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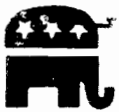
5 Sept. 1980

TO: Bill Ga vin

FROM: BOB Ga rrick

rmg

Herewith, a response from Bill Brock that might be of
interest.



Republican National Committee

September 5, 1980

Bill Brock
Chairman

Mr. Robert Garrick, Director
Policy Development & Research
Reagan-Bush Committee
901 South Highland Avenue
Arlington, Virginia 22204

Dear Bob:

Thank you for the preliminary draft on the Governor's 9 September speech before the Business Council in Chicago. Permit me some suggestions.

The first five pages of the speech are devoted to comments on President Carter and his conduct of office. I think you know how strongly I feel about the necessity for attack on the abysmal performance of this administration. Thus, I found those five pages excellent. However, perhaps it could be tightened up and given a little more punch by some specific citations.

For example, in the past four years, food prices are 39%, health care costs up 44%, new housing costs have risen 49%.

As a consequence of deliberate government policy, housing starts are off 49%, individual savings are down 42%, and our real growth in gross national product is down 81% from four years ago.

The genesis of the problem can be found in these facts: federal spending has risen \$231 billion, federal taxes have increased \$246 billion, and the federal debt has risen \$301 billion.

Thus, in these four years, interest rates have doubled, inflation has doubled, and the maximum tax on Social Security has doubled.

The result of these four years of mismanagement can be seen in specific areas. For example, farm production costs have risen in the last year 10 1/2% while farm prices received were down 8.1%, and net farm income declined 22% from a year ago.

Today only 5% of American families can afford to buy a new home at today's price and today's interest rate.

In the period between October and May of this year, small business bankruptcies were up by 48%. The projection is that 666,000 small businesses will fail in 1980 alone. For the first time in our history the Highway Trust Fund is in deficit.

In the last year 2 million additional people lost their jobs. Teenage unemployment is 19%, black youth unemployment is 40%.

A simple summary litany of such statistics would begin to dramatize concretely the incredible incompetence of the administration.

In a second area, on page nine, there is a statement made in the first full paragraph "and I think we can do even better. My goal is to ultimately reduce spending by 10%."

One of the difficulties we've had in our promise to cut taxes, increase defense spending, and balance the budget stems from the confusion relating to the term "cut in spending". I'm not sure what the speech means in this regard even now. Are you talking about reducing spending 10% from today's level in real dollars? Are you talking about reducing spending 10% below what it would be without such cuts over the five year period? Or are you simply talking about cutting the increase in spending by 10%? Unless this is clarified, I think you might leave your audience mulling these questions while the rest of the speech is going on, and they wouldn't even hear it. My suggestion would be either to do a clarification or preferably to eliminate that last sentence with the specific number (10%).

On page 13, the first paragraph deals with the federal inheritance and estate tax. It is a paragraph with which I fully agree, as would most Republicans and a great many others. However, in the context of this speech, it will be treated with perhaps too much emphasis by the press. The standard attack line would be 'Reagan proposes to eliminate tax on the rich'. Most people view estate tax problems as affecting only those with a great deal of money. Obviously the average voter does not see himself or herself in that category. Thus, while I agree with the validity of this approach, I strongly question its inclusion in this campaign.

In sum, this issue is extraneous and will divert attention from the central issues of the campaign. Carter is the issue in 1980. His conduct of office on the questions of inflation, unemployment, and national defense is the issue. Any specific which misdirects attention from those basics is not only unnecessary, but clearly counterproductive.

I am enclosing a letter I wrote to Paul Laxalt outlining my objection to excessive specificity in our campaign approach. If you will take just a moment to read it, I think you will gather the gist of my concern.

Lastly, I think you've heard me say that as far as I am concerned, our commitment must cover three promises - jobs, jobs, and jobs. I know you're talking to a business group, but I strongly urge that additional reference be made to the employment opportunities for men, women and young people in this overall economic approach.

Sorry to be so long. Hope it might prove constructive, at least in some areas.

Very truly yours,

BILL BROCK

BB:cb

Master
BASIC SPEECH. ~~---~~ #1

Draft #1 (WG)
Sept. 2 1980
12 noon.

(There will be a "local" or "news item" introduction, depending on site of speech and the headlines.)

All across America I am bringing the message of hope that I want to share with you today.

