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DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	Stephen Studdert to William Henkel re U.S. Car One (page 2, partial), 4p1	9/28/84	B7e

RESTRICTIONS

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Ottawa, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

October 12, 1984

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT REAGAN-BUSH '84 RALLY

U.S. Car One
The Heartland Special

Ottawa, Ohio

5:11 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. And I thank your good Congressman Del Latta who introduced me here today. And I want you to know how much we need him back in Washington, D.C. (Applause.) Remember that in that great program of cutting -- or spending cuts and tax cuts that we put through in 1981 there were two authors' names on that bill. One was a congressman from Texas, Phil Gramm. And the other one was your Del Latta. (Applause.)

But I thank all of you, too, for a heartwarming reception. It is great to be in Ottawa. (Applause.)

When Harry Truman -- when President Harry Truman spoke to the people of Ottawa during his whistle-stop tour in 1948 in this same car, he spoke these words: "We are in a campaign which will go down as one of the most important in the history of our country. And it's your campaign, it's your welfare that's at stake."

Well, today we, once again, face an historic election. And once again, it's your welfare that's at stake. We're now three and a half weeks from election day. And the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that is facing them.

It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing and two distinct ways of looking at America. My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear and limits compared to ours of hope, confidence and growth. Now -- (applause) -- now, I know that his intentions are good. I know that he's sincere in that and in what he believes. But he sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as something belonging to the people and only a junior partner in our lives. (Applause.)

My opponent and his allies live in the past,

MORE

celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by. And if history had skipped over -- as if history had skipped over those Carter-Mondale years.

On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a new course for the future. Now, it's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train, following the same route that he took 36 years and one day ago. He was the last Democrat I voted for. (Laughter.) (Applause.) Indeed, in 1948, I campaigned for him.

Mr. Truman could make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent. And, my friends, that's just what I'm here to do today. (Applause.) Let us start with the record, the record of the administration in which Mr. Mondale carried a full partnership.

In those four years, they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic time bombs. That was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby that they left on our doorstep in January of 1981. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. The suffering of America -- the deep and painful recession and the outrageous and frightening inflation -- these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the concerted mismanagement of the administration of which Mr. Mondale was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress.

They gave us five -- in a little more than a year, they gave us five different anti-inflation programs, and then managed, with them, to give us the worst four-year record of inflation in nearly 40 years. While it took them five plans to nearly triple in inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by two-thirds. (Applause.)

Senior citizens -- senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices, and a federal health care cost which went up a massive 87 percent in just those four years. And they called that fairness. They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessity shot up faster than the others. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror fueled by these unrelenting costs.

Let's look at interest rates. My opponent has referred to something now that he calls the real interest rate, and it concerns him greatly. Well, I don't think people pay interest rates on some abstract smoke-screen or academic or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left office in 1976, the prime rate was 6 and a quarter percent. When Mr. Mondale left office, it was 21 and a half percent, the highest in 120 years.

Average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled. Car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. And after all this economic punishment, our opponents blamed you because you lived too well. They told you you'd have to learn to sacrifice more and live with less and within economic limits.

Well, I found that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory of this ruinous past, they've just got a darn good "forgetory." (Laughter.) (Applause.)

And one of the things they like most to forget is the misery index, where they added the unemployment rate and the inflation rates together. And then, in -- they did this in 1976 in that election campaign. And the misery index then was 12.6. And they said that Jerry Ford, as the incumbent President, had no right to seek reelection with that kind of a misery index.

Well, then came the 1980 election. And they never

mentioned the misery index. And I don't think my opponent will mention it in this campaign, possibly because it was over 20 when he left the Vice Presidency, and it's now down to 11.6. (Applause.)

You know, he's done a pretty good job of slipping, sliding, and ducking away from this record. But here in Ohio, during the primaries, Senator Gary Hart got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And I quote, "Walter Mondale," said Senator Hart, "may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12 percent inflation." And then he added, "Walter Mondale has come to Ohio to talk about jobs. But Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 jobs disappeared in the period between 1976 and 1980." (Applause.) Now, those are Gary Hart's words.

And those disastrous consequences didn't come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, the very unfair taxation and the worship of big government that my opponent still supports. His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's a budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it. (Applause.)

All this year, he has lavished his campaign with

promises that staggered even his Democratic opponents. But, of course, there is a predictable answer on one who makes so many promises. And the answer to his promises is: higher taxes. And massive new tax increases are precisely what he proposes. A few weeks back, he called his new plan "pay as you go." But what it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan. You pay, and he goes. (Laughter.) (Applause.)

Those tax increases to pay for his promises add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household in this country. If Harry Truman had to apply a motto to this radical taxing scheme, he would have to say that, "Your buck never stops." (Laughter.) When the centerpiece of his economic program is back-breaking tax hikes, you can see why my opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said -- and I quote -- "As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing." Now, this tax is even worse because this would be a dagger at the heart of every low- and middle-income taxpayer in America. It would mean bone-crushing new levies against those who can least afford them. Indexing was a reform that we passed to protect you from the cruel hidden tax when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets when you get a cost-of-living pay raise.

Under the Mondale plan, here's what would happen to a family struggling on \$10,000 per year: By 1989, they would be paying over 73 percent more income taxes. Now, we're told since he said that on Sunday night that he misspoke and that he actually meant to say just the opposite. But on several occasions since 1982, he has expressly proposed the repeal of indexing. And he's done this quite often. In politics, you call this a flip-flop. But, forgive me, I've decided to call it a "Fritz-flop." (Laughter.)

Indexing is one example, but there are many others. Yesterday, he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent. And today, he wants to raise taxes the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. Several days now out on the campaign trail, he's talked about me as a new Reagan and an old Reagan. Now, that has nothing to do with my age because the old Reagan was when I was much younger -- (laughter) -- and the new Reagan is now. (Laughter.) (Applause.)

But I decided to do some old and new Mondaling. (Laughter.) The old Mondale said that tightening the budget, reducing government spending and reducing deficits could worsen a recession and cause unemployment. The

new Mondale thinks higher taxes lead to a healthy economy. The old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo. And the the Mondale claims that he opposed it privately, very privately. (Laughter.) The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate. I can go along with that. And the new Walter Mondale, though, says there's too much religion in politics. The old Mondale called the Space Shuttle a "horrible waste, a space extravaganza. And he personally led the fight in the United States Senate to try and kill the entire shuttle program before it even started. The new Mondale praises American technological achievement.

Well, I just thought that was appropriate today, when probaby right now -- or possibly right now, I should say, I don't know where they are -- but while we're riding across Ohio on this train, those young heroes of ours, male and female, are circling this earth several times in that Shuttle which will land tomorrow. And God bless them, wherever they are. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Reagan. Reagan. Reagan. Reagan,

THE PRESIDENT: Well, now, with all this old and new Mondale, just when you're beginning to lose faith, finally you do find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes. And the new Mondale will do it again.

You know, in our debate, I got a little angry all those times that he distorted my record. And on one occasion, I was about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you're taxing my patience." (Laughter.) (Applause.) Then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea. That's the only tax he hasn't thought of, (Laughter.) (Applause.)

From now until November 6th, we're going to make sure that the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. We have two roads to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that Mr. Mondale proposes. On his road, you frighten the elderly with false statements. And speaking of that, let me interrupt myself for a moment and say one of the things that I think has been most shameful in the line of political demagoguery. We saw it in the Congressional campaigns of 1982, and we're seeing it in this campaign, and that is when for purely political advantage, falsely, their candidates go around telling our senior citizens who are dependent on Social Security that we somehow have a secret plot in which we're either going to reduce their payments or take them away from them entirely. Well, I want you to know that if there was anyone in my administration that even had secretly such an idea, he'd be long gone. We are not going to do anything to double-cross the

people dependant on Social Security, or those anticipating Social Security when they come to their non-earning years. Their benefits are going to remain with them. (Applause.)

But, he strives to divide Americans against each other, seeking to promote envy and portray greed. Franklin Delano Roosevelt warned that the only thing we have to fear in this country is fear itself. Sadly and tragically, the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself. (Applause.)

