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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 27, 1983

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
IN AN ADDRESS
TO A JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS

The Capitol
Washington, D.C.

8:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished members of the Congress, honored guests, and my fellow Americans, a number of times in past years, Members of Congress and a President have come together in meetings like this to resolve a crisis. I have asked for this meeting in the hope that we can prevent one. (Applause.)

It would be hard to find many Americans who aren't aware of our stake in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, or the NATO line dividing the free world from the Communist bloc. The same could be said for Asia.

But in spite of, or maybe because of, a flurry of stories about places like Nicaragua and El Salvador and, yes, some concerted propaganda, many of us find it hard to believe we have a stake in problems involving those countries. Too many have thought of Central America as just that place way down below Mexico that can't possibly constitute a threat to our well being. And that's why I've asked for this session. Central America's problems do directly affect the security and the well being of our own people. And Central America is much closer to the United States than many of the world trouble spots that concern us. So, we work to restore our own economy, we cannot afford to lose sight of our neighbors to the South.

El Salvador is nearer to Texas than Texas is to Massachusetts. Nicaragua is just as close to Miami, San Antonio, San Diego, and Tucson as those cities are to Washington where we're gathered tonight.

But nearness on the map doesn't even begin to tell the strategic importance of Central America, bordering as it does on the Caribbean -- our lifeline to the outside world. Two-thirds of all our foreign trade and petroleum pass through the Panama Canal and the Caribbean. In a European crisis, at least half of our supplies for NATO would go through these areas by sea. It's well to remember that in early 1942 a handful of Hitler's submarines sank more tonnage there than in all of the Atlantic Ocean. And they did this without a single naval base anywhere in the area.

And today the situation is different. Cuba is host to a Soviet combat brigade, a submarine base capable of servicing Soviet submarines and military air bases visited regularly by Soviet military aircraft.

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Because of its important, the Caribbean Basin is a magnet for adventurism. We are all aware of the Libyan cargo planes refueling in Brazil a few days ago on their way to deliver "medical supplies" to Nicaragua. Brazilian authorities discovered the so-called "medical supplies" were actually munitions, and prevented their delivery.

You may remember that last month, speaking on national television, I showed an aerial photo of an airfield being built on the island of Grenada. Well, if that airfield had been completed, those planes could have refueled there and completed their journey.

If the Nazis during World War II and the Soviets today could recognize the Caribbean and Central America as vital to our interests, shouldn't we, also? (Applause.) For several years now, under two administrations, the United States has been increasing its defense of freedom in the Caribbean Basin. And I can tell you tonight, democracy is beginning to take root in El Salvador which, until a short time ago, knew only dictatorship. The new government is now delivering on its promises of democracy, reforms, and free elections. It was not easy. And there was resistance to many of the attempted reforms, with assassinations of some of the reformers.

Guerrilla bands and urban terrorists were portrayed in a worldwide propaganda campaign as freedom fighters, representative of the people. Ten days before I came into office, the guerrillas launched what they called "a final offensive" to overthrow the government. And their radio boasted that our new administration would be too late to prevent their victory.

Well, they learned that democracy cannot be so easily defeated. President Carter did not hesitate. He authorized arms and munitions to El Salvador. The guerrilla offensive failed but not America's will. Every President since this country assumed global responsibilities has known that those responsibilities could only be met if we pursued a bipartisan foreign policy.

As I said a moment ago, the government of El Salvador has been keeping its promises -- like the land reform program which is making thousands of farm tenants, farm owners. In a little over three years, 20 percent of the arable land in El Salvador has been redistributed to more than 450,000 people. That is one in ten Salvadorans who have benefitted directly from this program.

El Salvador has continued to strive toward an orderly and democratic society.

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The government promised free elections. On March 28th, a little more than a year ago, after months of campaigning by a variety of candidates, the suffering people of El Salvador were offered a chance to vote -- to choose the kind of government they wanted. Suddenly the so-called freedom fighters in the hills were exposed for what they really are -- a small minority who want power for themselves and their backers -- not democracy for the people. The guerrillas threatened death to anyone who voted. They destroyed hundreds of buses and trucks to keep the people from getting to the polling places. Their slogan was brutal: "Vote today, die tonight." But on election day, an unprecedented 80 percent of the electorate braved ambush and gunfire, and trudged for miles, many of them, to vote for freedom. And that's truly fighting for freedom. We can never turn our backs on that. (Applause.)

Members of this Congress who went there as observers told me of a woman who was wounded by rifle fire on the way to the polls, who refused to leave the line to have her wound treated until after she had voted. Another woman had been told by the guerrillas that she would be killed when she returned from the polls, and she told the guerrillas, "You can kill me, you can kill my family, you can kill my neighbors. You can't kill us all." The real freedom fighters of El Salvador turned out to be the people of that country -- the young, the old, the in-between -- more than a million of them out of a population of less than 5 million. The world should respect this courage, and not allow it to be belittled or forgotten. And again, I say in good conscience, we can never turn our backs on that. (Applause.)

The democratic political parties and factions in El Salvador are coming together around the common goal of seeking a political solution to their country's problems. New national elections will be held this year and they will be open to all political parties. The government has invited the guerrillas to participate in the elections and is preparing an amnesty law. The people of El Salvador are earning their freedom and they deserve our moral and material support to protect it. (Applause.)

Yes, there are still major problems regarding human rights, the criminal justice system, and violence against non-combatants. And, like the rest of Central America, El Salvador also faces severe economic problems. But, in addition to recession-depressed prices for major agricultural exports, El Salvador's economy is being deliberately sabotaged.

Tonight in El Salvador -- because of ruthless guerrilla attacks -- much of the fertile land cannot be cultivated; less than half the rolling stock of the railways remains operational; bridges, water facilities, telephone and electric systems have been destroyed and damaged. In one 22-month period, there were 5,000 interruptions of electrical power. One region

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was without electricity for a third of the year. I think Secretary of State Shultz put it very well the other day: "Unable to win the free loyalty of El Salvador's people, the guerrillas," he said, "are deliberately and systematically depriving them of food, water, transportation, light, sanitation, and jobs. And these are the people who claim they want to help the common people." They don't want elections because they know they would be defeated. But, as the previous election showed, the Salvadoran people's desire for democracy will not be defeated.

The guerrillas are not embattled peasants armed with muskets. They're professionals, sometimes with better training and weaponry than the government's soldiers. The Salvadoran battalions that have received U.S. training have been conducting themselves well on the battlefield and with the civilian population. But, so far, we've only provided enough money to train one Salvadoran soldier out of ten, fewer than the number of guerrillas that are trained by Nicaragua and Cuba.

And let me set the record straight on Nicaragua, a country next to El Salvador. In 1979, when the new government took over in Nicaragua, after a revolution which overthrew the authoritarian rule of Somoza, everyone hoped for the growth of democracy. We in the United States did, too. By January of 1981, our emergency relief and recovery aid to Nicaragua totalled \$118 million -- more than provided by any other developed country. In fact, in the first two years of Sandinista rule, the United States directly or indirectly sent five times more aid to Nicaragua than it had in the two years prior to the revolution. Can anyone doubt the generosity and the good faith of the American people?

These were hardly the actions of a nation implacably hostile to Nicaragua. Yet, the government of Nicaragua has treated us as an enemy. It has rejected our repeated peace efforts. It has broken its promises to us, to the Organization of American States, and, most important of all, to the people of Nicaragua.

No sooner was victory achieved than a small clique ousted others who had been part of the revolution from having any voice in the government. Humberto Ortega, the Minister of Defense, declared Marxism-Leninism would be their guide, and so it is.

The government of Nicaragua has imposed a new dictatorship. It has refused to hold the elections it promised. It has seized control of most media and subjects all media to heavy prior censorship. It denied the bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic Church the right to say Mass on radio during Holy Week. It insulted and mocked the Pope. It has driven the Miskito Indians from their homelands -- burning their villages, destroying their crops, and forcing them into involuntary internment camps far from home. It has moved against the private sector and free labor unions. It condoned mob action against Nicaragua's independent human rights commission and drove the director of that commission into exile.

In short, after all these acts of repression by the government, is it any wonder that opposition has formed? Contrary to propaganda, the opponents of the Sandinistas are not die-hard supporters

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of the previous Somoza regime. In fact, many are anti-Somoza heroes and fought beside the Sandinistas to bring down the Somoza government. Now, they've been denied any part in the new government because they truly wanted democracy for Nicaragua and they still do. Others are Miskito Indians fighting for their homes, their lands, and their lives.

The Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua turned out to be just an exchange of one set of autocratic rulers for another, and the people still have no freedom, no democratic rights, and more poverty. Even worse than its predecessor, it is helping Cuba and the Soviets to destabilize our hemisphere.

Meanwhile, the government of El Salvador, making every effort to guarantee democracy, free labor unions, freedom of religion, and a free press, is under attack by guerrillas dedicated to the same philosophy that prevails in Nicaragua, Cuba, and, yes, the Soviet Union. Violence has been Nicaragua's most important export to the world. It is the ultimate in hypocrisy for the unelected Nicaraguan government to charge that we seek their overthrow when they're doing everything they can to bring down the elected government of El Salvador. (Applause.) Thank you. The guerrilla attacks are directed from a headquarters in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

But let us be clear as to the American attitude toward the government of Nicaragua. We do not seek its overthrow. Our interest is to ensure that it does not infect its neighbors through the export of subversion or violence. Our purpose, in conformity with American and international law, is to prevent the flow of arms to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. We have attempted to have a dialogue with the government of Nicaragua, but it persists in its efforts to spread violence.

We should not -- and we will not -- protect the Nicaraguan government from the anger of its own people. (Applause.) But we should, through diplomacy, offer an alternative. And, as Nicaragua ponders its options, we can and will -- with all the resources of diplomacy -- protect each country of Central America from the danger of war. (Applause.)

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Even Costa Rica, Central America's oldest and strongest democracy -- a government so peaceful it does not even have an army, is the object of bullying and threats from Nicaragua's dictators.

Nicaragua's neighbors know that Sandinista promises of peace, non-alliance and non-intervention have not been kept. Some 36 new military bases have been built. There were only 13 during the Somoza years.

Nicaragua's new army numbers 25,000 men, supported by a militia of 50,000. It is the largest army in Central America, supplemented by 2,000 Cuban military and security advisors. It is equipped with the most modern weapons -- dozens of Soviet-made tanks, 800 Soviet-bloc trucks, Soviet 152-milimeter howitzers, 100 anti-aircraft guns, plus planes and helicopters. There are additional thousands of civilian advisors from Cuba, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Libya, and the PLO. And we are attacked because we have 55 military trainers in El Salvador.

The goal of the professional guerrilla movements in Central America is as simple as it is sinister -- to destabilize the entire region, from the Panama Canal to Mexico. And if you doubt beyond this point, just consider what Cayetano Carpio, the now-deceased Salvadoran guerrilla leader, said earlier this month. Carpio said that after El Salvador falls, El Salvador and Nicaragua would be "arm-in-arm and struggling for the total liberation of Central America."

Nicaragua's dictatorial junta, who themselves made war and won power operating from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica, like to pretend that they are today being attacked by forces based in Honduras. The fact is, it is Nicaragua's government that threatens Honduras, not the reverse. It is Nicaragua who has moved heavy tanks close to the border, and Nicaragua who speaks of war. It was Nicaraguan radio that announced on April 8th the creation of a new, unified, revolutionary coordinating board to push forward the Marxist struggle in Honduras.

Nicaragua, supported by weapons and military resources provided by the Communist bloc, represses its own people, refuses to make peace, and sponsors a guerrilla war against El Salvador.

President Truman's words are as apt today as they were in 1947 when he, too, spoke before a Joint Session of the Congress:

"At the present moment in world history, nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is not too often a free one.

"One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression.

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"The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

"I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

"I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

"Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world. Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence."

The countries of Central America are smaller than the nations that prompted President Truman's message. But the political and strategic stakes are the same. Will our response -- economic, social, and military -- be as appropriate and successful as Mr. Truman's bold solutions to the problems of postwar Europe?

Some people have forgotten the successes of those years and the decades of peace, prosperity, and freedom they secured. Some people talk as though the United States were incapable of acting effectively in international affairs without risking war or damaging those we seek to help.

Are democracies required to remain passive while threats to their security and prosperity accumulate? Must we just accept the destabilization of an entire region from the Panama Canal to Mexico on our southern border? Must we sit by, while independent nations of this hemisphere are integrated into the most aggressive empire the modern world has seen? Must we wait while Central Americans are driven from their homes like the more than a million who have sought refuge out of Afghanistan, or the 1½ million who have fled Indochina, or the more than a million Cubans who have fled Castro's Caribbean utopia? Must we, by default, leave the people of El Salvador no choice but to flee their homes, creating another tragic human exodus?

I don't believe there's a majority in the Congress or the country that counsels passivity, resignation, defeatism, in the face of this challenge to freedom and security in our own hemisphere. (Applause.)

I do not believe that a majority of the Congress or the country is prepared to stand by passively while the people of Central America are delivered to totalitarianism and we ourselves are left vulnerable to new dangers.

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Only last week, an official of the Soviet Union reiterated Brezhnev's threat to station nuclear missiles in this hemisphere, five minutes from the United States. Like an echo, Nicaragua's Commandante Daniel Ortega, confirmed that, if asked, his country would consider accepting those missiles. I understand that today they may be having second thoughts.

Now, before I go any further, let me say to those who invoke the memory of Vietnam, there is no thought of sending American combat troops to Central America. They are not needed -- (applause). Thank you. And, as I say, they are not needed. And, indeed, they have not been requested there. All our neighbors ask of us is assistance in training and arms to protect themselves while they build a better, freer life.

We must continue to encourage peace among the nations of Central America. We must support the regional efforts now underway to promote solutions to regional problems.

We cannot be certain that the Marxist-Leninist bands who believe war is an instrument of politics will be readily discouraged. It's crucial that we not become discouraged before they do. Otherwise, the region's freedom will be lost and our security damaged in ways that can hardly be calculated.

If Central America were to fall, what would the consequences be for our position in Asia, Europe and for alliances such as NATO? If the United States cannot respond to a threat near our own borders, why should Europeans or Asians believe that we're seriously concerned about threats to them? If the Soviets can assume that nothing short of an actual attack on the United States will provoke an American response, which ally, which friend will trust us then?

The Congress shares both the power and the responsibility for our foreign policy. Tonight, I ask you, the Congress, to join me in a bold, generous approach to the problems of peace and poverty, democracy and dictatorship in the region. Join me in a program that prevents communist victory in the short run, but goes beyond to produce for the deprived people of the area the reality of present progress and the promise of more to come.

Let us lay the foundation for a bipartisan approach to sustain the independence and freedom of the countries of Central America. We in the administration reach out to you in this spirit.

We will pursue four basic goals in Central America. First, in response to decades of inequity and indifference, we will support democracy, reform and human freedom. This means using our assistance, our powers of persuasion and our legitimate leverage to bolster humane democratic systems where they already exist and to help countries on their way to that goal complete the process as quickly as human institutions can be changed. Elections in El Salvador and also in Nicaragua must be open to all, fair and safe. The international community must help. We will work at human rights problems, not walk away from them.

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Second, in response to the challenge of world recession and, in the case of El Salvador, to the unrelenting campaign of economic sabotage by the guerrillas, we will support economic development. And by a margin of two-to-one, our aid is economic now, not military. Seventy-seven cents out of every dollar we will spend in the area this year goes for food, fertilizers, and other essentials for economic growth and development. And our economic program goes beyond traditional aid: The Caribbean Initiative introduced in the House earlier today will provide powerful trade and investment incentives to help these countries achieve self-sustaining economic growth without exporting U.S. jobs. Our goal must be to focus our immense and growing technology to enhance health care, agriculture, industry, and to ensure that we who inhabit this interdependent region come to know and understand each other better, retaining our diverse identities, respecting our diverse traditions and institutions.

And, third, in response to the military challenge from Cuba and Nicaragua -- to their deliberate use of force to spread tyranny -- we will support the security of the region's threatened nations. We do not view security assistance as an end in itself, but as a shield for democratization, economic development, and diplomacy. No amount of reform will bring peace so long as guerrillas believe they will win by force. No amount of economic help will suffice if guerrilla units can destroy roads and bridges and power stations and crops again and again with impunity. But with better training and material help, our neighbors can hold off the guerrillas and give democratic reform time to take root.

And, fourth, we will support dialogue and negotiations -- both among the countries of the region and within each country. The terms and conditions of participation in elections are negotiable. Costa Rica is a shining example of democracy. Honduras has made the move from military rule to democratic government. Guatemala is pledged to the same course. The United States will work toward a political solution in Central America which will serve the interests of the democratic process. (Applause.)

