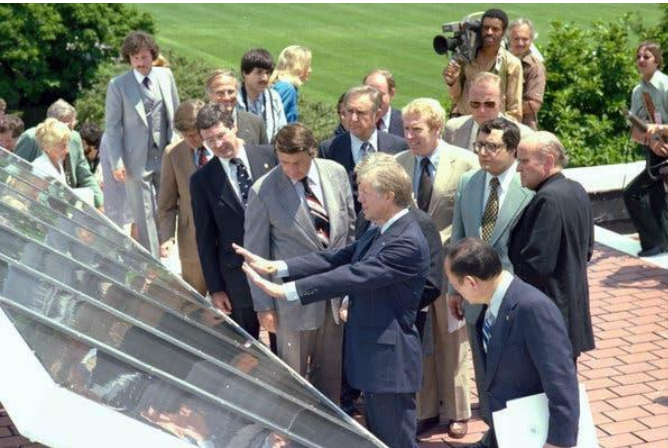




NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE Jimmy Carter PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Planning for the Future: President Carter and the Energy Crisis



THE WHITE HOUSE THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

LOCATION		DATE (M, D, YR)
THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.		NOVEMBER 8, 1977 THURSDAY NOV. 8, 1977
TIME	ACTIVITY	
8:00	3	The President received a wake up call from the White House signal board operator.
8:00		The President went to his private office.
8:00	8:20	The President met with his Assistant for National Security Affairs, Stephen Brantsonki.
8:25	8:40	The President met with:
8:27	8:40	Walter F. Mondale, Vice President
8:29	8:40	Frank B. Rowse, Assistant for Congressional Liaison
8:30	8:40	Executive Order, Assistant
8:30	8:40	Joseph L. "Jody" Powell, Press Secretary
8:40		The President went to the Cabinet Room.
8:40	9:25	The President met with members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. For a list of attendees, see "SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE."
9:25		The President returned to his private office.
9:26		The President went to the Rose Garden.
9:26	9:28	The President participated in a signing ceremony for: S. 884, Bill Creating the Department of Energy and U.S. Civil Service Administration Act. Nomination of James A. Schlesinger to be Secretary of the Department of Energy. For a list of attendees, see "SIGNING CEREMONY."
9:30		The President addressed guests attending the ceremony.
9:30		The President returned to his private office.
10:00	10:15	The President met with: Mr. Powell Mrs. L. Gosson, Deputy Press Secretary
10:15	10:20	The President met with the First Lady.
10:20		The President went to the Diplomat Reception Room.
10:30		The President and the First Lady went to the South Grounds.





Supporting the National Archives



Mission

We drive openness, cultivate public participation, and strengthen our nation's democracy through public access to high-value government records.

Vision

Cutting-edge access to extraordinary volumes of government information and unprecedented engagement to bring greater meaning to the American experience.

Values

Collaborate. Innovate. Learn

Left: Transfer of Charters of Freedom to the National Archives, 12/13/1952 (National Archives Identifier: [5928179](#))

National Archives Facilities



The National Archives Building, designed by renowned architect John Russell Pope (1874-1937), Washington, D.C. (National Archives)

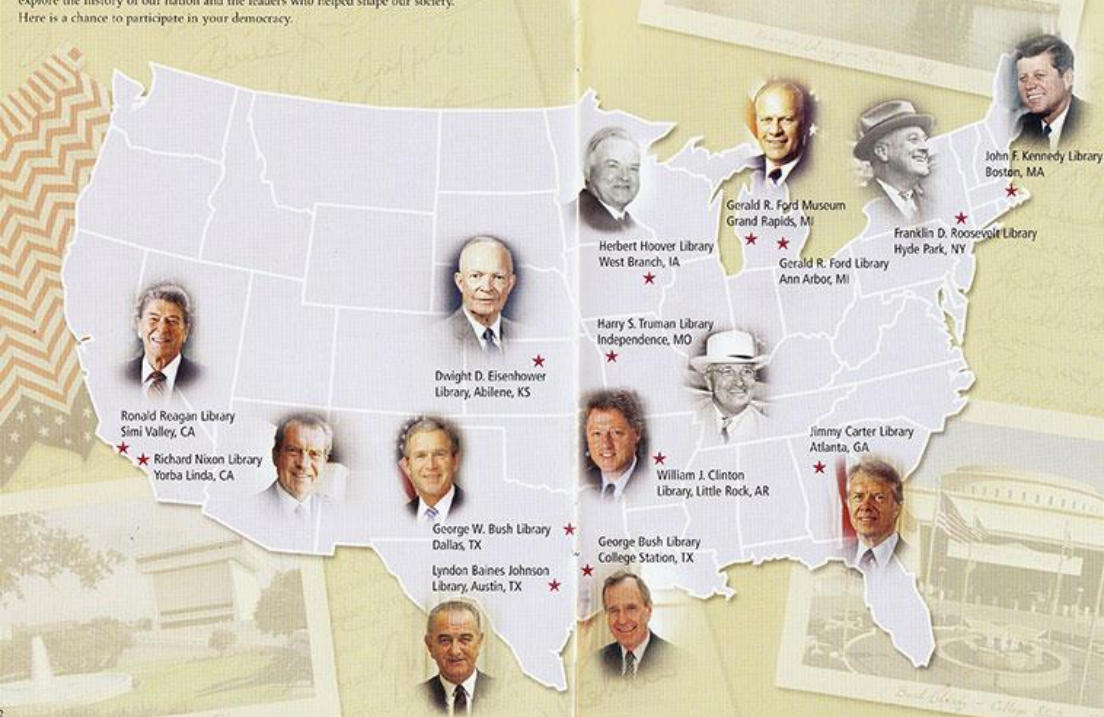
40 Facilities Nationwide

- Federal Records Centers
- Presidential Libraries
- Office of the Federal Register
- National Historical Publications and Records Commission
- Information Security Oversight Office
- National Declassification Center
- Office of Government Information Services

Presidential Libraries

NARA'S PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

Presidential Libraries can be found across the country, from Massachusetts to California. Visit one soon, and give yourself and your family the opportunity to explore the history of our nation and the leaders who helped shape our society. Here is a chance to participate in your democracy.