It is based on the values of family, work, neighborhood, peace and freedom that are at the heart of the American dream.

Jimmy Carter would have us believe that dream is over or at least in need of change.

This election concerns what Jimmy Carter has done to the American people and what he would continue to do if ~~we are~~ **WE ARE** given four more years of disaster.

Because of his failures we face an unprecedented situation:

For the first time in the history of our country we face three grave crises at the same time, each one of which is capable of destroying us: our economy is deteriorating, our energy needs are not being met and our military preparedness has been weakened to the point of immediate danger.

The Carter record is a litany of despair, of broken promises, of sacred trusts abandoned and forgotten.

Eight million out of work. Inflation running at 18 percent in the first quarter of 1980. Black unemployment at about 14 percent, higher than any single year since the government began keeping separate statistics. Four straight major deficits run up by Carter and his friends in Congress. The highest interest rates since the Civil War -- reaching at times close to 20 percent -- lately down to more than 11 percent but now going up again -- productivity falling for six straight quarters among the most productive people in history.

He promised he would not increase taxes for the low and middle income people -- the workers of America. Then he imposed on American families the largest single tax increase in history.

His answer to all of this misery?

He tries to tell us that we are "only" in a recession, not a depression, as if definitions -- words -- relieve our suffering.

Let it show on the record that when the American people cried out for economic help, Jimmy Carter took refuge behind a dictionary. Well if it's a definition he wants, I'll give him one. A recession is when your neighbor loses his job. A depression is when you lose yours. Recovery is when Jimmy Carter loses his.

I have talked with unemployed workers all across this country. I have heard their views on what Jimmy Carter has done to them and their families.

They aren't interested in semantic quibbles. They are out of work and they know who put them out of work. And they know the difference between a recession and a depression.

Let Mr. Carter go to their homes, look their children in the eye and argue with them that it is 'only' a recession that put dad or mom out of work.

Let him go to the unemployment lines and lecture those workers who have been betrayed on what is the proper definition for their widespread economic misery.

Human tragedy, human misery, the crushing of the human spirit. They do not need defining -- they need action.

And it is action, in the form of jobs, lower taxes, and an expanded economy that -- as President -- I intend to provide.

Call this human tragedy whatever you want. Whatever it is, it is Jimmy Carter's. He caused it. He tolerates it. And he is going to answer to the American people for it.

In 1976 he said he would never use unemployment as an economic tool to fight inflation. In 1980 he called for an increase in unemployment -- to fight inflation.

In 1976 he said he would bring unemployment and inflation down to 3 percent.

Who can believe him? Unemployment is now around 8 percent, inflation is 12½.

In 1976, he ran as a candidate on the slogan: "I'll never lie to you."

After hearing that line about 20 times I was reminded of Ralph Waldo Emerson's line: "The louder he talked of his honor, the faster we counted our spoons."

More than three years after he became President, he finally came up with what he calls a new economic program. It is his 5th new economic program in 3 1/2 years. He talks as if someone else has been in charge these past few years. With two months to go until the election he rides to the rescue now with a crazy-quilt of obvious election-year promises which he'll ask Congress for -- next year. After three years of neglect, the misery, of unemployment, inflation, high taxes, dwindling earning power and inability to save -- after all this, American workers have now been discovered by this administration.

Well it won't work. It is cynical. It is political. And it is too late. The damage is done and every American family knows who did it.

You usually won't find me quoting Senator Ted Kennedy -- but in this case I'm willing to make an exception.

Senator Kennedy has remarked that the chief characteristic of Jimmy Carter is that he is always being surprised.

And the Senator is right.

Jimmy Carter has been surprised to discover his policies have led to inflation.

He is surprised that fighting inflation by unemploying millions is unpopular. And destructive of family values.

He was surprised by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He was surprised to discover that cancelling the B-1 bomber, postponing or delaying the MX missile and cruise missile and Trident submarine programs and stopping production of the neutron weapon would be destructive to our military strength.

He is going to get one more big surprise. On November 4th.

I look forward to meeting Mr. Carter in debate, confronting him with the whole sorry record of his administration -- the record he prefers not to mention. If he ever finally agrees to the kind of first debate the American people want -- which I'm beginning to doubt -- he'll answer to them and to me.

