

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: 1980 Campaign: Files
Folder Title: [News Releases, Reagan Bush
Campaign, October 1980] (1 of 2)
Box: 874

To see more digitized collections visit:
<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:
<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

Last Updated: 04/17/2023

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Wednesday, October 1, 1980

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

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

OCTOBER 1, 1980

Two days ago (September 29), Mr. Carter spoke about the attempts to deprive the State of Israel of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. Mr. Carter said that the United States "will continue firmly to oppose any attempt to deprive the State of Israel of its legitimate rights as a respected member of the international community." It is good he took this position.

He said any attempt to expel Israel from the United Nations General Assembly "would raise the gravest question about the future of the General Assembly and further participation of the United States" in that body.

I agree and wish he had been more explicit as to the actions the United States would take.

It is my own belief that should a hostile majority in the United Nations General Assembly vote to deny Israel its credentials,

(1) We should reject such a vote as a violation of the United Nations Charter, which provides for suspension of rights of membership and expulsion only upon recommendation of the Security Council. And in the Security Council we should exercise our veto.

(2) We should work vigorously with Israel and our friends to preserve the right of Israel to be present and vote in the General Assembly.

(3) If unsuccessful in this effort, we should suspend our financial contribution to the United Nations, and urge our friends to do the same, until the rights of Israel are fully respected. The United States and four of our principal allies alone pay over half of the United Nations budget, even though the five of us have only three percent of the votes in the General Assembly.

If we are determined and make clear that we will protect our interests and our friends, I am confident the attempt to deprive Israel of its rights in the United Nations can be deterred.

785-6457

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY:

Wednesday, October 1, 1980

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

EXCERPTS FROM THE STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

All over this nation, I have sensed that American families are yearning for a message of hope.

That kind of message has special significance for the families of Wilkes-Barre. The entire nation knows the kind of perseverance you have demonstrated in the face of hardship. When Hurricane Agnes hit Wilkes-Barre, you did not give up. You went to work and built again, and I can see that what you have built reflects your belief that Wilkes-Barre should be a place of growth and opportunity.

But Carter unemployment has mocked the hope for growth.

Carter inflation has taken away buying power from Wilkes-Barre families and pushed you into higher tax brackets.

Mr. Carter has given up in the fight against inflation, and has given up in the fight against unemployment. He won't even send any economic plans to Congress until sometime next year. Perhaps it's just as well. Every time he comes up with a new economic plan--and he's had five of them--things just get worse and worse.

- MORE -

I say it's time that the spirit of perseverance and dedication that rebuilt Wilkes-Barre has a home once again in Washington, a home right on Pennsylvania Avenue.

A few weeks ago, in a speech to the Italian American Foundation Dinner, I said that we owe so much to those who came here from other lands, our grandparents and parents in many cases.

They didn't give up. They didn't simply sit back and wait for events to overtake them as the Carter administration has. They went to work. And that's what the next administration is going to do: work for the families of America.

We will work to reduce tax rates so that more of the money you earn will stay in your family budget.

We will work to see that a tuition tax credit bill is passed so that parents of children attending non-public schools will be better able to fulfill their obligation to make certain that children get the kind of education parents want.

We will work to see that neighborhoods are revitalized by allowing small businesses the kind of tax incentives that will help build jobs and help keep neighborhoods strong.

We will work, as we did when I was Governor of California, to reduce the growth in government spending so that the necessary work of government can continue without the waste, fraud and abuse that, in effect, throws away our taxes.

We will work to see that the social security system is sound and protected and that those on fixed incomes can plan and hope again, without the fear of Carter inflation taking away, bit by bit, all they have. I am committed to preserving and protecting the social security system, because for millions of elderly Americans, it's their greatest hope for a safe and secure retirement.

We will work to see that the basic rights spoken of by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are guaranteed to all Americans--men and women--no matter how young or how old.

We will work to see to it that the community of shared values that exists in Wilkes-Barre has a voice in decisions made in Washington.

That community of shared values doesn't look at political labels--it looks at values, the values of family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom.

When you see how Mr. Carter has given up on the American capacity to work and grow and expand, when you see how he has given up on the fight against inflation, when you see how he has given up on the fight to help parents--political party labels don't matter any more.

What matters is where your values are being implemented and this year it is with the Reagan-Bush ticket.

Those who traditionally have voted Democratic are now asking themselves: Shall I vote the old label or shall I vote for the

values the label used to stand for, before Mr. Carter became President?

Mr. Carter does not represent the same values as such great Democrats as John F. Kennedy or Harry Truman.

John F. Kennedy favored tax rate reductions as I do--but Jimmy Carter says such cuts are "monstrous."

Every responsible Democratic leader is against taking your job away as a means of fighting inflation, as I am--but Jimmy Carter deliberately uses this cruel policy--and while inflation continues to increase, families are devastated, and two million more Americans have lost their jobs.

The failure of the Carter administration to implement policies which fully utilize our coal potential must make the families of Wilkes-Barre, and Pennsylvania, wonder if Mr. Carter really has an energy policy.

Mr. Carter has promised to dramatically increase coal production. Yet some 22,000 coal miners are out of work and almost one-eighth of our coal capacity lies idle.

Mr. Carter's policies are of particular concern to Pennsylvania, which contains the bulk of America's anthracite coal reserves. Anthracite coal could--and should--provide an increased share of our energy needs. Even now, some Pennsylvania companies are reporting new interest in anthracite coal. We should work to encourage the growth of this industry.

In fact, the need to develop alternative energy sources could not be more obvious than now, with the new Mid-East crisis. Mr. Carter's policies have discouraged the domestic production of oil and gas, and the development of alternative energy sources. Because of that, we were even more dependent on costly imported oil the first half of this year than we were when Mr. Carter took office. And we are now more vulnerable to just the sort of disruption in oil supplies that could take place.

Only by reversing Mr. Carter's failed policies of shortage and scarcity can we make ourselves energy secure. We must commit ourselves to a program of increased domestic production of oil and natural gas, increased energy conservation, and increased reliance on alternative fuels. And we must re-commit ourselves to the traditional energy source--coal.

Because his record is filled with failures in important areas such as energy, inflation, and employment, I find it necessary to point out those failures.

But my campaign is not concerned with how bad Jimmy Carter's record has been and is--my campaign is based on the hope and growth and optimism I know are at the heart of every American family.

Wilkes-Barre knows that you never give up, that perseverance and faith and hope can overcome any obstacle. You came back, and with new leadership America will come back.

Through tax rate reduction and cutting the rate of government growth, through elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse of tax dollars, we can have the kind of growth the families of Wilkes-Barre and Pennsylvania want and deserve.

Mr. Carter has given up on the American spirit.

The spirit of America is alive and well here and in cities and towns like yours all over this country.

We can have a new beginning and with your help we will have a new beginning.

* * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY:

Friday, October 3, 1980

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

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Under the guise of 'executive privilege,' Jimmy Carter has thwarted a congressional investigation into 'leaks' from his own National Security Council.

Mr. Carter has engaged in a serious cover-up which demonstrates how far his administration is willing to go to play politics in an area where politics doesn't belong--national security.

On August 14, the Washington Post published an article on the super-secret Stealth aircraft, its story apparently based on information leaks from the White House.

Since then, the source of the leak has been identified by Admiral Elmo Zumwalt as Carter's Deputy Assistant for National Security Affairs.

The aide may or may not have been responsible, but it strains credibility to think that he wasn't involved at all. For this reason, the House Armed Services Committee acted responsibly and in the best interests of the U.S. when it called the aide to testify.

Mr. Carter's refusal to permit him to appear at the congressional hearing is a direct contradiction of his campaign pledge to give us an open government.

In his announcement speech in December 1974, Carter pledged to schedule public interrogation sessions to allow both bodies of Congress to question Cabinet members.

- MORE -

In his 1976 pre-convention Code of Ethics, he promised to immediately reveal errors or malfeasance in the conduct of government. This promise included giving an explanation to the public, along with corrective action to prevent recurrence of any wrong-doing.

And in August of 1976, he promised to minimize government secrecy.

Today, Mr. Carter is promoting government secrecy, hiding possible malfeasance, and preventing necessary public interrogation.

But his refusal to let his aide testify represents not only a broken campaign promise; it is also a tragic example of this administration's willingness to put Carter's re-election campaign above the best interests of our country.

Carter stated on September 20 that--quote--"I can and do state unequivocally that neither I, nor any member of the White House Staff acting under my direction or authorization, have engaged in or authorized the leaking of classified information concerning the Stealth program."

If there is nothing to hide, why was Mr. Carter afraid to let his aide testify?

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Thursday, October 2, 1980

CONTACT: Nancy Reynolds or
Jon Jessar
703-685-3561

MEDIA ADVISORY

Governor Ronald Reagan will make a campaign tour through Illinois, on the Victory 80 campaign bus, on Saturday, October 18, 1980. The tour will begin in Bloomington, Illinois, proceed to Lincoln and Springfield and end up that night in St. Louis, Missouri.

Governor Reagan will be accompanied on the tour by Illinois Governor James Thompson, honorary chairman of the Reagan-Bush campaign in Illinois. Details and other stops will be announced.