General Overview

- Initiated by FDR, 1939
- Formalized by Presidential Libraries Act of 1955
- Not mandatory, discretion of outgoing President
- Land acquisition & construction paid for by private, non-federal sources
- Managed by NARA in partnership with private foundations
- 15 Total (Hoover through Trump)

Left: Map of NARA's Presidential Libraries ([National Archives](#))

Carter Presidential Library

- Opened October 1, 1986
- 40 million pages of written materials
- 40,000 museum objects/artifacts
- 500,000 photographs
- 2,500 hours of film, audio & video tape

Right: A portion of the Carter Library archival collections as seen from the museum floor (Carter Library)

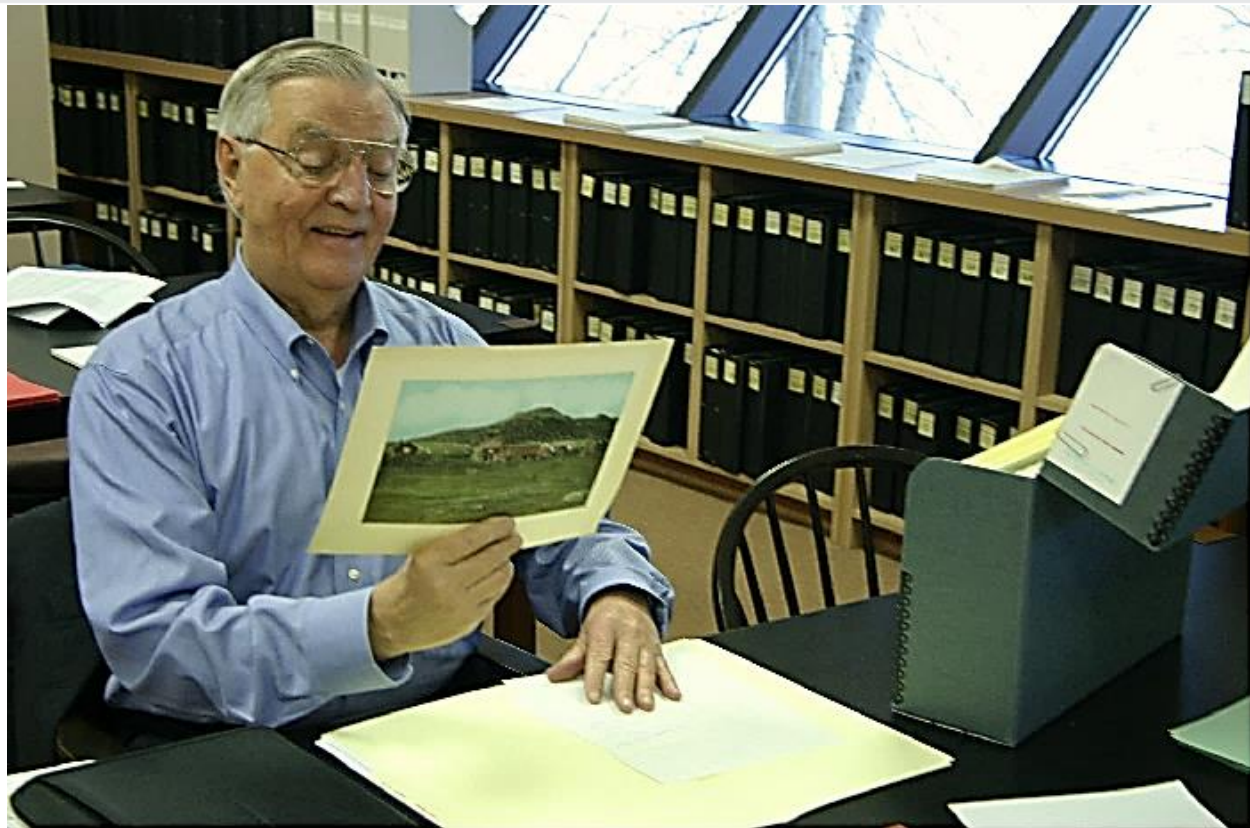


Remote Research

www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov

- Research policies and procedures (normal operations)
- List of collections w/descriptions
- Frequently requested topics
- “Ask an Archivist/Education Specialist” online submission form

Right: Former Vice-President Walter Mondale conducting research at the Carter Library (Carter Library)



Program Overview



How Did We Get Here?

- Circumstances of the Energy Crisis
- Cold War Connections
- U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East

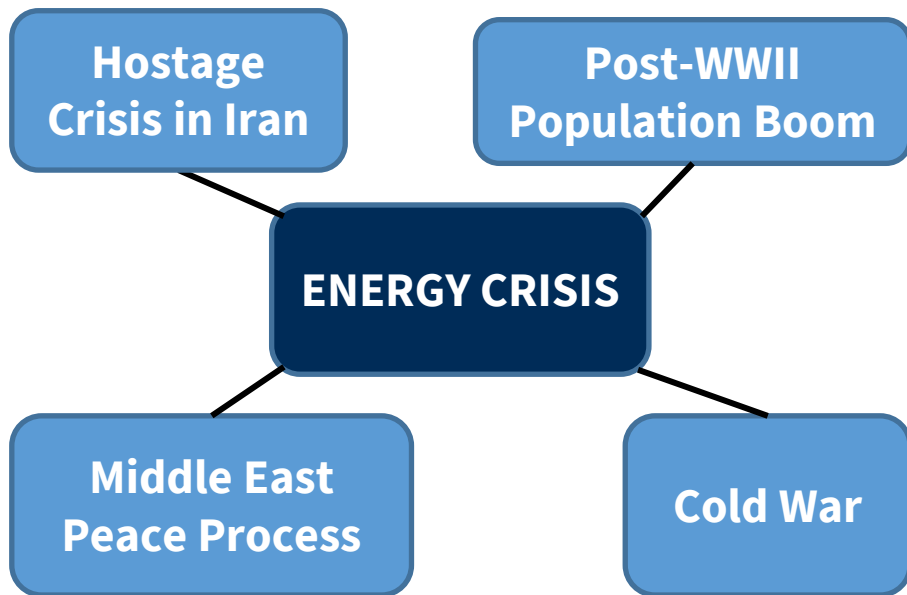
President Carter's Response

- Constitutional Solutions
- Engaging Americans & the Global Community
- Impact of Other Crises

