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**SERIES:** I: SPEECHES, 1981-1989

**Folder Title:** 07/09/1984 Taping: Message to  
Local Celebrations on Evening of Convention Nomination

**Box:** 169

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JULY 9, 1984 *Kim W*MESSAGE TO LOCAL CELEBRATIONS ON EVENING OF THE PRESIDENT'S  
NOMINATION AT CONVENTION

IN A VERY SHORT  
TIME, VICE PRESIDENT BUSH  
AND I WILL BE GOING  
BEFORE THE NATION AND  
SEEKING THE SUPPORT OF  
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

I KNOW YOU'LL BE  
LISTENING AND WATCHING --  
AND YOUR HEARTS WILL BE  
WITH US. BUT BEFORE ALL  
THAT TAKES PLACE, I  
WANTED TO THANK EACH OF  
YOU IN A MORE PERSONAL  
WAY FOR THE COMMITMENT  
YOU'VE MADE TO OUR  
RE-ELECTION EFFORT.

I THINK YOU KNOW HOW  
IMPORTANT THE NEXT  
10 WEEKS ARE. YOUR  
EFFORTS WILL MAKE THE  
DIFFERENCE. YOU'RE PART  
OF A GREAT CRUSADE TO  
CONTINUE AMERICA'S MARCH

TO GREATNESS, TO ENSURE  
PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND  
FREEDOM FOR OUR CHILDREN  
AND -- WE HOPE SOMEDAY --  
FOR ALL THE CHILDREN OF  
THE WORLD.

THANKS TO EFFORTS OF  
PEOPLE LIKE YOU, THERE  
CAN'T BE ANY DOUBT ABOUT  
WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING IN  
OUR COUNTRY DURING THE  
LAST FEW YEARS.

AMERICA IS BACK FROM  
DOUBLE-DIGIT INFLATION,  
21-1/2-PERCENT INTEREST  
RATES AND RISING  
UNEMPLOYMENT. WE'RE  
STRONG AT HOME, AND WE  
HAVE RENEWED STRENGTH AND  
RESPECT IN THE COMMUNITY  
OF NATIONS.

MAKE NO MISTAKE --  
THERE'LL BE NO TURNING  
BACK TO THOSE BIG  
GOVERNMENT POLICIES THAT  
BROUGHT US SO MUCH  
MISERY. WE HAVE MADE A

NEW BEGINNING. NOW WE  
MUST FINISH THE JOB.

WE MUST ENSURE  
STRONG AND STEADY  
ECONOMIC GROWTH BY  
PROVIDING GREATER  
INCENTIVES AND  
OPPORTUNITIES TO EVERY  
AMERICAN WHO SEEKS A  
BETTER LIFE.

WE MUST DEVELOP  
AMERICA'S NEXT  
FRONTIER -- THE FURTHER  
EXPLORATION AND USE OF  
SPACE AND SPACE  
TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEFUL  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC  
DEVELOPMENT.

WE MUST STRENGTHEN  
OUR COMMUNITY OF SHARED  
VALUES BY STRENGTHENING  
THE BEDROCK OF OUR  
VALUES, THE AMERICAN  
FAMILY, AND BY RENEWING  
OUR COMMITMENT TO  
EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION.

AND WE MUST STRIVE  
TO WIN A LASTING AND  
MEANINGFUL PEACE FOR  
OURSELVES AND THE NEXT  
GENERATIONS; WE MUST KEEP  
AMERICA A STRONG LEADER  
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

I BELIEVE WE ARE  
WELL ON OUR WAY TO A  
BETTER, STRONGER AMERICA.  
THE TROUBLE IS, SOME OF  
THE SAME PEOPLE WHO  
BROUGHT US BIG GOVERNMENT  
OVERSPENDING, OVERTAXING,  
AND OVERREGULATION ARE  
STILL IN POWER. THE SAME  
CROWD THAT GAVE US  
WEAKNESS AT HOME AND  
WEAKNESS ABROAD WANTS TO  
TURN THE CLOCK BACK TO  
THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS OF  
THE LATE 1970's.

YOU KNOW, I USED TO  
BE A DEMOCRAT, BACK WHEN  
IT STOOD FOR PROGRESS,  
STRENGTH, AND HOPE FOR

THE FUTURE. RECENTLY,  
OUR NATION HONORED A  
DEMOCRAT OF THAT GREAT  
TRADITION, THE LATE  
SENATOR HENRY "SCOOP"  
JACKSON. SENATOR JACKSON  
NEVER FLAGGED IN HIS  
SUPPORT OF A SOUND  
DEFENSE AND PEACE THROUGH  
STRENGTH.

BUT MORE AND MORE  
PEOPLE HAVE COME TO SEE  
THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
HAS TURNED ITS BACK ON  
THOSE HONORABLE  
TRADITIONS. THEY'VE  
WATCHED, WITH GREAT  
SADNESS, AS THE PARTY  
VEERED FURTHER AND  
FURTHER AWAY FROM THE  
CONVICTIONS AND  
COMMON SENSE OF  
MAINSTREAM AMERICA.

THAT'S WHY ALL OF US  
FACE A GREAT CHALLENGE,  
AND A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.  
WE CAN OFFER A NEW HOME

TO MILLIONS OF  
RESPONSIBLE DEMOCRATS.

IF WE RUN AS A  
UNITED TEAM, IF WE COME  
THROUGH WITH A GREAT TEAM  
EFFORT THIS FALL, WE CAN  
MAKE AMERICA THE SOURCE  
OF ALL THE DREAMS AND  
OPPORTUNITIES SHE WAS  
PLACED ON THIS GOOD EARTH  
TO PROVIDE. JUST LIKE IN  
1980, WE CAN MAKE HISTORY  
AGAIN.

WE MUST GUARD  
AGAINST COMPLACENCY.  
HISTORY IS LITTERED WITH  
THE REMAINS OF GREAT  
CAUSES WHOSE SUPPORTERS  
RESTED ON THEIR LAURELS  
INSTEAD OF RENEWING AND  
REDOUBLING THEIR EFFORTS  
AT CRITICAL TIMES. OUR  
LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC  
OPPONENTS AREN'T  
COMPLACENT ABOUT THE  
CAMPAIGN AHEAD. THEY  
KNOW THEY'RE LOSING

POWER; THEY KNOW THIS  
ELECTION COULD BE THEIR  
LAST CHANCE TO RETURN TO  
THE GLORY DAYS OF BIGGER  
AND BIGGER GOVERNMENT.  
THEY'RE HOPING WE'LL RUN  
A LACKLUSTER CAMPAIGN.  
AND IF ANYONE IS  
WONDERING WHAT A  
LESS-THAN-VIGOROUS  
CAMPAIGN CAN DO TO A  
CANDIDATE, THEY CAN ASK  
"PRESIDENT DEWEY."

NANCY AND I HAVE  
EVERY CONFIDENCE IN OUR  
CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION.  
AND FOR OURSELVES, WE  
PROMISE OUR BEST EFFORT  
IN THE COMING MONTHS.  
ALL OF US KNOW WHAT IS AT  
STAKE, AND THE GRAVE  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR  
NATION'S FUTURE THAT THIS  
ELECTION WILL DECIDE.

DURING THIS WEEK, WE  
CELEBRATE AND RENEW OUR  
PRINCIPLES AND

ALLEGIANCE TO THE  
REPUBLICAN PARTY AND TO  
OUR GREAT NATION. IF WE  
TRIUMPH IN NOVEMBER, OUR  
VICTORY MUST NOT BE THAT  
OF ANY ONE CANDIDATE, BUT  
A VICTORY FOR OUR PARTY  
AND FOR OUR NATION,  
MOVING FORWARD, EMBRACING  
THE FUTURE WITH COURAGE,  
CONFIDENCE, AND VISION.

LET US PRAY FOR THE  
STRENGTH OVER THESE  
COMING MONTHS TO LIVE UP  
TO OUR PRINCIPLES AND THE  
PROMISE OF AMERICA -- A  
PROMISE THAT CAN ONLY BE  
FULFILLED THROUGH OUR  
WORDS AND DEEDS AS FREE  
MEN AND WOMEN.

THANK YOU AND GOD  
BLESS YOU.

# # #

Kim W

(Dolan/BE)  
July 5, 1984  
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: MESSAGE TO LOCAL CELEBRATIONS ON EVENING  
OF THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION AT  
CONVENTION  
MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

In a very short time, Vice President Bush and I will be  
going before the Nation and seeking the support of the American  
people.

I know you'll be listening and watching -- and your hearts  
will be with us. But before all that takes place, I wanted to  
thank each of you in a more personal way for the commitment  
you've made to our re-election effort.

I think you know how important the next 10 weeks are. Your  
efforts will make the difference. You're part of a great crusade  
to continue America's march to greatness, to ensure peace,  
prosperity, and freedom for our children and -- we hope  
someday -- for all the children of the world.

Thanks to efforts of people like you, there can't be any  
doubt about what's been happening in our country during the last  
few years.

America is back from double-digit inflation, 21-1/2-percent  
interest rates and rising unemployment. We're strong at home,  
and we have renewed strength and respect in the community of  
nations.

Make no mistake -- there'll be no turning back to those big  
Government policies that brought us so much misery. We have made  
a new beginning. Now we must finish the job.

Aug 23  
Nov 16

Economic Indicators	
JUNE 1984	
ACPI	P. 24
1980	12.4%
1981	4.2%
Unemployment	
1979	5.8%
1980	7.0%
1981	7.5%
1982	9.5%
1983	7.5%
6/84	7.1%
PRIME RATE	
21.5%	
1/1980 P. 1	
C.R.P. 1984	
P. 299	

We have four challenges for the future -- ~~four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6.~~

see State  
of the Union

First, we must ensure strong and steady economic growth by providing greater incentives and opportunities to every American who seeks a better life.

Second, we must develop America's next frontier -- the further exploration and use of space and space technology for peaceful economic and scientific development.

Third, we must strengthen our community of shared values, by strengthening the bedrock of our values, the American family, and by renewing our commitment to excellence in education.

And fourth, to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations, we must keep America a strong leader for peace and freedom throughout the world.

We are well on our way to a better, stronger America. The trouble is, some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing, and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd that gave us weakness at home and weakness abroad wants to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970's.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength, and hope for the future. Recently, our Nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

But more and more people have come to see that the Democratic Party has turned its back on those honorable traditions. They've watched, with great sadness, as the party veered further and further away from the convictions and commonsense of mainstream America.

That's why all of us face a great challenge, but also a great opportunity.

We are running as a united team, and with a mighty, team effort this fall we can make America the source of all the dreams and opportunities she was placed on this good Earth to provide. Just like in 1980, we can make history again.

We must guard against complacency. History is littered with the remains of great causes whose supporters rested on their laurels instead of renewing and redoubling their efforts at critical times. Our liberal Democratic opponents aren't complacent about the campaign ahead. They know they're losing power; they know this election could be their last chance to return to the glory days of bigger and bigger Government. They're hoping we'll run a lackluster campaign. And if anyone is wondering what a less-than-vigorous campaign can do to a candidate, they can ask "President Dewey."

Nancy and I have every confidence in our campaign organization. And for ourselves, we promise our best effort in the coming months. All of us know what is at stake, and the grave responsibility for our Nation's future that this election will decide.