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

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

GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF THE WELFARE TASK FORCE

.

FOR RELEASE: October 2, 1980

Governor Ronald Reagan today announced the formation of a Welfare Task Force to examine national welfare programs and make recommendations for improving the current system.

"The measures of a nation's compassion is how it treats its least fortunate," Reagan said. The time has come to examine our welfare system to make it work for the needy and for taxpayers too. I look forward to working with the distinguished members of the Welfare Task Force to improve the current system."

The new group will be chaired by Robert B. Carleson, former U.S. Commissioner of Welfare and Director of the California State Department of Welfare and Director of the California State Department of Social Welfare. Carleson directed Governor Reagan's successful Welfare Reform Program in 1971 and 1972.

The Welfare Task Force joins other Task Forces already established in the fields of national security, foreign policy, budget, business, health, energy, economic policy, and social security. The groups already announced, and those being formed, have been asked to prepare recommendations for legislative and executive actions that could be undertaken by a new administration. Reports will be submitted to Governor Reagan after November's election for his consideration.

In announcing the formation of this task force, Reagan said, "I have always sought out the most capable and experienced people to advise and counsel me on important issues regardless of their party affiliation and irrespective of individual political support. I am encouraged by the depth and practical experience, scholarly study, and public service represented by the outstanding people who will evaluate our Federal government's welfare policies and programs."

The efforts of all of the Domestic and Economic Advisory Groups will be coordinated by Chief Policy Adviser Ed Meese, Senior Advisor Martin Anderson and Senior Policy Advisor Darrell Trent.

- WELFARE TASK FORCE -

Robert B. Carleson, Chairman

President, Robert B. Carleson Associates, Inc.; former U.S. Commissioner of Welfare and Director, California State Department of Social Welfare.

J. Phil Campbell

Former Undersecretary of Agriculture.

Dorothy Forney

Former President, National Welfare Fraud Association, Executive Director, Eastern Regional Council on Welfare Fraud, Executive Research Analyst, Republican Caucus, Pennsylvania Senate Health and Welfare Committee.

C. Lowell Harris

Professor of Economics, Columbia University.

Charles Hobbs

Consultant, Management and Public Policy, Sacramento.

Linda McMahon

Professional Staff Member, Senate Finance Committee.

Pamela Needham

Director, Government Relations, American Hospital Supply Corporation and Chairman of Legislative Affairs, Health Industry Manufacturers Association; former Assistant Director, Domestic Council.

David Swoap

Director of Legislation, Senator William Armstrong.

Carl Williams

Former Deputy U.S. Commissioner of Welfare.

Walter E. Williams

Associate Professor of Economics, Temple University.

Benjamin Zycher

Senior Economic Analyst, National Economic Research Associates; former staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

NOTE TO EDITORS:

The following was released
10 p.m. Wednesday, October 15

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

TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO ROBERT STRAUSS FROM WILLIAM CASEY

Governor Reagan has authorized me to send you the following telegram:

Governor Reagan shares your desire that the decision which will face the American people on November 4 be based on a clear understanding of the issues and the differences of candidates on those issues. It is for precisely these reasons Governor Reagan has engaged in six public debates during the course of this campaign. Again, it is for these reasons Governor Reagan was dismayed last spring when President Carter promised to debate Ted Kennedy, then broke that promise. Again last summer, Mr. Carter promised to debate John Anderson, then broke that promise. It is exactly for these reasons Governor Reagan regretted Mr. Carter's refusal to participate in the debate sponsored by the League of Women Voters on September 21.

Governor Reagan does indeed believe candidates for the nation's highest office owe the voters the opportunity to compare their positions in public debate. When, in Mr. Carter's absence, he debated

- more -

Congressman John Anderson, their significant differences on several subjects clearly emerged.

The ultimate impact of Congressman Anderson's candidacy may be open to question. Governor Reagan believes there can be no question, however, as to Mr. Anderson's right to continue his quest. The Governor believes the Carter campaign's continuing efforts to squeeze out of the race a man who, according to the polls, is the candidate of choice by millions of Americans are unfair and undemocratic. In short, Governor Reagan finds them an attempt to undermine the very fabric of the elective process.

Governor Reagan has accepted the invitation of the World Affairs Council to participate in a three-man debate in Philadelphia. If Mr. Carter truly believes the American people should be given a clear understanding of the issues and the differences of candidates on those issues, he will accept the World Affairs Council invitation and after having made the commitment will hold to it.

Sincerely,

William J. Casey

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Wednesday, October 15, 1980

CONTACT: Alex Troffey

703-685-3630

GOVERNOR REAGAN SAYS CARTER MAY RAISE TAXES TO SLOW INFLATION

LIMA, OHIO----Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan today assailed President Carter's October 14 economic speech before the National Press Club as remarkable for "its extraordinary admissions of the failures of Mr. Carter's leadership.

"Haven't we had enough of this economic nonsense? Mr. Carter is not going to give us an economic renaissance as he promised. He's going to continue to take us into the economic dark ages," Reagan said.

In his address Tuesday, Carter attributed the uncontrolled inflation rate during his administration, in part, to "the failure to raise adequate revenues at a time of greatly increased public spending."

"Well, there it is in a nutshell," Reagan chided, "Mr. Carter blames inflation on the fact that he didn't tax the American people enough. He didn't say anything about government spending too much--only that the government didn't take in enough money from us.

"Catch your breath, hold on to your hats, and grab your wallets because Jimmy Carter's analysis of the economy means that his answer is higher taxes," Reagan said. "He has already imposed on American families the highest single tax increase in our nation's history.

- more -

"We are getting plenty of diversions from the Carter administration's incredible smoke machine. In Florida, he told retired people that he had 'protected senior citizens from the ravages of inflation.' Then, he followed that with a radio speech....in which he said the nation's economic outlook 'has now brightened,' and that his programs--the ones which have brought economic ruin to so many--would lead us to an 'economic renaissance,'" he said.

"...Mr. Carter has reeled off an amazing string of economic wishful thoughts that make one wonder if he even lives in the same country we do."

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wednesday, October 15, 1980

CONTACT: Edward Curran or
Ken Towery
703-685-3584

BIPARTISAN COALITION OF LAWYERS ANNOUNCES FOR REAGAN-BUSH

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Citing Governor Ronald Reagan's strong record of appointing California judges on the basis of merit, a bipartisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans today announced formation of New York Lawyers for Reagan-Bush.

In accepting chairmanship of the group, Thomas W. Evans, a Wall Street attorney, said, "Among his outstanding achievements as chief executive of California was Governor Reagan's record of merit selection in appointing more than 600 judges. We believe Ronald Reagan will be good for the country in many ways, but particularly in his commitment to appoint an able and independent judiciary."

New York Lawyers for Reagan-Bush will organize a get-out-the-vote drive on election day. The coalition includes several former federal and state attorneys general, a former Democratic assistant U.S. attorney general, and another prominent Democrat who served as past president of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Lawyers Association.

A partial list of the honorary chairpersons of New York Lawyers for Reagan-Bush and their affiliations, for identification purposes only, is attached.

#

NEW YORK LAWYERS FOR REAGAN-BUSH

Lance H. Wilson, Director of New York Lawyers for Reagan-Bush and associate counsel of The Equitable Life Assurance Society;

Herbert Brownell, former U.S. Attorney General and former president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York;

Harold J. Gallagher, former president of the American Bar Association;

Jean S. Gerard, former president of the Womens' National Republican Club;

Nathaniel L. Goldstein, former New York State Attorney General;

Rita E. Hauser, former U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Randolph Jackson, past president of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Lawyers Association;

Louis L. Lefkowitz, former New York State Attorney General;

Grayson M-P. Murphy, former vice chairman of Beekman Downtown Hospital;

Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., a former judge and former counsel to the U.S. Treasury Department;

Anthony R. Palermo, past president of the New York State Bar Association;

David W. Peck, a former judge and Board Chairman of the American Arbitration Association;

Maxwell M. Rabb, who served as Secretary to the Eisenhower cabinet;

Whitney North Seymour, Sr., past president of the American and New York City Bar Associations;

Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., who served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Park Commissioner of the City of New York;

Malcolm Wilson, former Governor of New York.

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

October 15, 1980

CONTACT: SHIRLEY GREEN
(703) 685-3626

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH,
REPUBLICAN VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, BEFORE THE NATIONAL
BANKERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION
CONTINENTAL PLAZA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On behalf of the Reagan-Bush ticket, I welcome the opportunity to speak here today at your National Bankers Association convention.

A few days ago, Vice President Mondale was here in Chicago addressing the issue of the Carter administration's record in the area of black and minority opportunity.

That record, as the members of this audience know, is not an easy one to defend. The evidence of its failure is all around us, here in Chicago and in other urban centers of the country, where joblessness -- and with it, a feeling of hopelessness -- is endemic among black and minority workers and their families, and particularly, black and minority youth.

I don't envy the Vice President his assignment, to come to Chicago, four years after President Carter promised jobs and hope to black and minority Americans, in order to explain, first, why that promise wasn't kept, and second, why black and minority Americans should once again support and vote for Jimmy Carter, despite his failed record.