To support these diplomatic goals, I offer these assurances: The United States will support any agreement among Central American countries for the withdrawal -- under fully verifiable and reciprocal conditions -- of all foreign military and security advisers and troops.

We want to help opposition groups join the political process in all countries and compete by ballots instead of bullets.

We will support any verifiable, reciprocal agreement among Central American countries on the renunciation of support for insurgencies on neighbors' territory.

And, finally, we desire to help Central America end its costly arms race, and will support any verifiable, reciprocal agreements on the non-importation of offensive weapons.

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To move us toward these goals more rapidly, I am tonight announcing my intention to name an Ambassador-at-Large as my special envoy to Central America. He or she will report to me through the Secretary of State. The Ambassador's responsibilities will be to lend U.S. support to the efforts of regional governments to bring peace to this troubled area and to work closely with the Congress to assure the fullest possible, bipartisan coordination of our policies toward the region.

What I'm asking for is prompt congressional approval for the full reprogramming of funds for key current economic and security programs so that the people of Central America can hold the line against externally-supported aggression. In addition, I am asking for prompt action on the supplemental request in these same areas to carry us through the current fiscal year, and for early and favorable congressional action on my requests for fiscal year 1984.

And, finally, I am asking that the bipartisan consensus, which last year acted on the trade and tax provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative in the House, again take the lead to move this vital proposal to the floor of both chambers. And, as I said before, the greatest share of these requests is targeted toward economic and humanitarian aid, not military.

What the administration is asking for on behalf of freedom in Central America is so small, so minimal, considering what is at stake. The total amount requested for aid to all of Central America in 1984 is about \$600 million. That's less than one-tenth of what Americans will spend this year on coin-operated video games.

In summation, I say to you that tonight there can be no question. The national security of all the Americas is at stake in Central America. If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put in jeopardy.

We have a vital interest, a moral duty, and a solemn responsibility.

This is not a partisan issue. It is a question of our meeting our moral responsibility to ourselves, our friends, and our posterity. It is a duty that falls on all of us -- the President, the Congress and the people. We must perform it together. Who among us would wish to bear responsibility for failing to meet our shared obligation?

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

8:37 P.M. EDT

John F. Kennedy, 1963

Jan. 24 [34]

[His Excellency Jean Monnet, President, Action Committee for the United States of Europe, c/o Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, New York]

NOTE: This letter was read by Under Secretary of State George W. Ball at a dinner honoring Mr. Monnet at Freedom House in New York City.

33 Letter to the President, American Freedom From Hunger Foundation. *January 23, 1963*

[Released January 23, 1963. Dated January 22, 1963]

Dear Jim:

I am gratified at the efforts you and other distinguished citizens who serve as trustees of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation have made to provide leadership for American citizens to participate in the worldwide Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

United States participation in the International Freedom from Hunger Campaign will be highlighted by two related events in 1963. National Freedom from Hunger Week will be observed March 17-23 and the United States will be host to the World Food Congress in Washington, D.C., June 4-18. By Act of Congress in Public Law 87-841, the United States was authorized to invite the World Food Congress of the FAO to meet in this country, and the invitation was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in November of last year.

In order to carry out its responsibilities as host nation to the World Food Congress, our Government will need the active support and participation of private citizens, business and voluntary groups and government agencies. The meeting is expected to be attended by delegates from over a hundred nations and marks the halfway point in the FAO's

International Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

To coordinate government participation in this work and to furnish cooperation with the citizens' host committee, I am establishing an interdepartmental committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

I look to the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation to provide active citizen leadership and, to that end, I ask that the trustees of the Foundation serve as a National Citizens' Host Committee for the World Food Congress.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

[Mr. James G. Patton, President, American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, 700 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The President on January 22 issued Proclamation 3514 "National Freedom from Hunger Week" (28 F.R. 677; 3 CFR, 1963 Supp.). On January 23 the White House announced that the President had completed plans for U.S. participation in the worldwide Freedom from Hunger Campaign and for carrying out the Government's responsibilities as host to the World Food Congress. Listed in the release were the names of the 4 members of the interdepartmental committee, with Secretary Freeman as chairman, and the 62 trustees of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, with President Harry S. Truman as honorary chairman.

34 Special Message to the Congress on Tax Reduction and Reform. *January 24, 1963*

To the Congress of the United States:

The most urgent task facing our Nation at home today is to end the tragic waste of unemployment and unused resources—to

step up the growth and vigor of our national economy—to increase job and investment opportunities—to improve our productivity—and thereby to strengthen our nation's ability

to meet its world-wide commitments for the defense and growth of freedom. The revision of our Federal tax system on an equitable basis is crucial to the achievement of these goals.

Originally designed to hold back war and postwar inflation, our present income tax rate structure now holds back consumer demand, initiative, and investment. After the war and during the Korean conflict, the outburst of civilian demand and inflation justified the retention of this level and structure of rates. But it has become increasingly clear—particularly in the last five years—that the largest single barrier to full employment of our manpower and resources and to a higher rate of economic growth is the unrealistically heavy drag of Federal income taxes on private purchasing power, initiative and incentive. Our economy is checkreined today by a war-born tax system at a time when it is far more in need of the spur than the bit.

My recommendation for early revision of our tax structure is not motivated by any threat of imminent recession—nor should it be rejected by any fear of inflation or of weakening the dollar as a world currency. The chief problem confronting our economy in 1963 is its unrealized potential—slow growth, under-investment, unused capacity and persistent unemployment. The result is lagging wage, salary and profit income, smaller take-home pay, insufficient productivity gains, inadequate Federal revenues and persistent Budget deficits. One recession has followed another, with each period of recovery and expansion fading out earlier than the last. Our gains fall far short of what we could do and need to do, measured both in terms of our past record and the accomplishments of our overseas competitors.

Despite the improvements resulting from last year's depreciation reform and investment credit—which I pledged two years ago would be only a first step—our tax system still siphons out of the private economy too large a share of personal and business purchasing power and reduces the incentive for

risk, investment and effort—thereby aborting our recoveries and stifling our national growth rate.

In addition, the present tax code contains special preferences and provisions, all of which narrow the tax base (thus requiring higher rates), artificially distort the use of resources, inhibit the mobility and formation of capital, add complexities and inequities which undermine the morale of the taxpayer, and make tax avoidance rather than market factors a prime consideration in too many economic decisions.

I am therefore proposing the following:

(1) Reduction in individual income tax rates from their present levels of 20 to 91 percent, to a range of 14 to 65 percent—the 14 percent rate to apply to the first \$2,000 of taxable income for married taxpayers filing joint returns, and to the first \$1,000 of the taxable income of single taxpayers;

(2) Reduction in the rate of the corporate income tax from 52 to 47 percent;

(3) Reversal of the corporate normal and surtax rates, so that the tax rate applicable to the first \$25,000 of corporate income would drop from 30 to 22 percent, so as to give particular encouragement to small business;

(4) Acceleration of tax payments by corporations with anticipated annual liabilities of more than \$100,000, to bring the corporate payment schedule to a current basis over a five-year transition period;

(5) Revision of the tax treatment of capital gains, designed to provide a freer and fuller flow of capital funds and to achieve a greater equity;

(6) Removal of certain inequities and hardships in our present tax structure; and

(7) Broadening of the base of the individual and corporate income taxes, to remove unwarranted special privileges, correct defects in the tax law, and provide more equal treatment of taxpayers—thereby permitting a larger reduction in tax rates than would otherwise be possible and making possible my proposals to alleviate hardships and inequities.

Source: Marlin Fitzwater
Treasury 566-5252

Family of Four, One Earner

<u>1981</u> ?	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
\$26,254 214	\$27,862	\$ 29,325
X was: \$3097	\$3100	\$ 3053
100 LNW \$ 3136	\$ 3456	\$ 3771
\$10,000	10,604	11,161
369	407	447
374	471	560
\$15,000	15,907	16,742
1218	1194	1215
1233	1359	1486
\$20,000	21209	22322
1988	1962	1958
2013	2208	2406
\$30,000	31,813	33,483
3868	3861	3807
3917	4308	4691

ZERO BRACKET OR 23% DEDUCTIONS, WHICHEVER IS GREATER

Week Ending Friday, October 2, 1981

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Remarks at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. September 28, 1981

Governor Treen, I appreciate those kind words. Mr. Chairman, and the other guests here on the dais, and you ladies and gentlemen:

It's a privilege to stand here today with those who command the front lines in America's battle for public order. You have a tough job and a dangerous one. Believe me, I know. I mean no irreverence when I mention that I once played a sheriff on TV who thought he could do the job without a gun. [Laughter] I was dead in the first 27 minutes of the show. [Laughter] And I should have included in my greeting here, and I know, the sheriffs, also, who are present.