During this week, we celebrate and renew our principles and allegiances to the Republican Party and to our great Nation. If we triumph in November, our victory must not be that of any one candidate, but a victory for our Party and for our Nation, moving forward, embracing the future with courage, confidence, and vision.

Let us pray for the strength over these coming months to live up to our principles and the promise of America -- a promise that can only be fulfilled through our words and deeds as free men and women.

Thank you and God bless you.

1004 JUL -5 11 3 10

(Dolan/BE)  
July 5, 1984  
6:00 p.m.

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MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

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I know you'll be listening and watching -- and your hearts will be with us. But before all that takes place, I wanted to thank each of you in a more personal way for the commitment you've made to our re-election effort.

I think you know how important the next 10 weeks are. Your efforts will make the difference. You're part of a great crusade to continue America's march to greatness, to ensure peace, prosperity, and freedom for our children and -- we hope someday -- for all the children of the world.

Thanks to efforts of people like you, there can't be any doubt about what's been happening in our country during the last few years.

America is back from double-digit inflation, 21-1/2-percent interest rates and rising unemployment. We're strong at home, and we have renewed strength and respect in the community of nations.

Make no mistake -- there'll be no turning back to those big Government policies that brought us so much misery. We have made a new beginning. Now we must finish the job.

We have four challenges for the future -- four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6.

①  
First, we must ensure strong and steady economic growth by providing greater incentives and opportunities to every American who seeks a better life.

②  
Second, we must develop America's next frontier -- the further exploration and use of space and space technology for peaceful economic and scientific development.

③  
~~Third~~, we must strengthen our community of shared values, by strengthening the bedrock of our values, the American family, and by renewing our commitment to excellence in education.

We must strive  
And ~~courage~~ to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations; we must keep America a strong leader for peace and freedom throughout the world.

I believe  
We are well on our way to a better, stronger America. The trouble is, some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing, and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd that gave us weakness at home and weakness abroad wants to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970's.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength, and hope for the future. Recently, our Nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

But more and more people have come to see that the Democratic Party has turned its back on those honorable traditions. They've watched, with great sadness, as the party veered further and further away from the convictions and commonsense of mainstream America.

That's why all of us face a great challenge, <sup>and</sup> ~~but also~~ a great opportunity. *We can offer a new home to millions of responsible Democrats - if we come through*  
74 We ~~are~~ running as a united team, <sup>and</sup> with a ~~mighty~~ <sup>great</sup> team effort this fall, we can make America the source of all the dreams and opportunities she was placed on this good Earth to provide. Just like in 1980, we can make history again.

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Let us pray for the strength over these coming months to live up to our principles and the promise of America -- a promise that can only be fulfilled through our words and deeds as free men and women.

Thank you and God bless you.

(Dolan/BE)  
July 5, 1984  
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: MESSAGE TO LOCAL CELEBRATIONS ON EVE  
OF THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION AT  
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MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

In a very short time, Vice President Bush and myself will be going before the Nation and seeking the support of the American people.

I know you'll be listening and watching -- and your hearts will be with us. But before all that takes place, I wanted to take these few minutes to thank each of you in a more personal way for the commitment you've made to our re-election effort.

I think you know how important the next 9 weeks are. Your efforts can make all the difference. You're part of a great crusade to continue America's march to greatness, to ensure peace, prosperity, and freedom for our children and -- we hope someday -- all the children of the world.

Thanks to efforts of people like you, there can't be any doubt about what's been happening in our country during the last few years.

America is back from double-digit inflation, 20-percent interest rates and rising unemployment. We're strong at home, and we have renewed strength and respect in the community of nations.

Make no mistake -- there'll be no turning back to the big Government policies that got us into recession and weakness at home and abroad. We have made a new beginning. Now we must finish the job.

We have four challenges for the future -- four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6.

First, we must ensure strong and steady economic growth by providing greater opportunity to every American who works and earns.

Second, we must develop America's next frontier -- the further exploration and use of space and space technology for peaceful economic and scientific development.

Third, we must strengthen our community of shared values, by strengthening the bedrock of our values, the American family, and by renewing our commitment to excellence in education.

And fourth, to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations, we must keep America a strong force for peace and freedom throughout the world.

We are well on our way to a better, stronger America. The trouble is, some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing, and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd that gave us weakness at home and weakness abroad want to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970's.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength, and hope for the future. Recently, our Nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

Dealing with these liberals has been a constant battle for us these past 3-1/2 years. We have won some great victories in that time, but I'll tell you this -- we'll do an even better job with more of our own people in office.

This is the message I want to leave with you tonight: We are running as a united team, and we need a team effort this fall from all of you. And that means even more of the great work that you've given our cause so far.

We must guard against complacency. History is littered with the remains of great causes whose supporters decided to rest on their laurels instead of renewing and redoubling their efforts at critical times. Our liberal Democratic opponents aren't complacent about the campaign ahead. They know they're losing power; they know this election could be their last chance to return to the glory days of bigger and bigger Government. They're hoping we'll run a lackluster campaign. And if anyone is wondering what a less-than-vigorous campaign can do to a candidate, they can ask President Dewey.

Nancy and I have every confidence in our campaign organization. And for ourselves, we promise our best effort in the coming months. All of us know what is at stake, and the grave responsibility for our Nation's future that this election will decide.

During this week, we celebrate and renew our principles and allegiances to the Republican Party and to our great Nation. If we triumph in November, our victory must not be that of any one

candidate, but a victory for our Party and for our Nation, moving forward, embracing the future with courage, confidence and vision.

Let us pray for the strength over these coming months to live up to our principles and the promise of America -- a promise that can only be fulfilled through our words and deeds as free men and women.

Thank you and God bless you.

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/5/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON FRIDAY, JULY 6

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: MESSAGE TO LOCAL CELEBRATIONS ON EVENING OF THE

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION AT CONVENTION  
MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUIWILER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WIRTHLIN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 by NOON FRIDAY, JULY 6, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

TO: Ben Elliott

A suggested change is on p. 2. Also, couldn't this wait till early next week for clearance (since so many people are out this week)? Thanks

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
Ext. 2702

cc: RGD

We have four challenges for the future -- ~~four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6.~~

First, we must ensure strong and steady economic growth by providing greater incentives and opportunities to every American who seeks a better life.

Second, we must develop America's next frontier -- the further exploration and use of space and space technology for peaceful economic and scientific development.

Third, we must strengthen our community of shared values, by strengthening the bedrock of our values, the American family, and by renewing our commitment to excellence in education.

And fourth, to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations, we must keep America a strong leader for peace and freedom throughout the world.

We are well on our way to a better, stronger America. The trouble is, some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing, and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd that gave us weakness at home and weakness abroad wants to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970's.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength, and hope for the future. Recently, our Nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

KW

Document No. \_\_\_\_\_

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MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTWILER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WIRTHLIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ELLIOTT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## REMARKS:

Please forward any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 by NOON FRIDAY, JULY 6, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

## RESPONSE:

*As is the time to set forth so definitively the "four goals" of our second term?*

*Ch. Rangel*

Richard G. Darman  
 Assistant to the President  
 Ext. 2702

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Kim W.

(Dolan)  
July 3, 1984  
4:30 p.m.

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Nomination  
acceptance  
will be  
televised  
per Emily  
Ford with  
by K. Reed

I think you know how important the (next 9 weeks) are, and I know many of you will be working hard and putting in long hours. Believe me, we're grateful to you and we wish there ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> a way to thank each of you individually. There isn't, of course, except to say that your efforts can make all the difference. You're part of a great crusade to continue America's march to greatness, to insure peace, prosperity and freedom for our children and -- we hope someday -- all the children of the world.

Thanks to efforts of people like yourselves, there can't be any doubt about what's been happening in our country during the last few years.

America is back from double-digit inflation, 20-percent interest rates and rising unemployment. We're strong from our booming economy and have renewed strength and respect in the community of nations.

Econ. Indic.  
June 1984  
ACPI  
1980 12.4%  
5/84 4.2%  
unemployment  
1979 5.8%  
1980 7.0%  
1981 7.5%  
1982 9.5%  
1983 9.5%  
7/11/84 7.1%  
Prime Rate  
21.5%  
E. R. P. 1984  
P. 299

Make no mistake -- there'll be no turning back to the big Government policies that got us into recession and weakness at home and abroad. We have made a new beginning. Now we must finish the job.

We have four challenges for the future -- four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6.

First, to ensure steady economic growth through the end of this century.

Second, to develop America's next frontier -- the further exploration and use of space and space technology.

Third, to strengthen our community of shared values, through a renewed commitment to excellence in education and to preserving the bedrock of American values, the family.

And fourth, to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations, with a strong America serving as a force for peace and the spread of freedom throughout the world.

This is our vision, our dream for the future. We are well on our way to achieving these goals. If the voters give their trust to Vice President Bush and me again this November, we will make these our highest priorities in the next 4 years.

I said we are well on our way to a better, stronger America -- that's the good news. The bad news is, some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd

that gave us Iran, inflation and incompetence want to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970s.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength and hope for the future. Recently, our Nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

I wish the same could be said for most of the Democrats in the Congress. These liberals do not share our optimism and hope for the future. Because of them, the Democratic Party is today the party of gloom and doom.

I didn't leave the Democratic Party so much as the Democratic Party left me. But whether we have been Republicans all our lives or converts like myself, the Democratic Party has left each of us a legacy of Government run amok in domestic affairs, and failed leadership in foreign affairs.

The Democrats in the Congress want to continue this dubious legacy. Because liberal Democrats today control the House of Representatives, as they have for the last 30 years, Government spending is still too high. According to our Constitution, all tax and spending bills must originate in the House, and the big spenders have a field day. We're getting the help we need from our Republican Senate, but we still have to deal with the Democratic House.

Dealing with these liberals has been a constant battle for us these past 3-1/2 years. We have won some great victories in

Reagan  
by Lou Cannon  
Putnam 1982  
p. 97  
Presidential  
Medal of Freedom  
see Pres. Decs.  
June 26, 1984;  
p. 941  
Death of Jackson  
Newsweek  
Sept. 12, 1983  
p. 38  
Almanac of  
American  
Politics 1984  
pp. 1231-32  
Disunion  
see CONGRESSIONAL  
DIRECTOR  
1983-84  
Comment -  
see REAGAN  
by Lou Cannon  
p. 97  
D-majority  
since 1955

that time, but I'll tell you this -- we'll do an even better job with more of our own people in office.

----- This is the message I want to leave with you tonight -- we need a team effort this fall from all of you. And that means even more of the great work that you've given our cause so far.

We have achieved much in the past <sup>3 1/2</sup> 4 years; there is much more for us to do. Complacency is our enemy; guard against it. Our history is littered with the remains of great causes whose supporters decided to rest on their laurels instead of renewing and redoubling their efforts at critical times. You can be certain that our liberal Democratic opponents aren't complacent about the campaign ahead. They know they're losing power, and they see this election as a last chance to return to the old days when they were running things. They're hoping we'll run a lackluster campaign. And if anyone is wondering what a less-than-vigorous campaign can do to a candidate, they can ask  
→ (President Dewey.)

Nancy and I have every confidence in our campaign organization. And for ourselves, we promise our best effort in the coming months. All of us know what is at stake, and the grave responsibility for our Nation's future that this election will decide.