Nevertheless, Mr. Mondale wasn't at a loss for words or explanations here in Chicago. His message to black and minority

Americans this campaign year was twofold.

First, he counseled his audience of black Chicagoans, and I quote him directly: "Do not let perfection be the enemy of good."

Second, he criticized Governor Reagan in the strongest possible terms -- a tactic he first employed, as you probably noted, at the Democratic convention last August, when instead of talking about the Carter record in the past three-and-a-half years, the President and his running mate chose to spend their time at the podium tearing down Ronald Reagan.

"Do not let perfection be the enemy of good," said the Vice President.

It has a nice, rolling sound, and if you don't listen carefully, even a certain logic. But in this case, what the Vice President has done is rely on an old rhetorical device to divert his audience's attention from the real question.

That real question was the one asked by Candidate Jimmy Carter four years ago -- and it didn't refer to "perfection," the rhetorical straw man Mr. Mondale sets up.

What Candidate Carter asked four years ago -- and in his question he held out promise and hope to millions of Americans, of all races, religions and creeds -- was "Why not the best?"

Not perfection -- he simply promised his best. And now we come to the end of Mr. Carter's term of office, having learned, the hard way, by his on-the-job experience, that his best is none too good.

He has done his best to lower the rate of inflation -- and it's skyrocketed.

He has done his best to provide jobs and opportunity for millions of unemployed and disadvantaged Americans -- and the unemployment lines remain a lingering cancer in our inner cities.

He has done his best to bring hope to those who believed in him four years ago -- and he has failed.

And it's because of that failure that the President and his Vice President have to resort to rhetoric and tearing down Ronald Reagan in their campaign for re-election. They've had their chance, and they failed.

I'm here today because Governor Reagan and I believe deeply that black and minority Americans deserve better than Jimmy Carter's best -- and because we are committed to providing a leadership in Washington that will see to it that equal opportunity in America be not simply a concept but a universal reality.

I'm here because Governor Reagan and I are convinced that the despair of America's inner cities can be replaced by hope and optimism -- and that the answer to our economic problems lies not in a government bureaucracy proven inefficient and insensitive in meeting human needs, but in innovative programs and incentives utilizing the private sector of our economy.

And most important of all, I'm here to carry the message that Ronald Reagan -- on the basis not only of his deepfelt beliefs but on his record as Governor of the country's most populous state -- has shown himself to be a man and a leader of understanding, compassion and the kind of administrative competence needed to restore the American people's faith in their government.

The Reagan-Bush program for America is one, as I say, that views the private sector as the base for revitalization of our urban centers -- and this specifically includes priority attention being given the development of minority-owned business as an integral part of our economy.

The Reagan-Bush program is one committed to full and unequivocal support of our nation's civil rights laws -- and to providing the resources needed to make those laws work fairly and effectively for all Americans.

The Reagan-Bush program is one dedicated to providing a productive education for all young Americans -- and in this regard, we recognize and support the vital role that America's black institutions of higher learning play in our country's education structure and are committed to preserving that role.

More, a Reagan-Bush administration will see to it -- as Ronald Reagan did when, as Governor of California, he appointed more blacks to administrative office than any governor before him -- that the influence of American blacks and minorities is felt and responded to at the highest levels of our federal government.

"I believe that it's time to look beyond labels," as Governor Reagan said in his address to the Urban League convention two months ago. Indeed it is. It is time for the coming together of a new coalition of Americans -- black and white together -- North, South, East and West together -- business and labor together -- a coalition that seeks a leadership both strong and compassionate.

- 5 -

I'm here today to ask that you consider, in your minds and hearts, joining that coalition. You can play a vital role in the shaping of a free, prosperous America -- an America united at home and at peace throughout the world.

This is the year. The time is now.

#####

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY:

Wednesday, October 15, 1980

CONTACT:

Lyn Nofziger or
Ken Towery
703-685-3630

EXCERPTS FROM THE STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

FLINT, MICHIGAN

I'm proud to come here to Flint, the home of Buick and the birthplace of General Motors.

I'm proud to come and address you--not only as fellow citizens, but as a fellow union member.

I address you this way with pride, for I carry a lifetime membership card in my union. And that's not some kind of honorary membership, for entertaining the troops. That's a lifetime membership awarded me by the Screen Actors Guild after I had served six terms as its President.

I'm here to hold the Carter administration flatly responsible for the dismal state of today's economy. I've been busy on the campaign trail, but I've also had enough time to read the morning papers.

I think you know what I'm talking about. Tragically, Flint, Michigan has the highest unemployment rate of any metropolitan area in the United States. Your unemployment is now at 20.7 percent. Among states, Michigan has the highest unemployment at 12.2 percent.

Yesterday, Mr. Carter gave a speech where he said that the economic picture was getting brighter. Well, I'm going to leave it

- more -

to you to decide whether your economic picture is getting brighter. Let me just say that I want to work with you to turn things around, just as I want to join the people in Anderson, Indiana, where unemployment is at 20 percent. And to join them in Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa where it's at 19.6 percent. And in Saginaw where it's 16.6 percent and Bay City where it's 15.6 percent.

The only people doing better under Jimmy Carter are the creative individuals in charge of writing press releases for the Carter-Mondale campaign effort. They've got to be the busiest people in the country. There's a good reason for that, the Carter economic record is one only a mother could love.

Unfortunately, Jimmy Carter has been unwilling to accept responsibility for his actions. He has run away from his record. He has elevated the alibi to an art form.

For example, when the Japanese grab a larger and larger share of U.S. car sales, is it because Jimmy Carter's policies are shifting investment capital away from our auto industry through higher taxes and unrealistic depreciation rules? Is it because of all the federal regulations that stifle productivity and increase the costs of a car by hundreds of dollars? Is it because Jimmy Carter succeeded in slapping a special tax on top-of-the-line American cars, a tax of \$200 to \$550 which doesn't apply to Japanese imports? No, it's never any of these things.

Let's be clear about one thing. A Reagan administration will be different. A Reagan administration is going to give the American auto industry a fair chance to be profitable. That idea seems to horrify some who look on profits as nothing but exploitation of the workers. They think profits are the source of all social ills.

Well, as an old union man, I know something those theorists don't know. I know that unless there are profits, labor hasn't got much to bargain for. Every union man knows the name of Samuel Gompers. He was the immigrant cigar maker who founded the AF of L in 1886

and served as its President for decades. Sam Gompers once summed it up like this: "The worst crime against working people is a company which fails to make a profit."

We need changes in tax laws that encourage the auto industry to make new job-creating investments. We need a rollback of unnecessary regulation that makes cars more expensive without doing much to make them safer or better. We need an administration that can inform our trading partners in a friendly, but firm way that we take free trade seriously--that it must also be fair trade.

This will take time. Our problems are too severe to be cured overnight. But there are some things that can be done, and done quickly.

It is essential that we strengthen the employment safety net for the millions of men and women Jimmy Carter's economic policies have put out of work. But that is only a stopgap. We've got to put those people back to work--not just as a substitute for unemployment compensation, but because this country needs the new wealth their skilled hands and brains can produce.

We must set in motion an aggressive program for exporting American cars and trucks. Make no mistake about it: American workers can make cars and trucks equal in performance and toughness and quality to cars and trucks made anywhere in the world. Our products can compete in world markets with the best our competitors have to offer. To do that, we need to completely revise the Export-Import Bank's export sales program to help overseas dealers purchase and stock American automobiles and accessories.

The Export-Import Bank has a program directed to this goal, but it isn't working. In fact, I am told that it has only been used four times. The Reagan administration is going to make it work. It means breaking some new ground in financing techniques and changing some traditional trade practices, but we are going to do it, because the jobs of American auto workers depend on it.

There's another short term step we can take, one I proposed in a statement issued October 7. That is to have the federal government speed up its 1981 purchases of cars and trucks. The very next day after my statement, the General Services Administration decided it could cut through the paperwork and order \$100 million in new vehicles to get the auto industry moving again.

I hope that \$100 million will be used to buy American-made vehicles. Jimmy Carter came here two weeks ago and advised Americans to buy American cars. That's a splendid idea. I fully endorse it. But I wonder when the thought first occurred to him.

Last January 21, his General Services Administration placed an order for 1,456 trucks to be used by the Navy. Did any of you here in Michigan take home a paycheck for building those trucks? I doubt it, because the Carter administration bought them from Toyo Kogyo in Japan. They were shipped to Florida where the wheels and rear ends were assembled. Then they were delivered to the Carter administration and paid for with your tax dollars.

Mr. Carter's lucky no one asked him about that over at Northern High. It might have taken some of the fun out of his birthday.

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY:

Wednesday, October 15, 1980

CONTACT:

Lyn Nofziger or
Ken Towery
703-685-3630

EXCERPTS FROM THE STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

AKRON, OHIO

I'm pleased and honored to be here in America's industrial heartland again. Akron is the city that puts the tires on millions of wheels. It's the home of Firestone, of General, of Seiberling, and of B. F. Goodrich. At least I know enough not to be looking for the Goodrich Blimp.

But this isn't just America's rubber capital. It's America's football capital, too. Canton's the home of the National Football Hall of Fame.