Left: An empty gasoline pump during the gas shortage, 6/1973 (National Archives Identifier: [548175](#))

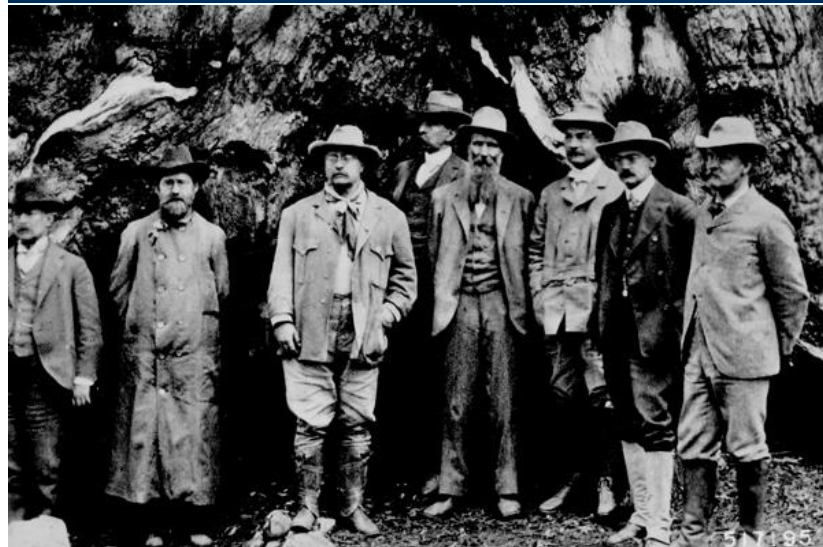
Making Connections

Which event do YOU think is most responsible for the Energy Crisis?



“When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe.”

—John Muir—



Above: Teddy Roosevelt, John Muir, Gifford Pinchot and others pose in front of a Giant Sequoyah Tree (National Archives Identifier: [2132678](#))



How Did We Get Here?

- **Supply & Demand of Energy Post-WWII**
 - Population Boom
 - Exponential economic growth
- **United States Foreign Policy Post-WWII**
 - Cold War with Soviet Union
 - Middle East Peace Process

Learn more from the National Archives about how [The Marshall Plan](#) supported U.S. foreign policy & its Cold War allies following WWII

Right: Law establishing the Marshall Plan, 4/3/1948 (National Archives Identifier: [299857](#))



Population & Consumption Boom



United States 1940-1980

- Population increases 71%
- Real Gross Domestic Product increases 508%
- Heavy reliance on cheap fossil fuels/foreign oil for expanding population & economy; U.S. imported 25% of OPEC's oil

Left: After World War II, the number and density of suburban housing developments, such as the one shown in this aerial photo, increased dramatically. Postwar prosperity and a "baby boom" fueled suburban sprawl (National Archives Identifier: [595663](#))

The Environmental Movement

Effects of Economic Boom

- **1950s-60s:** Heightened public concerns about deteriorating city air, natural areas littered with debris & urban water supplies contaminated with dangerous impurities
- **1970:** President Nixon creates **Environmental Protection Agency** to establish national guidelines & enforce them
- Lower carbon emission targets support energy conservation

Right: Children Play in Yard of Ruston Home, while Tacoma Smelter Stack Shows Area with Arsenic and Lead Residue, 8/1972 (National Archives Identifier: [545246](#))



Cold War Map, 1970

Green — Non-self-governing possessions of US allies.

Blue — US and US allies.

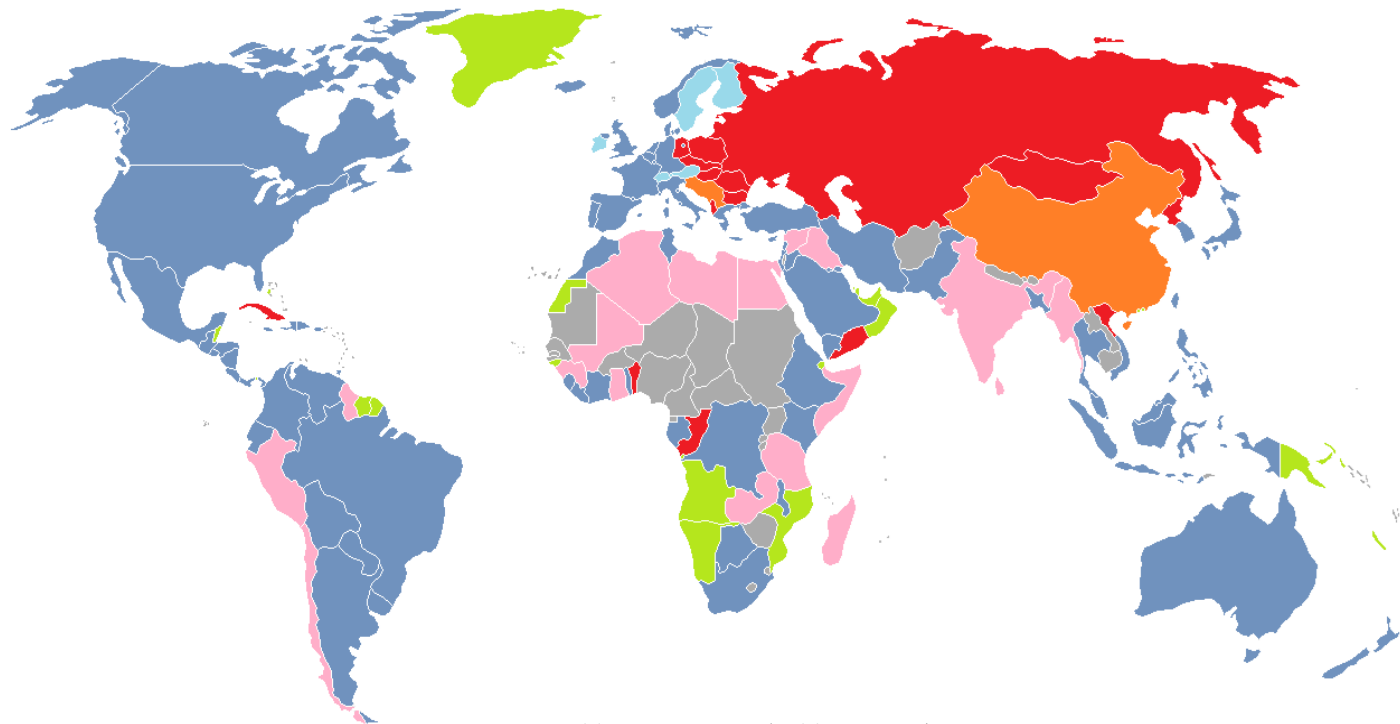
Red — Soviet Union and other communist allies.