You and I have a few things in common. Harry Truman once said about the job that I have that being President is like riding a tiger: A man has to keep on riding or he'll be swallowed. [Laughter] Well, that's a pretty good description of what you do for a living. Society asks you simultaneously to protect the innocent, ensure the legitimate rights of property; that you must converse with the multitude, and oversee them, of social services that police captains provide and sheriffs provide for the public, and all the while balance the interests of your department with those of your community, the government, and its citizens. And none of this is easy. The pressures are enormous. You must be administrator, financier, social worker, public relations expert, even politician, and still, somehow, always be a cop.

Well, you do have one of the toughest jobs in America. And let me assure you today that I speak for millions of Americans who, if they could stand here now, would say simply and directly to you, "Thank you for all the always remembered things that you do each day. And remember you do

have our support and our unfailing gratitude."

In preparing these remarks, I had an opportunity to go back and look over some of the comments I've made to law enforcement officials on other occasions. The topic of those discussions was a subject with which you have more than a passing familiarity—the steady, ominous growth of crime in our Nation.

In one speech some years ago in Las Vegas, I once wondered about what was happening to America, and I noted the fear and the anger of the citizenry as they locked themselves in their homes or refused to walk the streets at night. I spoke, too, about a phenomenon known as the "youthful offender," the astonishing percentage of crimes that they were estimated to be responsible for.

Then there was a speech in Dallas where I mentioned the effect of narcotics on the crime rate and the appalling estimates that drug addicts were responsible for the economic increase of certain crimes.

I don't mention these speeches now because they show any gift of insight on my part; the truth is, what I said then was well known at the time, certainly by you. The speech in Dallas was delivered in 1974; the speech in Las Vegas in 1967. The frightening reality—for all of the speeches by those of us in government, for all of the surveys, studies, and blue ribbon panels, for all of the 14-point programs and the declarations of war on crime, crime has advanced and advanced steadily in its upward climb, and our citizens have grown more and more frustrated, frightened, and angry.

You're familiar enough with the statistics. The cases that make them up cross your desk every day. In the past decade, violent crime reported to police has increased by 59 percent. Fifty-three percent of our citizens say they're afraid to walk the streets alone at night. Eighty-five percent say they're more concerned today than they were 5 years ago about crime.

Crime is an American epidemic. It takes the lives of 25,000 Americans, it touches nearly one-third of American households, and it results in at least some 6 billion—I think I said that figure wrong right there—it results in at least \$8.8 billion per year in financial losses.

Just during the time that you and I are together today, at least 1 person will be murdered, 9 women will be raped, 67 other Americans will be robbed, 97 will be seriously assaulted, and 389 homes will be burglarized. This will all happen in the span of the next 30 minutes, or while I'm talking. Now, if by stopping talking I could change those figures, I'd stop. But you know that they will continue at the same rate throughout every 30 minutes of the 24 hours of the day. And I don't have to tell you, the men and women of your departments will be the first to cope with the mayhem, the wreckage, the suffering caused by those who consider themselves above the law with the right to prey on their fellow citizens.

Crime has continued on the upswing. It has gone on regardless of the efforts that we make. Crime has increased in that thing that I mentioned, of the youthful offender, between 18 and 21. And that other problem I mentioned years ago, the incredible impact of drug addiction on the crime rate, continues. Studies of prison inmates have found that at least half admitted to using drugs in the month prior to their arrest. And it's still estimated that 50 to 60 percent of property crimes are drug-related.

From these statistics about youthful offenders and the impact of drug addiction on crime rates, a portrait emerges. The portrait is that of a stark, staring face, a face that belongs to a frightening reality of our time—the face of a human predator, the face of the habitual criminal. Nothing in nature is more cruel and more dangerous.

Study after study has shown that a small number of criminals are responsible for an enormous amount of the crime in American society. One study of 250 criminals indicated that over an 11-year period, they were responsible for nearly half a million crimes. Another study showed that 49 criminals claimed credit for a total of 10,500 crimes. Take one very limited part of the crime picture, subway crime in New York City: The transit police estimate that 500 habit-

ual offenders are actually responsible for 40 percent of those offenses.

Now, I fully realize that the primary task for apprehending and prosecuting these career criminals, indeed, for dealing with the crime problem itself, belongs to those of you on the State and local level. But there are areas where the Federal Government can take strong and effective action, and today I want to outline for you some of the steps that we're going to take to assist you in the fight against crime.

First, this administration intends to speak out on the problem of crime. We will use this, what Teddy Roosevelt called a "bully pulpit" of the Presidency, to remind the public of the seriousness of this problem and the need to support your efforts to combat it. I believe that this focusing of public attention on crime, its causes, and those trying to fight it, is one of the most important things that we can do.

Second, in talking out about crime, we intend to speak for a group that has been frequently overlooked in the past—the innocent victims of crime. To this end I will soon be appointing a Task Force on the Victims of Crime to evaluate the numerous proposals now springing up regarding victims and witnesses. We will support legislation that will permit judges to order offenders to make restitution to their victims. The victims of crime have needed a voice for a long, long time, and this administration means to provide it.

Third, law enforcement is already an important area in our effort to restore and renew federalism. We seek to end duplication and bring about greater cooperation between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies with the following steps:

—U.S. attorneys will seek to establish law enforcement coordinating committees, which will be composed of the district heads of Federal agencies as well as key State and local officials. These committees will stimulate an exchange of views and information that will lead to a more flexible, focused, and efficient attack against crime.

—We will seek to extend the cross-designation program now working with success in several localities. These programs permit Federal, State, and local prosecutors to

enter each other's courts and grand jury rooms to pursue investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes when they cross jurisdictional lines.

—Closer cooperation with the States and localities on penal and correctional matters: We've recently established a Bureau of Prisons Clearinghouse, which will locate surplus Federal property that might be used as sites for State or local correctional facilities.

Fourth, this administration will support a number of statutory reforms that will redress the imbalance between rights of the accused and rights of the innocent.

—To this end we will be working with the Congress to achieve a sweeping revision of the Federal Criminal Code. This matter is now pending before both Houses. A revised Criminal Code will help in our fight against violent crime, organized crime, narcotics crime, and fraud and corruption. I cannot stress too strongly the need for prompt passage of legislation that revises the Federal Criminal Code, and this will be the foundation of an effective Federal effort against crime.

—We will push for bail reform that will permit judges, under carefully limited conditions, to keep some defendants from using bail to return to the streets, never to be seen in court again until they're arrested for another crime.

—We also support the reform of the exclusionary rule. I don't have to tell you, the people in this room, that this rule rests on the absurd proposition that a law enforcement error, no matter how technical, can be used to justify throwing an entire case out of court, no matter how guilty the defendant or how heinous the crime. The plain consequence of treating the wrongs equally is a grievous miscarriage of justice. The criminal goes free, the officer receives no effective reprimand, and the only ones who really suffer are the people of the community.

But I pause and interject here one incident, maybe known to a great many of you, because it is a famous case. But it occurred back while I was Governor of California, in San Bernardino. Two narcotics officers, with enough evidence to warrant a search, get a search warrant, entered a home where they believed heroin was being peddled. A married couple lived there. They searched.

They found no evidence. As they were leaving, one of them, on a hunch, went over to the crib where the baby lay sleeping and removed its diapers, and there was the heroin. The case was thrown out of the court because the baby hadn't given its permission to be searched. [Laughter] It became known as the diaper case. I told that story once, and one of the Secret Service agents assigned to the Presidential detail came up later and said, "I was one of those narcotics officers. That's why I quit." [Laughter]

—We also support an exception of the Posse Comitatus Act that will allow the military to assist in identifying and reporting the drug traffic.

—We will ask for revision of the Tax Reform Act that will make it easier for Federal departments to cooperate in making income tax cases against major organized crime figures and drug pushers.

—And we will support mandatory prison terms for those who carry a gun while committing a felony.