Not long ago a reporter for the Wall Street Journal went back to Dixon to inquire about my earlier career. He went to the offices of the Dixon Telegraph and looked at old newspaper stories. He discovered that we were shut out in our season opener my senior year.

In the second game, we lost again, 25-0. The rest of the year, he discovered, the local newspaper neglected to report the outcomes of our games.

I know that doesn't happen around Canton or Massillon or Alliance or Akron because you consistently turn out some of the finest football teams in the Buckeye State.

- more -

One of the greatest challenges in this campaign has been keeping up with the shifting economic answers of the Carter administration. We may not be getting answers as to why eight million people are out of work--why we have had the highest peacetime inflation rates--or why we have seen interest rates at their highest since the Civil War--but we are getting plenty of diversions from the Carter administration's incredible smoke machine.

In the past few days alone, Mr. Carter has reeled off an amazing string of economic wishful thoughts that make one wonder if he even lives in the same country we do.

In Florida, he told retired people that he had "protected senior citizens from the ravages of inflation."

Then, he followed that with a radio speech on the economy in which he said the nation's economic outlook "has now brightened," and that his programs--the ones which have brought economic ruin to so many--would lead us to an "economic renaissance."

Right after telling us about the economic renaissance, he told a lady in New York, and I quote: "We've got it better now than a lot of people realize."

And just yesterday, he delivered what was billed as a major economic address in Washington.

Well, it's nice to see that Mr. Carter is at least beginning to talk about the economy again. With the kind of misery and suffering I've seen all over America, it is critical that we make this election campaign a referendum on the economic failures of the Carter years.

There are three interesting things in that speech. First, it is an extraordinary admission of the failures of Mr. Carter's leadership. From high inflation to high unemployment to high energy prices to low productivity, it seems that he has finally been forced to confront his own record.

Second, that speech is amazing for the way it totally distorted the proposals I have been making in this campaign. Without going through those points chapter and verse, let me just tell you that Mr. Carter has ranged anywhere from outright misrepresentation of my positions to just using poor arithmetic. You know, it's one thing when the Carter administration jimmies its own economic numbers to make its record look good, but when Mr. Carter starts jimmying my numbers, it's going too far.

Finally, there is an admission in that speech that the country must know about. Mr. Carter listed in there what he thought were the causes of inflation. Here is what he put as number one on the list, and I quote:

"The failure to raise adequate revenues at a time of greatly increased public spending."

Well, there it is in a nutshell. Mr. Carter blames inflation on the fact that he didn't tax the American people enough. He didn't say anything about the government spending too much, only that it didn't take in enough money.

We now know what Mr. Carter plans to do with four more years. Catch your breath, hold on to your hats, and grab your wallets because Jimmy Carter's analysis of the economy means that his answer is higher taxes. It's just that simple. If he thinks the cause of inflation is not enough taxes, then he'll set out to raise those taxes.

He has already imposed on American families the highest single tax increase in our nation's history.

Haven't we had enough of this economic nonsense? Mr. Carter is not going to give us an economic renaissance as he promised. He's going to continue to take us into the economic dark ages.

His new economic program which he announced in August of this year, but which he won't submit to Congress until next year, has a built-in tax increase that will take \$86 billion more out of your earnings than he did last year.

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, October 16, 1980

CONTACT: Alex Troffey or
Loren Smith
703-685-3717

REAGAN-BUSH CAMPAIGN BRANDS CARTER LEGAL DECISION 'PURE POLITICS'

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Attorneys for the Reagan-Bush Committee today branded a decision by the Carter campaign to drop legal action against independent campaign groups as "proof the filing of the lawsuit was designed to intimidate the First Amendment rights of broadcasters and independent groups."

Loren Smith, the Committee's chief counsel, said the decision is "recognition that the position of the Carter-Mondale Committee was legally untenable in the first place."

Mark S. Fowler, communications counsel for Reagan-Bush, charged the Carter campaign was attempting to deny independent groups the "right to speak out against the record of the Carter administration."

Fowler underscored that the Reagan-Bush Committee does not authorize or encourage such independent groups as may wish to speak out during the campaign. "At the same time," he said, "the Reagan-Bush Committee recognizes their right to do so under First Amendment protection and the right of the public to receive their independent viewpoint."

The Carter-Mondale Committee had asked the Federal Communications Commission to require radio and television stations that sell equal

- more -

time to independent groups to be forced to grant equal time, at no cost, to all other candidates.

The FCC, in a unanimous decision on October 3, rejected the Carter Committee request. The Carter group, in turn, asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to overturn the decision, but yesterday abruptly dropped its appeal.

"The effort of requiring broadcasters to supply free response to all opponents of Governor Reagan would have resulted in broadcasters being unwilling to sell time to independent groups in the first place," Smith said. "It would have effectively blocked the rights of independent groups to speak out on radio and television while chilling the rights of broadcasters to sell such time."

Fowler said the "extraordinary decision" by the Carter group to drop its appeal proves it was filed "with no legal basis, but for purely political purposes."

#

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Thursday, October 16, 1980

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

NATION'S LARGEST POLICE ORGANIZATION ENDORSES GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

WASHINGTON, D.C.----The National Association of Police Organizations, the nation's largest organization of working law enforcement officers, today endorsed Governor Ronald Reagan for president.

It is the first time NAPO has endorsed a candidate for president. The group represents more than 500 local police associations which include more than 175,000 members.

"We will be doing everything we can to help Ronald Reagan," said Jack Pearson, president of the San Diego Police Officers Association, who serves as head of the national organization.

"We are impressed with Governor Reagan's support for law enforcement activities," Pearson said. "He will bring the nation a stronger commitment to law enforcement at the highest level of government."

Pearson added that Governor Reagan has "demonstrated his sensitivity to the needs of the nation's police officers who serve on the front lines in securing the public's safety.

"NAPO is proud to add the voices and votes of the nation's police officers in support of Governor Reagan's campaign for president."

In addition to Pearson, NAPO officers include vice president Robert Scully of Detroit, treasurer Gerald McGraw of Watertown, New York, and sergeant-at-arms Martin McKean of Middleburg Heights, Ohio. The presidential endorsement committee included Philip Caruso, president, New York City PBA; Carl Olson, Los Angeles Police Protective League; Joseph Aceto, California Peace Officers Research Association; and nine other members.

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: October 16, 1980

CONTACT: Pete Teeley or
Shirley Green
(703) 685-3626

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH
AT THE WINNEBAGO COUNTY GOP BREAKFAST
RAMADA INN, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Time really flies when you're on the campaign trail. For example, I thought yesterday was October 15, but turned on the news last night and discovered it was Halloween.

At least, I saw Jimmy Carter on a stage somewhere along side a fellow wearing a Ted Kennedy mask.

I mean, it couldn't have been Ted himself--not up there making campaign speeches for the Jimmy Carter he said only last spring was

But wait, since Jimmy and Ted are so fond of dredging up old quotes out of the political past, let me give you a few choice Teddyisms on the subject of what he once called "The Surprise Administration."

That was last April 22nd, in Pennsylvania, and here's exactly what Ted said about the Carter White House:

"They're surprised by the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba," said Ted. "They're surprised by Soviet troops invading Afghanistan. They're surprised by their own vote on the U.S. Resolution"

Not a bad critique of Carter foreign policy coming from a fellow Democrat. But as a matter of fact, Ted delivered an even better critique earlier in the campaign. Here are a few random samples:

On February 2nd, Senator Kennedy said that the international crises the country faces are, I quote, "directly attributable to the failures
(more)"

in American policy over the past three years."

Ten days later, speaking at Harvard, Ted said--now listen to this one, it's so good I wish I'd said it myself:

"No President," said Senator Kennedy of Jimmy Carter, "No President should be re-elected because he happened to be standing there when his foreign policy collapsed around him Instead of pursuing a consistent course, the President has rushed helter-skelter into foreign affairs" Remember now, I'm quoting Ted Kennedy on Jimmy Carter, not a press release from the Republican National Committee.

"This President," continued Ted, speaking at Harvard this past February, "did not comprehend until the other day, that 'the long twilight struggle' with the Russians still goes on. Another President would have heeded the months of warning signals about Afghanistan and given the Russians reason to pause."

Now wait a minute. Did Senator Kennedy say "given the Russians reason to pause"? Yes, he did. It's a wonder, really, that Jimmy Carter didn't call him a warmonger over that line.

Or what about this Kennedy-on-Carter quote delivered in New York after the administration got its wires crossed at the United Nations?

"Whether by incredible mismanagement," said the Senator from Massachusetts, "or irresponsible action, the Carter administration has managed to jeopardize the security of Israel, to damage the peace prospects in the Middle East, undermine relations with other friends and make American foreign policy the laughing-stock of nations throughout the world."

"In a difficult and dangerous world," continued Senator Kennedy last spring, "we must demand more than a foreign policy that is prone to constant fits and starts of errors and mismanagements."

(more)

That settles it. I'm going to fire my speechwriter and hire Ted's for the last two weeks of this campaign. But wait--there's more.