During this week, we celebrate and renew our principles and allegiances to the Republican Party and to our great Nation. If we triumph in November, our victory must not be that of any one candidate, but a victory for our Party and for our Nation. For the 1984 election will be the test of our resolve -- will we turn

back, or will we continue forward to the renewed America we envision?

It is within our power to make the world over again. Let us pray for the strength over these coming months to live up to our principles and the promise of America -- a promise that can only be fulfilled through our words and deeds as free men and women.

Thank you and God bless you.

*16-1  
I feel more historic than  
usual, coz I was told  
this might be a historic moment -*

(Dolan)/B8  
July 3, 1984  
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: MESSAGE TO LOCAL CELEBRATIONS ON EVE  
OF THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION AT  
CONVENTION  
MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

In a very short time, Vice President Bush and myself will be going before the Nation and seeking the support of the American people.

I know you'll be listening and watching -- and your hearts will be with us. But before all that takes place, I wanted to take these few minutes to thank each of you in a more personal way for the commitment you've made to our re-election effort.

I think you know how important the next 9 weeks are, and I ~~know many of you will be working hard and putting in long hours.~~ Believe me, we're grateful to you and we wish there was a way to thank each of you individually. -- There isn't, of course, except to say that your efforts can make all the difference. You're part of a great crusade to continue America's march to greatness, to <sup>e</sup>insure peace, prosperity, and freedom for our children and -- we hope someday -- all the children of the world.

Thanks to efforts of people like yourselves, there can't be any doubt about what's been happening in our country during the last few years.

America is back from double-digit inflation, 20-percent interest rates, and rising unemployment. We're strong <sup>^ at home</sup> from our ~~and we have~~ booming economy and have renewed strength and respect in the community of nations.

Make no mistake -- there'll be no turning back to the big Government policies that got us into recession and weakness at home and abroad. We have made a new beginning. Now we must finish the job.

We have four challenges for the future -- four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6.

First, <sup>we must strong and</sup> to ensure steady economic growth ~~through the end of this century~~ <sup>by providing greater opportunity to every American who works and earns</sup>.

Second, <sup>we must</sup> to develop America's next frontier -- the further exploration and use of space and space technology <sup>for peaceful economic</sup>.

Third, <sup>and by</sup> to strengthen our community of shared values, through <sup>scientific develop</sup> ~~and by~~ <sup>we must</sup> a renewed commitment to excellence in education, ~~and to preserve~~ <sup>by strengthening</sup>

the bedrock of American values, the family, <sup>on</sup> ~~and to preserve~~ <sup>known</sup>

And fourth, to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations, <sup>we must keep</sup> ~~with a strong~~ America serving <sup>a strong</sup> as a force for peace and ~~the spread of~~ freedom throughout the world.

This is our vision, our dream for the future. We are well on our way to achieving these goals. If the voters give their trust to Vice President Bush and me again this November, we will make these our highest priorities in the next 4 years.

I said we are well on our way to a better, stronger America <sup>The trouble is,</sup> ~~-- that's the good news. The bad news is,~~ some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing, and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd

*winners at home and winners abroad*  
that gave us ~~Iran, inflation, and incompetence~~ want to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970<sup>s</sup>.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength, and hope for the future. Recently, our Nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

I wish the same could be said for most of the Democrats in the Congress. These liberals do not share our optimism and hope for the future. Because of them, the Democratic Party is today the party of Gloom and Doom.

I didn't leave ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Democratic Party so much as the ~~it~~ <sup>and millions of other Americans; and it is its quest</sup> to be all things to all people, it has forsaken the most important principle of all -- common sense.  
Democratic Party left me, But whether we have been Republicans all our lives or converts like myself, the Democratic Party has left each of us a legacy of Government run amok in domestic affairs, and failed leadership in foreign affairs.

~~The Democrats in the Congress want to continue this dubious legacy.~~ Because liberal Democrats today control the House of Representatives, as they have for the last 30 years, Government spending is still too high. According to our Constitution, all tax and spending bills must originate in the House, and the big spenders have a field day. We're getting the help we need from our Republican Senate, but we still have to deal with the Democratic House.

Dealing with these liberals has been a constant battle for us these past 3-1/2 years. We have won some great victories in

that time, but I'll tell you this -- we'll do an even better job with more of our own people in office.

*as a united team, and we*  
This is the message I want to leave with you tonight *f* -- *we are running*  
*need* a team effort this fall from all of you *f*. And that means even more of the great work that you've given our cause so far. *Am*

~~We have achieved much in the past 4 years; there is much more for us to do.~~  
*We must guard against*  
~~Complacency, is our enemy; guard against it.~~

Our history is littered with the remains of great causes whose supporters decided to rest on their laurels instead of renewing and redoubling their efforts at critical times. *You can be*  
~~certain that~~ our liberal Democratic opponents aren't complacent about the campaign ahead. They know they're losing power; and *they know*  
they see this election *could be their* as a last chance to return to the *glory* old days *of bigger and bigger government* when they were running things. They're hoping we'll run a lackluster campaign. And if anyone is wondering what a less-than-vigorous campaign can do to a candidate, they can ask President Dewey.

Nancy and I have every confidence in our campaign organization. And for ourselves, we promise our best effort in the coming months. All of us know what is at stake, and the grave responsibility for our Nation's future that this election will decide.

During this week, we celebrate and renew our principles and allegiances to the Republican Party and to our great Nation. If we triumph in November, our victory must not be that of any one candidate, but a victory for our Party and for our Nation, *moving forward, embracing the future with courage, confidence and vision.*  
~~the 1984 election will be the test of our resolve -- will we turn~~

back, or will we continue forward to the renewed America we envision?

~~It is within our power to make the world over again.~~ Let us pray for the strength over these coming months to live up to our principles and the promise of America -- a promise that can only be fulfilled through our words and deeds as free men and women.

Thank you and God bless you.

July 2, 1984

3-5 min

DRAFT VIDEO SPEECH FOR SUPPORTERS

Good evening. Thank you for joining us in celebration tonight.

Vice President Bush and I officially began our candidacy for re-election on January 29. Since then, we have traveled throughout the country, meeting with many thousands of our fellow citizens.

What we found was encouraging. Hope and faith in America's future is alive once again in the hearts and minds of our men and women.

America is back -- back from double-digit inflation, 20% interest rates and rising unemployment. We're standing tall, strong from our booming economy and renewed strength and respect in the community of nations.

And while America is back, make no mistake -- there'll be no turning back to the Big Government policies that got us into recession and weakness at home and abroad. We have made a new beginning. Now we must finish the job.

We have four challenges for the future -- four goals for our second term of office if, God willing, we are victorious on November 6:

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Third, to strengthen our community of shared values, through a renewed commitment to excellence in education and to preserve the bedrock of American values, the family.

And fourth, to win a lasting and meaningful peace for ourselves and the next generations, with a strong America serving as a force for peace throughout the world.

This is our vision, our dream for the future. We are well on our way to achieving these goals. If the voters give their trust to Vice President Bush and me again this November, we will make these our highest priorities in the next four years.

I said we are well on our way to a better, stronger America -- that's the good news. The bad news is, some of the same people who brought us Big Government overspending, overtaxing and overregulation are still in power. The same crowd that gave us Iran, inflation and incompetence want to turn the clock back to those good old days of the late 1970s.

You know, I used to be a Democrat, back when it stood for progress, strength and hope for the future. Recently, our nation honored a Democrat of that great tradition, the late Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Senator Jackson never flagged in his support of a sound defense and peace through strength.

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I didn't leave the Democratic Party so much as the Democratic Party left me. But whether we have been Republicans all our lives or converts like myself, the Democratic Party has left each of us a legacy of government run amok in domestic affairs, and failed leadership in foreign affairs.

The Democrats in Congress want to continue this dubious legacy. Because liberal Democrats today control the House of Representatives, as they have for the last 30 years, government spending is still too high. According to our Constitution, all tax and spending bills must originate in the House, and the big spenders have a field day. We're getting the help we need from our Republican Senate, but we still have to deal with the Democratic House.

Dealing with these liberals has been a constant battle for us these past three-and-a-half years. We have won some great victories in that time, but I'll tell you this -- we'll do an even better job with more of our own people in office.

This is the message I want to leave with you tonight -- we need a team effort this fall from all of you. And that means even more of the great work that you've given our cause so far.

We have achieved much in the past four years; there is much more for us to do. Complacency is our enemy; guard against it. Our history is littered with the remains of great causes whose supporters decided to rest on their laurels instead of renewing and redoubling their efforts at critical times. You can be certain that our liberal Democratic opponents aren't complacent about the campaign ahead. And if anyone is wondering what a less-than-vigorous campaign can do to a candidate, they can ask President Dewey.

Nancy and I have every confidence in our campaign organization. You haven't failed us in the past. We promise our best effort in the coming months. We all know what is at stake, and the grave responsibility for our nation's future that this election will decide.

During this week, we celebrate and renew our principles and allegiances to the Republican Party and to our great nation. If we triumph in November, our victory must not be that of any one candidate, but a victory for our Party and for our nation. For the 1984 election will be the test of our resolve -- will we turn back, or will we continue forward to the renewed America we envision?

It is within our power to make the world over again. Let us pray for the strength over these coming months to live up to our principles and the promise of America -- a promise that can only be fulfilled through our words and deeds as free men and women.

Thank you, and God bless you.

#

state's number one employer Boeing has been a prime example of the man. The fact is that unit sales of airliners are very you can go out of business. In 1970 Boeing's 10 when the federal government refused to be careful not to build up its work force. The early 1980s held a slump, with the lumber industry depressing 1% in 1982, and slowed its economic growth.

ump, if it continues, affect Washington. To make the state more Democratic. But this is have replaced economic status as the main democratic stronghold. has grown more white between the two parties than it used to: the and early 1980s in more heavily blue-collar here tend to be strong environmentalists led by James Watt; they are also strongly defeat in 1980 of Governor Dixy Lee Ray, a Washington continued in the early 1980s. which provides the bedrock for cultural issues.

dates are not necessarily the same as the ones. Washington's electoral votes have been gone for the loser each time. This is a stark contrast. The big city to Seattle is Vancouver, British Columbia. are not necessarily those of the rest of the

ted in 1980, is Republican John Spellman to call in to manage its local affairs after the succeeded Dixy Lee Ray, as controversial as Spellman is likely to meet serious opposition and with what result.

d it preoccupies not only state and local —is the condition of the Washington Public (loops"). For years it provided cheap public power. But by the 1960s Washington had (Columbia falls only so far), and it is a long way to go nuclear. Just about everything possible. Technical problems resulted in vast cost increases in even greater cost overruns. Interest in demand for electric power fell. The upshot: having to pay vastly increased rates for nuclear plants whose construction has been stalled. The PSS may declare bankruptcy. Naturally, and the effects on the Northwest's long-term

economic growth are not likely to be good. But no one has a simple solution, or even a convenient scapegoat.