Fifth, one of the single most important steps that can lead to a significant reduction in crime is an effective attack on drug trafficking. Let me outline the major points in our narcotics enforcement strategy:

—A foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed, or transported. This includes the responsible use of herbicides. I will also be establishing a Special Council on Narcotics Control, consisting of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury, and others, to coordinate efforts to stop the drug flow into this country.

—A border policy that will improve detection and interception of illegal narcotics imports. This will include the use of available military resources for detection when necessary.

—A domestic policy that will more effectively coordinate efforts among Federal agencies as well as between these agencies and those at the State and local level. This will be a first priority of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee. We have already taken a step in this direction by significantly improving cooperation between

the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Agency on drug investigations.

—A legislative program featuring the statutory reforms dealing with bails, sentencing, and admission of evidence that I have already mentioned.

Now, let me also emphasize that our efforts will not be confined to law enforcement. The problem of drug abuse is one that reaches deeply into American society. We need to mobilize our religious, educational, and fraternal groups in a national educational program against drug abuse.

One of the most effective groups in this effort has been more than 1,000 parent groups. And these groups have worked closely with the law and law enforcement agencies. They have recently formed a national federation to spread their work. This administration will do all in its power to encourage such efforts.

Let us recognize that important as intercepting the drug traffic might be, it cannot possibly equal the results in turning off the customers, the users, and making them take a different course in deciding to no longer be customers.

Sixth, violent crime is a major priority. But we fully understand that crime doesn't come in categories; all crime is related, and an effective battle against street crime can hardly be waged in a vacuum. The street criminal, the drug pusher, the mobster, the corrupt policeman or public official—they form their own criminal subculture; they share the climate of lawlessness. They need each other; they use each other; they protect each other.

We will continue to focus Federal efforts on sophisticated forms of crime, similar to those emphasized by the FBI under Judge Bill Webster. And that's why I want to say a word today to those Federal agents and prosecutors who have done so much in recent years to expose the problem of organized crime and public corruption. The existence of syndicates of highly organized criminals and public officials who peddle their sacred trust are blots on American history. I can assure you, no administration has ever been more anxious to work toward wiping away these blots. So, to those in the field who fight this frustrating, sometimes disheartening battle against highly sophisti-

cated forms of crime: This administration stands behind you.

In discussing these forms of sophisticated crimes, we see again the emergence of the problem of career criminals—those who make a conscious decision to pursue illicit professions, a decision based on a belief that crime does pay. I believe the emergence of this problem of career criminals has seriously undermined the notion that criminals are simply products of poverty or underprivileged backgrounds.

At the very same time that crime rates have steadily risen, our Nation has made unparalleled progress in raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life. It's obvious that prosperity doesn't decrease crime, just as it's obvious that deprivation and want don't necessarily increase crime. The truth is that today's criminals for the most part are not desperate people seeking bread for their families; crime is the way they've chosen to live.

A few weeks ago, *Esquire* magazine published an article that gained widespread attention. Possibly some of you saw it. It was written by a young novelist who, with his psychiatrist wife, had moved into a section of Venice, California, that had become crime-ridden. In explaining why his wife and he—two educated, urbane people—ultimately decided to arm themselves, he described in chilling terms the burglaries, rapes, holdups, gang fights, and murders that have become commonplace in their neighborhood.

"Let's face it," he said of the criminals, "some of these people are poor. Some of them are driven crazy with desire for stuff they'll never be able to afford. But not all of them are poor, not by a long shot. A lot of them are making as much money, or a great deal more, than you or I do. They do it because it's easy. They do it because they believe no one will stop them." And he added, "They're right."

Well, let's face it: There is an arrogance to the criminal mind, a belief in its own superiority over the rest of humanity. The slang of organized crime is instructive here. It isn't surprising that some of these criminals habitually refer to themselves as "wise guys," and the honest people are "working stiffs." They do really believe that they're

better than the rest of us, that the world owes them a living, and that those of us who lead normal lives and earn an honest living are a little slow on the uptake.

How accurate those words by that young novelist about career criminals: "They do it because they believe no one will stop them, and they're right." The truth is that criminals in America today get away with plenty, and sometimes, quite literally, they get away with murder. Only 40 percent of the murders ever end with a suspect being imprisoned. In New York City, less than 1 percent—no, I'm sorry, one-sixth—of reported felonies even end in arrests. And 1 percent of these felonies end in a prison term for an offender.

I would suggest the time has come to look reality in the face. American society is mired in excessive litigation. Our courts today are loaded with suits and motions of every conceivable type. Yet, as our system of justice has become weighed down with lawsuits of every nature and description, as the courts have become the arbiters of all kinds of disputes they were never intended to handle, our legal system has failed to carry out its most important function—the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty.

It's time for honest talk, for plain talk. There has been a breakdown in the criminal justice system in America. It just plain isn't working. All too often, repeat offenders, habitual law-breakers, career criminals, call them what you will, are robbing, raping, and beating with impunity and, as I said, quite literally getting away with murder. The people are sickened and outraged. They demand that we put a stop to it.

What is especially disturbing about our failure to deal with crime is the erosion it has caused in public confidence in our judicial system. In one recent poll, 70 percent of the people said they had little or no confidence in the ability of our courts to sentence and convict criminals.

The legal profession, one of the most highly regarded in this country, is now in deep trouble with the public. One ABC-Harris poll found that law firms finished last, after the Congress, the press, and the labor unions, in a list of 13 institutions which the public was asked to rate. Similar-

ly, lawyers received favorable mentions from only 13 percent of those interviewed, half the percentage that did so in a 1973 survey.

This decline in public confidence in our courts and in the legal profession remains a threat to one of our most important traditions, traditions as Americans: the heritage of our independent judiciary, free from public or political influence, and a legal profession with a reputation for high, unsailable ethics.

Let me quote what one lawyer-policeman had to say recently about how criminal cases are handled today. He said, "In the criminal courts, cases are being trivialized in ways independent of the evidence." New York Police Commissioner Robert McGuire recently said, "Instead of the system being geared to treat each individual case as a manifestation of antisocial behavior, the main impetus is to dispose of it. No one is talking about the morality of crime."

Commissioner McGuire has put his finger on the problem. Controlling crime in American society is not simply a question of more money, more police, more courts, more prosecutors; it's ultimately a moral dilemma, one that calls for a moral or, if you will, a spiritual solution. In dealing with crime, new programs may help; more law-and-order rhetoric may be justified; the studies and surveys may still be needed; the blue ribbon panels may keep investigating. But in the end, the war on crime will only be won when an attitude of mind and a change of heart takes place in America, when certain truths take hold again and plant their roots deep in our national consciousness, truths like: Right and wrong matters; Individuals are responsible for their actions; Retribution should be swift and sure for those who prey on the innocent.

We must understand that basic moral principles lie at the heart of our criminal justice system, that our system of law acts as the collective moral voice of society. There's nothing wrong with these values, nor should we be hesitant or feel guilty about furnishing [punishing] those who violate the elementary rules of civilized existence. Theft is not a form of political or cultural expression; it is theft, and it is

wrong. Murder is not forbidden as a matter of subjective opinion; it is objectively evil, and we must prohibit it. And no one but the thief and murderer benefits when we think and act otherwise.

Again, let me point to something that I hadn't included in my remarks but I am reminded of—the whole problem of capital punishment. Well, I had an answer to that on my desk for several years while I was Governor. It was a list of the names of 12 criminals, 12 murderers, who had all been sentenced to prison, who had all served their terms or been paroled, and released. And at the time the list was on my desk, their total number of victims then was 34, not 12. I think capital punishment in the beginning might have reduced that figure considerably.

A tendency to downplay the permanent moral values has helped make crime the enormous problem that it is today, one that this administration has, as I've told you, made one of its top domestic priorities. But it has occurred to me that the root causes of our other major domestic problem, the growth of government and the decay of the economy, can be traced to many of the same sources of the crime problem. This is because the same utopian presumptions about human nature that hinder the swift administration of justice have also helped fuel the expansion of government.

Many of the social thinkers of the 1950's and '60's who discussed crime only in the context of disadvantaged childhoods and poverty-stricken neighborhoods were the same people who thought that massive government spending could wipe away our social ills. The underlying premise in both cases was a belief that there was nothing permanent or absolute about any man's nature, that he was a product of his material environment, and that by changing that environment—with government as the chief vehicle of change through educational, health, housing, and other programs—we could permanently change man and usher in a great new era.

Well, we've learned the price of too much government: runaway inflation, soaring unemployment, impossible interest rates. We've learned that Federal subsidies and government bureaucrats not only fail to

solve social problems but frequently make them worse.