Here's Ted last March, answering a charge that his race for the Presidency would split the Democratic party:

"Consider where these words of wisdom are coming from," said Kennedy of the Carter White House. "They're the same people who have guided the economy into an 18 per cent interest rate and inflation of 18 per cent. They're the same people who have bungled the U.N. resolution and failed to provide a comprehensive energy policy. I don't think their judgments on the political scene are any more valid."

And then Jimmy Carter's Democratic opponent last spring added--hear this:

"People have less hope than at any time since the Great Depression. High interest rates hurt the home building industry and in personal terms it means that young workers just starting families cannot afford to buy their own homes."

Now tell me--could the man who uttered those words be up there on a stage with the man he said them about?

I just can't believe that. I remember that Ted Kennedy's brother John once refused to back a fellow Democrat in an election, explaining that "Sometimes party loyalty asks too much."

No, that couldn't have been Ted Kennedy on that stage, asking people to vote for Jimmy Carter. It had to be a fellow in a Halloween mask.

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Friday, October 17, 1980

CONTACT:

Lyn Nofziger or
Ken Towery
703-685-3630

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

I am eager to debate the critical issues of the presidential campaign with Jimmy Carter.

I understand that invitations will be issued today by the League of Women Voters for a debate between Jimmy Carter and me. I am also aware of invitations extended by many other organizations.

Measured by his present support and resources, Congressman John Anderson should be included in that debate. Mr. Carter should do what's right and fair, and I will leave to his conscience and the judgment of the American people whether Mr. Carter should meet Mr. Anderson.

Congressman Anderson is an eloquent spokesman for his views. Our disagreement on many issues does not diminish my respect for the depth of his conviction and for the battle he is waging. I especially respect Mr. Anderson's right to have his views heard alongside those of President Carter so that the American public would have adequate standards by which they could measure all

- more -

candidates. This is the very basis of our political system and is why I debated Mr. Anderson last month.

I have campaigned all across the United States for a year. I have debated six times in different forums. I have spoken with the press hundreds of times. I have shared my views in small and large groups. In contrast, Mr. Carter not only has avoided debating any of his opponents, but also at one point he did not leave the White House for six months--on what many believe to be a political pretext.

I am eager to debate Jimmy Carter. There are many crucial issues before the country--the sorry Carter economic record, the failure of his other domestic policies and the decline of America's strength and prestige. I look forward to having these matters raised in a face-to-face situation where Mr. Carter's views and mine will stand for all to see and judge.

For this debate to be truly meaningful, it must be properly structured. The 1976 presidential debate format was a good one, and I fully support using it again. Voters should be able to hear our views on the economy, other domestic issues and foreign policy. This format should also include opening and closing statements to give the nation an opportunity to have a complete hearing of our views.

I have instructed my debate negotiators to be in touch with Mr. Carter's staff tomorrow to begin discussing details of format and sponsorship.

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, October 17, 1980

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

POLLS SHOW REAGAN AHEAD IN THIRTY STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Governor Ronald Reagan's chief pollster said today the Republican presidential candidate is ahead of President Carter in as many as 30 states.

Richard Wirthlin, Reagan campaign director for strategy and planning, called his October national voter study "especially gratifying" and added that his polls show a "steady upward" trend in favor of the Governor.

Wirthlin said he is confident Reagan has "significantly better prospects" for victory than does Carter.

The poll indicates the chief issue on the minds of voters is inflation. "Governor Reagan's popular lead, therefore, is a function of his having correctly identified the most salient issue in this campaign," Wirthlin said.

He added Reagan's "leadership qualities and public policies have engendered hope in the electorate that a Reagan Administration will be able to reduce inflation and unemployment."

Wirthlin said his polls consistently report that the voters say inflation is the number one problem and is steadily increasing. It is up from 20 percent in June to 36 percent in the October study.

- more -

When asked which of the candidates offers the best hope to reduce inflation, 53 percent said Reagan to only 25 percent for Carter.

"The voters repeatedly say Governor Reagan would reduce inflation and improve the economy," Wirthlin said. "In contrast, our national studies show the public anticipates more inflation and more unemployment if Jimmy Carter is re-elected."

Wirthlin said his October study shows:

- Reagan is ahead by 10 or more percentage points in seventeen (17) states for a total of 103 electoral votes.
- In the overwhelming majority of these seventeen states, Reagan's marginal lead is considerably larger than the undecided vote.
- Among an additional nine states totaling 122 electoral votes, Reagan has consistently lead by margins ranging from 6 to 9 points.
- The race is, and will remain, very competitive in another sixteen states (193 electoral votes) where none of the candidates has sufficient popular support or trend in popular support to be confident about winning the state at this point.
- Four states, totaling 65 electoral votes, are leaning toward Carter, and an additional 4 states (35 electoral votes) are solidly behind Jimmy Carter.

Wirthlin believes the election will be ultimately decided on the basis of the Carter record. "Voters will ask themselves whether Jimmy Carter's record justifies his re-election and what he offers the country in the next four years in contrast to Governor Reagan," he said.

"We are confident that on November 4 the majority of Americans will have decided that they have been shortchanged by Jimmy Carter and worst of all, he offers no clear vision on how to move the country toward a resolution of its most serious challenges."

A copy of Dr. Wirthlin's statement is attached.

#

STATEMENT BY RICHARD B. WIRTHLIN

Deputy Campaign Director, Planning & Strategy

Our current surveys show Governor Reagan ahead nationally and in as many as thirty states. The most recent Gallup, Harris and NBC/Associated Press studies have shown Governor Reagan's lead in the polls ranges from 3 to 8 percentage points. Our own October national study gives the Governor a six point margin. It is especially gratifying that the trend in the national figures since the "dead heat" reported on September 8th by the Time/Yankelovich study has been gradual, but steadily upward in favor of Mr. Reagan. Since the middle of September, the Governor has consistently lead both Carter and Anderson.

In our campaign strategy we felt that to win on November 4th Governor Reagan's vote support should approximate 44% nationally two weeks prior to the election. We thought that at this level in a multiple candidate, highly competitive race the Governor would be able to solidify and expand his vote to give him the necessary margin for victory.

It is not difficult to explain why Governor Reagan is leading and why we expect him to continue to lead in the polls as we approach the election. Voters consistently report that the number one problem facing the country and their individual states is inflation. The percentage of voters identifying inflation as the number one problem has, in fact, increased nationally from 20% in June to 36% in our October study. When asked which of the candidates for

President is the best hope to reduce inflation, 53% say Reagan to only 25% for Carter. Further, the people view Governor Reagan as a leader with the necessary personal attributes to solve the nation's most pressing problems. When asked what good thing would happen if Reagan were elected President, the voters repeatedly say Governor Reagan would reduce inflation and improve the economy. In contrast, our national studies show the public anticipates more inflation and more unemployment if Jimmy Carter is re-elected.

Ultimately this election will be determined by voters asking themselves whether Jimmy Carter's record justifies his re-election, and what he offers the country in the next four years. When we ask voters what good thing they expect to happen if Jimmy Carter is re-elected, fifty percent (50%) consistently say they cannot think of anything. We are confident that the majority of Americans will decide that they have been shortchanged by Jimmy Carter. Worst of all, Carter offers them no clear vision of how to move the country toward a resolution of its most serious challenges.

Governor Reagan's popular lead, therefore, is a function of his having correctly identified the most salient issue of this campaign, and having the leadership qualities and public policies that have engendered hope in the electorate that a Reagan Administration will be able to reduce inflation and unemployment.

We have always been committed to running a national campaign believing that there were Ronald Reagan voters all over this country in every one of its regions. Further we did not believe that any region could be taken for granted or should be written off. In our

October study there is substantial evidence to suggest that the Governor's appeal cuts across every region of the country.

When we examine Reagan's popular strength on a state-by-state basis to calculate his electoral vote, we find:

- Reagan is ahead by 10 or more percentage points in seventeen (17) states for a total of 103 electoral votes.
- In the overwhelming majority of these seventeen states, Reagan's marginal lead is considerably larger than the undecided vote.
- Among an additional nine states totaling 122 electoral votes, Reagan has consistently lead by margins ranging from 6 to 9 points.
- The race is, and will remain, very competitive in another sixteen states (193 electoral votes) where none of the candidates has sufficient popular support or trend in popular support to be confident about winning the state at this point.
- Four states, totaling 65 electoral votes, are leaning toward Carter, and an additional 4 states (35 electoral votes) are solidly behind Jimmy Carter.

These results show the commanding differences between the Reagan and Carter bases, and battleground states which tend to favor the Governor.

We intend to win as many states as possible, and currently we are satisfied that as we approach the final two weeks of the campaign we have significantly better prospects and more options available to us to win than does Jimmy Carter.

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, October 17, 1980

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

GOVERNOR REAGAN SAYS ANSWER TO INFLATION IS TO REDUCE THE COST OF GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Governor Ronald Reagan says the answer to inflation is to reduce the cost of government by using the presidential veto to stamp out excessive spending.

Labelling inflation "a great tragedy," Reagan said four more years of the Carter administration policies will accelerate food costs even more.

"We are experiencing the worst inflation since World War II," the Governor said. "It is literally robbing millions of Americans of their chance to keep good food on the table."