This country needs a new administration, with a renewed dedication to the dream of America -- an administration that will give that dream new life and make America great again!

EMBARGOED UNTIL:

11:00 a.m. EDT
Wednesday, August 20, 1980

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

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CONVENTION
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
August 20, 1980

STRENGTH:

Restoring the Margin of Safety

When I addressed the Veterans of Foreign Wars the day before yesterday in Chicago, I took as my theme PEACE -- How it is endangered through weakness, and how it is more confidently assured through strength. Today I would like to continue that theme by speaking about the deterioration of American military strength, which puts peace and freedom at high risk, and what we must do to restore that strength, that margin of safety to promote peace while we safeguard American interests in the world.

Peace through Strength -- As embodied in the greatness of the Eisenhower Administration -- has long been an established principle of the Republican Party. I believe it is consistent with American world interests and responsibilities, and with the desires of the American people.

In this election year, the Carter Administration has begun giving lip-service to this theme, and his Secretary of Defense actually used the words "Peace through Strength" in a recent speech on American policy. Unfortunately for all of us, there remains a very wide gap between this administration's rhetoric and its action.

Before I address the military situation as it exists and what we must do about it, let us get something straight about the

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real defense policies and philosophies of the Carter Administration; and may I say how they would contrast with the convictions and policies of a Reagan Administration. Please note I make this contrast in terms of administration rather than parties because I do not believe this administration's defense policies are representative of the thinking of millions of rank and file democratic 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 leaders of the party.

After campaigning on a platform which promised to slash defense spending by seven billion dollars, this administration took office with the naive view that military strength is less important than it has been in the past; that Soviet advantages in military strength could be offset by American advantages in non-military areas, such as the health of our political and economic system. Consequently, it believed that the U.S. did not have to compete vigorously with a Soviet military effort that by 1977 was already widely recognized as directed toward military superiority over the United States.

Mr. Carter resurrected a discredited philosophy of the 1960's that military strength beyond a certain minimum is irrelevant.

He sees the maintenance of a robust military capability as not only burdensome and unnecessary, but also troublesome and provocative to the Soviet Union. Never mind that in the decade between 1965 and 1975 -- when we unilaterally limited our military

strength the Soviet Union reciprocated by vastly increasing its own. The Carter Administration still believed that military self-denial would set an example that others would follow.

The lesson of history, that among the great nations only those with the strength to protect their interests survive, was ignored.

The direct and necessary connection between strength and foreign policy has not been grasped by the Carter Administration. Having backed away from one challenge after another, Carter now pronounces doctrines to extend American commitments without the strength to support them.

It is easy to become confused about the Carter Administration's views, since they change frequently, are so often contradictory, and there is so much difference between what is SAID and what is DONE.

In some respects, the Carter Administration seems to be playing catch up with the Republican Party and the American people. Recently it has announced a so-called new strategic doctrine which in general was the doctrine of the Republican administration six years ago. Even the Secretary of Defense concedes that "the name is newer than the strategy." The difference is that six years ago the doctrine was in timely anticipation of changes, rather than as a belated reaction to them. We then had the programs to support the strategy in a timely and effective manner whereas the Carter Administration merely announced a "New" strategy without the forces or programs to support it.

In other respects the Carter Administration is not merely behind, it is totally out of step. It has twisted and turned on

the issues of American strength to the point that even leading Democrats accuse it of inconsistency and hypocrisy. Last June, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat, Georgia stated that Carter "has revised his own course of national defense at least four times since last November." And Senator Ernest Hollings, Democrat, South Carolina recently accused him of the "height of hypocrisy" on the budget.

Recently, forgetting that he had declared the U.S. is number one militarily, Carter charged the Republican Party with irresponsibility or simple-mindedness for supporting as an objective the very superiority he asserts we now enjoy.

Only three weeks ago Secretary of Defense Brown proclaimed that "the impulse and passion for military superiority must be seen for what they are: unrealistic, simplistic, dangerous." Since when has it been wrong for America to aim to be first in military strength? How is American military superiority "dangerous?" What ever happened to the words of John F. Kennedy:

"There can only be one defense policy for the United States," he said, "and that is summed up in the word "first." I do not mean first, but, I do not mean first, when. I do not mean first, if. I mean first, period. Only then can we stop the next war before it starts. Only then can we prevent war by preparing for it."