Well, that's the difference between us. We see America's best days ahead. We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best.

We see a life where our children can enjoy, at last, prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars, and not have their hopes and dreams crushed or taxed away by greedy governmentalsists.

The American people are walking into tomorrow unashamed and unafraid. And you know, I have to say -- all over the country in meetings of this kind, I have been so thrilled and excited to see the turnout of young people at meetings of this kind. (Applause.)

Because --

Q Four more years ... four more years ..

THE PRESIDENT: Let me just -- let me just say for all of you, or to all of you, you're what this campaign and what this election is all about. People of my generation, and of several generations between mine and yours -- (laughter) -- we grew up in an America where, for the most part, we just grew up automatically knowing that there was no limit to what we could accomplish. There was no ceiling beyond which we couldn't go. That the hope, the opportunity, the golden dreams were there for all of us and dependent on us, and we could fly as high and far as our energy and our talent and ability could take us.

Then we've come to a period in recent years in which limits were placed; and that hope, we were told, was kind of shut off -- that we were to expect something less.

Well, I'm glad you're here, all you young people, because I want to tell you: the responsibility that the rest of us have, and we're going to meet, is to see that we turn over to you the same kind of America that our parents turned over to us, where there is hope and freedom for all. (Applause.)

Q Four more years ... four more years ... four more years ... four more years ... four more years ...

THE PRESIDENT: All right. All right. I'm willing if you are. (Applause.)

But, I know that you, the American people, young and old, are ready for this great new era of opportunity. And I know this may gall our opponents -- but I think the people, all of you, agree with us when we tell you: You ain't seen nothin' yet. (Applause.)

Q U.S.A. ... U.S.A. ... U.S.A. ... U.S.A. ...

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. Now they tell me the train's going to whistle, and I'm going to have to leave and move on to the next stop --

Q No ... No ...

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I have to --

(The President is presented a tee-shirt by high school student)

Thank you. Thank you all. God bless you.

END

5:32 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Deshler, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

October 12, 1984

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT REAGAN-BUSH RALLY

U.S. CAR ONE
The Heartland Special
Deshler, Ohio

6:12 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

Q We love you, Ronnie.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you very much. And I want you to know how proud I am when your Congressman Del Latta comes out here and introduces me -- there were two names on that bill that cut the cost of government, and that cut your taxes when we started our new program in '81. And one of those two names was Congressman Del Latta. (Applause.)

Well, It's great to be in Deshler. (Applause.) Home of the Deshler flag and home of the Bavarian House. (Applause.) And it's great to see all of you here in this Buckeye State. (Applause.)

You know, in this job I have, you get to meet some important people -- like kings and queens, and Heads of State, and prime ministers and so forth -- but I've always said, the best part of the job is remembering that George Bush and I are working for you and nobody else. (Applause.)

So, I thought I'd just drop by today, and you could here have a report from your two hired hands. (Applause.)

We're now three and a half weeks from election day, and the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that is facing them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing, and two distinct ways of looking at America. My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear and limits -- compared to one, ours, of hope, confidence and growth.

Now, I know that he's sincere; and

MORE

I know that he is well-intentioned, but --

AUDIENCE: We love you, Ronnie. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: -- but he sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as something belonging to you, the people, and only a junior partner in your lives. (Applause.)

My opponent and his allies live in the past. They're celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, as if history had skipped over the Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a course, a new course for the future.

It's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train. And we're following the same route he took 36 years and one day ago. (Applause.) He was the last Democrat I voted for. (Laughter.) And I campaigned for him in 1948. But Mr. Truman could make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent. My friends, that's just what we're going to do today.

Let's start with the record, the record of the administration Mr. Mondale -- in which he was carried as a full partner. In those four years, they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic hard times.

When we got there on January 20th, that was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby left on our doorstep. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. And the suffering of America -- the deep and painful recession and the outrageous and frightening inflation. These things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the concerted management -- mismanagement -- of the administration of which Mr. Mondale was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress.

They gave us five in a little more than a year, five -- you can count them -- economic programs they said would curb inflation and wound up giving us the worst inflation in nearly 40 years. While it took them five plans to nearly triple inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by about two-thirds. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years, four more years, four more years, four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. (Applause.) I'm game. (Applause.)

You know, senior citizens -- senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices, and federal health care costs which in those four years went up 87 percent. They called that fairness. They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessity shot up faster than others. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror filled by those unrelenting costs.

Let's look at interest rates. My opponent has referred to something that he calls the real interest rate as being quite a punishment today. Well, people don't pay interest based on some academic smoke-screen or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left the Presidency, the interest rate, the prime rate was 6 and a quarter percent and when Mr. Mondale left office, it was 21 and a half percent, the highest in 120 years.

Average monthly mortgage rates more than doubled. Car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. And after all this economic punishment, our opponents said the trouble was you live too well. And they told you would have to sacrifice more, that we

were now entering an era of limits and things would never again be as good as they once were.

Well, I found out that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory of this ruinous past, they've just got a darn good "forgetory." (Laughter.) And one of the things they like most to forget is the misery index.

Now, that was the thing -- and some of you young people probably won't remember, but in 1976 in the campaign, they added the inflation rate to the unemployment rate and it came to 12.6 percent. And they said that -- with that kind of a misery index, Jerry Ford had no right to run for reelection, it was so big.

Well, then came the 1980 campaign, and they never mentioned the misery index. And I don't think my opponent is going to mention it in this campaign, possibly because when he left the Vice Presidency, it was over 20 percent and today it's only 11.6 percent. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: We in Deschler think you're the best.
(Applause.)

Q Four more years ... four more years ... four more years ...

THE PRESIDENT: He does a very good job of slipping and sliding and ducking away from his record. But here in Ohio, during the primaries, Senator Gary Hart got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And I quote -- he, too, was a Democratic candidate. He said, "Walter Mondale may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12 percent inflation." "Walter Mondale," he added, "has come to Ohio to talk about jobs, but Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 Ohio jobs disappeared in the period between 1976 and 1980."

Those disastrous consequences did not come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, unfair taxation, and worship of big government that my opponent still supports. His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's a budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it. (Applause.)

All this year he has lavished his campaign with promises that staggered even his Democratic opponents. But, of course, there is a predictable answer by one who makes so many promises. And his answer is very simple -- higher taxes. And massive new tax increases are precisely what he proposes.

A few weeks back he called his new plan "Pay as you go." Well, what it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan. You pay, and he goes. (Laughter.)

Those tax increases, to pay for his promises, add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. If Harry Truman had to apply a motto to this radical taxing scheme -- let me again say to the young people who perhaps don't remember, that Harry Truman was the one that sat in the Oval Office and said, "The buck stops here." I think today, with regard to my opponent's plans, he'd say: "Your buck never stops." (Laughter.)

With the centerpiece of his economic program, his back-breaking tax hikes, you can see why the opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics. Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said, and I quote: "As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing."

Now, this tax is even worse because it would be a dagger at the heart of every low and middle-income taxpayer in this country. It would mean bone-crushing new levies against those who can least afford them. Indexing was a reform we passed to protect you from the cruel, hidden tax, when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets. And they do that when you only get a cost-of-living pay raise that's supposed to keep you even with inflation. But you find yourself paying a higher percentage of tax.

Now, under the Mondale plan, here is what would happen to a family struggling on a \$10,000 per year income: By 1989, they would be paying over 73 percent more in income taxes.

Now, we're told that he now says he misspoke the other night, that he actually meant to say just the opposite about indexing. But on several occasions since 1982, he has expressly proposed the repeal of indexing, and he's done this quite often. In politics they call this a flip-flop. But if you'll forgive me, I prefer to call it a "Fritz-flop." (Applause.)

Well, indexing is just one example, but there are many others. Yesterday, he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent; and today, he wants to raise taxes the equivalent, as I said, of \$1,890 per household.

Now, lately in the campaign, he's been talking about two Reagans. He said there was a new Reagan and an old Reagan. Now, that doesn't have anything to do with my age -- (laughter) -- because he said the old Reagan was the youngest. That was me some time ago. And, then, he was quoting the new Reagan, and he says I'm saying different things.