Orange — Communist countries not aligned with the USSR.

Pink — Non-Communist allies of USSR.

Light Blue — Non-NATO members of EFTA and OECD.

Gray — Unknown or non aligned.



Cold War Map, 1970 (Public Domain)

The Cold War Connection

“Mummy, what happens to us if the bomb drops?”



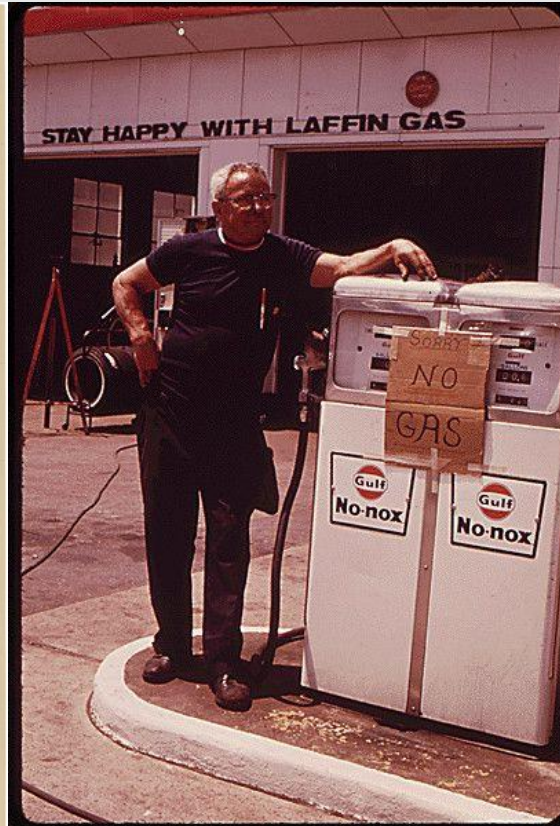
She looks to you for a real answer. She knows what she must do when the atomic bomb is used. She asks because if they should come about as soon! Will you be ready, the moment it lands to protect her from harm? Ready to help her if she is hurt?

An atomic blast is something like a tornado, a fire and an explosion all rolled into one. Any of them may damage you. But, there are things every child, anywhere, in every part of the world, can do to protect himself and his family. These are simple things you should do for the sake of your own life, and that of every boy and girl. For the sake of your children, your neighbors and all mankind, these things should be in your home—and you should know how to use them.

ARE YOU READY TO TAKE THESE OFFICIAL BUSINESS OVERSEAS ITEMS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Passport Booklet | <input type="checkbox"/> 2) U.S. Airway, Reservation Card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) U.S. Coast Guard (CG) 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4) U.S. Army, Order of Appointment |
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SPONSOR'S NAME



What connections can be made between the Cold War and the Energy Crisis?

- U.S. and Soviet Union engage in Cold War by proxy, including Arab-Israeli conflicts
- U.S. efforts to counter Soviet influence in Middle East results in Arab Oil Embargo 1973-1974; cost of oil goes up 350%

Left: Civil Defense Poster, 1953 (National Archives Identifier: [594366](#)) Right: A sign of the Energy Crisis, 5/1973 (National Archives Identifier: [550088](#))

Arab-Israeli Conflicts

1948: First Arab-Israeli War; Arab coalition attacks Israel upon its Declaration of Independence following end of British Mandate for Palestine

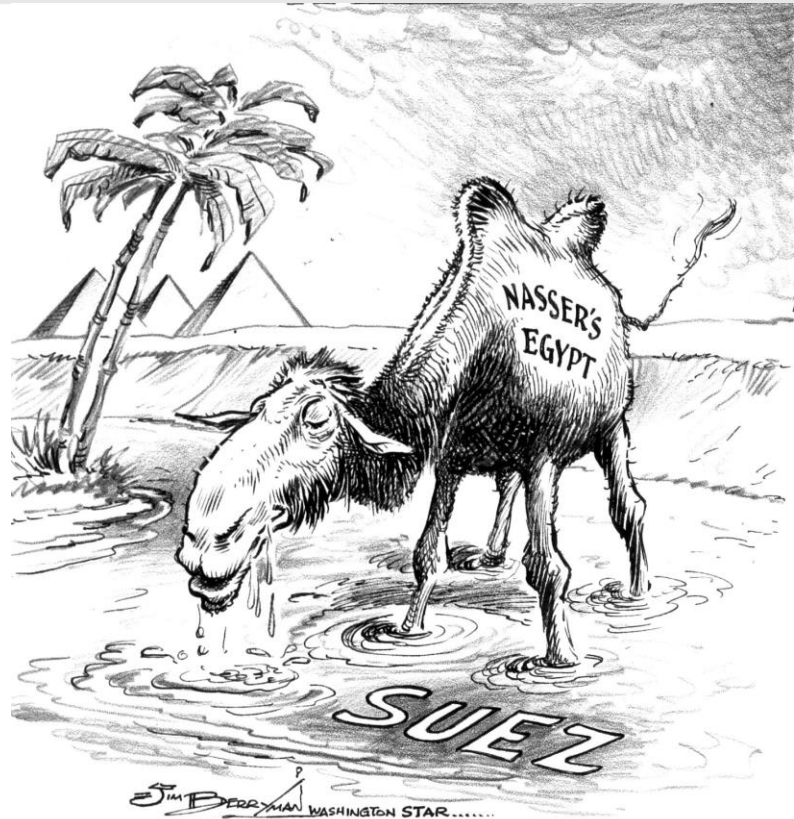
1956: Egyptian President Nasser nationalized Suez Canal, sparking conflict with Israel, France and Britain