What is the Carter Administration's real view? He has promised "As long as I am in the White House we're going to stay number one in defense." In his State of the Union Message this year, he said: "We must pay whatever price to remain the strongest nation in the world." And, earlier, he asserted flatly in an address to we of the American Legion that we remain the world's most powerful force. How do you "remain" what you no longer are?

Our allies are totally mystified by this on-again, off-again approach to matters of such grave importance to western security. Even our adversaries cannot understand U.S. policy and, since they don't believe we understand it either, they invade Afghanistan and expand their empire.

Tremendous forces of national pride and concern over the growing weakness of American foreign and defense policies are merging in the United States as the American people become aware of the Administration's weakness in foreign and defense policy. Now cynically and belatedly, in an attempt to play to these forces while seeking reelection, the President would have the American people believe that he is responsible for improving American defenses and increasing defense spending. He argues that defense spending dropped more than 35% between 1969 and 1976 under Republican administrations, and it has risen 10% under his administration.

As you know, there are two kinds of statistics: those that you look up, and those that you make up. But the picture is too clear for the people to be fooled by such inventiveness.

The truth is that defense spending did go down between 1969 and 1975 -- and may I point out for the record that it went down by six percent not 35 percent as Mr. Carter erroneously charges. But the fundamental problem I have with Mr. Carter's rewriting of history is its sheer, blatant hypocrisy. Who was it who was principally responsible for the decline in defense spending in those years? You and I know the answer very well: The Democrats who controlled the Congress -- men like Walter Mondale and Teddy Kennedy. Those Democrats in Congress cut more than \$40 billion from the Republican defense budget, and they block or delay almost every new weapons system but even more incredibly, let me ask: Who was it in 1976 who campaigned up and down the land against Gerald Ford's attempts to restore those defense cuts? Who said the military budget had to be slashed even more? You know and I know that it was Jimmy Carter.

President Ford had begun the restoration of our margin of safety in 1975 with a five-year program for increasing our defensive capability. In these last three years, President Carter has cut that program by \$38 billion. His defense budget authorization requests reverted to the annual decline that had been halted by the Ford Administration.

He has since lobbied steadily against congressional efforts to increase defense spending.

Now, by such untruthful devices as manipulating inflation factors, shifting the base from authority to outlays, changing base years, and even ordering planned defense spending this year reduced so it would look as if he had met his promised percentage increase for next year, the Carter Administration tries to manufacture increases that in fact are largely phony.

By giving you these troublesome, even alarming, facts about our military strength, I'm not unnecessarily inflating our opponents' strength. Nor is it poor-mouthing our armed forces, who are in this situation through no fault of their own. It is just that recognition of the true situation is the first step toward restoring the strength necessary to the security of America, our allies and our values. John F. Kennedy once observed, "If the day ever comes when the American people are not able to face the facts, or are not allowed to face the facts, then we will be all through as a nation." "The first test of leadership in this country," he said, "is the ability to tell the people the truth about our danger, and to summon the people to meet it." I agree. It is time to face our problems and to reverse this dangerous situation before it is too late.

Every single analysis of which I am aware directly contradicts this administration's smug assertion that the U.S. is and will remain militarily superior, or at least "second to none." We are already second to one.

In their annual report to Congress last year, the Joint Chiefs of Staff warned that we are "another year closer to a potentially unstable and acutely dangerous imbalance."

That was last year. This year, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff reported to Congress that, "There is no question that Soviet momentum has brought them from a position of clear inferiority to their present status of at least strategic equality, and the trends for the future are adverse." "We face an adversary," he said, "at least our equal in strategic nuclear power and possessing substantial advantages in theater nuclear and conventional forces."

He went on to say that momentum would give the Soviets an advantage over the United States in most indicators of strategic strength by the early 1980's and that this shift will continue during the decade ahead.

Remember these harsh judgments come from the senior military leaders under this administration. They confirm that the Carter Administration is failing to maintain a secure military posture for this nation. In fact, there are Department of Defense studies and analyses that paint an even darker picture. The Commander of the strategic air command testified to the Senate Armed Services Committee in February that the United States is already strategically inferior.