Reagan said the pound of hamburger which cost 89 cents when Carter took office now costs \$1.39. "In four years, if Carter policies continue, this pound of hamburger will cost \$2.17," he added.

A gallon of milk which cost \$1.19 in 1976, now runs \$2.09. In 1984, if present trends continue, a gallon of milk will cost \$3.67.

Bread, which cost 39 cents four years ago, will accelerate from 85 cents this year to \$1.85 in 1984.

"Four more years of Carter is an appalling prospect," he said. "If inflation continues, many, many Americans -- especially the elderly and other on fixed incomes -- will literally go hungry."

- more -

Reagan said the "greatest tragedy" is that the inflation is unnecessary.

"Ruinous inflation comes from bad leadership and bad policies and it can be cured through good leadership and good policies."

The GOP presidential candidate said Carter's answer to inflation is to increase taxes -- "that's more taxes taken from you."

Reagan said, as president, he would move promptly to reduce the cost of government. He cited his experience as governor of California, where he vetoed 994 bills. That action turned California's deficit into a surplus during his administration, he said.

Reagan made these remarks in the second of his "Reagan Reports" aired on network television Wednesday night. The third report in the series is scheduled for Friday at 10:55 p.m. (EDT) on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

#

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Friday, October 17, 1980

CONTACT:

Lyn Nofziger or
Ken Towery
703-685-3630

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE HELSINKI ACCORDS

Thirty-five nations have been meeting in Madrid for several weeks, preparing for another "review conference" of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. These Accords involve important commitments to basic human freedoms. It is therefore an appropriate time to reemphasize the fundamental principles that should govern our human rights policy.

The protection and enhancement of freedom and human rights is important for all people. But the United States will not succeed in its human rights policy unless we keep in mind that its guiding ideas must be uniquely American. These principles, of political and economic freedom, justice, equal protection, and fairness, which have inspired so many people, are rooted deep in our history.

Indeed, it was these principles that helped guide our founding fathers as they led an infant country through revolution and to independence. It was these principles that are now embodied in our great freedom documents: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. And it is these principles that have become, in my opinion, America's greatest contribution to political thought and action throughout the world.

But the Carter administration has never successfully used America's invaluable philosophical resources. Instead, the Carter administration has seemed to crumble before the propaganda of the

- more -

Soviets, neglecting and muffling the message of hope that the United States should convey to the world.

In 1977, Mr. Carter proclaimed that he would make human rights a "fundamental tenet" of his foreign policy. Yet here again, the Carter administration has not lived up to its promises:

--The Carter administration has failed to condemn systematic Soviet violations of the Helsinki Accords.

--The Carter administration sought to dissuade the AFL-CIO from giving even modest financial assistance to the workers in Poland, who had so bravely struggled to win the basic human right of free association.

--The Carter administration supported the Pol Pot Communist Cambodian regime, which had slaughtered millions of its own people, in the United Nations.

--And shortly before the seizure of our Iranian embassy people, the Carter administration had offered arms to the Khomeini regime to be used to suppress the Kurdish minorities of Iran.

This is not a human rights policy. This is not in the tradition of America's great freedom principles. Instead, this is gross hypocrisy--boasting of human rights at home while being intimidated by violators of human rights abroad.

To effectively fulfill the Helsinki Accords, we need a vigorous and consistent human rights policy. Yet at the last review conference in 1977, the Carter administration, though speaking boldly to the public, spoke timidly to the Soviets. The signal must have been clear to the Soviet leaders: Carter's human rights policy toward the Soviet empire and its captive nations was meant only for domestic political consumption.

Perhaps the most important way to promote the cause of human rights is to spread the American message of freedom and hope abroad. We must break through the news blackout surrounding the oppressed

peoples of the world, to tell them the truth about the American freedom values.

Unfortunately, the Carter administration does not understand the power of this message. Its support for our cultural and informational programs has declined over the last four years, while the misinformation and propaganda programs of our adversaries have grown. Nor has it focused world attention on the flagrant violations of the Helsinki Accords by the Soviet Union, such as when the Soviet Union resumed jamming Voice of America radio broadcasts to prevent the peoples under its control from hearing of the courageous Polish workers and their struggle. America in effect ratified this blatant act of hypocrisy.

We must continue to uphold the historical traditions of freedom and justice to which free people everywhere might look. The American human rights legacy should remain unconditional and consistent. The world expects--and deserves--no less.

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Friday, October 17, 1980

CONTACT:

Constance Armitage
703/685-3891

MIDDENDORF IS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF 'ARTISTS FOR REAGAN-BUSH'

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Former Navy Secretary J. William Middendorf II today was named Chairman of the Artists for Reagan-Bush.

Middendorf, a composer who has written marches and symphonies, will direct the nation's art community on behalf of the Reagan-Bush presidential campaign.

Originally from Baltimore, Middendorf is former U.S. Ambassador to The Netherlands and served as Undersecretary of the Navy before becoming Secretary from 1974-77. He is currently president and chief executive officer of Financial General Bankshares, Inc., in Washington.

He served as chairman of the board for Wolf Trap Foundation, a private foundation in charge of programs given at Wolf Trap Farm Park, the nation's only national park dedicated to the performing arts.

A composer of music, his symphonies include "The Holland Symphony," written for Queen Juliana of The Netherlands and played over Dutch National Television. His marches have been performed by the Navy, Marine Corps, and Bicentennial Bands.

* * * * *

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Saturday, October 18, 1980

CONTACT: Ken Towery or
Larry Speakes
703-685-3630

MARITIME COALITION JOINS IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- A coalition of shipbuilders, maritime labor leaders, ship operators, and allied industries have joined in a united effort to support Governor Ronald Reagan for president.

The group is headed by C. Larry French, president of the National Steel and Shipbuilding Co. of San Diego; Shannon J. Wall, president of the National Maritime Union; and James R. Barker, president of Moore McCormick Resources of Stamford, Conn. The trio will serve as co-chairmen of the "Maritime Committee to Elect Ronald Reagan" and will be joined by twenty-eight other maritime industry leaders who have been named to the committee.

Governor Reagan strongly supports a national maritime policy and has called for a seven-point plan to revitalize the industry. He has pledged his full support "to re-establish the U.S.-flag commercial fleet as an effective economic instrument for the support of U.S. interests abroad."

Members of the Maritime Committee to Elect Ronald Reagan include:

MARITIME COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Co-Chairmen:

C. LARRY FRENCH--President, National Steel & Shipbuilding
SHANNON J. WALL--President, National Maritime Union
JAMES R. BARKER--Chairman, Moore McCormick Resources

Members:

THOMAS B. CROWLEY--President, Crowley Maritime Corporation
HELEN BENTLEY--Former Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission
KARL E. BAKKE--Former Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission
EDWIN M. HOOD--President, Shipbuilders Council of America
JAMES E. GOODRICH--Ret'd, Former Chrmn. & Pres., Bath Iron Works Corp.
S. C. LOVELAND, JR.--S. C. Loveland Co., Inc.
RALPH E. VAN DER NAILLEN, JR.--Vice President, Cargo Carriers, Inc.
ALBERT E. MAY--Exec. Vice Pres., Council of American Flag Ship Operators
TALMAGE SIMPKINS--Exec. Dir., AFL-CIO Maritime Committee
GEORGE R. SLOAN--Manager, Marine & Defense Facilities, General Electric
CHARLES ZEIEN--President, J. J. Henry Company, Inc.
ROY C. BOWMAN--Partner, Sullivan & Beauregard
ADRIAN HOOPER--Chairman, Interstate Oil Transport
GEORGE A. SAWYER--President, John J. McMullen Assoc., Inc.
ANDREW E. GIBSON--President Delta Steamship Lines, Inc.
SPYROS S. SKOURAS--President, Prudential Lines Inc.
GEORGE F. LOWMAN--Chairman, Farrell Lines Inc.
ROBERT B. SKEELE--President, Zapata Tankships, Inc.
J. G. PRICE--Senior Vice President, Norfolk Shipbuilding
A. B. KURZ--President, Keystone Shipping Co.
ROBERT H. CAMPBELL--President, Sun Ship Incorporated
PATRICK BURKE--Vice President, Rohr Marine
EDWARD W. HAZARD, JR.--Pres., Jamestown Metal Marine Sales, Inc.
B. C. HOPEMAN--Exec. Vice Pres., Hopeman Brothers, Inc.
J. W. HERSHEY--Chairman, American Commercial Lines, Inc.
EDWARD A. WARDWELL--Chrmn. & Chief Exec. Officer--Oceaneering International
FRANK B. LYNOTT--Chrmn. & Chief Exec. Officer--Tacoma Boatbuilding
CARL H. SAVIT--Senior Vice Pres., Technology Western Geophysical Co.

Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Sunday, October 19, 1980

CONTACT:

Lyn Nofziger or
Ken Towery
703-685-3630

TELEVISION ADDRESS AS DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

A STRATEGY OF PEACE FOR THE 80's

Good evening.

Three months ago, in accepting the nomination of my party to be its presidential candidate, I said: "Of all the objectives we seek, first and foremost is the establishment of lasting world peace."