It's time, too, that we acknowledge the solution to the crime problem will not be found in the social worker's files, the psychiatrist's notes, or the bureaucrat's budgets. It's a problem of the human heart, and it's there we must look for the answer. We can begin by acknowledging some of those permanent things, those absolute truths I mentioned before. Two of those truths are that men are basically good but prone to evil, and society has a right to be protected from them.

The massive expansion of government is related to the crime problem in another, less obvious way. Government interference in our lives tends to discourage creativity and enterprise, to weaken the private economic sector, and preempt those mitigating institutions like family, neighborhood, church, and school—organizations that act as both a buffer and a bridge between the individual and the naked power of the state.

A few years ago, Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell noted that we had been cut adrift from the "humanizing authority" that had in the past "shaped the character of our people." He noted that governmental authority had grown large and regretted the weakening of the most "personal forms that we've known in the home, church, school, and community which once gave direction to our lives."

Charles Malik, a former President of the U.N. General Assembly, wondered about the weakening of moral authority in our places of learning. He said he had sought "in vain for any reference to the fact that character, personal integrity, spiritual depth, the highest moral standards, the wonderful living values of the great tradition, have anything to do with the business of the university or with the world of learning."

Well, as for the weakening of family values, Michael Novak, theologian and social critic, recently said that: "The family nourishes 'basic trust.' And from this springs creativity, psychic energy, social dynamism. Familial strength that took generations to acquire can be lost in a single generation, can disappear for centuries. If the quality of

family life deteriorates," he said, "there is no 'quality of life.'"

What these commentators are saying is that for all our science and sophistication, for all of our justified pride in intellectual accomplishment, we must never forget the jungle is always there waiting to take us over. Only our deep moral values and our strong social institutions can hold back that jungle and restrain the darker impulses of human nature.

In order to return to this sense of self-imposed discipline, this concept of basic civility, we need to strengthen those private social institutions that nurture them. Our recent emphasis on voluntarism, the mobilization of private groups to deal with our social ills, is designed to foster this spirit of individual generosity and our sense of communal values. For this reason, we have moved to cut away many of the Federal intrusions of the private sector that were pre-empting the prerogatives of our private and independent institutions. That's why we've been willing to make some hard decisions in Washington about the growth of government. We've laid out a program for economic recovery. We'll stand by that program and see it through. We are determined to put an end to the fiscal joyride in Washington, determined to bring America back to prosperity and stability.

Assuring this kind of lawful society is an individual responsibility and one that must be accepted by all of us. This, too, is a matter of attitude—the way we live our lives, the example we set for youngsters, the leadership that we show in our profession.

I'd like to tell a little story here that I think illustrates this point. It was a few years back when Bud Wilkinson had those great national champion Oklahoma football teams. And one of those teams was playing against Texas Christian. Now, TCU was having some pretty mediocre seasons, but on this particular day, as sometimes any team will, they rose to the heights. And in a critical moment, a pass receiver for TCU made a diving catch in the end zone, what could have been the winning touchdown over the national champions. The people in the stadium were going wild, when the captain of TCU walked over to the referee and

said, "No, sir. The ball touched the ground before he caught it."

Now, what was your first reaction? Did you just say to yourself, remembering your own times sitting in the grandstand, "Why didn't he keep his mouth shut? He could have gotten away with it." But should he have kept his mouth shut? Some day he may represent you in the Congress or in the White House or even the statehouse. He might even be on the Supreme Court. And what then? Do you want him to keep his mouth shut, to make a decision on the basis of political expediency, or do you want him to be guided by the same kind of inner moral conviction that made him tell the referee the truth? Where does it start?

I think every one of us would like to think that maybe his son has a chance to play football someday under that young man, who has now grown up and is a coach. But where does it start? I think it starts inside each one of us. If each of us lives up to our responsibilities in our personal lives, professional capacity, we can foster a greater respect for the law, for the principle of truth and justice. You have to make decisions every day that require moral courage—the courage not to ignore that rumor of corruption about someone under your command, or to refuse a favor for a powerful politician or influential attorney, or just give in to weariness and not pursue a criminal case you know should be vigorously prosecuted.

When we took our oaths of office, you and I, we made certain promises. We said we would uphold the law, whether those who violate it are common criminals or misguided members of a public employees union. It may be old-fashioned, but nothing sums up this personal commitment more than the simple word, "honor."

When Thomas Jefferson was advising his nephew what path he should follow to achieve success, he told him that men must always pursue their own and their country's interests with the purest integrity, the most chaste honor. "Make these then your first object," Jefferson said. "Give up money, give up fame, give up science, give up the earth itself and all it contains rather than do an immoral act. And never suppose that in any possible situation or under any circum-

stances that it is best for you to do a dishonorable thing, however slightly so it may appear to be."

Again, I commend you for manning the thin blue line that holds back a jungle which threatens to reclaim this clearing we call civilization. No bands play when a cop is shooting it out in a dark alley.

God bless you, and thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:03 a.m. in Penn Hall at the Rivergate Convention Center. Following his remarks, the President was presented with a plaque by William F. Quinn, outgoing president of the association and chief of the Newton Police Department, West Newton, Maine.

Louisiana Republican Reception

*Remarks at the Fundraising Reception.
September 28, 1981*

Well, Dave brought up—the Governor brought up a little nostalgia here. And I've been sitting here feeling a little nostalgia, also, to see here in this place a group like you, who, as he said, have paid the tab that you've paid for a Republican fundraiser. My nostalgia was going back to 1964, when there was no thought in my mind of ever being in public life or holding public office at all. But I came down here to help a man named Charleton Lyons, who said that his goal—he knew the election was impossible—but his goal was to see if we could not establish a two-party system here. And how happy he'd be to see how well it has been established here.

I've just spoken to a national meeting here in your city a few moments ago, the police chiefs of not only the Nation but internationally—sheriffs—tremendous crowd. I spoke to them about crime, and I'm happy to tell you that they're against it. *[Laughter]*

But you know, talking about some of the problems in Washington right now is a little like the Irish landlady who put up a lunch every day for one of her boarders that he took to work. And he was always unhappy about that lunch and let her know when he

came home. So, she put two slices of bread in, and the next day she put in four, and he was still unhappy. And then she put in six, and he was unhappy. She got up to about 10, and he was still griping about the quality of the lunch, so she split a loaf of bread, put ham between the two halves, and put that in the lunch. He came home, and she was waiting for him and said, "How was the lunch?" He said, "Well, all right. But I see you're back to two slices again." *[Laughter]*

And you know, government's been doing that for a long time. They've been slicing away at our bread, more and more, and they've gotten all the way up to where they're just on the verge of grabbing the whole loaf. And I think that we have gone back to two slices, just recently, with the changes that have been made.

We had a great victory with the passage of that budget and that tax bill, and yet I think we should remember a Japanese proverb: "After a victory, tighten your helmet strap." Well, I started tightening ours Thursday night, because you've all got to be bone-tired. We couldn't have had that victory without you. Believe me, it was for quite some time the talk of Washington of the extent to which the Capitol heard from the people of this country, and that's what made the victory possible.

And yet we're all going to be bone-tired before we get through, because we have to continue, and we have to do more. And we made no secret of that fact. We said at the time it was passed that there had to be tens of billions of dollars more cut out in the next 2 years before we could get down to what should be the normal thing in our country, and that is a balanced budget. Our States have to do it; there's no reason why the Federal Government shouldn't have to do it. And we're going to keep going until we do.

And yet some of our opponents, those who dug in their heels and fought the hardest against what we were trying to do, are those who over the years have persisted in this system we've had of spending more than we take in. Before next week is out, our national debt will be over a trillion dollars. That's 16—not 16—but that's a thousand billion dollars. It's incomprehensible.

Week Ending Friday, October 8, 1982

Federal Drug Policy

*Radio Address to the Nation.
October 2, 1982*

The President. My fellow Americans, those of you who tuned in a few weeks ago may remember that the topic of my broadcast was crime. Well, this week I'd like to narrow that subject down to drugs, an especially vicious virus of crime.

In the last few days, I've had two reports on drugs in America. First, Nancy returned from a trip to Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas—one of the many trips she's made, talking to young people and their parents about the drug epidemic. Well, I thought it might be fitting if she told you herself of what she's learned about the drug problem.

So, Nancy.

Mrs. Reagan. Thank you.