In the early months of this Administration, the President cancelled the B-1 program; stopped production of the Minuteman III; delayed, in a fit of indecision, the planned MX program by four years; cut the Trident building program, limited deployment of the

Trident I Missile, and now has apparently postponed or decided against the Trident II Missile. In short, the carefully balanced defense program which he inherited from the last Republican Administration, has been undercut and our security placed in jeopardy as we enter the dangerous decade of the 1980's. By fiscal year 1979 NATO procurement was 13 percent below that proposed by Ford, and the rug was pulled from under our allies by the President's decision not to deploy the enhanced radiation warhead essential to countering Soviet tanks.

In 1969, Admiral Thomas Moorer, then Chief of Naval Operations, told Congress that a Navy of 850 ships should be attained by 1980. By the end of this fiscal year, only 5 or 6 weeks away, our conventional Navy will consist of only 415 active ships. Carter has slashed the Navy shipbuilding program in half, and has provided for -- at the very best -- a one-and-a-half ocean Navy for a three-ocean global requirement.

The situation is equally dismal in all the other areas of military strength.

And this has occurred in the face of rapid and overwhelming growth in Soviet military capabilities. The Soviet Union is spending up to one-fifth of its gross national product on its military establishment. We are spending one-twentieth of ours. Soviet spending continues to grow at a steady pace of from 8 to 10 percent per year.

The major part of our defense spending is for people costs. Soviet military spending goes into weapons. The Soviets outspent us in arms investment by over \$240 billion during the past ten years.

Their theater and conventional forces have increased in quantity and in quality far beyond our own.

Because of this continued disparity in efforts, the situation we face is grave. But it is not irretrievable.

The Republican platform pledges judicious application of defense spending, to critically needed requirements. This is what it means.

We must provide the defense spending and programs necessary to correct immediate and short-term vulnerabilities and deficiencies. Our nuclear deterrent forces must be made survivable as rapidly as possible to close the window of vulnerability before it opens any wider.

We must immediately reverse the deterioration of our naval strength, and provide all of the armed services with the equipment and spare parts they need.

We must restore true essential equivalence for our own security and for the political perceptions of our adversaries, our allies, and Third World countries.

We must formulate a coherent strategy and defense program for the long haul. The most important part of military strength, is the people involved, their quality, their sacrifices and their welfare. In defense matters, we hear too much about hardware and not enough about hard work. We have tended to take our armed forces for granted; assumed that our dedicated fighting men will be there when they are needed.

There is pride in participating in one of history's most honored, respected, and necessary professions. Military service entails many sacrifices, it can also be satisfying and rewarding. Unfortunately, under this administration, there has been an unconscionable reduction of both satisfaction and reward.

Morale - the very fiber of the military has fallen to new lows as pay, support, equipment, training and readiness have been allowed to deteriorate under the policies of this administration.

Because our national security is so dependent upon the people in our armed forces, we must do all in our power to assure that they are of the highest caliber, that their economic sacrifice is not disproportionate to that which we ask of others, that they feel proud and secure in their profession, and, most important, that they are equipped to do their jobs, backed by a leadership that is both responsible and caring.

The key to building and retaining effective military forces is to encourage people to pursue a career in the service of their choice. At present, nearly 30 percent of males who enlist will not even complete their first enlistment term and, since 1976, the armed forces have been losing 75 percent of those who do complete their first term.

There are many reasons for our inability to attract and retain outstanding people in our armed forces -- long hours, separation from family, unpleasant duty assignments and the like -- but these have

always been bearable in the past. Today, however, the most important reason is the lack of adequate pay and benefits, and the imposition of unnecessary family hardships.

- The typical enlisted family has a standard of living 17 percent below the minimum standard for Americans and 50 percent below a moderate standard;
- More than half a million military personnel, regardless of their skills, educational background or the length of the work week, are paid no more, and in many instances far less, than the minimum that would be paid for a 40-hour work week in the private sector;
- Faced with the challenge of finding suitable housing, the average enlisted person cannot qualify for a loan and as a result, many military men must leave their families behind and undergo the hardship of separation, not for reasons of duty but because they cannot afford to house their families;
- As a result of low pay, thousands of servicemen must find a second job in order to make ends meet.

An enlisted man on a nuclear powered carrier works 100 hours a week handling a \$25 million F-14 aircraft, and helping to operate a \$2 billion ship. But he lives below the poverty level and is eligible for food stamps. On top of that, he may have to remain separated from his family for six months at a time.