1967: Six-Day War results in decisive Israeli victory, occupation of Golan Heights (Syria), West Bank (Jordan), Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula (Egypt)

1970: War of Attrition brings Egypt, PLO and Soviets together to pressure Israel to return Sinai Peninsula to Egypt; **Israel shoots down five Soviet aircraft**

1973: Yom Kippur/Ramadan War pits Soviet-supported Egypt & Syria against U.S.-backed Israel; results in Israeli victory & initiation of **Arab oil embargo of U.S.**

Right: Political cartoon “Monopolizing the Water Hole” reflects on Egyptian President Nasser’s decision to nationalize the Suez Canal in 1956 (National Archives Identifier: [5743230](#))



Supply & Demand

Impact on Daily Life

- Inflation soars, affecting all sectors of economy & increasing consumer prices
- Unemployment rises with increased costs to employers
- American public looks to intervention from government to control lingering “stagflation”

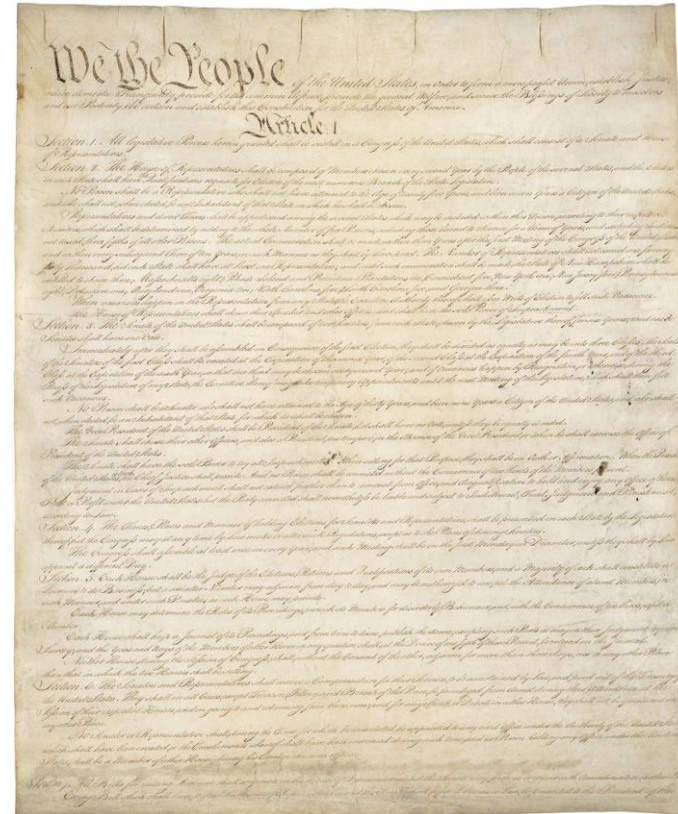
Right: Bird's eye view of an average gas station in Portland, Oregon, 12/1973 (National Archives Identifier: [555457](#))



President Carter's Response

What Constitution-based solutions were available to President Carter to address the Energy Crisis?

- **Congressional Legislation** ([Article I, Section 1](#))
 - Subject to approval or veto by the President
- **Executive Action** ([Article II, Section 1](#))
 - Powers not relegated to other branches, nor explicitly denied to the Executive
- **Diplomacy** ([Article II, Section 2](#))
 - Presidential appointment of U.S. Ambassadors
 - Power to make treaties with foreign nations (requires 2/3 Senate approval)



Right: The Preamble and Article I of the United States Constitution (National Archives Identifier: [1667751](#))

Congressional Legislation

Congressional Legislation Approved by Carter

- [Emergency Natural Gas Act, 1977](#)
- [Department of Energy Organization Act, 1977](#)
- [National Energy Act, 1978](#)
- [Energy Security Act, 1980](#)

Right: Attorney General Griffin Bell swears in Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger with Mrs. James Schlesinger and Jimmy Carter, 8/5/1977 (National Archives Identifier: [175828](#))

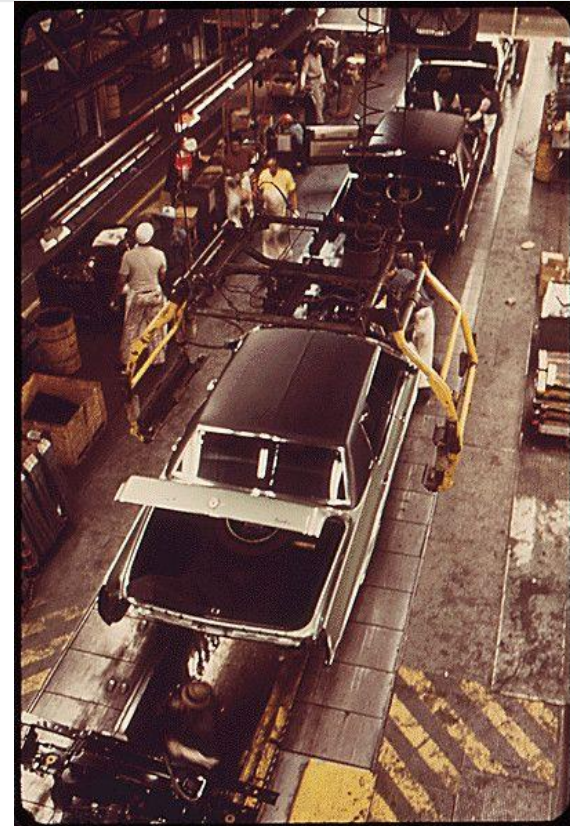


Fuel Efficiency Standards

The Automobile Fuel Efficiency Act of 1980

- Sets new Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (CAFE) previously set in [Energy Policy & Conservation Act of 1975](#)
- Increase fuel efficiency & lower carbon emissions
- Promotion of domestic automobile production
- Provides flexibility for future administrations to adjust standards in response to changing economic conditions
- Judicial Branch continues to allow exemptions to [anti-trust laws](#) for energy companies during times of crisis