AUDIENCE: You look good, Ronnie. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. (Laughter.) (Applause.)
Thank you. (Applause.)

Well, I decided to copy him and do a little old and new Mondaling myself. The old Mondale said that if you tightened the budget and reduced deficit spending, why you could worsen a recession and cause unemployment. And the old -- the new Mondale thinks that higher taxes will lead to a higher -- or a better economy. Now, the new Mondale thinks -- or the old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo. And a new Mondale claims he opposed it privately. Very privately. (Laughter.)

The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate. And that's not bad. Now, the new Mondale says there's too much religion in politics. Well --

AUDIENCE: Boo.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. (Laughter.)

The old Mondale called the space shuttle a horrible waste, a space extravaganza. And he personally led the campaign in the Senate to kill it. Now, the new Mondale praises American technological achievement. And while you and I are standing here, and I'm riding across your state in this train, we know that several young men and women of ours are riding several times around this earth in the Challenger; and God bless those young heroes for what they -- (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: You're not getting older, you're just getting better. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: But you know -- (applause) -- just when you begin to lose faith in that old and new

Mondale, why then you suddenly find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes, and the new Mondale will do the same thing. (Laughter.)

You know, in our debate I got a little angry some of those times when he was distorting my record. And on one occasion, I was about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you're taxing my patience." (Laughter.) (Applause.) And then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? That's the only tax he hasn't thought of. (Laughter.) (Applause.)

Well, from now until November 6th, we're going to make sure the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. And we have two roads to -- to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that he proposes. On his road you frighten the elderly with false statements.

And right now I'm going to interrupt myself. I think one of the things that has made me the most angry in this campaign and in the 1982 Congressional campaign -- was when we heard the political demagoguery for personal, political advantage. We heard them frightening the people in this country who have to depend on Social Security -- frightening them by telling them we had some secret plan; that we were going to take their benefits away from them or reduce them drastically. And he's saying it again.

Well, if there's anyone in our administration that had any such idea, he wouldn't be there long. I want you to know. I have no plan, and I will absolutely battle against any suggestion of reducing or taking the benefits these people on Social Security are getting, or those who are anticipating going on Social Security and expecting to get. They're going to get those benefits the way they are. (Applause.)

But he strives to divide Americans against each other -- seeking to promote envy and portray greed. Franklin Roosevelt warned that the only thing we have to fear in this country is fear itself. Well, sadly, tragically, the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself. (Applause.)

Well, that's the difference between us. We see America's best days ahead. We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy at last prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars -- not have their hopes and dreamed crushed by -- or taxed away -- by greedy politicians. The American people are walking into the future unashamed and unafraid.

AUDIENCE (Singing): We love you, Ronnie. Oh, yes, we do. We love you, Ronnie. Our love is true. When you're not near us, we're blue. Oh, Ronnie, we love you. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. And, now, now, let me say, it's mutual. (Applause.)

One of the most thrilling things in this whole campaign, wherever I've been, and in meetings like this, is to see the turnout of young people that come to these -- (applause.) It's so wonderful, because I want to say to all of you young people that my generation, and several generations between yours and mine, grew up in an America in which you started out knowing that there was no limit to how high you could climb, how high you could fly, that is -- whatever your own ability and energy and effort would take you, there would be no restriction or penalty for it. And we just took that for granted in this country.

And then we came to a time when people tried to tell us it wasn't that way, that there were penalties and that there were limits and so forth and to reconcile yourself to not doing that well.

Well, I think you are the very reason, and the most important reason for this election -- (applause.) Because --

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: Wait. I just want to tell you -- and I'm going to take the liberty -- I think I speak for myself and those several other generations that I mentioned out here. What we're determined is that you're going to have the same kind of America that was turned over to us by our parents. That's what we're resolved to do and what we're going to do -- (applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years. Four more years. Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: All right. I know you're all ready for this great era of opportunity. And this may gall our opponents.

The train's getting ready to whistle, and I have to move on to the next stop before darkness catches us.

AUDIENCE: No.

THE PRESIDENT: I know. I wish I didn't; but I do.

And, I say, it may gall our opponents, but I think that the people of this country agree with us when we say, "You ain't seen nothing yet." (Applause.)

Thank you very much. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

6:33 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Perrysburg, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

October 12, 1984

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT REAGAN-BUSH '84 RALLY

U.S. Car One
The Heartland Special

Perrysburg, Ohio

7:40 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Madame Mayor, for those kind words and Del Latta for being here. Thank all of you. I must tell you, I've had a wonderful time visiting with the people of Ohio today. (Applause.) And I think -- I can't think of any finer way of ending my trip on the Heartland Special than visiting with you good people of Perrysburg. (Applause.)

I've got a great deal to be grateful to all of you for. You've sent to Washington a representative who has been a tremendous force for responsible government -- the Congressman I just mentioned -- Del Latta. (Applause.) It's no coincidence that his name is on the bill that finally got control of federal spending after decades of tax and tax and spend and spend. He is a true friend of the taxpayers and a great friend to those who depend on economic progress to give them a chance at a better life.

Well, now, we're three and a half weeks from election day. And the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that is facing them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing and two distinct ways of looking at America.

My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear and limits compared to ours of hope, confidence and growth. (Applause.) Now, I know that he's -- his intentions are good, and I know that he's sincere in what he believes. But he sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as belonging to you, the people, and only a junior partner in your lives. (Applause.)

My opponent and his allies live in the past. They're celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, as if history has skipped over the four Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand,

MORE

millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a new course for the future.

Now, it's fitting -- it's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train, following the same route that he took 36 years and 1 day ago. He was the last Democrat I voted for. (Applause.) I campaigned for him in 1948. Mr. Truman could make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent. And, my friends, that's just what I'm going to do this evening. (Applause.)

Let us start with the record, the record of the administration in which Mr. Mondale carried a full partnership. In those four years, they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic time bombs.

You know, on that January 20th in 1981, that was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby that was left on our doorstep. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. (Applause.) The suffering of America, the deep and painful recession, the outrageous and frightening inflation, these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the concerted mismanagement of the administration of which he was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress. They gave us five -- you can count them -- in a little more than a year -- five different anti-inflation plans, and then ended up giving us the worst four-year record of inflation in nearly 40 years. (Applause.)

While it took them five plans to nearly triple inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by nearly two-thirds. (Applause.)

Senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices and federal health care costs which went up a massive 87 percent. Some fairness.

They punished the poor and the young, who struggled as prices of necessity shot up faster than the other prices.

Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror, fueled by those unrelenting costs. Let's look at interest rates. Now, my opponent has referred to something that he calls "real interest rates." Well, people don't pay interest rates on some academic smoke screen or foggy economic theory.

What they know is that when Jerry Ford left office -- the end of 1976 -- prime interest rate was 6.25 percent. When Mr. Mondale left the Vice Presidency, it was 21.5 percent -- the highest in 120 years.

AUDIENCE: Boo.

THE PRESIDENT: The average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled. Car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and the homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. And after all this economic punishment, guess what? Our opponents blamed you as being the cause because you lived too well.

AUDIENCE: Boo.

THE PRESIDENT: You remember, they told you you were going to have to sacrifice more. Well, I found out that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory for their ruinous past; they've just a got a darn good forgettery. (Laughter.) (Applause.)

And you know, one of the things they'd like to forget the most is the misery index. If you'll remember back in 1976, in that campaign, they put the inflation rate and the unemployment rate, added them together and then called it the misery index. It came to 12.6 percent. And they said that Jerry Ford had no right to seek re-election with such a huge misery index.

Well, 1980 came along, and they didn't mention the misery index. And I don't think my opponent will mention it in this campaign -- possibly because when he left office the misery index was more than 20 percent and now it's down to 11.6. (Applause.)

My opponent's done a very good job of slipping, sliding and ducking away from this record. But here in Ohio during the primaries, a Democratic candidate for the nomination, Senator Gary Hart, got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And let me quote Senator Hart -- "Walter Mondale may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12 percent inflation." "Walter Mondale," he added, "has come to Ohio to talk about jobs, but Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 Ohio jobs disappeared in the period 1976 to 1980." Well, those were Gary Hart's words.