To everyone at home, I have to tell you that few things in my life have frightened me as much as the drug epidemic among our children. I wish I could tell you all the accounts I've heard—stories of families where lying replaces trust, hate replaces love; stories of children stealing from their mothers' purses; stories of parents not knowing about drugs, and then not believing that the children were on them, and finally not understanding that help was available. I've heard time and again of children with excellent grades, athletic promise, outgoing personalities, but who, because of drugs, became shells of their former selves.

I won't burden you with all the terrifying statistics, but there's one that's especially troubling. While the health of most Americans has been improving, young people between 15 and 24 have a higher death rate than 20 years ago. And alcohol and drugs are one reason for this.

But there are also some very positive signs on the prevention and treatment fronts, especially with the parents movement. People finally are facing up to drug

abuse. They're banding together, and they're making real progress. And I just want to say a heartfelt "thank you" to all those people out there who are working so hard to get drug abuse under control.

The President. Thank you, Nancy.

Now, regarding the other report I mentioned. In the next few days we'll announce the administration's new strategy for the prevention of drug abuse and drug trafficking. This is a bold, confident plan, and I'm elated. For too long the people in Washington took the attitude that the drug problem was so large nothing could be done about it. Well, we don't accept this sit-on-your-hands kind of thinking. We've decided to do more than pay lip service to the problem, and we started where narcotics crime was the worst: south Florida.

This garden spot had turned into a battlefield for competing drugpushers who were terrorizing Florida's citizens. I established a task force under Vice President Bush's leadership to help the citizens of south Florida fight back. As part of a coordinated plan, we beefed up the number of judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement people. We used military radar and intelligence to detect drug traffickers, which, until we changed the law, could not be done. We increased efforts overseas to cut drugs off before they left other countries' borders.

Well, the results of our task force have been dramatic. The Vice President tells me drug-related arrests are up over 40 percent, the amount of marijuana seized is up about 80 percent, and the amount of cocaine seized has more than doubled. The important thing is we're hurting the traffickers. It's true that when we close off one place they can move somewhere else. But one thing is different now: We're going to be waiting for them. To paraphrase Joe Louis, they can run but they can't hide.

The strategy I just received will help us duplicate the south Florida experience for the entire United States. We're undertaking a narcotics policy that might be termed

"hot pursuit." We're not just going to let them go somewhere else; we're going to be on their tail.

Now, you probably wonder why I'm so optimistic. Well, for the first time, the actions of the different Government agencies and departments dealing with narcotics are being coordinated. There are 9 departments and 33 agencies of Government that have some responsibility in the drug area, but until now, the activities of these agencies were not being coordinated. Each was fighting its own separate battle against drugs. Now, for the very first time, the Federal Government is waging a planned, concerted campaign.

Previous administrations had drug strategies, but they didn't have the structure to carry them out. We now have that structure.

In addition to the enforcement element, our strategy will also focus on international cooperation, education, and prevention—which Nancy's very interested in—detoxification and treatment and research.

The mood toward drugs is changing in this country, and the momentum is with us. We're making no excuses for drugs—hard, soft, or otherwise. Drugs are bad, and we're going after them. As I've said before, we've taken down the surrender flag and run up the battle flag. And we're going to win the war on drugs.

Till next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, Md.

Columbus, Ohio

Remarks at a Meeting With Employees of the AccuRay Corporation. October 4, 1982

The President. I want to say good afternoon to all of you AccuRay associates, and I want to say thanks for that delicious lunch. You know, if I kept that up every day the Oval Office—they'd have to make it round. [Laughter]

But may I just say after meeting with David Nelson here, and the conversation

that we've had here at the table with my hosts at this table, how impressed I am. I understand now the meaning of your words, "The quality company with quality programs, quality products, and quality people." And I think that's what making America number one again is all about.

You know, we hear so much from defeatists in Washington who've given up on America. They say we can no longer compete, we've lost our leadership and productivity, and our best days are behind us. Well, let them come to Columbus and watch the power of this high-tech revolution unfold and see you leading America into her 21st century, proving our best days are still to come.

Being here, even in this short time, is like peeking into a part of America's future, and it looks mighty good. Here we see proof that knowledge is power. And we see something else that a favorite son of yours always talked about. He said that you win with people, and that every person is greater than he or she thinks they are. And that was from a winner. There's never been a bigger winner than Woody Hayes and Ohio State.

But I believe with all my heart that the United States is determined to be a winner again. We need only to believe in ourselves and to remember that the true strength of this country lies in the minds, the motivation, and the faith of people like yourselves, not the bureaucracy in Washington, D.C. Now, there are a lot of well-intentioned people working in Washington and many fine people that are sincere and patriotic and all that, but there are just some areas where the Government has been trying to do things that the Government was never set up to do, and those things belong back here in your States and in your communities.

Now, I want to reserve time for you to—so that we can have a dialog before I get out of here, so I'm—but I do just want to make three quick points.

Less than 2 years ago we had inherited an economy that was on the brink of disaster. I don't think anyone can remember any other time in this country when we faced double-digit inflation, 21½-percent prime

American RIFLEMAN

\$1.75

MARCH

1982

APR 13 1983



Reagan Presidential Library

Digital Records Marker

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Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Reagan Presidential Library's Research Room.

Key Ballot Measures: Initiatives and Referendums

Issue	Description	Results
Nuclear Freeze (Mass., Calif., R.I., N.J., N.D., Mont., Ore., Mich., Ariz., D.C., 29 cities and counties.)	Urge president to undertake negotiations with the Soviet Union to achieve a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.	Approved by wide margins in seven states and D.C.; also approved by 52-48 percent margin in Calif.; also approved in 27 communities; rejected in Ariz. by 59-41 percent.
Bottle Bills (Ariz., Calif., Colo., Wash., and Mass.)	Require 5 cents deposit on all soft drink and beer bottles; Mass. proposition to repeal bottle deposit law passed by Legislature.	New deposit laws rejected by wide margins in Ariz., Calif., Colo., and Wash.; Mass. proposal rejected, thus retaining deposit law.
Handgun Control (Calif.)	Require registration of handguns, prohibit their importation into the state, and impose mandatory six-month jail term on persons possessing unregistered handguns on the streets.	Rejected by 63-37 percent margin.

ments for and against the ballot proposition, they supported it in a ratio of 49 percent to 42 percent.

That poll overturned a widely held assumption that the freeze proposal enjoyed overwhelming support in the state.

In a similar poll published by the Times a month later, 40 percent of respondents initially said they did not know enough to take a position. When given a summary of pro and con arguments, they supported the freeze 48 percent to 42 percent.

Environmental Issues

Financing by business groups helped defeat a number of ballot questions pushed by environmentalists.

Although nine states have laws banning "no-deposit, no-return" soft drink and beer bottles, recent campaigns to win voter approval for bottle deposit laws have fallen short, usually in the face of heavy advertising by soft drink and beer business groups. The same pattern held true in 1982, with bottle resolutions falling by margins of up to 2-to-1. California opponents of the bottle law spent an estimated \$6 million to defeat it, although backers did gain 44 percent of the vote for the mandatory deposit.

The one victory for bottle law backers came in Massachusetts, where voters turned down an effort to repeal a mandatory deposit law already passed by the Legislature.

Anti-nuclear power groups in Maine had failed once before, in 1980, to use a ballot proposal to shut down the Maine Yankee plant, in Wiscasset.

This year, they tried a more gradual approach, seeking to phase out use of the plant by 1987, instead of an immediate shutdown. As in 1980, anti-nuclear forces had limited funds: as of mid-September, the committee backing the referendum had raised \$130,000, while the industry Save Maine Yankee Committee had \$361,200. The Maine referendum was rejected by a 56-44 percent margin.

In Massachusetts, however, a measure to require voter approval of future nuclear plant construction was passed.

In other environment-related balloting, California voters rejected a water conservation proposal, and an attempt to end Oregon's land use plan law was defeated.

Crime Issues

Anti-handgun groups suffered a serious defeat in California, where a proposition aimed at freezing the number of handguns in the state was defeated by a 63-37 percent margin.

Although the Californians Against Street Crime committee had gained widespread editorial support for the handgun registration proposal, it was unable to overcome a \$6 million opposition campaign. Opponents such as the National Rifle Association warned that police would be so busy arresting handgun owners that they would not be able to protect people against criminals.

Voters in other states favored stiffer penalties against criminals. A Massachusetts measure to reimpose the death penalty was adopted easily.