Right: Car bodies being dropped onto frames on the Cadillac assembly line, 6/1973 (National Archives Identifier: [549724](#))



Executive Action



President Jimmy Carter, 01/26/1977
(National Archives Identifier: [173490](#))

Carter's Executive Actions on Energy

Executive Order [11969](#): Administration of the Emergency Natural Gas Act of 1977 (2/2/1977)

Executive Order [12003](#): Relating to Energy Policy and Conservation (7/20/1977)

Executive Order [12009](#): Providing for the effectuation of the Department of Energy Organization Act (9/13/1977)

Executive Order [12038](#): Relating to certain functions transferred to the Secretary of Energy by the Department of Energy Organization Act (2/3/1978)

Executive Order [12142](#): The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (6/21/1979)

Executive Order [12185](#): Conservation of Petroleum and Natural Gas (12/17/1979)

Executive Order [12231](#): Strategic Petroleum Reserve (8/4/1980)

Executive Order [12235](#): Management of Natural Gas Supplies Emergencies (9/3/1980)

Engaging Americans

An Appeal to All Ages

- [Fireside Chats](#)
- “Wear a sweater”
- Use of Pop Culture
- Establishes [National Energy Education Day](#)

Left: “The Battle of the Energy Drainers!” comic book created by Marvel in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy (Carter Library) *Right:* Sweater worn by President Carter during a Fireside Chat on Energy, 2/2/1977 (Carter Library)



Engaging Americans

Promotion of Renewable and Domestic Energy Sources

- Solar Panels
- Wind Turbines
- Ethanol
- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Nuclear Power

Learn more about the installation of [solar panels](#) on the roof of the Carter Library

Right: President Carter shows off solar panels installed on the White House roof during his administration, 6/20/1979 (Carter Library)





Engaging the Global Community

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6
PER SP-1 10/1/00 10/1/00 10/1/00
BY SP-1 10/1/00 10/1/00
NARS DATE 10/1/00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1977

Dear President Sadat,

When we met privately in the White House, I was deeply impressed and grateful for your promise to me that, at a crucial moment, I could count on your support when obstacles arose in our common search for peace in the Middle East. We have reached such a moment, and I need your help.

Secretary Vance has provided clarifications to many of your questions regarding the procedures outlined in the United States working paper. There is adequate flexibility in the language to accommodate your concerns.

#4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The time has now come to move forward, and your early public endorsement of our approach is extremely important - perhaps vital - in advancing all parties to Geneva.

This is a personal appeal for your support.

My very best wishes to you and your family.

Your friend,
Jimmy Carter

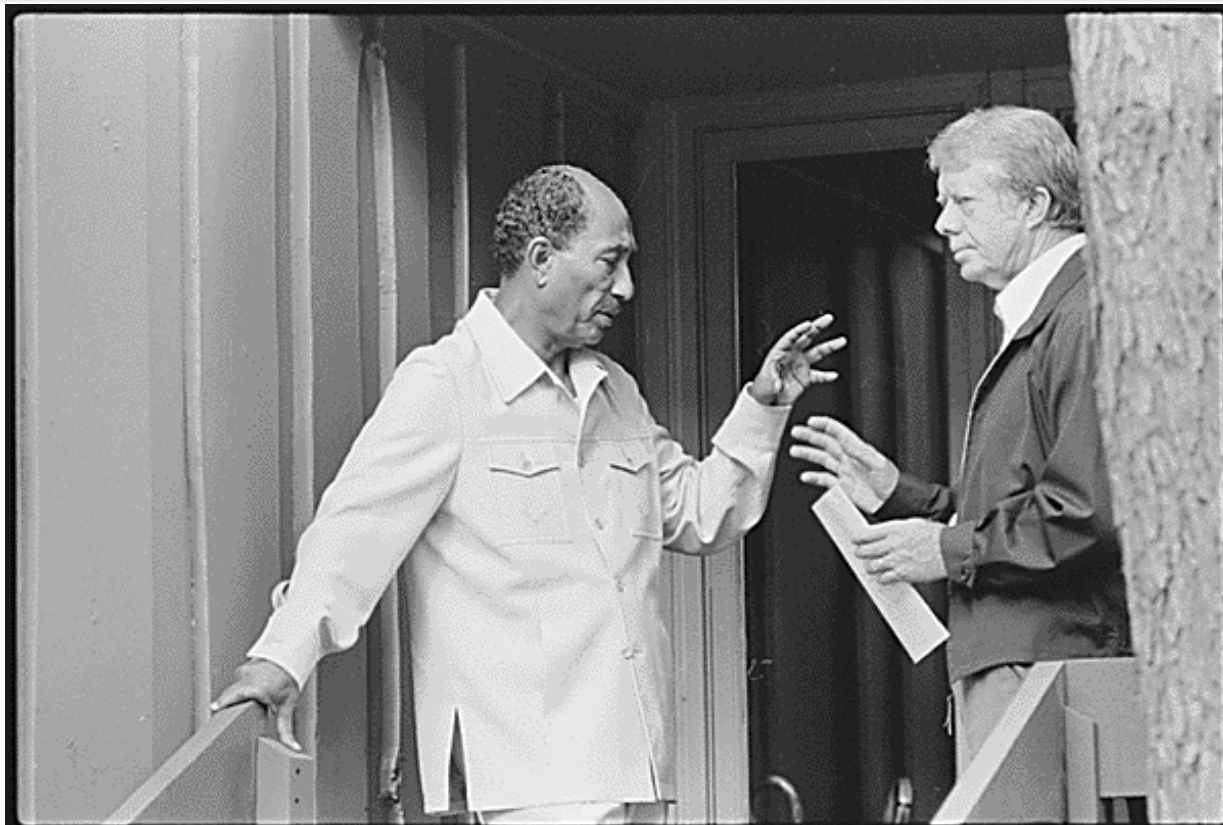
Diplomacy

- Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Agreement with Canada
- Mexican Natural Gas Agreement
- Middle East Peace Process
 - Seeks end to regional conflicts that disrupt global energy markets
 - [Camp David Accords](#)