Those disastrous consequences did not come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, unfair taxation and worship of big government that my opponent still supports. His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it. (Applause.)

All this year, he's lavished his campaign with promises that staggered even his Democratic opponents. But, of course, there is a predictable answer by one who makes so many promises. The answer is higher taxes, and massive new tax increases are precisely what he proposes.

A few weeks back, he called for his new plan. He said it was pay as you go. Well, what it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan -- you pay and he goes. (Applause.) Those tax increases to pay for his promises add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household, for every household in the United States.

Now, if Harry Truman had to apply a motto to his radical taxing scheme -- I think recalling it for the younger people here who might not recall that it was Harry Truman who sat in the Oval Office and said, "The buck stops here." Well, I think with regard to my opponent's scheme, he would say, "Your buck never stops." (Applause.)

When the centerpiece of his economic program is backbreaking tax hikes, you can see why my opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said -- and I quote -- "As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing." Well, this tax is even worse because it would be a dagger aimed at the heart of every low and middle income earner in America. It would mean new, crushing tax levies against those who can least afford them.

Indexing was a reform that we passed -- goes into effect on January 1st. And it's to protect you from the cruel hidden tax when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets. You get a cost of living pay raise that's only meant to keep pace with inflation. But it pushes you into another higher tax bracket and you end up paying a higher percentage of tax.

Well, under his plan, what would happen to a family struggling on \$10,000 per year? By 1989, they would be paying over 73 percent more in income taxes. Now, we're told, and he has said in these last few days since the debate that he misspoke -- that he actually meant to say the opposite. But on several occasions since 1982, he's expressly proposed the repeal of indexing.

He's done it quite often. In politics, they call that a flip-flop. You'll forgive me, I'm going to call it a Fritz-flop. (Applause.)

Indexing is one example, but there are many others. Yesterday he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent. And today, he wants to raise taxes the equivalent of \$1,890 per household.

Now, for the last couple of weeks in his campaign, he's been talking about two Reagans. He says there's a new one and an old one. And he isn't, with that last one, referring to my age because the old Reagan was younger. That was back there. And the new Reagan now is me, at the present. (Applause.)

But, he's been doing that so much, that I decided to do some new and old Mondaling myself. (Applause.) The old Mondale said tightening the budget and reducing deficits could worsen a recession, increase unemployment. The new Mondale thinks higher taxes lead to a healthy economy. The old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo. The new Mondale claims that he opposed it -- privately. Very privately. (Applause.)

Q Yeah --

Q Give 'em hell, Ron.

THE PRESIDENT: The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate -- and that's fine. But the new Walter Mondale says there's too much religion in politics.

Q No way --

Q Boo --

THE PRESIDENT: The old Mondale called the Space Shuttle a horrible waste, a space extravaganza -- and in the United States Senate, he personally led the fight to kill the Space Shuttle program.

Q Boo.

THE PRESIDENT: Now the new Mondale praises American technological achievement. And well he should, because while I've been going across Ohio on this train, those brave young men and women, those heroes, have been up there -- going around the world several times in the Challenger, and God bless them for what they're doing. (Applause.)

But with -- with all of those switches in the --

Q Four more years ... four more years ... four more years ... four more years ...

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. If you can take it, I can. (Applause.) But now, with all that talk about his in and out, old and new style there -- and just when you could begin losing faith, still you find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes. And you can count on him -- the new Mondale will, too.

You know, in our debate, I got a little angry at all those times he distorted my record. And on one occasion I was just about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you're taxing my patience." (Laughter.) (Applause.) And then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? That's the only tax he hasn't thought of. (Laughter.) (Applause.)

But from now until November 6th, we're going to be sure the American people know about this choice on which the future depends. We have two roads to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that he proposes. On his road, you frighten the elderly with false statements. And let me interrupt my thought right here, to say something about that. Political demagoguery is unpleasant at best. But, in the 1982 Congressional elections, and now in this present election, there has been some cheap demagoguery, political expediency, when he has deliberately frightened -- brought fear to elderly citizens who are dependant on Social Security for their livelihood, when he says that

somehow we've got some secret plan that we're going to take those benefits away from you, or at least reduce them sizeably. Well, if there's anyone in my administration that has such an idea, he's gone tomorrow morning. (Applause.) There isn't anyone on our team that believes that. I tell you now, no, we will not tamper with the benefits of the people dependent on Social Security or those that you are expecting when you come to your non-earning years. (Applause.)

You know --

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years. Four more years. Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years. Four more years. Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

You know, they try to divide us with envy and greed. Franklin Roosevelt warned that the only thing Americans have to fear is fear itself. And sadly and tragically, the only thing my opponet has to offer is fear itself. Now, that's the difference between us. We see America's best days as still ahead. (Applause.) We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy, at last, prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars, not have their hopes and dreams crushed or taxed away by greedy politicians. The American people are walking into America unashamed and unfraid. They're ready for this great new era of opportunity.

And, you know, I have to interrupt myself again. I know it's almost time for the whistle to go and for me to leave; but --

AUDIENCE: No.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, yes, it is.

But one of the things that has just thrilled me more than anything in this campaign, all over the country in gatherings such as this, is to see the predominance of so many young people. (Applause.) Look at them. (Applause.) And I'm so glad -- I'm so glad that you're all here, because this is what I want to say to you young people: My generation, and the several generations between mine and yours -- (laughter) -- this is for us an election in which you, you are the real meaning of this election. There's been a period in recent years, in our life here in America, when we were told that opportunity wasn't the same as it used to be, that we couldn't have the dreams that we once had. Well, I'm here to tell you, the meaning of this election is that the people of my generation and those several other

generations I mentioned are determined that you're going to have the same America when we turn it over to you -- (applause) -- that we had -- (applause) -- when our parents gave it to us. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years.

AUDIENCE: Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

AUDIENCE: Four more years.

AUDIENCE: Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: You --

AUDIENCE: Reagan. Reagan.

THE PRESIDENT: God bless you.

AUDIENCE: Reagan. Reagan.

THE PRESIDENT: You are ready, I know, for this great new era of opportunity. And I know this may gall our opponents -- I'm going to say it anyway --

AUDIENCE: Yes. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: You -- with regard to the future -- you ain't seen nothing yet. (Applause.)

God bless you all. (Applause.) Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.)

END

8:02 P.M. EDT

Fantastic!

September 28, 1984

Clarey

MEMORANDUM TO WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM STEPHEN M. STUDDERT

SUBJECT U.S. Car One

The Presidential railroad car, the only railcar ever built for the U.S. Government exclusively for Presidential use, and at then White House/Secret Service standards, is in amazing condition. Now in Fort Lauderdale at the Gold Coast Railroad Museum, it has only been operated twice (about 1500 miles) since the White House ceased using it.

HISTORY

The car was and continues to be officially designated as "U.S. Car One," (not Choo-Choo One!), though its given car name is Ferdinand Magellan. In fact, this supposedly set the precedent for Marine One, Air Force One, etc. It was used by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower, and contains much memorabilia including a lot of Truman whistlestop photos. It was ALWAYS the last car in the train.

I have federal expressed to you a detailed history on the car, and photographs. Roosevelt used to like it to go slow (40 mph) but Truman used to yell if it didn't go fast enough. In fact, Truman has been known to go forward and actually "drive" the train.

The car has six axles, and is the heaviest passenger railcar ever built in the United States, weighing 286,000 pounds.

CAR CONDITION

Though old, the car is in excellent condition. It was "Presidential ready" when it was transferred from the White House to this museum in 1958, and is reportedly and does appear to be in the same condition now. It was inspected by Seabord recently, and I'm told Amtrak considers it one of the best "track ready" passenger cars in the U.S. It has a complete brake job scheduled for next Friday. It appears to be a well insulated, very quiet railcar.

The interior is immaculate and in the original condition. It has the original furnishings including FDR's special railroad wheelchair, all in suprisingly good condition. The full interior and furnishings were already scheduled for professional cleaning next week.