Since I spoke those words, I have had the chance to visit with Americans like you, all across the nation. I have brought that same message of peace as our primary goal.

But it hasn't all been one-sided. I have had the chance not only to talk with you but also to listen to you about the course you believe our country should take. We have, in a way, been holding a national conversation together on the future of our country.

Tonight, I want to continue my part of that ongoing conversation, and offer what I believe are ways in which peace can be assured for every American family and for the world.

- MORE -

But before I do, I'd like to speak to you for a few moments now, not as a candidate for the presidency, but as a citizen, a parent--in fact, a grandparent--who shares with you the deep and abiding hope for peace.

I revere, as I know you do, the American tradition of free and reasoned discussion of our complex issues. That is why I have participated in six debates since I became a candidate for President. And that is why I have stated my willingness to engage President Carter in his first debate.

The great tradition of reasoned exchange of views has not exactly characterized all the rhetoric of this campaign. My own views have been distorted in what I can only conclude is an effort to scare people through innuendoes and misstatements of my positions.

Possibly Mr. Carter is gambling that his long litany of fear will somehow influence enough voters to save him from the inevitable consequences of the policies of his administration which have brought so much human misery.

I am confident he will lose that gamble. I think the American people know--to paraphrase Franklin Roosevelt--that the only thing the cause of peace has to fear is fear itself.

Let us base our decisions about peace and security on the facts, on what we need to know and not on what we are told we must fear.

There can be no doubt about what is the major issue in this campaign concerning the question of peace.

It is whether you believe Mr. Carter's words and deeds have brought the United States closer to or further away from the goal of peace based on confidence in the strength of our nation.

As a presidential candidate four years ago, he said: "...it is imperative that the world know that we will meet obligations and commitments to our allies and that we will keep our nation strong."

Did he keep his promise? That's the real peace issue in 1980. And that's an issue for you to decide. Has he kept our nation strong? Are you willing to risk four more years of what we have now? Has the registration and the possible draft of your sons and daughters contributed to your peace of mind? Is the world safer for you and your family?

Whatever else history may say about my candidacy, I hope it will be recorded that I appealed to our best hopes, not our worst fears, to our confidence rather than our doubts, to the facts, and not to fantasies.

And these three--hope, confidence, and facts--are at the heart of my vision of peace.

We have heard the phrase "peace through strength" so often, its meaning has become blurred through overuse.

The time has come for America to recall once more the basic truths behind the familiar words.

Peace is made by the fact of strength--economic, military, and strategic.

Peace is lost when such strength disappears or--just as bad--is seen by an adversary as disappearing.

We must build peace upon strength. There is no other way. And the cold, hard fact of the matter is that our economic, military, and strategic strength under President Carter is eroding.

Only if we are strong will peace be strong.

Throughout Scripture, we see reference to peace-makers--those who through their actions--not just their words--take the material of this imperfect world and, with hard work and God's help, fashion from that material peace for the world.

In recent weeks you've been hearing from a lot of other people as to what they say I believe about peace. Well, tonight let me tell you what I believe.

Understanding of how peace is obtained--through competence, and hard work, confidence, and patience--must guide and inspire this nation in the years ahead.

And at the center of such peace-making is the need to restore our historic American tradition of bipartisanship.

The cause of peace knows no party. The cause of peace transcends personal ambition. The cause of peace demands appeals for unity, not appeals to divisiveness.

These are truisms--which Mr. Carter has forgotten--or chosen to ignore.

Senator Ted Kennedy said earlier this year, in reference to him, that "no president should be reelected because he happened to be standing there when his foreign policy collapsed around him."

I cannot believe this administration's defense policies reflect the thinking of millions of rank-and-file Democrat party members. The Carter administration, dominated as it is by the McGovernite wing of the party, has broken sharply with the views and policies of Harry Truman, John Kennedy, and many contemporary Democratic leaders.

A great American tradition of bipartisanship--where domestic political differences end at the water's edge--has been lost at a time when we are faced with growing instability and crisis abroad. I believe the bipartisan tradition is too deep and sound to be destroyed by one man in the space of four years, but still, damage has been done and it will take a determined effort to repair it.

I pledge, if elected President, to take every step necessary to restore the bipartisan tradition in American national security and foreign policy; to work with congressional leaders of both parties to design and conduct a truly bipartisan tradition in American national security and foreign policy. And, I intend to have this bipartisan spirit reflected during my presidency in key foreign and defense policy appointive positions. As in the past, our domestic differences will end at the water's edge.

In the next few minutes, I would like to outline for you nine specific steps that I will take to put America on a sound, secure footing in the international arena. Working closely with the

Congress, I propose to accomplish these steps with the support of an informed American public. Here are the steps:

1. An improved policy-making structure;
2. A clear approach to East-West relations;
3. A realistic policy toward our own Hemisphere;
4. A plan to assist African and Third World development;
5. A plan to send our message abroad;
6. A realistic strategic arms reduction policy;
7. A determined effort to strengthen the quality of our armed services;
8. Combatting international terrorism;
9. Restoration of a margin of safety in our defense planning.

Reorganizing the Policy-Making Structure

The present administration has been unable to speak with one voice in foreign policy. This must change. My administration will restore leadership to U.S. foreign policy by organizing it in a more coherent way.

An early priority will be to make structural changes in the foreign policy-making machinery so that the Secretary of State will be the President's principal spokesman and adviser.

The National Security Council will once again be the coordinator of the policy process. Its mission will be to assure that the President receives an orderly, balanced flow of information and analysis. The National Security Adviser will work closely in teamwork with the Secretary of State and the other members of the Council.

My goal also will be to build and utilize a diplomatic corps with language proficiency, and organizational and professional skills, and to insure the safety of our representatives on duty overseas. We can restore pride and effectiveness in our foreign policy establishment by putting an end to the kidnapping and murder of our public servants in service abroad.

Relations with Friends and Adversaries

With effective machinery in place, we must first address the conduct of our relations with our allies, with the Soviet Union, and with the People's Republic of China.

Confidence and trust in the United States has fallen to an all-time low. This must be reversed. The United States has an important leadership role, and this role can be effective only if our alliances are cemented by unity of purpose and mutual respect.

Worldwide, our allies are stronger, most are robust and healthy. But the challenge of the 1980s is to assemble that strength in a manner which allows us to pursue the objective of peace together. If our alliances are divided, only our adversaries benefit.

With our allies, we can conduct a realistic and balanced policy toward the Soviet Union. I am convinced that the careful management of our relationship with the Soviet Union depends on a principled, consistent American foreign policy. We seek neither confrontation nor conflict, but to avoid both, we must remain strong and determined to protect our interests.

Our relationship with the People's Republic of China is in its beginning stages. It is one that can and will grow, and I repeat my intention to assist its rapid growth. There is an historic bond of friendship between the American and Chinese peoples, and I will work to amplify it wherever possible. Expanded trade, cultural contact and other arrangements will all serve the cause of preserving and extending the ties between our two countries.

A Realistic Policy for the Western Hemisphere

No area of the world should have a higher priority than the place where we live, the Western Hemisphere. My administration will forge a new, more realistic policy toward our own Hemisphere as an integral part of my program for peace.

In four years, Mr. Carter's administration has managed to alienate our friends in the Hemisphere, to encourage the destabilization of governments, and to permit Cuban and Soviet influence to grow.

We must take steps to change the Carter administration's sorry record of vacillation, alienation, and neglect in the region.

Our relations must be solidly based on shared economic and security interests, not upon mutual recrimination and insult.

We will initiate a program of intensive economic development with cooperating countries in the Caribbean. Many of these countries were given their independence and then promptly forgotten. In their natural resentment, some have turned to

extremist models--fertile ground for Cuban meddling. Our programs will assist them both financially and technically to make the best use of their resources in agriculture, industry, and tourism.

Closer to home, I have spoken before of my belief that we should work toward a North American Accord with our immediate neighbors, Mexico and Canada. This would take the form of broadened, more open lines of communication between us to seek ways in which we can strengthen our traditional friendship. If Canada and Mexico are stronger, our entire Hemisphere benefits.

A Policy to Assist African and Third World Development

Our relationship with what is often called the "Third World" must form an important part of any program for peace. A strong American economy and the spirit of our free enterprise system have a great deal to offer the poorer, less developed nations of the world. Africans, for example, look to us and our industrial allies for the dominant share of their export markets, for their investment capital, for official aid, and for technical know-how.

Yet, the flow of American investment to Africa continues at only a trickle, and our export promotion has been neglected.

My administration will recognize that investment from the private sector--know-how, technology, and marketing assistance--is the key to African development. Government will help promote this, not intervene to make it more difficult.

Sending the American Message

Proclaiming the American message is a vital step in the program for peace.

I will strengthen the United States International Communication Agency, including the Voice of America. We will also strengthen Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Compared with other costs of our national security, the dollar amounts involved in this are small. What is needed most is a sense of conviction, the conviction that by carrying the American message abroad we strengthen the foundations of peace.

The current administration has permitted these vital efforts to decline.

For instance, the United States has been unable to broadcast to a majority of the Afghan people during these critical years, yet all the while Soviet-sponsored broadcasts were stirring up hatred toward America throughout the Islamic world.