**Senators.** For many years Washington had two of the nation's most powerful senators. Warren Magnuson chaired the Commerce Committee, Henry Jackson the Interior Committee; but these two canny politicians got their power from more than chairmanships. They knew their issues, and they knew how to get things done—and everyone knew it. They were also—and this is unusual for senators of the same party—amiable colleagues in the Congress for 40 years. Magnuson was first elected to the House in 1936 and the Senate in 1944; Jackson was first elected to the House in 1940 and the Senate in 1952. But it could not go on forever. Magnuson was defeated in 1980, a year when his New Deal style of politics seemed out of fashion, at age 75; and even if he had won, he and Jackson would have been far less powerful in a Republican Senate.

Jackson remains an important senator, reelected in 1982, but far less powerful than he will be if the Democrats regain control in 1984. What is striking, looking back over Jackson's career, is the wide range of his interests. As chairman of Interior (now Energy and Natural Resources), he was a sort of czar over the Interior Department and its many activities in the West: he was also the writer of the Environmental Protection Act and the creator of EPA. Jackson, with a career that spanned the Depression and the prosperous 1960s, had a sense that the goals of environmental protection and economic growth need to be balanced—a sense that many environmentalists and conservatives of the James Watt stripe grievously lack.

Jackson was also a major force on defense issues. Leading a group of senators skeptical about arms control, he negotiated arms control agreements with administrations: he extracted concessions from the Nixon administration on SALT I and vocally opposed SALT II. He authored the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, cutting off the Soviet Union from most-favored-nation trade status if it did not allow free emigration of Jews. Jackson's constants are a deep mistrust of the Soviet Union, strong support of Israel, and a European and NATO orientation: he never joined conservatives in their romance with Chiang Kai-shek or liberals in their romance with Mao Tse-tung. A backer of the Vietnam war, though he had misgivings about the strategy, Jackson sees himself as following the Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson policy, and he sees his adversaries on Vietnam and arms control as following the discredited policies of Neville Chamberlain and the Midwestern isolationists.

A superb legislator, Jackson proved to be less than a brilliant presidential candidate when he ran in 1976. He won the Massachusetts and New York primaries, but ran out of money and was beaten by Jimmy Carter in Pennsylvania. He had the misfortune to be an insider running where voters wanted a new face. Evidently he has no interest in running again, although he seems as plausible a candidate as his contemporaries Alan Cranston and Ronald Reagan. Jackson has had better political fortune in his home state. He has regularly won reelection by overwhelming margins, and in 1982, at age 70, he was reelected with 69% of the vote. On completing that term, he will have served in Congress for 48 years.

In the transition period before the Reagan administration took office, Jackson was mentioned as a possible secretary of defense. But once in office, neither the administration nor the Republican leadership in the Senate has consulted him much. His old Interior Committee, under James McClure of Idaho, has been inactive, as has been the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee he once chaired. On Armed Services he remains an important, but not necessarily dominant, voice. In superb health and physical condition, Jackson seems

*Annals of American Politics 1984*

to be waiting until circumstances allow him to play a bigger role again. That will likely happen if the Democrats regain control of the Senate in 1984 or 1986. He will not only regain his chairmanship, but his will be an important vote again, and one carrying weight with his colleagues, instead of just another vote among a powerless minority.

Jackson's current colleague is only the second Republican senator the state has elected in the last 50 years. He is Slade Gorton, former attorney general of the state. He ran a campaign in 1980 which contrasted his own vigor (he jogged down to Olympia with his nominating petitions) with Magnuson's age, and which was by no means entirely negative—his slogan was "the next great senator." A cerebral man with the image of a moderate, Gorton may represent the Washington electorate's self-image today better than the burly Magnuson with his working-class roots. Gorton is in fact something of an aristocrat, from the Gorton's of Gloucester fish products family; he is liberal on environmental matters, on consumer issues, and on some procedural issues; but throughout his career he has been unsympathetic to unions despite their large membership in the state. If he is not entirely at home in Ronald Reagan's Washington, he has not been entirely out of place either. On the Budget Committee he is one of the few Republicans, besides Chairman Pete Domenici and conservative leader Bill Armstrong, who plays a significant role in reaching decisions. His power derives not from a great ability to swing votes, but simply from a sound understanding of the issues and hard work. Gorton tended to back the Reagan budget and tax cuts in 1981, but has had some doubts about them in 1982 and 1983. He serves also on the Commerce Committee and on Environment and Public Works. His major legislative feat in the 97th Congress was steering through the Senate the revised Maritime Act, a complex piece of legislation supported by the shipping companies and maritime unions.

**Congressional districting.** Washington gained one House seat in the 1980 Census, and went through a good deal of hassle drawing new district lines. Republicans controlled the legislature and the governorship, but when the legislature passed a partisan plan devised by the conservative Rose Institute, Governor Spellman vetoed it. It would have jeopardized the seats of several Democrats and one Republican congressman, and it was passed just after the delegation, led by Democrat Norman Dicks, had turned the House around and gotten it to approve Export-Import Bank loans for foreign purchases of American airplanes—the key method of financing which accounted for many of Boeing's sales. Practical men of business in the state let the governor know that they were more interested in keeping a savvy delegation that could do that sort of thing in a Democratic House than they were in getting one or two more Republican congressmen out of 435.

The plan the legislature did pass ended up giving the Republicans the new seat, which made sense demographically anyway, since the biggest population growth was in affluent Puget Sound suburbs. It was declared to exceed the population limits by a federal court, but for 1984 needs to be revised only slightly.

**The People** Est. Pop. 1982: 4,245,000; Pop. 1980: 4,132,156, up 2.7% 1980–82 and 21% 1970–80; 1.8% of U.S. total, 20th largest; voting age pop. 2,992,796; 2% Black, 2% Asian origin, 2% Spanish origin, 1% American Indian. Single ancestry: 9% English, 8% German, 3% Irish, Norwegian, 2% Swedish, 1% French, Italian, Dutch, Scottish, Polish. Registered voters (1982): 2,105,563 Total. No party registration. 20% with 1–3 yrs. col., 19% with 4+ yrs. col. 10% below poverty level. 31% housing units rented; median house value: \$60,700; median monthly rent: \$220. Households: 70% family, 38% with children, 59% married couples.

**1982 Share of Federal Tax Burden** \$12,540,200,000; 2.10 % of U.S. total. 13th largest.

#### 1982 Share of Federal Expenditures

		Total
Total Expend	\$13,010m	(2.16%)
St./Lcl Grants	1,580m	(1.79%)
Salary/Wages	2,123m	(2.72%)
Ind Payments	5,193m	(1.82%)
Procurement	3,987m	(2.73%)
Other Programs	126m	(2.33%)
Loan/Insurance	1,064m	(1.66%)

**Political Lineup** Governor, John D. Spellman (R). Representatives, 8 (5 D and 3 R). Senators, 2 (1 D and 1 R). Total Representatives, 98 (54 D and 44 R).

#### Presidential Vote

1980	Reagan (R) . . . . .
	Carter (D) . . . . .
	Anderson (I) . . . . .
1976	Ford (R) . . . . .
	Carter (D) . . . . .

#### SENATORS

**Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson (D)** Elected 1975; re-elected 1981; Everett; U.S.



**Career** P. Atty., 1971–75

**Offices** 7 offices; Seattle 91

**Committee** Military Preparedness; Energy, Nuclear Proliferation; Intelligence and Proliferation

#### Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA
1982	75	79	94	78
1981	60	—	94	71
1980	72	60	84	87

#### National Journal Ratings

	Economic
1982	93% (LIB) 6% (CONS)
1981	81% (LIB) 18% (CONS)

to play a bigger role again. That will  
enate in 1984 or 1986. He will not only  
vote again, and one carrying weight  
a powerless minority.

Republican senator the state has elected  
orney general of the state. He ran a campaign  
gged down to Olympia with his nomination  
s by no means entirely negative—his  
th the image of a moderate, Gorton may  
day better than the burly Magnuson with  
ing of an aristocrat, from the Gorton

environmental matters, on consumer  
at his career he has been unsympathetic  
ate. If he is not entirely at home in Rome  
ut of place either. On the Budget Committee  
man Pete Domenici and conservative lea  
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sound understanding of the issues and  
get and tax cuts in 1981, but has had  
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one House seat in the 1980 Census, and  
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urchases of American airplanes—the  
of Boeing's sales. Practical men of business  
more interested in keeping a savvy delegate  
House than they were in getting one or

iving the Republicans the new seat, while  
biggest population growth was in affluent  
the population limits by a federal court,

132,156, up 2.7% 1980-82 and 21% 1970-  
2,796; 2% Black, 2% Asian origin, 2% Span  
nglish, 8% German, 3% Irish, Norwegian,  
Registered voters (1982): 2,105,563 Total  
yrs. col. 10% below poverty level. 31% house  
monthly rent: \$220. Households: 70% family, 3%

2.10 % of U.S. total, 13th largest.

#### Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total	Non-Defense	Defense
Expend	\$13.010m (2.16%)	\$8,038m (1.89%)	\$4,971m (2.78%)
el Grants	1,580m (1.79%)	1,580m (1.79%)	0m (0%)
Wages	2,123m (2.72%)	534m (1.95%)	1,589m (3.14%)
Payments	5,193m (1.82%)	4,403m (1.71%)	790m (2.76%)
Measurement	3,987m (2.73%)	1,083m (3.43%)	2,904m (2.54%)
Programs	126m (2.33%)	126m (2.35%)	0m (0%)
Insurance	1,064m (1.66%)	1,007m (1.63%)	57m (2.59%)

**Political Lineup** Governor, John D. Spellman (R). Senators, Henry M. Jackson (D) and Slade Gorton  
Representatives, 8 (5 D and 3 R). State Senate, 49 (26 D and 23 R); State House of  
Representatives, 98 (54 D and 44 R).

#### Presidential Vote

1980	Reagan (R) .....	865,244	(50%)
	Carter (D) .....	650,193	(37%)
	Anderson (I) .....	185,073	(11%)
1976	Ford (R) .....	777,732	(50%)
	Carter (D) .....	717,323	(46%)

#### SENATORS

**Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson** (D) Elected 1952, seat up 1988; b. May 31, 1912, Everett; home,  
Everett; U. of WA, LL.B. 1935; Presbyterian.



**Career** Practicing atty., 1936-38; Snohomish Cnty. Prosecuting  
Atty., 1938-40; U.S. House of Reps., 1941-53.

**Offices** 711 HSOB, 202-224-3441. Also 802 U.S. Courthouse,  
Seattle 98104, 206-442-7476.

**Committees** *Armed Services* (Ranking Member). Subcommittees:  
Military Construction; Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces;  
Preparedness. *Energy and Natural Resources* (2d). Subcommit-  
tees: Energy Research and Development; Public Lands and Re-  
served Water; Water and Power. *Governmental Affairs* (2d).  
Subcommittees: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations; En-  
ergy. Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes; Informa-  
tion Management and Regulatory Affairs. *Select Committee on*  
*Intelligence* (5th). Subcommittees: Budget Authorization; Analysis  
and Production (Vice-Chairman); Collection and Foreign Opera-  
tions.

#### Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	LWV	NTU	NSI	COC	ACF	CSFC
1982	75	79	94	78	38	75	1	80	42	29	34
1981	60	—	94	71	50	—	8	—	33	24	41
1980	72	60	84	87	33	80	21	30	38	19	26

#### National Journal Ratings

	Economic	Foreign	Cultural
1982	93% (LIB) 6% (CONS)	54% (LIB) 45% (CONS)	78% (LIB) 21% (CONS)
1981	81% (LIB) 18% (CONS)	56% (LIB) 43% (CONS)	69% (LIB) 30% (CONS)

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Mr. Boeker graduated from Dartmouth College (A.B., 1960) and the University of Michigan (M.A., 1967). He attended graduate studies at Princeton University in 1960-1961. His foreign languages are German, Spanish, and French. He was born May 2, 1938, in St. Louis, Mo.

## Presidential Medal of Freedom

*Remarks on Awarding the Medal to the Late Senator Henry M. Jackson.*  
June 26, 1984

*The President.* Well, ladies and gentlemen, honored guests, and Mrs. Helen Jackson, thank all of you for coming here today. Won't you please be seated?

We're here to honor Henry "Scoop" Jackson, who was one of the great Senators in our history and a great patriot who loved freedom first, last, and always.

It's less than a year since his death, but already we can define with confidence the lasting nature of his contribution. Henry Jackson was a protector of the Nation, a protector of its freedoms and values. There are always a few such people in each generation. Let others push each chic new belief or become distracted by the latest fashionable reading of history. The protectors listen and nod and go about seeing to it that the ideal that shaped this nation are allowed to survive and flourish. They defend the permanent against the merely prevalent. They have few illusions.

Henry Jackson understood that there is great good in the world and great evil, too, that there are saints and sinners among us. He had no illusions about totalitarians, but his understanding of the existence of evil didn't sour or dishearten him. He had a great hope and great faith in America. He felt we could do anything. He liked to quote Teddy Roosevelt: "We see across the dangers the great future, and we rejoice as a giant refreshed . . . the great victories are yet to be won, the greatest deeds yet to be done."

Scoop came to the Congress in 1941, a year when the locomotive of history seemed wrenched from its tracks. In

Europe, the ideals of the West were under siege; in America, isolationists warned against involvement. Scoop watched history unfold. He watched Norway, the country of his immigrant parents, fall to Hitler. He came to see [some]<sup>1</sup> conclusions about the world. And from then until the day he died, he rejected isolationism as an acceptable way for a great democracy to comport itself in the world. This view sprang from the heart of the F. D. R. tradition of foreign policy: We accept our responsibilities in the world; we do not flee them.

Henry Jackson absorbed within himself the three great strains of thought that go to the making of a noble foreign policy: a love of freedom; a will to defend it; and the knowledge that America could not and must not attempt to float along alone, a blissful island of democracy in a sea of totalitarianism.

Scoop Jackson was convinced that there's no place for partisanship in foreign and defense policy. He used to say, "In matters of national security, the best politics is no politics." His sense of bipartisanship was not only natural and complete; it was courageous. He wanted to be President, but I think he must have known that his outspoken ideas on the security of the Nation would deprive him of the chance to be his party's nominee in 1972 and '76. Still, he would not cut his convictions to fit the prevailing style.

I'm deeply proud, as he would have been, to have Jackson Democrats serve in my administration. I'm proud that some of them have found a home here.

Scoop Jackson believed in a strong defense for only one reason: because it would help preserve the peace by deterring military violence. He believed in arms control, because he wanted a more secure world. But he refused to support any arms control initiative that would not, in his judgment, serve the security interests of the Nation and ensure the survival of the West. His command of the facts and his ability to grasp detail were legendary. At congressional hearings, people often learned more from his questions than they did from anyone else's answers.

<sup>1</sup> White House correction.

June 26 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

It was very much like Scoop to see that there was a growing problem in Central America—and to see that the challenge of protecting freedom and independence there would require the commitment of Democrats and Republicans alike. He conceived the Bipartisan Commission on Central America and became one of its most active leaders. He knew that stable, democratic institutions cannot be achieved in that region without the security that American assistance can provide. He saw the Commission's work completed, and if he were alive today, he would be working tirelessly to get its recommendations accepted by the Congress.

Scoop helped shape national policy on dozens of complex issues—on strategic planning and arms control, on the Soviet Union and Central America, on human rights and Israel, and the cause of Soviet Jewry.

His support for Israel grew out of his knowledge that political decisions must spring from moral convictions. It wasn't some grand geopolitical abstraction that made him back the creation of Israel; it was seeing the concentration camps firsthand at the end of the war. At Buchenwald he saw the evil, as he said, "written on the sky," and he never forgot.

He said the Jews of Europe must have a homeland. He did everything he could to strengthen the alliance between the United States and Israel, recognizing that we are two great democracies, two great cultures, standing together. Today both nations are safer because of his efforts.

He never stopped speaking out against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. And he was never afraid to speak out against anti-Semitism at home. And Scoop Jackson just would not be bullied. He conceived and fought for the Jackson amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. There's hardly a soul among the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who later found freedom in the West who was not sustained in the struggle to emigrate by the certain knowledge that Scoop was at his side.

Scoop was always at the side of the weak and forgotten. With some people, all you have to do to win their friendship is to be strong and powerful. With Scoop, all you had to do was be vulnerable and alone. And so when Simas Kudirka was in jail in

Moscow, it was Scoop who helped mobilize the Congress to demand his release. When Baptists in the Soviet Union were persecuted, it was Scoop who went again and again to the floor of the Senate to plead their cause. When free trade unionists were under attack in Poland, Scoop worked with the American labor movement to help them.

A few years ago, he was invited to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was withdrawn when he said he could not go without calling on Andrei Sakharov. If Scoop were here today, I know he would speak out on behalf of Sakharov, just as Sakharov, a man of immense courage and humanity, stood up in Moscow and hailed the Jackson amendment as a triumph of "the freedom loving tradition of the American people."

Scoop Jackson was a serious man—not somber or self-important, but steady and solemn. He didn't think much of the cosmetics of politics. He wasn't interested in image. He was a practitioner of the art of politics, and he was a personage in the affairs of the world. But there was no cause too great or too small for his attention.

When he wasn't on the floor of the Senate or talking to the leaders of the world, he was usually in his office on the phone—consoling a constituent in a moment of grief, tracking down a lost social security check, congratulating an honor student, or helping a small businessman who was caught up in redtape.

The principles which guided his public life guided his private life. By the time he died, dozens of young men and women had been helped through school by a scholarship fund that he established and sustained. No one knew the money came from Scoop, until a change in the financial disclosure laws many years later forced him to 'fess up. He had never told the voters; he'd never even told his own staff.

Other people were embarrassed when the disclosure laws revealed their vanities. Scoop was embarrassed when it revealed his virtues.

One night last September, Scoop worked a long day and went home with a cold. There he fell into the sleep from which he never emerged. The next day, it was as if

Washington had of missing, some big pr

A few days later, was pointed out the Senate where mem greeted. And on the the portraits of five c ators, men chosen b Senate to reflect ti ever knew. There's Scoop, was Mr. Intu who, like Scoop, of tide. There's Calhou as Scoop loved the W tried, like Scoop, to Nation together, in And there's Henry C like Scoop, would ha dent.

It happens that th space on the walls of portrait. So, I'm join suggest to the majo Senate make room a trait so that Scoop Ja peers. And when it's I'd be very proud to would go to the Sen publicans and Democ effort in memory of patriot of our time.

And, now, I am present to you, Mrs Medal of Freedom i band, Senator Henry Washington.

Let me read the cit

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**Mrs. Jackson.** Mr. I accept this great hon stowed on my husban

I accept this award Anna Marie, Peter, a behalf of all those w and shared his cause the years. As Scoop

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Washington had changed. Something was missing, some big presence.

A few days later, in a eulogy for Scoop, it was pointed out that there's a room in the Senate where members of the public are greeted. And on the walls of that room are the portraits of five of the greatest U.S. Senators, men chosen by the members of the Senate to reflect the best that chamber ever knew. There's Robert Taft, who, like Scoop, was Mr. Integrity, and LaFollette, who, like Scoop, often swam against the tide. There's Calhoun, who loved the South as Scoop loved the West, and Webster, who tried, like Scoop, to be a force to hold the Nation together, in spite of its differences. And there's Henry Clay, a gifted man, who, like Scoop, would have been a great president.

It happens that there is no appropriate space on the walls of that room for another portrait. So, I'm joining those who would suggest to the majority leader that the Senate make room and commission a portrait so that Scoop Jackson can be with his peers. And when it's all done and in place, I'd be very proud to be among those who would go to the Senate and unveil it, Republicans and Democrats alike, a bipartisan effort in memory of the great bipartisan patriot of our time.

And, now, I am deeply honored to present to you, Mrs. Helen Jackson, the Medal of Freedom in honor of your husband, Senator Henry Jackson of the State of Washington.

Let me read the citation.

Representative and Senator for more than four decades, Henry Martin Jackson was one of the greatest lawmakers of our century. He helped to build the community of democracies and worked tirelessly to keep it vigorous and secure. He pioneered in the preservation of the Nation's natural heritage, and he embodied integrity and decency in the profession of politics. For those who make freedom their cause Henry Jackson will always inspire honor, courage, and hope.

**Mrs. Jackson.** Mr. President, I'm proud to accept this great honor the Nation has bestowed on my husband.

I accept this award not only on behalf of Anna Marie, Peter, and myself but also on behalf of all those who worked with Scoop and shared his causes and convictions over the years. As Scoop used to say, "If you

believe in the cause of freedom, then proclaim it, live it and protect it, for humanity's future depends upon it."

Mr. President, we thank you for today from the bottom of our hearts.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. at the ceremony in the Rose Garden at the White House.*

## Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions Negotiations

*Appointment of Maynard W. Glitman as the U.S. Representative. June 26, 1984*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Maynard W. Glitman, of Vermont, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be the Representative of the United States of America for Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions Negotiations, and his intention to nominate Mr. Glitman for the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed Morton I. Abramowitz.

Mr. Glitman entered the Foreign Service in 1956 as economic officer in the Department and was fiscal and financial officer in 1957-1959. He was consular and economic officer in Nassau (1959-1961) and economic officer in Ottawa (1961-1965). He attended Atlantic affairs studies at the University of California in 1965-1966. In 1966-1968 he was international relations officer in the Department, and he was political officer in Paris in 1968-1973. In the Department he was Director of the Office of International Trade Policy (1974-1976). He was on detail as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in 1976-1977. In 1977-1981 he was Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels. Since 1981 he has been Department of State Representative and Deputy Head of the United States Delegation to the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force negotiations, with the rank of Ambassador, in Geneva.

Mr. Glitman was born December 8, 1933, in Chicago, Ill. He graduated from the Uni-

## President's Advisory Committee on Women's Business Ownership

Appointment of Three Members.  
January 25, 1984

President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to members of the President's Advisory Committee on Women's Business Ownership. These are new positions.

**Ms. Hobbs Cathcart** is vice president and controller of Mayo Ranch, Inc., in Cody, Wyo. She was president of the women's board of the Institute of Chicago in 1976-1979. She is married, has five children, and resides in Cody, Wyo. She was born September 30, 1926, in Chicago, Ill.

**Ms. Giordano** owned and operated a restaurant in Lincoln Park, Mich., in 1959-1975. She is married, has three children, and resides in Detroit, Mich. She was born October 10, 1924, in Piney Fork, Ohio.