The plumbing does not work, but they say a plumber can fix it in a matter of hours; they have held off due to lack of need and I think lack of funds. Also, it does not have air conditioning but that too can be satisfactorily resolved. They now use an external air conditioning when stopped, and as did Truman they use block ice when running. Mid October in Ohio may not require air conditioning.

Electrical is standard 110v, and they say in good condition. Power when parked in their yard is supplied by an external generator, and when running by the train power source. They say no electrical work is needed.

The interior consists of a very nice wood paneled dining room with an eight-seat dining room table on one end, and a six chair and one couch sitting room on the other (speaking) end. In between are the President's and First Lady's cabins which are VERY small, and some small staff compartment space. I think you may favorably change your mind about the President riding in this car; it's not bad.

The open but covered, brass-railed rear platform is where Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower all spoke. Truman and Winston Churchill both spoke there on the trip where Churchill gave his famous "Iron Curtain" speech. The platform has a built-in but removable-during-movement speaking podium, and a rear mounted Presidential seal permanently displayed by authority granted by President Carter. The original three microphones and three PA speakers are still in place, and are reportedly still operational. This clearly would be the appropriate place to speak, Bill, if it can be worked out. This is where Truman stood with the now-famous newspaper "Dewey Beats Truman."

The exterior is black, and hand waxed to a beautiful high gloss condition. The exterior brass is also highly polished. It is in extremely good exterior condition.

SECURITY



137e

COMMUNICATIONS

I saw photographs of traincar B&O #1401, a special communications car leased by the U.S. Army Signal Corps for use in providing Presidential communications. (Maybe Bruce Gorton can get this car--WHCA probably still has it stashed!)

The Truman telephones are still in place.

PRESS

I saw photographs of a rolling press filing center. This railcar was equiped with working tables that faced the side exterior windows and were equiped with typewriters. The photos did not reveal any filing phones.

SCHEDULE CONFLICTS

Contrary to what we were internally led to believe, these people will do about anything we ask, any time, any place. They say they are so excited "they can't sleep at night."

Their current schedule for the car, which they really don't want to change but readily will if necessary for the President, is as follows:

- October 8 - move to DC
- October 10 - reception
- October 11 - reception
- October 14 - dinner (invitees are Secretaries of Ag, DOT, Int, HUD, and P.X. Kelly and Senator Paula Hawkins. As of this time, only Secretary Dole has accepted.

COST INFORMATION

They view the proposed event as historic, and only appropriate that the President of the United States ride "his car." There will be no charge for the use of the car. Further, the people I met with are very pro-Reagan.

They do ask that we pay any actual out-of-pocket expenses they have as they are a non-profit organization and I sense they have little money. I asked what these costs might be, and they said such as their food and staff costs while we have use of the train. It won't be much \$.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

--- This car is accompanied by the following staff whenever it leaves their museum:

Roger Schmorrr, Special Projects Director
James "JD" Owens, Museum Consultant
Peter Larsen, restorer & technician
H.E. "Buck" Price, Historian
Rita Welling, Chef
Mary Jo Hermann, Attendant

I explained that during the event they probably would not be able to ride in the President's car. That was OK, as long as they are on board the train somewhere.

--- When U.S. Car One leaves the museum it is accompanied by a second car, the "Virginia Dawn." This is where their staff that accompanioes U.S. Car One sleeps, eats, and works during the trip.

This is another old passenger car, fully restored (but still old). Unlike U.S. Car One it is somewhat modernized, with the following additions: new wall-to-wall carpet, microwave oven, full electric kitchen, ice maker, central air conditioning, television, VCR, and stereo. It has a self-contained 27KW diesel power plant. It does not have armor. In a "Presidential Special," it would not have to be adjacent to U.S. Car One. It is available for our use as we desire.

This second car is owned by Thomas Worrell, owner of Worrell Newspapers, Inc. of Charlottesville, Virginia.

--- U.S. Car One has none of the original White House china or silverware thay was used onboard. That is the one thing they have been trying hard to get, and so far have met with no success. Maybe this is something with which Clem Conger might help.

--- They recommend that in Washington we assemble the full train to be used, then move the entire train to our Ohio start point as a "dead head special." They say that way is the fastest and most secure.

--- On display inside U.S. Car One are printed menus/souveniers with tassels, much on the order of the printed programs with tassels used for South Lawn arrivals. You may want to do this for this historic trip, as they were done for each Presidential Special. To them, this is another "Presidential Special."

--- They know where the White House steward/porter who worked this car now lives.

→
CSX B #0 Chessie

{ John Snow Pres, Chessie }
A/S Poling Nixon Ford DOT }

804/ 782-1434 ←

not able to determine
whether

Chief Operator friend
Ray Leichty
301/237-2787

→
782-1434

Richmond,
Virginia

Home #

804/ 353-3429



Coming on 9th

eve of 9th

on 10th Cocktail recept.

11 " " will

Oct 12th Recept. 5-9pm

Oct 13

Oct 14 Open House

Oct 14 POTUS invited Dinner

Roger Schmor H: 305/962-0550

H 305/427-4774

Jim Owens O: 305 421-5200 ←

Consultant

272-1101

3398 SW, 9th Ave.

Gold Coast 305/524-5339

Ft. Lauderdale

they would love to use
this

have located and have working

Museum Sunday

junct
Perimeter Rd

&

9

Near Airport

St Rd

they are
their Friday
Broad & Cass
371-9100
over
Andrew Leftkowitz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM: DONALD A. CLAREY
SUBJECT: Whistle Stop Tour of Ohio

Besides the nostalgia and hoopla that would go along with a whistle stop evoking Harry S. Truman's in 1948, is the possibility of underscoring the change in the Democrat party -- no longer the Party of Truman.

The underlying theme of the day should be that "America is Back -- again respected around the world and willing to fulfill the responsibilities of a world power." The powerful appeal of Jeanne Kirkpatrick is precisely that and the President should be doing this whistle stop with that in mind rather than, as his critics will surely say, simply copying Truman.

*not
sent*

FIRST DRAFT SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT'S WHISTLE STOP THROUGH OHIO

Friday, October 12, 1984

9:35 a.m. MARINE ONE departs the White House.

9:45 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews AFB.

9:50 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs en route Dayton, Ohio.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 10 mins.

Time Change: None

11:00 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

11:05 a.m. Motorcade departs en route Old Montgomery County Courthouse.

Drive Time: 20 mins.

11:25 a.m. Motorcade arrives Old Montgomery County Courthouse.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to holding area.

Ruffles & Flourishes
Announcement (off-stage)
"Hail to the Chief"

11:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to dais for Reagan-Bush '84 Rally.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

_____ makes brief remarks and
introduces THE PRESIDENT.

11:35 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to podium for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

11:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to holding room.

THE PRESIDENT arrives holding area.

11:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

12:00 noon THE PRESIDENT departs en route Dayton Union Station.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

12:05 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Dayton Union Station and proceeds to U.S. Car One for boarding.

12:15 p.m. Train departs Dayton en route Sidney, Ohio.

Rail Time: 50 mins.

By-pass: Tipp City
Troy*
Piqua

1:05 p.m. Train arrives Sidney, Ohio. Train Stop ①

1:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT detrains and proceeds to dais for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

1:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to U.S. Car One for boarding.

1:35 p.m. Train departs Sidney en route Lima, Ohio.

Rail Time: 1 hr. 5 mins. (63 mins.)

By-pass: Anna
Wapakoneta*
Cridersville

2:40 p.m. Train arrives Lima, Ohio. Train Stop ②

2:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

3:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

3:10 p.m. Train departs Lima en route Ottawa, Ohio.

Rail Time: 30 mins.
By-pass: Cairo
Columbus Grove

3:40 p.m. Train arrives Ottawa, Ohio. *Train Stop 3*

3:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

4:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

4:10 p.m. Train departs Ottawa en route Deshler, Ohio.

Rail Time: 30 mins.
By-pass: Leipsic*
Belmore

4:40 p.m. Train arrives Deshler, Ohio. *Train Stop 4*

4:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

Best site

5:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

5:10 p.m. Train departs Deshler en route Perrysburg, Ohio.