I believe there is a way to reverse this shameful and potentially disastrous situation. If I have the opportunity I

will implement a program of compensation and benefits for our valued military personnel comparable to what is available in the private sector.

We must provide the resources to attract and retain superior people in each of the services. We should take steps immediately to restore the G.I. Bill, one of the most effective, equitable and socially important programs ever devised. In short, our country must provide these persons and their families with a quality of life that is equivalent to the sacrifices they make on our behalf.

With your support, and working closely with Congress, a Republican Administration can and will do these things to restore and maintain America's strength. It will not be easy, nor will it be inexpensive. Neither, however, is the task insurmountable or beyond what we can readily afford. I am aware of the complexities of military planning, of defining missions and standards by which the adequacy of our military strength can be evaluated, and of the ways our military programs may influence or interact with the military programs of others, particularly those of the Soviet Union. I am also aware of, and share, the desire of the American people for arms limitations consistent with American and allied security. But we must proceed from a basis of a strength in which we have confidence, a strength that our enemies will not be tempted to challenge. Any other approach is one that risks peace, encourages accommodation, and courts submission.

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Once we have the programs to reverse the trends now in favor of the Soviet Union, we must strive for arms limitation agreements that will further that security -- including significant arms reductions -- so long as they are equitable and based on strict reciprocity. The reason that a decade of SALT has failed to accomplish those objectives for which we originally entered SALT is that the Soviet Union has not shared those objectives.

I don't know whether the Soviets will ever sincerely share our aspirations for strategic stability, and our desire to reduce nuclear armaments. I don't know whether they will ever be willing to moderate arms competition in favor of cooperative arms limitations. But I believe we have given them little incentive to do so since our policy has provided them the opportunity to use arms negotiations to mask their global trouble-making!

We must convince them that their ambitious strategic goals must be lowered because the cost of pursuing them is too high and the chance of success too low.

When we demonstrate our determination not to allow the Soviets to achieve a strategic advantage over us, I believe they will become interested in legitimate arms control.

We must diagnose our situation calmly and methodically; we must be sure of our objectives in setting out to remedy the situation, and we must be prudent as we proceed to apply the necessary remedies.

History teaches us that hasty, unwarranted reactions can bring undesirable consequences. We must, therefore, guard against

overreacting. We are a strong and resourceful people, and we know that we can solve our problems if we proceed with determination and care.

The military policies of the Carter Administration are in disarray. The weakness of those policies can ultimately become provocative. We must hope that this administration will not be tempted to take reckless actions designed to reassure Americans that our power is undiminished. The facts are we lack the capability to project our power to many areas of the world. It will take a responsible, balanced long-term program to restore our respectability.

And it will take a strengthening of our will, our unity and our resolve to be free for another 200 years.

Let me close with this thought. As I travel across America, I find people yearning for a change. They are bone-tired of leaders who always tell us why we can't conquer inflation, why we can't build a bigger economy, why we can't compete with the Japanese and the Germans, why we can't become militarily secure, and why we can't contain the Russians.

Don't tell us anymore what we can't do, they say; tell us what we can do -- and I tell you today that what we can do is get this country moving again.

For the past four years this Administration has acted as if we can preserve the peace even though we have lost faith in ourselves. We are scolded for suffering a crisis of confidence -- a crisis they blame not on Washington but on the people themselves.

I wholeheartedly disagree. I believe America's greatest moments have come when America dared to be great -- when we believed in ourselves and in our values and we reached out to do the impossible.

That is the spirit, ladies and gentlemen that I would like to restore to our Presidency.

I am deeply troubled, as I know many of you are, about the perilous times in which we live. It seems to me that what's going on in Washington in foreign policy is much the same thing we have seen in domestic policy. Politicians keep on borrowing from tomorrow in order to live well today.

On the home front, the results are now too obvious to ignore, as prices and unemployment both skyrocket. But the decay setting in on the foreign front is less visible to the eye. But our security, just like our currency, is now being mortgaged. Unless we reverse course, we will soon have to pay a fearful price.

With your help and the help of millions of others, we can begin to reverse course this November. Begin to choose a new road for America -- a road to peace built upon a realistic understanding of our nation's strength and continuing faith in her values.

Thank you very much.

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