**Mr. A. Mac Killop** is senior vice president corporate relations at Pacific Gas and Electric Co. in San Francisco, Calif. He has been with Pacific Gas and Electric Co. since 1955 and has served as attorney, assistant general counsel, and vice president for governmental relations for the firm. He has two children and resides in San Francisco, Calif. He was born May 1, 1922, in San Francisco.

## American Relations

Remarks of Remarks During a Luncheon  
With Network Anchors.  
January 25, 1984

Does the Andropov interview published today mean any fine-tuning of phraseology and there?

**President.** I think—I welcome it and I'm going to join them if they're—want to say that's what—that's all we've been doing for and wanting. So I welcome that, I think that it is a reply to all this talk that we have no communications with them. We do have and—

Do you see it as a conciliatory message to Andropov or not? Do you see it as a policy response?

**The President.** Well, I saw it as that he, himself, expressed what we have; that he believes there should be a dialog on some of the problems confronting us. So do I.

*Note: The luncheon was held in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

*As printed above, this item follows the text of the White House press release.*

## Centennial of the Birth of Harry S Truman

Proclamation 5148. January 25, 1984

By the President of the United States  
of America

### A Proclamation

May 8, 1984, marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Harry S Truman, the thirty-third President of the United States and one of this Nation's most respected statesmen.

First elected to the United States Senate from Missouri in 1934, Mr. Truman gained national recognition during World War II, when his investigating committee saved the taxpayers large amounts of money by exposing waste and extravagance in the procurement process. In November 1944, the voters elected Mr. Truman Vice President. He served only 83 days in that office and succeeded to the Presidency in April 1945, upon the death of President Roosevelt.

In his first months in office, President Truman guided the country through the end of World War II and made the difficult decisions that ushered in the nuclear age. In the postwar years, he oversaw America's transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy and began an era of growth and stability. In foreign affairs, President Truman established the cornerstones of the policy of containment in dealing with the communist threat to Europe. Through the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan he stalwartly assisted free peoples in their efforts to stem the tide of totalitarian subversion. In applying the principles of collective security, President Truman assisted in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization to help European nations respond to this threat.

In 1948, Mr. Truman was elected to the Presidency, battling from behind to overtake Governor Thomas Dewey. President Truman responded to the invasion of South Korea by utilizing United Nations as well as American forces in dealing with that crisis.

Although confronted with a series of major challenges throughout his tenure, President Truman responded with courage, humanity, decisiveness, and a wit which have secured his place in the Nation's history as one of our most respected Presidents.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 8, 1984 to be the "Centennial of the Birth of Harry S Truman." I call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities in remembrance of his many accomplishments and dedication to freedom and democracy.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:05 a.m., January 26, 1984]

## The State of the Union

Address Delivered Before a Joint Session of the Congress. January 25, 1984

*Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished Members of the Congress, honored guests, and fellow citizens:*

Once again, in keeping with time-honored tradition, I have come to report to you on the state of the Union, and I'm pleased to report that America is much improved, and there's good reason to believe that improvement will continue through the days to come.

You and I have had some honest and open differences in the year past. But they

didn't keep us from joining hands in bipartisan cooperation to stop a long decline that had drained this nation's spirit and eroded its health. There is renewed energy and optimism throughout the land. America is back, standing tall, looking to the eighties with courage, confidence, and hope.

The problems we're overcoming are not the heritage of one person, party, or even one generation. It's just the tendency of government to grow, for practices and programs to become the nearest thing to eternal life we'll ever see on this Earth. [Laughter] And there's always that well-intentioned chorus of voices saying, "With a little more power and a little more money, we could do so much for the people." For a time we forgot the American dream isn't one of making government bigger; it's keeping faith with the mighty spirit of free people under God.

As we came to the decade of the eighties, we faced the worst crisis in our postwar history. In the seventies were years of rising problems and falling confidence. There was a feeling government had grown beyond the consent of the governed. Families felt helpless in the face of mounting inflation and the indignity of taxes that reduced reward for hard work, thrift, and risk-taking. All this was overlaid by an ever-growing web of rules and regulations.

On the international scene, we had an uncomfortable feeling that we'd lost the respect of friend and foe. Some questioned whether we had the will to defend peace and freedom. But America is too great for small dreams. There was a hunger in the land for a spiritual revival; if you will, a crusade for renewal. The American people said: Let us look to the future with confidence, both at home and abroad. Let us give freedom a chance.

Americans were ready to make a new beginning, and together we have done it. We're confronting our problems one by one. Hope is alive tonight for millions of young families and senior citizens set free from unfair tax increases and crushing inflation. Inflation has been beaten down from 12.4 to 3.2 percent, and that's a great victory for all the people. The prime rate has been cut almost in half, and we must work together to bring it down even more.

Together, we passed the first across-the-board tax reduction for everyone since the Kennedy tax cuts. Next year, tax rates will be indexed so inflation can't push people into higher brackets when they get cost-of-living pay raises. Government must never again use inflation to profit at the people's expense.

Today, a working family earning \$25,000 has \$1,100 more in purchasing power than if tax and inflation rates were still at the 1980 levels. Real after-tax income increased 5 percent last year. And economic deregulation of key industries like transportation has offered more chances—or choices, I should say, to consumers and new changes—or chances for entrepreneurs and protecting safety. Tonight, we can report and be proud of one of the best recoveries in decades. Send away the handwringers and the doubting Thomases. Hope is reborn for couples dreaming of owning homes and for risktakers with vision to create tomorrow's opportunities.

The spirit of enterprise is sparked by the sunrise industries of high-tech and by small businesspeople with big ideas—people like Barbara Proctor, who rose from a ghetto to build a multimillion-dollar advertising agency in Chicago; Carlos Perez, a Cuban refugee, who turned \$27 and a dream into a successful importing business in Coral Gables, Florida.

People like these are heroes for the eighties. They helped 4 million Americans find jobs in 1983. More people are drawing paychecks tonight than ever before. And Congress helps—or progress helps everyone—well, Congress does too—[laughter]—everyone. In 1983 women filled 73 percent of all the new jobs in managerial, professional, and technical fields.

But we know that many of our fellow countrymen are still out of work, wondering what will come of their hopes and dreams. Can we love America and not reach out to tell them: You are not forgotten, we will not rest until each of you can reach as high as your God-given talents will take you.

The heart of America is strong; it's good and true. The cynics were wrong; America never was a sick society. We're seeing rededication to bedrock values of faith, family, work, neighborhood, peace, and

freedom—values that help bring us together as one people, from the youngest child to the most senior citizen.

The Congress deserves America's thanks for helping us restore pride and credibility to our military. And I hope that you're as proud as I am of the young men and women in uniform who have volunteered to man the ramparts in defense of freedom and whose dedication, valor, and skill increases so much our chance of living in a world at peace.

People everywhere hunger for peace and a better life. The tide of the future is a freedom tide, and our struggle for democracy cannot and will not be denied. This nation champions peace that enshrines liberty, democratic rights, and dignity for every individual. America's new strength, confidence, and purpose are carrying hope and opportunity far from our shores. A world economic recovery is underway. It began here.

We've journeyed far, but we have much farther to go. Franklin Roosevelt told us 50 years ago this month: "Civilization can not go back; civilization must not stand still. We have undertaken new methods. It is our task to perfect, to improve, to alter when necessary, but in all cases to go forward."

It's time to move forward again, time for America to take freedom's next step. Let us unite tonight behind four great goals to keep America free, secure, and at peace in the eighties together.

We can ensure steady economic growth. We can develop America's next frontier. We can strengthen our traditional values. And we can build a meaningful peace to protect our loved ones and this shining star of faith that has guided millions from tyranny to the safe harbor of freedom, progress, and hope.

Doing these things will open wider the gates of opportunity, provide greater security for all, with no barriers of bigotry or discrimination.

The key to a dynamic decade is vigorous economic growth, our first great goal. We might well begin with common sense in Federal budgeting: government spending no more than government takes in.

We must bring Federal deficits down. But how we do that makes all the difference.

We can begin by limiting the size and scope of government. Under the leadership of Vice President Bush, we have reduced the growth of Federal regulations by more than 25 percent and cut well over 300 million hours of government-required paperwork each year. This will save the public more than \$150 billion over the next 10 years.

The Grace commission—the Grace commission has given us some 2,500 recommendations for reducing wasteful spending, and they're being examined throughout the administration. Federal spending growth has been cut from 17.4 percent in 1980 to less than half of that today, and we have already achieved over \$300 billion in budget savings for the period of 1982 to '86. But that's only a little more than half of what we sought. Government is still spending too large a percentage of the total economy.

Now, some insist that any further budget savings must be obtained by reducing the portion spent on defense. This ignores the fact that national defense is solely the responsibility of the Federal Government; indeed, it is its prime responsibility. And yet defense spending is less than a third of the total budget. During the years of President Kennedy and of the years before that, defense was almost half the total budget. And then came several years in which our military capability was allowed to deteriorate to a very dangerous degree. We are just now restoring, through the essential modernization of our conventional and strategic forces, our capability to meet our present and future security needs. We dare not shirk our responsibility to keep America free, secure, and at peace.

The last decade saw domestic spending surge literally out of control. But the basis for such spending had been laid in previous years. A pattern of overspending has been in place for half a century. As the national debt grew, we were told not to worry, that we owed it to ourselves.

Now we know that deficits are a cause for worry. But there's a difference of opinion as to whether taxes should be increased, spending cut, or some of both. Fear is expressed that government borrowing to fund the deficit could inhibit the economic recovery by taking capital needed for business and industrial expansion. Well, I think that

debate is missing an important point. Whether government borrows or increases taxes, it will be taking the same amount of money from the private sector, and, either way, that's too much. Simple fairness dictates that government must not raise taxes on families struggling to pay their bills. The root of the problem is that government's share is more than we can afford if we're to have a sound economy.

We must bring down the deficits to ensure continued economic growth. In the budget that I will submit on February 1st, I will recommend measures that will reduce the deficit over the next 5 years. Many of these will be unfinished business from last year's budget.

Some could be enacted quickly if we could join in a serious effort to address this problem. I spoke today with Speaker of the House O'Neill, Senate Majority Leader Baker, Senator Minority Leader Byrd, and House Minority Leader Michel. I asked them if they would designate congressional representatives to meet with representatives of the administration to try to reach prompt agreement on a bipartisan deficit reduction plan. I know it would take a long, hard struggle to agree on a full-scale plan. So, what I have proposed is that we first see if we can agree on a downpayment.

Now, I believe there is basis for such an agreement, one that could reduce the deficits by about a hundred billion dollars over the next 3 years. We could focus on some of the less contentious spending cuts that are still pending before the Congress. These could be combined with measures to close certain tax loopholes, measures that the Treasury Department has previously said to be worthy of support. In addition, we could examine the possibility of achieving further outlay savings based on the work of the Grace commission.

If the congressional leadership is willing, my representatives will be prepared to meet with theirs at the earliest possible time. I would hope the leadership might agree on an expedited timetable in which to develop and enact that downpayment.

But a downpayment alone is not enough to break us out of the deficit problem. It could help us start on the right path. Yet, we must do more. So, I propose that we

begin exploring how together we can make structural reforms to curb the built-in growth of spending.