Rail Time: 50 mins.
By-Pass: Custar
Weston
Tontogany
Haskins

6:00 p.m. Train arrives Perrysburg, Ohio. *Train stop 5*

6:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

6:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

6:30 p.m. Train departs en route de-training position.

Rail Time: 5 mins.

6:35 p.m. Train arrives.

THE PRESIDENT detrains and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

6:40 p.m. Motorcade departs en route Toledo Express Airport.

Drive Time: 25 mins.

7:05 p.m. Motorcade arrives Toledo Express Airport.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

- 5 -

7:10 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 10 mins.

8:20 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews AFB.

8:25 p.m. MARINE ONE departs en route The White House.

8:35 p.m. MARINE ONE arrives The White House.

ident. He wished to be a great President, and who govern. But no President would be able in 1969 whose way to the Presidency in 1968 divided an American people already far too much, Nixon's conundrum: to enlarge his base by the use of the racist right might swing to Nixon the balance vote and also, conceivably, the victory. But such an appeal to racism, open or covert to his conscience; and it would also guarantee that he would be hated by the submerged black community. A bridge of good-will could ever link them again so long as he led it. Blocked thus on the right, and on his left. To enlarge his base to the left meant that Robert Humphrey was finding it difficult to outdo the programs of Lyndon Johnson; to try to appeal to labor or left would be to shake away support on the right side of center whom he must not lose. In the center, Nixon must remain in the center, for the center is where men come to rest while they wait to depart the center for activity on the extremes. The reality, was the Vietnam war. Humphrey had spoken out on the war. By the alchemy of politics he had been denounced by the peace-seekers and as a war-hawk was now emerging in October as a leader. Several times Nixon had considered early withdrawal from Vietnam; his last effort to establish a peace had been written and edited and radio time had been secured, Saturday, March 30th, when announcement of a presidential broadcast of renunciation on the 31st was made. From then on, Nixon had been firmly resolved to express himself on Vietnam policy while in office. He was urged by one or two members of the campaign, in October, to speak on Vietnam, but he would not. Content of small-town emotionalism, of old-fashioned Nixon's attitude; but there was also a very real determination. He meant to be President; despite the "movements," it still seemed certain that he *would* be President. The mantle, with all its responsibilities, seemed to him as he would not bind himself now, for campaigns or positions that would tie his hands, and he would become President.

modulated to the needs of the campaign; but the strategy, therefore, as the group departed from the campaign to the ancient ballad of American elections:

the "ins" against the "outs," a choice of more of the same or something new, left undefined.

There was, as one resumed traveling with Nixon after the strategy session of Key Biscayne, little fresh that one could report. A new slogan replaced the worn-out NIXON'S THE ONE. Now the banners read THIS TIME VOTE LIKE YOUR WHOLE LIFE DEPENDED ON IT. The attack on Humphrey was punchier; Humphrey was an "adult delinquent," Humphrey was "the fastest, loosest tongue in the West." Humphrey had "his hand in your pocket." The "forgotten man" theme was downplayed; it was now, in a dozen different variations, simply "turn the rascals out."

The campaign moved smoothly, as always. The techniques of the advance men improved—from airport greetings at arrival, to the multiplicity of balloons, to internal communications, to the phalanxes of pretty Nixon girls with their slim legs and blond hair who were seated in rectangles, front-center, before the cameras to screen the few hecklers from national view. It was all smooth, pre-programmed, efficient. And yet, occasionally there would still come a day to remind that a Presidential contest remained a personal matter between a leader and his people.

Such a day was the one that closed at dusk in Deshler, Ohio, in late October. We had been traveling all day by train north from Cincinnati, through industrial Ohio toward Toledo. Whistle-stop campaigning in America has been obsolete since Harry Truman's campaign of 1948, but candidates still toss a salute to the past by a railway excursion now and then; and the rail journey through Ohio is classic. I had accompanied Nixon in 1960 over exactly the same route,⁸ and was following him now both for comparison with the past and to see what effect the Key Biscayne strategy might have on his behavior.

The trip was obviously planned for TV coverage; by now the TV cameras had become tired of Mr. Nixon's normal procedure and required new happenings to enliven the audiences ("One thing we decided in Key Biscayne," said William Safire, "is that the campaign needed some excitement"). The trip would also, in accord with the Key Biscayne plan, step up the stress on the theme of law-and-order.

Yet there was more to it than that. All day we drummed along the railway tracks fringed by paradox. The factories spewed smoke, their parking lots were crowded, trucks carrying away cargo and product in an unending stream. But wherever the train pulled to a halt in the old downtown centers, one could observe the boarding up of the railway stations, the decay of the central business districts which had grown up on the rails because they were arteries of life. The old downtown centers of community were husks that had been gutted by change. The people

⁸ See *The Making of the President—1960*, pp. 300–302.

who gathered at the rallies were prosperous, well-dressed, sober, in robust health. But they were afraid, and whenever Nixon spoke of crime, they cheered ("When Richard Nixon got finished," wrote Jimmy Breslin, "there was a strangler's hand coming out of every cornfield in Ohio"). All day we journeyed through peaceful countryside spotted with the sycamores, wild oaks and hardwoods of the great valley. But all day the view from Mr. Nixon's rear observation car as it rattled north could be seen only through the silhouette of the three Secret Service agents standing shoulder to shoulder on the observation platform, searching the receding tracks and the beautiful land for snipers who might kill.

We came to Deshler, Ohio, a town of about 2,000, after dark, and Mr. Nixon emerged on the platform in a tan topcoat, shivering in the chill. Deshler is famous for its feed grains, its tomato-production and its seed corn. A huge grain elevator to which farmers bring shelled corn is its outstanding monument, and along the tracks, nubbles of red-gold-yellow-white kernels lay thick as pebbles, where trucks had spilled them; an Ohio reporter told me that the best pheasant-shooting in the neighborhood lay along the tracks because the pheasants grew fat here on spilled kernels. Deshler much more than Los Angeles, Key Biscayne or Manhattan is Nixon's spiritual country, and so in this, his eighth speech of the day (with two more to come), he could talk plain language. He did his crime passage, the media theme for the day ("I was looking at some figures that my staff had prepared for me on the forty-five-minute train ride from Lima up here [to Deshler]. . . . In forty-five minutes, just forty-five minutes . . . here is what happened in America. There was one murder, there were two rapes, there were forty-one forcible crimes . . . , etc.). Then, in a brief burst at the close, he tried to sum up his campaign: "I want you to remember, my friends, that at the moment when you vote, you are going to determine your future, your peace, peace at home, you are going to determine whether or not you are going to have real income or imaginary income. You are going to determine whether America again is respected in the world or whether it's not. You are going to determine whether America is to go forward with new leadership or whether we are going to be satisfied with leadership that has failed us, that has struck out on every count."

It was the standard speech, of course. But I was most taken by the fact that Nixon delivered so much of the talk with his eyes shut, lids closed either out of weariness or against the TV lights that shone in his face. He rocked back and forth as he spoke, like a revivalist. I could not help wondering what a Presidential candidate saw at night at the end of a campaign through closed eyes, in a railway depot, in a town of 2,000—or whether he saw anything. Only later did I realize that Richard Nixon really had been seeing. Later that evening he telephoned Finch in California, as he so often did, to assess the day. It had been

a good tour, he told Finch, the crowds along the tracks were larger than 1960. But the people in the crowds were different. In 1960, said Nixon—the young people must be in the small towns, they were going to the cities. He was not used to thinking had to be done about this after the election. Deshler recurred to Nixon again, still later. Three days later, in the evening he had, apparently, seen a young girl standing on a street holding up a sign that few of the rest of us saw. It must have summarized what he had been saying in his campaign in America in 1968, for he was to repeat these remarks the morning after his election, and the day after his inauguration and administration.