Left: Letter written by Jimmy Carter to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, 10/21/1977 (Carter Library)

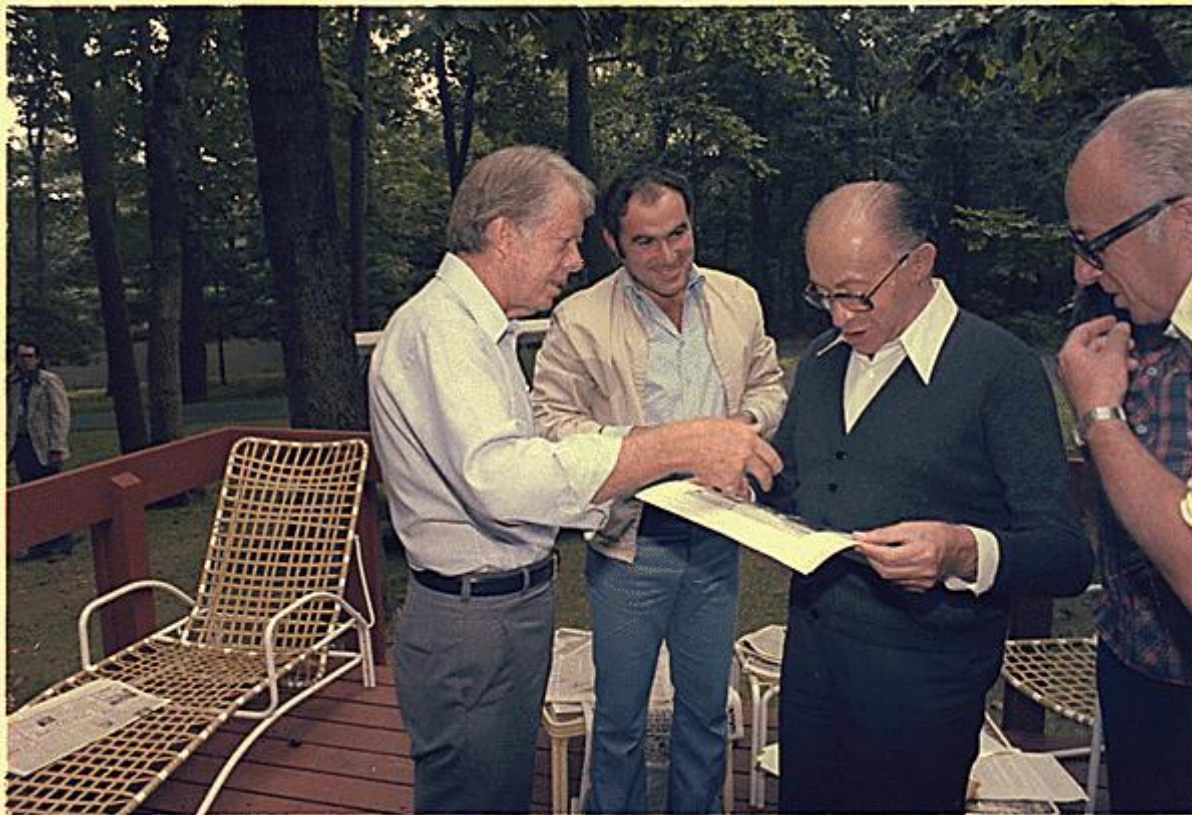
Middle East Peace Process

- All sides become deadlocked at Camp David for 12 days over withdrawal of Israel armed forces & settlements from territories occupied
- Frustrated Sadat threatened to leave summit, Carter's "personal diplomacy" convinces him to stay



Right: Anwar Sadat and Jimmy Carter speak on a lodge porch at Camp David, 9/17/1978 (National Archives Identifier: [181329](#))

Camp David Accords



- Ends four decades of war between Egypt and Israel, normalizes diplomatic relations
- Israeli withdrawal from Sinai Peninsula
- Bolsters U.S. relationship with Egypt, erodes Soviet influence
- Mitigates future Arab-Israeli conflicts that destabilize global energy markets

Learn more about the role of the [CIA and Intelligence](#) in the Camp David Accords

Left: Jimmy Carter and Menachem Begin with members of the Israeli delegation at Camp David, 09/17/1978 (National Archives Identifier: [181417](#))

1979-1980: Two White Houses

One Dealing with Hostage Crisis in Iran, One with Everything Else:

- Energy Crisis
- Double-digit unemployment and inflation aka “stagflation”
- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
 - Boycott of 1980 Olympics in Moscow
- Three Mile Island Nuclear Disaster
- 1980 Presidential Election
 - Primary Challenge from Ted Kennedy



Right: Senator Edward Kennedy meets with Jimmy Carter, 12/5/1977 (National Archives Identifier: [177025](#))

Securing the Environment & Energy

Alaska National Interest Conservation Lands Act of 1980 ([ANILCA](#))

- Carter uses [Antiquities Act](#) to pressure Congress to act
- Provides Comprehensive Federal Guidance for:
 - Wilderness
 - Subsistence
 - **Transportation & Utility Corridors**
 - **Oil and Gas Leasing**
 - Mining
 - Public Access
 - Hunting, trapping and fishing

Right: S. 4698, A Bill for the Preservation of American Antiquities (National Archives Identifier: [28264995](#))