For our long-term strategy, the communication of our ideals must become part of our strategy for peace.

We have a story to tell about the differences between the two systems now competing for the hearts and minds of mankind. There is the poverty and despair in the emerging nations who adopt Marxist totalitarianism and, by contrast, the freedom and prosperity of free market countries like Taiwan, South Korea, and Singapore.

A Realistic Strategic Arms Reduction Policy

As the next requirement for a program for peace, I would assign a high priority to strategic arms reduction. I have repeatedly said in this campaign that I will sit down with the Soviet Union for as long as it takes to negotiate a balanced and

equitable arms limitation agreement, designed to improve the prospects for peace. To succeed at arms control, however, we must first be honest with ourselves so that we can be convincing with the Soviets.

We must honestly face the facts of the arms competition in which we are caught. And, we must have a view of the world that is consistent with these facts and that does not change to suit different audiences. The Carter administration told Congress that the Soviet Union has long been investing about three times as much as we have in strategic arms and is expected to continue doing so, with or without SALT II--the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, controlled by a Democratic majority, in a narrow vote came out for the Treaty, but only after more than 20 changes had been made. Then, on December 20, 1979, the Senate Armed Services Committee, also controlled by a Democratic majority, voted 10 - 0 with seven abstentions to adopt a report which concluded--and I urge you to listen closely to these words: "that the SALT II Treaty as it now stands, is not in the national security interests of the United States of America." Finally, Mr. Carter could not even muster the necessary votes to pass his SALT Treaty in the United States Senate--yes, controlled by a Democratic majority--even before the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

It would appear that members of his own party are trying to tell Mr. Carter something is flawed in his approach to arms limitation.

Please listen to the following statement:

"I must admit that I am not at all pleased that those of us expressing reservations and concern regarding the Treaty are characterized by some as warmongers."

Ladies and gentlemen, that statement was made by a Democratic Senator, a Marine veteran, a former astronaut, and a man who, in 1976, Jimmy Carter considered for his vice-presidential running mate-- John Glenn of Ohio.

I think it's time that you, the American people, heard some straight talk about Mr. Carter's SALT II Treaty. The real truth about that Treaty is that Mr. Carter himself doomed its fate from the moment it was negotiated. It has been effectively blocked, not by Ronald Reagan, but by the United States Senate--your elected representatives from all over the nation, fulfilling their constitutional obligation to advise and consent on treaties. It has been critically denounced by dozens of the most eminent scholars and knowledgeable analysts, Democrat as well as Republican.

As President, I will make immediate preparation for negotiations on a SALT III Treaty. My goal is to begin arms reductions. My energies will be directed at reducing destructive nuclear weaponry in the world--and doing it in such a way as to protect fully the critical security requirements of our nation.

The way to avoid an arms race is not simply to let the Soviets race ahead. We need to remove their incentive to race ahead by making it clear to them that we can and will compete if

need be, at the same time we tell them that we prefer to halt this competition and reduce the nuclear arsenals by patient negotiation.

Restoring the Quality of our Armed Forces

Restoring a sense of pride in their careers for the men and women in our armed services is another important element of my program for peace. We must direct our attention to the urgent manpower needs of our services. In defense matters, we hear much about hardware and not enough about people. The most important part of our military strength is the people involved--their quality, their training, and their welfare. We must do all in our power to make sure they are well-trained and well-equipped, that they feel proud and secure in their jobs and that their economic sacrifice is not out of proportion to what we ask of them. The economic policies of the Carter administration have made life especially difficult for our men and women in uniform and for their families.

We can reverse this situation. We can implement a program of compensation and benefits for military personnel that is comparable to what is available in the private sector. I will ask Congress to reinstate the G.I. Bill, a program which was directly responsible for the most rapid advance ever in the educational level of our population. Our country must provide our service personnel and their families with the security, the incentives, and the quality of life to compensate for the sacrifices they make on our behalf.

Combatting International Terrorism

Let us turn now to the need for the United States to assume a leadership role in curbing the spread of international terrorism. In sharing the outrage against terrorism, I will direct the resources of my administration against this scourge of civilization and toward expansion of our cooperation with other nations in combatting terrorism in its many forms.

Terrorists seek to undermine, paralyze and, finally, destroy democratic governments. Israel has long been the victim of the most wanton acts of terrorism. Our allies in Europe and elsewhere have experienced terrorism with increasing frequency.

Terrorist organizations have enjoyed the support--covert and open--of the Soviet Union. In Iran, terrorism has been elevated to the level of national policy in the assault on the U.S. Embassy and the year-long captivity of our fellow-citizens. The tactics and philosophy of the Palestine Liberation Organization are also based on terrorism.

We must restore the ability of the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies to keep us informed and forewarned about terrorist activities and we must take the lead in forging an international consensus that firmness and refusal to concede or to pay ransom are ultimately the only effective deterrents to terrorism.

Restoring Our Margin of Safety for Peace

An important step--perhaps the most important of all--in a systematic program for peace is to restore the margin of safety for peace in our defense program by working closely with the

Congress on a long-term program designed to meet our needs throughout this critical decade.

We must ask ourselves, is America more secure? Are we more confident of peace in the world than we were just four years ago? You know the answer to those questions, it is "no."

President Ford left a long-range defense program designed to keep America strong throughout the 80s. He recognized that, after years of negotiation, the Soviet Union was still bent upon surpassing the United States in overall strategic strength.

Wisely, he did not give up on arms control negotiations, but sought to provide us with an "insurance policy" in the form of a balanced program to keep us from falling behind.

But, the Carter administration, in its haste to make good on a reckless campaign promise to cut defense spending by billions of dollars, insisted on a policy of systematic concessions in defense and in arms control negotiations.

I have criticized the President, I will admit, for not having kept his campaign promises. But in this case, I'm sorry to say, he did keep his promise. He has weakened our defense capability and wiped out our margin of safety.

My task as President will be to strengthen our defenses and to lead our allies in a sustained and prudent effort to keep us, and the entire world, secure from confrontation. The preservation of peace will require the best resources we can marshal in this precarious decade. We can marshal them by reaffirming our

national purpose, by reasserting our will and determination, and by regaining our economic vitality.

But each of these approaches to establishing a real peace must rest on the firm underpinning of a strong American economy.

Tragically, the weakened state of America's economy has significantly affected our ability to have the strongest possible foreign and defense policies. Maintaining our strength requires having our people in productive jobs not in unemployment lines. It requires having our citizens confident that their future will not continue to be eroded away by incredibly high inflation and interest rates. It demands a strong dollar that encourages other nations to trust us.

Our inflation has especially undermined the dollar and has upset world markets. Our trading partners now question our reliability. And when they question our economic reliability, they begin to question our reliability as a strong ally.

Our failed energy policies have caused many of our allies to blame the United States for the world's energy problem as much as OPEC. Neglect of energy realities diminishes our diplomatic strength. But worse, our dependence on imported oil also weakens our strategic position.

We can indeed make peace. We can have the peace we want for ourselves and for our children. We are going to have to work hard and think hard and act with competence and with confidence--but it can be done.

And, as we work, we will have to be inspired by the vision of what our country means to us and to the world.

In recent weeks, I have had that vision of our nation's meaning brought to my attention in a very personal way.

The home in which Nancy and I are temporarily living in the Virginia countryside during this campaign is only a relatively short distance away from the home of a great American President, Thomas Jefferson.

In his first Inaugural Address, Jefferson spoke of "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and our safety abroad." He knew that peace in the world depended on the strength of our nation in its "whole constitutional vigor."

Jefferson loved America and the cause of peace too--loved them too much to ever give in or appeal to fear and doubt.

I have known four wars in my lifetime--I don't want to see a fifth. I pray that never again will we bleed a generation of young Americans into the sands of island beachheads or the mire of the battlefield, the jungles or the rice paddies of Asia.

Whether we like it or not, it is our responsibility to preserve world peace because no one else can do it. We cannot continue letting events and crises get out of control, we must--through sound management and planning--be in control so as to prevent being confronted by a crisis. This requires a sound economy, a strong national defense, and the will and determination to preserve peace and freedom.

Recently, I was on the campaign trail in the state where I was born and raised, Illinois.

Nancy and I travelled by bus and car in a motorcade down through the central and southern part of the state stopping at lovely towns; we visited a coal mine which is typical of our industrial capacity; saw for the first time the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois; toured a productive family farm, and that was something surprising to see, the technology of American farmers and why they can produce so much and relieve so much hunger in the world; and, then, at the end of the day we stood on the banks of the Mississippi under that great silver arch there in St. Louis, Missouri.

It was a beautiful, crisp autumn day and thousands of families had come out to see us at every stop. It was a moving experience, but I was most moved, as I always am, by the youngsters--from the little ones perched on their fathers shoulders to the teenagers. You get a rebirth of optimism about our nation's future when you see their young faces.

They are what this campaign is all about. Renewing our spirit, securing their future in a world at peace is the legacy I want to leave for them.

One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence said it isn't important that we leave wealth to our children, it is important that we leave them liberty.

Thank you and good evening.