The Richard Nixon whom I had followed since 1960 had been a divider, one of the most intense and competitive men in American politics. The Richard Nixon who walked along the same tracks, through the same town, the day after the election, most sharply of the year: BRING US TOGETHER. He would be a healer. Rather than divide, he would

October is the melancholy month, and in 1968, so. Of October in America in 1968, the most I may recall is that after a year and a half of hibernation, the world returned once more into space, testing Apollo 7 on the moon—and after eleven days came back safely, and

But meanwhile, back on earth, matters were not so good. The greatest city, a high-minded but hasty experiment in urban renewal, to flirt with disaster by setting black against white. A million children were deprived of learning for years. Authority crumbled. It crumbled in city after city. Back to school and learned to hate each other. Thursday evening the accounting of death in Vietnam. Abroad, the world offered little more of the solution. The Russians were armoring the Egyptians for another day. The Israelis; Biafra was starving, but no one had the money to help in a quarrel of blacks against blacks so far away.

On October 14th the 90th Congress of the United States began its work. The 90th Congress will not be remembered for its creations. The 90th Congress had been a Congress of all other Americans, and its chief accomplishment was its response to events. It had passed open-housing legislation under the shock of Martin Luther King's assassination. It had passed a 10-percent surtax on the Federal income tax under the shock of the spring dollar crisis. It had passed legislation for the sale of guns by mail order—but only under

Holiday Inn
at Pentagon City

Gold Coast Name →

Cpl. Scott Anson

nights → 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 } 14th

Cherry

6 pm

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Arlington, Va -

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Jim

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KISS
Keep It Simple, Stupid!

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WH

ROBERT J. DONOVAN

CONFLICT
AND
CRISIS

*The Presidency of Harry S Truman,
1945-1948*

W · W · NORTON & COMPANY · INC · NEW YORK



Capt. Bond
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Receptions { 4:30 - 15th
7:30 16th

Al Cardenas - AT4 on trip →

Scheduled to leave Wash
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Diesel fuel	100	
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HUD

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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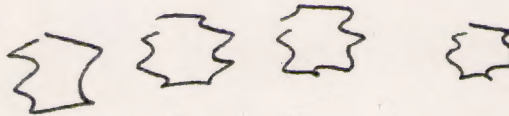
OLD MONTGOMERY COUNTY Courthouse Mall
Dayton, Ohio

Elder - Beerman

Office
Building

Office
Building

Fountain



Press

CROWD

Sidewalk

Bois

OLD MONTGOMERY
County Courthouse

MAIN STREET

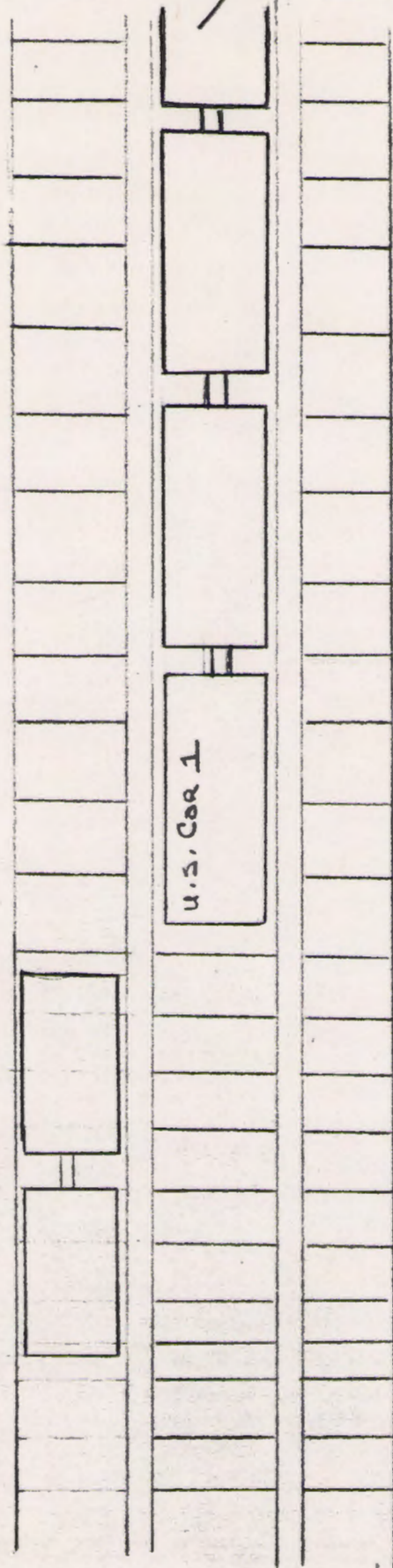
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Office
Building

Office
Building

Reagan - Bush
Headquarters

Sidney Ohio



Adm

Press
(already existing plat form)

Lima, Ohio

Bldg.

Bldg.

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light post — ○

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Lois

U.S. Car 1

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CROWD

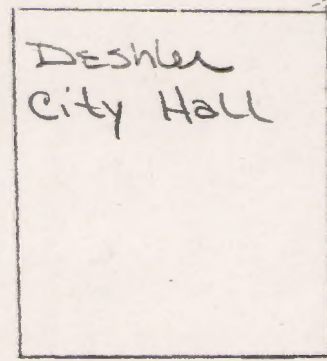
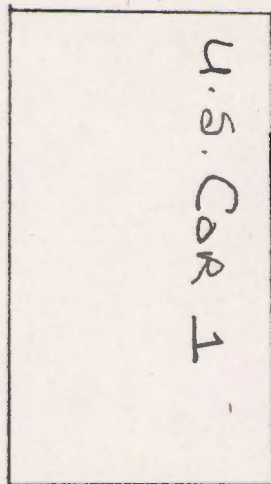
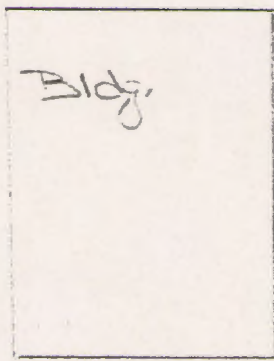
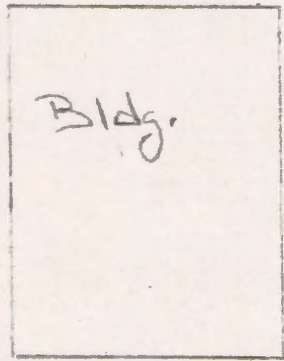
PRESS

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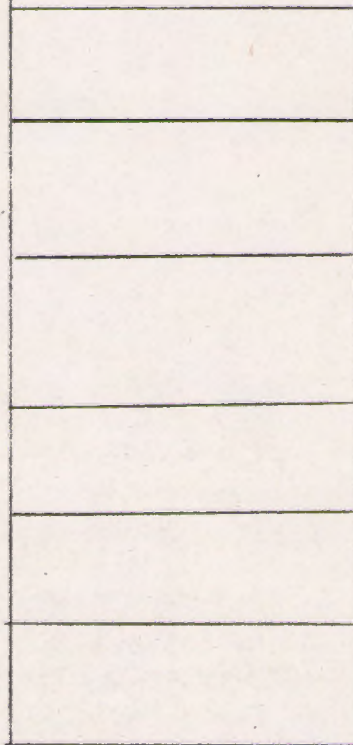
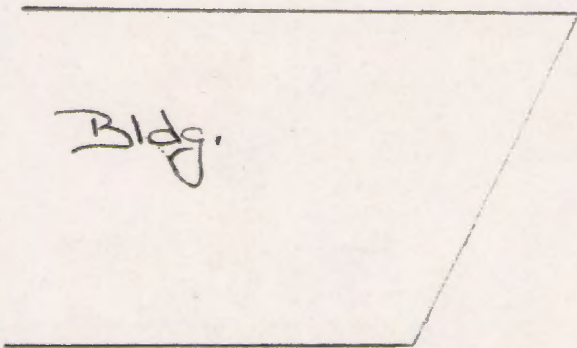
House

Deshler, Ohio

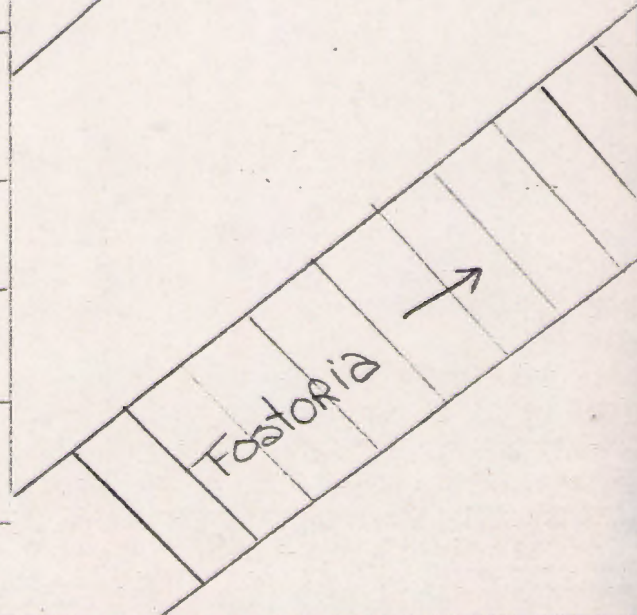


Main Street

CROWD



PRESS



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM WILLIAM HENKEL

SUBJECT THE PRESIDENT'S WHISTLE STOP THROUGH OHIO - FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 12, 1984

Attached is a proposed summary schedule for the trip.