A BILL

For the preservation of American antiquities.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or
4 destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any
5 object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by
6 the Government of the United States, without the permission
7 of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having
8 jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situ-
9 ated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than
10 five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not
11 more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and impris-
12 onment, in the discretion of the court.
13 SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby
14 authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclama-
15 tion historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and

Carter & The Nuclear Age



- Studies reactor technology & nuclear physics in submarine school after graduating from U.S. Naval Academy in 1946
- Assisted in the design & development of nuclear propulsion plants for naval vessels
- Led first nuclear meltdown response team in history at Chalk River Laboratories in Ontario, Canada, 1952

Left: Lieutenant James Earl "Jimmy" Carter in main control room of USS K-1 ([Naval History and Heritage Command](#))



A Blow to Nuclear Energy

Three Mile Island Disaster, March 1979

- Partial core meltdown in one reactor, subsequent radiation leak
- Result of mechanical failure & human error
- Turns public opinion against nuclear energy, no new plants not already planned built in U.S. since
- Still accounts for 20% of U.S. energy supply today

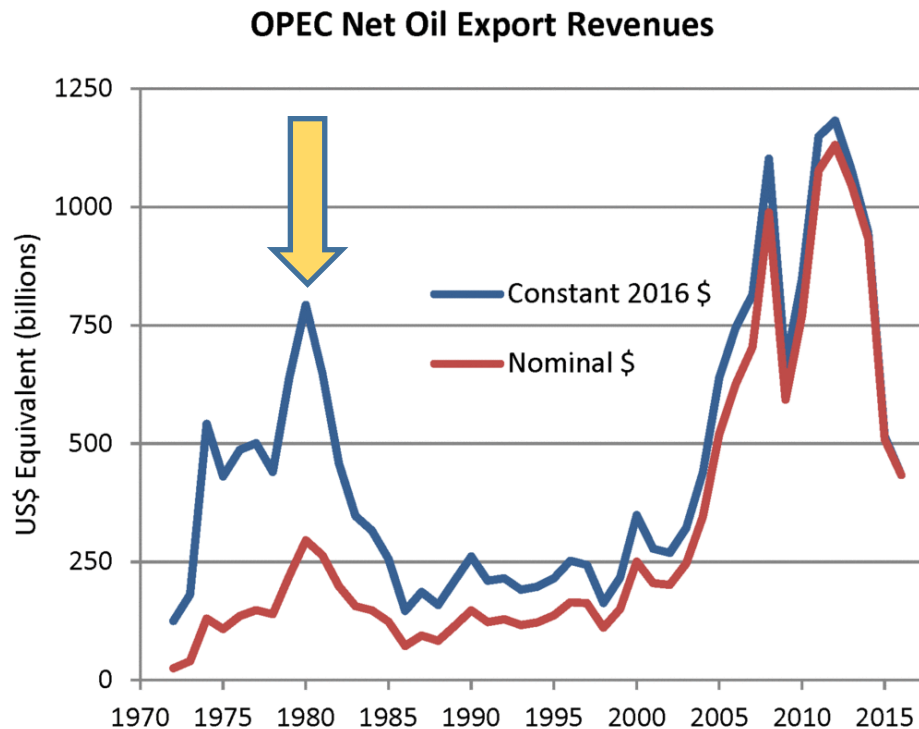
Left: Aerial view of Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant in Middletown, Pennsylvania, 4/10/1979 (National Archives Identifier: [540012](#))

Hostage Crisis in Iran

Iranian Revolution & [Hostage Crisis in Iran](#), November 1979

- Pro-American Shah flees, seeks medical treatment in U.S. after Ayatollah Khomeini takes power
- 52 Americans taken hostage in response, held 444 days
- Nationalized Iranian Oil severely reduces production, cost per barrel soars

Right: Fluctuations of OPEC net oil export revenues since 1972 (U.S. Energy Information Administration)



Analysis of Carter's Response

- First comprehensive Energy plan in nation's history
- U.S. imports of foreign oil drops from 8.81 million barrels/day in 1977 to 6.00 million in 1981 ([U.S. Energy Information Administration](#))
- Conservation & use of renewable energy introduced to mainstream society
- “Stagflation” continues as a result of inflation & unemployment both exceeding 10% after sustained rises in fuel costs

Left: Photograph of Jimmy Carter in the White House Library during a Televised Fireside Chat on Energy, 2/2/1977 (National Archives Identifier: [173549](#))

Civics Review

- How effectively did the Constitution equip the government to resolve the Energy Crisis? Was it in any way hindered?
- To what extent did U.S. foreign policy overlap with domestic policies during the Energy Crisis? Can they be independent of each other?

Clockwise from top: Supreme Court Building (National Archives Identifier: [594954](#)) The United States Capitol, 1/15/1977 (National Archives Identifier: [6384310](#)) The White House, 1/15/1977 (National Archives Identifier: [6384319](#))





Further Inquiry

[The Record of Jimmy Carter \(National Archives Identifier: 143373\)](#)

[Briefing Material on National Energy Plan, 10/19/1977 \(National Archives Identifier: 142736\)](#)

[Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders on Energy \(NARA\)](#)

[U.S. Petroleum Imports & Exports \(U.S. Energy Information Administration\)](#)

[Camp David Accords Research Resources \(Carter Library\)](#)

[The DOCUMERICA Photography Project: Searching for the Seventies \(NARA Google Arts & Culture Exhibit\)](#)

[President Carter's Fireside Chat on Energy \(C-SPAN\)](#)

[Carter's "Malaise Speech" \(American Presidency Project\)](#)



NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

Jimmy Carter
THE
PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Student Application: Primary Document Analysis Exercise

1. Review the presentation and select two different types of primary sources to further investigate.
1. Download & complete the appropriate [Document Analysis Worksheets](#) for your primary sources; it's okay if your sources cannot provide answers for every question.
1. What connections can you draw between the historical significance of these primary sources & current events? Your answers are not limited to energy or environmental issues.
1. Discuss with class at instructor's discretion.