I also propose improvements in the budgeting process. Some 43 of our 50 States grant their Governors the right to veto individual items in appropriation bills without having to veto the entire bill. California is one of those 43 States. As Governor, I found this line-item veto was a powerful tool against wasteful or extravagant spending. It works in 43 States. Let's put it to work in Washington for all the people.

It would be most effective if done by constitutional amendment. The majority of Americans approve of such an amendment, just as they and I approve of an amendment mandating a balanced Federal budget. Many States also have this protection in their constitutions.

To talk of meeting the present situation by increasing taxes is a Band-Aid solution which does nothing to cure an illness that's been coming on for half a century—to say nothing of the fact that it poses a real threat to economic recovery. Let's remember that a substantial amount of income tax is presently owed and not paid by people in the underground economy. It would be immoral to make those who are paying taxes pay more to compensate for those who aren't paying their share.

There's a better way. Let us go forward with an historic reform for fairness, simplicity, and incentives for growth. I am asking Secretary Don Regan for a plan for action to simplify the entire tax code, so all taxpayers, big and small, are treated more fairly. And I believe such a plan could result in that underground economy being brought into the sunlight of honest tax compliance. And it could make the tax base broader, so personal tax rates could come down, not go up. I've asked that specific recommendations, consistent with those objectives, be presented to me by December 1984.

Our second great goal is to build on America's pioneer spirit—[laughter]—I said something funny? [Laughter] I said America's next frontier—and that's to develop that frontier. A sparkling economy spurs initiatives, sunrise industries, and makes older ones more competitive.

Nowhere is this more important than our next frontier: space. Nowhere do we so eff-

ectively demonstrate our technological leadership and ability to make life better on Earth. The Space Age is barely a quarter of a century old. But already we've pushed civilization forward with our advances in science and technology. Opportunities and jobs will multiply as we cross new thresholds of knowledge and reach deeper into the unknown.

Our progress in space—taking giant steps for all mankind—is a tribute to American teamwork and excellence. Our finest minds in government, industry, and academia have all pulled together. And we can be proud to say: We are first; we are the best; and we are so because we're free.

America has always been greatest when we dared to be great. We can reach for greatness again. We can follow our dreams to distant stars, living and working in space for peaceful, economic, and scientific gain. Tonight, I am directing NASA to develop a permanently manned space station and to do it within a decade.

A space station will permit quantum leaps in our research in science, communications, in metals, and in lifesaving medicines which could be manufactured only in space. We want our friends to help us meet these challenges and share in their benefits. NASA will invite other countries to participate so we can strengthen peace, build prosperity, and expand freedom for all who share our goals.

Just as the oceans opened up a new world for clipper ships and Yankee traders, space holds enormous potential for commerce today. The market for space transportation could surpass our capacity to develop it. Companies interested in putting payloads into space must have ready access to private sector launch services. The Department of Transportation will help an expendable launch services industry to get off the ground. We'll soon implement a number of executive initiatives, develop proposals to ease regulatory constraints, and, with NASA's help, promote private sector investment in space.

And as we develop the frontier of space, let us remember our responsibility to preserve our older resources here on Earth. Preservation of our environment is not a

liberal or conservative challenge, it's common sense.

Though this is a time of budget constraints, I have requested for EPA one of the largest percentage budget increases of any agency. We will begin the long, necessary effort to clean up a productive recreational area and a special national resource—the Chesapeake Bay.

To reduce the threat posed by abandoned hazardous waste dumps, EPA will spend \$410 million. And I will request a supplemental increase of 50 million. And because the Superfund law expires in 1985, I've asked Bill Ruckelshaus to develop a proposal for its extension so there'll be additional time to complete this important task.

On the question of acid rain, which concerns people in many areas of the United States and Canada, I'm proposing a research program that doubles our current funding. And we'll take additional action to restore our lakes and develop new technology to reduce pollution that causes acid rain.

We have greatly improved the conditions of our natural resources. We'll ask the Congress for \$157 million beginning in 1985 to acquire new park and conservation lands. The Department of the Interior will encourage careful, selective exploration and production on our vital resources in an Exclusive Economic Zone within the 200-mile limit off our coasts—but with strict adherence to environmental laws and with fuller State and public participation.

But our most precious resources, our greatest hope for the future, are the minds and hearts of our people, especially our children. We can help them build tomorrow by strengthening our community of shared values. This must be our third great goal. For us, faith, work, family, neighborhood, freedom, and peace are not just words; they're expressions of what America means, definitions of what makes us a good and loving people.

Families stand at the center of our society. And every family has a personal stake in promoting excellence in education. Excellence does not begin in Washington. A 600-percent increase in Federal spending on education between 1960 and 1980 was accompanied by a steady decline in Scholastic Aptitude Test scores. Excellence must begin in our homes and neighborhood

schools, where it's the responsibility of every parent and teacher and the right of every child.

Our children come first, and that's why I established a bipartisan National Commission on Excellence in Education, to help us chart a commonsense course for better education. And already, communities are implementing the Commission's recommendations. Schools are reporting progress in math and reading skills. But we must do more to restore discipline to schools; and we must encourage the teaching of new basics, reward teachers of merit, enforce tougher standards, and put our parents back in charge.

I will continue to press for tuition tax credits to expand opportunities for families and to soften the double payment for those paying public school taxes and private school tuition. Our proposal would target assistance to low- and middle-income families. Just as more incentives are needed within our schools, greater competition is needed among our schools. Without standards and competition, there can be no champions, no records broken, no excellence in education or any other walk of life.

And while I'm on this subject, each day your Members observe a 200-year-old tradition meant to signify America is one nation under God. I must ask: If you can begin your day with a member of the clergy standing right here leading you in prayer, then why can't freedom to acknowledge God be enjoyed again by children in every schoolroom across this land?

America was founded by people who believed that God was their rock of safety. He is ours. I recognize we must be cautious in claiming that God is on our side, but I think it's all right to keep asking if we're on His side.

During our first 3 years, we have joined bipartisan efforts to restore protection of the law to unborn children. Now, I know this issue is very controversial. But unless and until it can be proven that an unborn child is not a living human being, can we justify assuming without proof that it isn't? No one has yet offered such proof; indeed, all the evidence is to the contrary. We should rise above bitterness and reproach, and if Americans could come together in a

spirit of understanding and helping, then we could find positive solutions to the tragedy of abortion.

Economic recovery, better education, rededication to values, all show the spirit of renewal gaining the upper hand. And all will improve family life in the eighties. But families need more. They need assurance that they and their loved ones can walk the streets of America without being afraid. Parents need to know their children will not be victims of child pornography and abduction. This year we will intensify our drive against these and other horrible crimes like sexual abuse and family violence.

Already our efforts to crack down on career criminals, organized crime, drug-pushers, and to enforce tougher sentences and paroles are having effect. In 1982 the crime rate dropped by 4.3 percent, the biggest decline since 1972. Protecting victims is just as important as safeguarding the rights of defendants.

Opportunities for all Americans will increase if we move forward in fair housing and work to ensure women's rights, provide for equitable treatment in pension benefits and Individual Retirement Accounts, facilitate child care, and enforce delinquent parent support payments.

It's not just the home but the workplace and community that sustain our values and shape our future. So, I ask your help in assisting more communities to break the bondage of dependency. Help us to free enterprise by permitting debate and voting "yes" on our proposal for enterprise zones in America. This has been before you for 2 years. Its passage can help high-unemployment areas by creating jobs and restoring neighborhoods.

A society bursting with opportunities, reaching for its future with confidence, sustained by faith, fair play, and a conviction that good and courageous people will flourish when they're free—these are the secrets of a strong and prosperous America at peace with itself and the world.

A lasting and meaningful peace is our fourth great goal. It is our highest aspiration. And our record is clear: Americans resort to force only when we must. We have never been aggressors. We have

always struggled to defend freedom and democracy.

We have no territorial ambitions. We occupy no countries. We build no walls to lock people in. Americans build the future. And our vision of a better life for farmers, merchants, and working people, from the Americas to Asia, begins with a simple premise: The future is best decided by ballots, not bullets.

Governments which rest upon the consent of the governed do not wage war on their neighbors. Only when people are given a personal stake in deciding their own destiny, benefiting from their own risks, do they create societies that are prosperous, progressive, and free. Tonight, it is democracies that offer hope by feeding the hungry, prolonging life, and eliminating drudgery.

When it comes to keeping America strong, free, and at peace, there should be no Republicans or Democrats, just patriotic Americans. We can decide the tough issues not by who is right, but by what is right.

Together, we can continue to advance our agenda for peace. We can establish a more stable basis for peaceful relations with the Soviet Union; strengthen allied relations across the board; achieve real and equitable reductions in the levels of nuclear arms; reinforce our peacemaking efforts in the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa; insist—or assist developing countries, particularly our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere; and assist in the development of democratic institutions throughout the world.

The wisdom of our bipartisan cooperation was seen in the work of the Scowcroft commission, which strengthened our ability to deter war and protect peace. In that same spirit, I urge you to move forward with the Henry Jackson plan to implement the recommendations of the Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

Your joint resolution on the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon is also serving the cause of peace. We are making progress in Lebanon. For nearly 10 years, the Lebanese have lived from tragedy to tragedy with no hope for their future. Now the multinational peacekeeping force and our marines are helping them break their

cycle of despair. There is hope for a free, independent, and sovereign Lebanon. We must have the courage to give peace a chance. And we must not be driven from our objectives for peace in Lebanon by state-sponsored terrorism. We have seen this ugly specter in Beirut, Kuwait, and Rangoon. It demands international attention. I will forward shortly legislative proposals to help combat terrorism. And I will be seeking support from our allies for concerted action.

Our NATO alliance is strong. 1983 was a banner year for political courage. And we have strengthened our partnerships and our friendships in the Far East. We're committed to dialog, deterrence, and promoting prosperity. We'll work with our trading partners for a new round of negotiations in support of freer world trade, greater competition, and more open markets.

A rebirth of bipartisan cooperation, of economic growth, and military deterrence, and a growing spirit of unity among our people at home and our allies abroad underline a fundamental and far-reaching change: The United States is safer, stronger, and more secure in 1984 than before. We can now move with confidence to seize the opportunities for peace, and we will.

Tonight, I want to speak to the people of the Soviet Union, to tell them it's true that our governments have had serious differences, but our sons and daughters have never fought each other in war. And if we Americans have our way, they never will.

People of the Soviet Union, there is only one sane policy, for your country and mine, to preserve our civilization in this modern age: A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. The only value in our two nations possessing nuclear weapons is to make sure they will never be used. But then would it not be better to do away with them entirely?

People of the Soviet, President Dwight Eisenhower, who fought by your side in World War II, said the essential struggle "is not merely man against man or nation against nation. It is man against war." Americans are people of peace. If your government wants peace, there will be peace. We can come together in faith and friendship to build a safer and far better world for our children and our children's children.

And the whole world will rejoice. That is my message to you.

Some days when life seems hard and we reach out for values to sustain us or a friend to help us, we find a person who reminds us what it means to be Americans.

Sergeant Stephen Trujillo, a medic in the 2d Ranger Battalion, 75th Infantry, was in the first helicopter to land at the compound held by Cuban forces in Grenada. He saw three other helicopters crash. Despite the imminent explosion of the burning aircraft, he never hesitated. He ran across 25 yards of open terrain through enemy fire to rescue wounded soldiers. He directed two other medics, administered first aid, and returned again and again to the crash site to carry his wounded friends to safety.

