoline rationing to cutting the work week to banning pleasure boats. In other words, the administration's plans for energy conservation rest largely on slowing down economic activity.

The President boasts about how much energy we've conserved this year. What he doesn't mention - and what he seems to have forgotten - is that two million Americans have lost their jobs this year alone. It's easy to conserve energy if factories are idled and if working men

and women don't have jobs to drive to. That may be this administration's concept of energy conservation, but it's a job destroying concept I want no part of.

Yes - the conservation of energy is a good thing in and of itself, even if there were no crisis, but efficient use of energy does not mean a program which relies on reduced economic growth for its success. The unemployment rate in Oregon is already 9 percent, one of the highest in the nation. The housing industry, so dependent on the wood products of the Pacific Northwest, is in a serious slump.

We'll produce about a half a million fewer homes this year than last. Already, 700,000 construction workers have lost their jobs. Less housing construction means less demand for Oregon timber -- and that's bad for Oregon's economy.

You don't need fewer jobs and economic slowdown. You need more jobs and economic progress. An energy program which emphasizes these goals is the kind of program we need.

The first step in encouraging energy efficiency is to make it possible for businesses to cut their energy consumption while increasing their production of goods and services. The record is encouraging. Industry now uses less energy per unit produced than it did in 1973. But we need to go further.