EVENT CONCEPT

The President's Whistle stop through Ohio will begin with a "kick-off" rally at the Old Montgomery County Courthouse Mall in downtown Dayton. The President will motorcade from there to Dayton Union Station, where he will board the presidential train. A small crowd will be at Union station to send the President off. Union Station is not designed in a manner to accomodate a large "kick-off" Rally. However, I ~~strongly~~ strongly recommend that a small ticketed crowd be present for a ceremonial farewell. The presidential train will proceed along a northern route, stopping first in Sidney, where the President will de-train and proceed to a dais adjacent to the train for remarks, using U.S. Car One as the backdrop. From Sidney, the President will proceed to Lima, passing through several small communities en route. In Lima the President will again make remarks from an adjacent dais, using the presidential car as a backdrop. From Lima, the train will continue north stopping in Ottawa, where the President will make remarks from the rear platform of U.S. Car One, using the renovated Ottawa Train Depot as a backdrop. From Ottawa, the train proceeds to Deshler, where the President will again speak from the rear platform of his car. The final stop on the route is Perrysburg, Ohio. The President will make remarks to the crowd from the platform of U.S. Car One, de-train and proceed to the motorcade for boarding. The motorcade will proceed to Toledo Express Airort, where Air Force One will depart en route Andrews AFB.

There are several small communities along the President's route where we expect good crowds and which lend themselves to the President moving outside his car to wave while the train proceeds slowly up the track.

STATUS REPORT

CSX and the Chessie Railroad System have been most cooperative in planning and implementing this event. Current plans call for the train to be assembled in Washington at Union Station beginning October 5. U.S. Car One will arrive in Washington ~~hopefully~~ by October 4, so the entire train, intact, is available for the USSS, WHCA, etc. to perform any necessary adjustments to the train. The train will then be moved from Washington to Dayton, Ohio on October 9. A "dry-run" of the Presidential route will be run on Wednesday, October 10. This dry-run is essential for all components of the advance team: exact stopping points for the train will be taped; WHCA hook-ups will be marked; and crowd control and safety procedures will be finalized. The dry-run also has positive publicity benefits.

The Chessie system, in conjunction with AMTRACK, is securing the following cars for our purposes:

Ferdinand Magellan - U.S. Car One, made available by the Gold Coast Railroad.

Chessie Executive Office Car - Sr. Staff, Dr., Mil. Aide, Fischer, etc.

Diner Car - seats 32 passengers at 8 tables and has a lounge area. This will be used for guests and staff. In addition, an office area will be created with typewriters.

Virginia Durney
Diner Car - to be used for USSS, WHCA & Advance as Command/Control car.

Baggage Car - WHCA/NSC

5 Coach Cars - these typical metrorail cars seat 60 passengers and will be used for the press.

Diner Car - will be set up as the working White House press office, equipped with typewriters, etc.

Baggage Car - Equipped as press filing center.

While the exact configuration of the train is still to be determined, I feel confident we have enough resources available to accomodate the traveling presidential party, a reasonable number of guests and a larger than usual press contingent. Should it be determined that additional cars will be necessary, Chessie must be contacted as soon as possible in order to locate and move them to Washington. This, of course, will impact on the cost of the train.

CSX/Chessie Railroad Systems are in the process of computing costs for assembling the train, moving it to Washington and from Washington to Ohio, performing a dry-run and the Presidential run. These figures should be available by COB October 3.

Following the pre-advance on October 1, I held a meeting with USSS, WHCA, the Military Office and members of my staff to digest the proposal and attain assessments of the various components. Everyone seems comfortable with the time frame we are working within and the resources available to us. The outstanding issue of this entire trip is determining the press logistics of filing time, filing locations, etc. Charles Bakaly will be working with the network producers to try to meet their needs without creating unnecessary holding time in the President's schedule.

ISSUE

Will Mrs. Reagan accompany the President on the Whistle Stop?

YES _____

NO _____

PROPOSED SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT'S WHISTLE STOP THROUGH OHIO

Friday, October 12, 1984

9:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

9:35 a.m. MARINE ONE departs the White House.

9:45 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews AFB.

9:50 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs en route Dayton, Ohio.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 10 mins.

Time Change: None

11:00 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

11:05 a.m. Motorcade departs en route Old Montgomery County Courthouse Mall.

Drive Time: 20 mins.

11:25 a.m. Motorcade arrives Old Montgomery County Courthouse Mall.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to holding area.

Ruffles & Flourishes

Announcement (off-stage)

"Hail to the Chief"

11:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to dais for Reagan-Bush '84 Rally.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

_____ makes brief remarks and
introduces THE PRESIDENT.

11:35 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to podium for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

10/2/84 7:00 p.m.

11:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to holding area.

THE PRESIDENT arrives holding area.

11:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

12:00 noon THE PRESIDENT departs en route Dayton Union Station.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

12:05 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Dayton Union Station and proceeds to U.S. Car One for boarding.

NOTE: Small crowd will be present for "send-off".

12:15 p.m. Train departs Dayton en route Sidney, Ohio.

Rail Time: 50 mins.
By-pass: Tipp City
Troy*
Piqua

1:05 p.m. Train arrives Sidney, Ohio.

Pre-program.

1:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT detrains and proceeds to dais for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

1:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to U.S. Car One for boarding.

Post-program.

1:35 p.m. Train departs Sidney en route Lima, Ohio.

Rail Time: 1 hr. 5 mins. (63 mins.)
By-pass: Anna
Wapakoneta*
Cridersville

2:40 p.m. Train arrives Lima, Ohio.

Pre-program.

- 2 -

10/2/84 7:00 p.m.

2:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT detrains and proceeds to dais for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

3:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

Post-program.

3:10 p.m. Train departs Lima en route Ottawa, Ohio.

Rail Time: 30 mins.
By-pass: Cairo
Columbus Grove

3:40 p.m. Train arrives Ottawa, Ohio.

Pre-program.

3:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

4:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

Post-program.

4:10 p.m. Train departs Ottawa en route Deshler, Ohio.

Rail Time: 30 mins.
By-pass: Leipsic
Belmore

4:40 p.m. Train arrives Deshler, Ohio.

Pre-program.

4:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

5:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds inside U.S. Car One.

Post-program.

5:10 p.m. Train departs Deshler en route Perrysburg, Ohio.

Rail Time: 50 mins.
By-Pass: Custar
Weston
Tontogany
Haskins

6:00 p.m. Train arrives Perrysburg, Ohio.

Pre-program.

6:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to rear platform of U.S. Car One for remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

6:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

6:25 p.m. Motorcade departs en route Toledo Express Airport.

Drive Time: 25 mins.

6:50 p.m. Motorcade arrives Toledo Express Airport.

6:55 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Toledo, Ohio en route Andrews AFB.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 10 mins.
Time Change: None

8:05 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews AFB.

8:10 p.m. MARINE ONE departs en route The White House.

8:20 p.m. MARINE ONE arrives The White House.