Sergeant Trujillo, you and your fellow service men and women not only saved innocent lives; you set a nation free. You inspire us as a force for freedom, not for despotism; and, yes, for peace, not conquest. God bless you.

And then there are unsung heroes: single parents, couples, church and civic volunteers. Their hearts carry without complaint the pains of family and community problems. They soothe our sorrow, heal our wounds, calm our fears, and share our joy.

A person like Father Ritter is always there. His Covenant House programs in New York and Houston provide shelter and help to thousands of frightened and abused children each year. The same is true of Dr. Charles Carson. Paralyzed in a plane crash, he still believed nothing is impossible. Today in Minnesota, he works 80 hours a week without pay, helping pioneer the field of computer-controlled walking. He has given hope to 500,000 paralyzed Americans that some day they may walk again.

How can we not believe in the greatness of America? How can we not do what is right and needed to preserve this last best hope of man on Earth? After all our struggles to restore America, to revive confidence in our country, hope for our future, after all our hard-won victories earned through the patience and courage of every citizen, we cannot, must not, and will not turn back. We will finish our job. How could we do less? We're Americans.

Carl Sandburg said, "I see America not in the setting sun of a black night of despair . . . I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun fresh from the burning, creative hand of God . . . I see great days ahead for men and women of will and vision."

I've never felt more strongly that America's best days and democracy's best days lie ahead. We're a powerful force for good. With faith and courage, we can perform great deeds and take freedom's next step. And we will. We will carry on the tradition of a good and worthy people who have brought light where there was darkness, warmth where there was cold, medicine where there was disease, food where there was hunger, and peace where there was only bloodshed.

Let us be sure that those who come after will say of us in our time, that in our time we did everything that could be done. We finished the race; we kept them free; we kept the faith.

Thank you very much. God bless you, and God bless America.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:02 p.m. in the House Chamber of the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.*

### United States-Bulgaria Fishery Agreement

*Message to the Congress Transmitting the Agreement. January 26, 1984*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 USC 1801), I transmit herewith a governing international fishery agreement between the United States and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed at Washington on September 22, 1983.

This agreement is one of a series to be renegotiated in accordance with that legislation. I urge that the Congress give favorable

consideration to this agreement at an early date.

**Ronald Reagan**

The White House,  
January 26, 1984.

### United States-Norway Agreement on Nuclear Energy

*Message to the Congress Transmitting the Agreement. January 26, 1984*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(d)), the text of the proposed revised Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and Norway Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with an accompanying annex and agreed minute. The Agreement is accompanied by my written approval, authorization and determination concerning the agreement and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the Agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretaries of State and Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the Agreement, and the views and recommendations of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are also enclosed.

The proposed revised agreement with Norway has been negotiated in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act and in order to strengthen the basis for continuing and close cooperation between our countries. In my judgment, the proposed revised agreement for cooperation, together with its accompanying agreed minute, meets all statutory requirements.

I am pleased that this agreement is with Norway, one of the strongest supporters of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and of international non-proliferation efforts generally.

We have a long history of close cooperation with Norway, particularly in nuclear research and in the critical area of reactor safety work. The agreement reflects our deep interest in strengthening international nuclear safety and in supporting Norway's important work in that area. The agreement will, in my view, further the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution, and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

**Ronald Reagan**

The White House,  
January 26, 1984.

### United States-Sweden Agreement on Nuclear Energy

*Message to the Congress Transmitting the Agreement. January 26, 1984*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(d)), the text of the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and Sweden Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and accompanying annexes, agreed minute, and exchange of notes; my written approval, authorization and determination concerning the agreement; and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretaries of State and Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement, and the views and recommendations of the Director of the United States Arms

Control and Disarmament Agency and the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are also enclosed.

The proposed revised agreement with Sweden has been negotiated in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, which sets forth certain requirements for new agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation with other countries. In my judgment, the proposed agreement for cooperation between the United States and Sweden, together with its accompanying agreed minute, meets all statutory requirements.

The proposed bilateral agreement between Sweden and the United States reflects the desire of the Government of the United States and the Government of Sweden to establish and confirm a framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between our two countries in a manner which recognizes both the shared non-proliferation objectives and the friendly and harmonious relations between the United States and Sweden. The proposed agreement will, in my view, further the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution, and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

**Ronald Reagan**

The White House,  
January 26, 1984.

### United States-Canada Agreement on Social Security

*Message to the Congress Transmitting the Agreement. January 26, 1984*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit

5TH STORY of Level 3 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1983 U.S. News & World Report

September 19, 1983

SECTION: Washington Whispers; Pg. 17

LENGTH: 71 words

BODY:

The surprise death of Senator Henry Jackson of Washington -- at 71 a year younger than the President and thought to be in good health -- adds to doubts of some political analysts that Reagan will seek a second term. They're betting that Jackson's death, on top of the Korean-airliner incident and killings of marines in Lebanon, will convince the President and his wife that they don't need four more years of high pressure.

9TH STORY of Level 3 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1983 McGraw-Hill, Inc.;  
Aviation Week and Space Technology

September 12, 1983

SECTION: Pg. 33

LENGTH: 106 words

HEADLINE: Jackson Dies

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

Sen. Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.) died Sept. 1 at age 71 of a ruptured blood vessel at his home in Everett, Wash. Jackson spent 42 years in Congress, the last 30 in the Senate, and at the time of his death was the highest ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Jackson developed a reputation as an advocate of a strong defense posture against the Soviet Union while also earning a reputation as a liberal on domestic social programs. On the day of his death, Jackson denounced the Soviet Union for its downing of the Korean Air Lines 747 transport, saying the incident was a "dastardly, barbaric act against humanity."

10TH STORY of Level 3 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1983 Newsweek

September 12, 1983, UNITED STATES EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL AFFAIRS; Pg. 38

LENGTH: 579 words

HEADLINE: 'Scoop' Jackson, 1912-1983

BYLINE: WALTER SHAPIRO with GLORIA BORGER and JOHN J. LINDSAY in Washington

BODY:

He never became president nor even came close. Yet he will long be remembered for giving his name to a wing of the Democratic Party: a "Scoop Jackson Democrat" believed in military strength, the security of Israel, organized labor and government social-welfare programs. Sen. Henry M. Jackson declared that "the true test of a man is where he stands on national defense." To the end, he stood for unceasing skepticism about Soviet intentions. Last week, after returning home to Everett, Wash., from a visit to China, he called a press conference to denounce the Soviet Union for its "barbaric" act of shooting down an unarmed South Korean jetliner. Just hours later, Jackson, 71, was dead from a sudden and massive heart attack.

Jackson quested after the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972 and 1976. He tried to compete with George Wallace for the antibusing vote, while refusing to tailor his hawkish views for the Democratic mainstream. His stump style was plodding, sincere, good-natured and the butt of countless jokes. Comedian Mark Russell cracked in 1975, "Scoop gave a fireside chat the other night, and the fire went to sleep." Actually, Jackson's best shot for national office came at the 1960 convention, when John F. Kennedy nearly selected him as his vice-presidential running mate. History might have shifted if Jackson had managed to deliver a unanimous Washington state delegation for Kennedy or if House Speaker Sam Rayburn had not, at the last minute, sent word that Lyndon Johnson would be willing to take the No. 2 slot. Later, Jackson turned down Richard Nixon's offer to become secretary of defense. Reagan also considered him for the cabinet -- State and Defense were mentioned -- but Jackson waited for a summons that never came.

For all his unfulfilled ambitions for higher office, Scoop Jackson was ideally suited to life in the Senate. He revealed in the endless congressional hearings, the photo sessions on the Capitol steps with visiting constituents, the backroom bargains and the fraternal chitchat. Until the Republicans took control of the Senate in 1981, he controlled a vast domain as chairman of the Energy Committee and as the dominant hawk on the Armed Services Committee. He authored much of the early environmental legislation and was largely responsible for the amendment that tried to spur Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Jackson carried the sobriquet "the senator from Boeing" proudly, sincerely believing that what was good for his state's largest employer was equally good for the national defense. Last year his influence began to wane as he failed to convince Congress that refitted Boeing 747s were better military cargo planes than Lockheed's C-5 transports.

Jackson's death marks the passing of the Kennedy era in national politics. The powerful senator virtually invented the "missile gap" that fueled

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(c) 1983 Newsweek, September 12, 1983

Kennedy's 1960 campaign. Years later, Jackson acknowledged that the gap was largely illusory. It would be easy to call Jackson the quintessential 1950s liberal, but that would minimize his role as one of the titans of the Senate under seven presidents. Almost unanimously, his colleagues lamented the loss of his enormous experience -- nearly 43 years in national office -- and what Colorado Sen. Gary Hart called his "profound integrity" and Washington Rep. Tom Foley, the House majority whip, called "a sense of proportion and balance about himself." That, said Foley, "is unusual in this city."

GRAPHIC: Picture, Jackson: 'Balance', Don Carl Steffan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/28/84

KW

MEMORANDUM

TO: BEN ELLIOTT/JANN DUVAL (Coordinate with Margaret Tutwiler)

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*

SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

*[Handwritten signature]*

MEETING: Video-tape message to local celebrations on the  
eve of the President's nomination at the  
Republican National Convention

DATE: July 9, 1984

TIME: 5:00 pm

DURATION: 5 minutes

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: No

FIRST LADY  
PARTICIPATION: No

*Julie Brunk*

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman	J. Rosebush	A. Lang
R. Deprospero	R. Scouten	
B. Elliott	B. Shaddix	
D. Fischer	W. Sittmann	
C. Fuller	L. Speakes	
W. Henkel	WHCA Audio/Visual	
E. Hickey	WHCA Operations	
G. Hodges	A. Wroblewski	
C. McCain	Nell Yates	
B. Oglesby		

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B. Oglesby		

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1984

RECEIVED

JUN 27 1984

SCHEDULING  
OFFICE

VIDEO-TAPED MESSAGE FOR NOMINATION CELEBRATION

APPROVED FOR

Date.

7-9-84

Time.

5:00

Length.

5 min

Date

6/27/84

FJR

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: MARGARET TUTWILER  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

REQUEST: Video-taped message to local celebrations on  
the eve of the President's nomination at the  
Republican National Convention.

PURPOSE: To express appreciation and thank the many  
campaign workers and volunteers who have  
participated thus far and to encourage  
continuing success in the months ahead.

BACKGROUND: On the third evening of the Republican  
National Convention, the President will  
accept the nomination to be the Republican  
candidate for President in 1984. Throughout  
the country, there will be a series of  
parties to celebrate this nomination as well  
as to raise funds for the general election.  
Reagan-Bush '84 has suggested that the use of  
one videotaped message by the President sent  
to these regional parties would serve as  
additional encouragement and motivation to  
the many who have participated, but were  
unable to attend the Convention.

PREVIOUS  
PARTICIPATION: None

DATE: Before July 28

DURATION: 5 minutes

LOCATION: White House

PARTICIPANTS: The President

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be prepared by White House Speechwriters  
(Draft will be submitted by Reagan-Bush '84)

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

RECOMMENDED BY: Ed Rollins  
Margaret Tutwiler

OPPOSED BY: None

PROJECT OFFICER: Margaret Tutwiler