Three states — Colorado, Arizona and Florida — voted to tighten bail laws. New Jersey voters approved a \$170 million bond issue for construction of more prisons.

Other Ballot Measures

Other significant ballot decisions took place in the following states:

- Alaska: Rejected a ban on state funding of abortions; also rejected funding to transfer the state capital from Juneau to Willow. Alaskans had voted in 1976 to move the capital.

- District of Columbia: Approved a constitution for the proposed state of New Columbia.

- Missouri: Adopted a 1 cent increase in the sales tax to aid education and reduce property taxes.

- Minnesota: Approved parimutuel betting on horse races.

- Montana: Rejected legalization of gambling on cards and other games of chance.

- Nebraska: Approved the "family farm" constitutional amendment to bar non-family corporations from buying farms in the state.

- North Dakota: Reaffirmed an existing law permitting charitable gambling.

- Ohio: Rejected a 1 cent increase in sales tax to fund a 150-mile-per-hour "bullet train" in the state.

- South Dakota: Rejected legalization of gambling on cards and other games of chance.

- Washington: Rejected a consumer loan interest rate cap of 12 percent or the federal discount rate plus 1 percent, whichever was higher.

- ¹ It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

Response to a serenade
[November 10, 1864]

- ² Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good.

Ib.

- ³ I desire so to conduct the affairs of this administration that if at the end, when I come to lay down the reins of power, I have lost every other friend on earth, I shall at least have one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside me.

Reply to the Missouri Committee of Seventy [1864]

- ⁴ Dear Madam, I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five¹ sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Letter to Mrs. Bixby
[November 21, 1864]

- ⁵ It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces,² but let us judge not, that we be not judged.³

Second Inaugural Address
[March 4, 1865]

- ⁶ The Almighty has His own purposes.

Ib.

- ⁷ Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood

¹ Later, the records were revised; the correct number was two.

² See *Genesis* 3:19, 7:12.

³ See *Matthew* 7:1, 38:8.

drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."⁴

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right,⁵ let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Ib.

- ⁸ I have always thought that all men should be free; but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for themselves, and secondly those who desire it for others. Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.⁶

Address to an Indiana Regiment
[March 17, 1865]

- ⁹ Important principles may and must be inflexible.

Last public address, Washington, D.C. [April 11, 1865]

- ¹⁰ If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time.

To a caller at the White House.
From ALEXANDER K. McCURE,
Lincoln's Yarns and Stories
[1904]

- ¹¹ If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

Conversation at the White House.
From FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, *Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln* [1866]

- ¹² Love is the chain whereby to bind a child to his parents.

Ib. Washington, D.C. [c. 1860]

⁴ See *Psalms* 19:9, 18:1.

⁵ See John Quincy Adams, 4:18:6.

⁶ See *Fragment*, 520:6.

Space Science in 1975-77 and began his NASA career in 1963, when he joined the Electronics Research Task Group in the NASA Headquarters Office of Advanced Research and Technology.

In 1964 he was appointed Chief of Research and Engineering at the newly established Electronics Research Center in Boston. He returned to NASA Headquarters, Manned Space Science Program Office, in 1965. Dr. Calio transferred to the Johnson Space Center in 1968 and was named Director of Science and Applications in 1969. During this period, he was a member of NASA's Apollo management team specifically responsible for implementing and directing all aspects of the program's science activities for all missions from Apollo 7 through Apollo 17.

Prior to joining NASA, he was employed as a nuclear physicist with the Westinghouse Atomic Power Division in Pittsburgh, Pa. He served in the United States Army Chemical Corps in 1954-56.

Dr. Calio graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.S., 1953), did graduate work in physics at the University of Pennsylvania and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and in 1974, received an honorary D. Sc. from the Washington University of St. Louis. He is married, has four children, and resides in Bethesda, Md. He was born October 27, 1929, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 1982 Appropriations

*Statement by the President.
December 11, 1981*

The continuing resolution just passed by the Congress represents another difficult step forward in this Nation's struggle to restore responsible economic and fiscal policy. It is a step away from the big spending that wreaked havoc in the past and toward our goal of once again living within our means.

This vote represents, however, only another installment in a long and hard program to get the Federal budget under con-

trol. We must not rest. The Nation expects continued follow-through.

Together with excessive taxation, over spending in Washington has led to the reduced saving and investment, high inflation, and crippling interest rates that created today's recession. Only continued commitment to the joint goals of lower taxes, reduced spending and borrowing, fewer regulations, and a stable monetary policy will pave the way for recovery in 1982 and a return to economic prosperity in the 1980's.

I thank the Members of the House and Senate for a responsible vote. I look forward to future victories of economic sanity we can win together for the American people.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

December 7

The President met at the White House with:

- members of the White House staff;
- local Republican officials;
- the National Security Council;
- representatives of the National Rifle Association, who presented the President with a replica of a Kentucky rifle;
- Members of Congress who were early supporters of the President.

December 8

The President met at the White House with:

- members of the White House staff;
- the National Security Council;
- the Vice President, Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan, David A. Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Murray

★13739★ INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION (Field Hockey) (IHF) *

Ave. Des Arts 1
Box 5

B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

Etienne Glichitch, Hon.Gen.Sec.

Founded: 1924. **Members:** 77. National field hockey associations. Purposes are: to administer internationally the sport of field hockey; to ratify the results of international competitions; to define the rules of the game in agreement with the International Hockey Board; to define amateur status. **Committees:** Indoor Hockey; Press; Public Relations; Technical; Women's; Youth Competition. **Publications:** Bulletin, semiannual. **Convention/ Meeting:** biennial congress.

★13740★ UNITED STATES FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (USFHA)

4415 Buffalo Rd.

Phone: (716) 594-4300

North Chili, NY 14514

Sandra F. Vanderstoep, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1921. **Members:** 10,000. **Staff:** 4. **Regional Groups:** 11. **Local Groups:** 74. Clubs, schools and colleges where women and girls play field hockey; umpires; sustaining members; and life members. National governing body for women's field hockey recognized by the United States Olympic Committee. To promote interest in the sport of field hockey through exhibition games, coaching clinics, films and technical materials. Sponsors annual national tournaments. **Committees:** Coaching; Equipment; Rules; Selection; Technical Service; Tours; Umpiring. **Publications:** (1) The Eagle, 8/year; (2) Whistle Stop - Umpiring Newsletter, 4/year; (3) Club Directory, annual; also publishes Official Rules. **Affiliated with:** International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual - usually Thanksgiving weekend.

★13741★ AMATEUR TRAPSHOOTING ASSOCIATION (Firearms) (ATA)

P.O. Box 246, W. National Rd.
Vandalia, OH 45377

Phone: (513) 898-4638

David D. Bopp, Gen.Mgr.

Founded: 1923. **Members:** 100,000. Persons interested in the sport of trapshooting. Sanctions and determines rules governing shoots held by local, state, provincial and world wide trapshooting associations; maintains permanent records for each shooter participating in 16 yard, handicap and doubles classifications in registered class competitions in state and provincial meets. Sponsor of Grand American Trapshooting Tournament held annually at Vandalia, OH, where historical exhibit and Hall of Fame are maintained. **Publications:** (1) Trap and Field Magazine, monthly; (2) Official Trapshooting Rules, annual; (3) Trap and Field Official ATA Averages, annual.

★13742★ ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ROD AND GUN CLUBS, EUROPE (Firearms)

First Perscom
APO MSD

New York, NY 09081

Lee E. Miethke, Exec. Officer

Founded: 1952. **Members:** 65,000. **Local Groups:** 70. Federation of rod and gun clubs connected with American military forces in Europe, North Africa and the Near East. To encourage hunting, fishing, archery and allied sports; to promote the principles of sportsmanship and game conservation. Maintains library on conservation and European wildlife, with majority of books in German language. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual.

INTERNATIONAL BENCHREST SHOOTERS (Firearms)

See Index

★13743★ NATIONAL BENCH REST SHOOTERS ASSOCIATION (Firearms) (NBRSA)

5735 Sherwood Forest Dr.

Phone: (216) 882-6877

Akron, OH 44319

Stella Buchtel, Sec.-Treas.

Founded: 1951. Rifle enthusiasts interested in precision shooting. Conducts registered shoots and certifies records. **Sections:** Bench Rest Rifle; Heavy Varmint; Light Varmint; Sporter Classes. **Publications:** Rifle, bimonthly. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual Directors meeting.

★13744★ NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE (Firearms) (NBRP)

Forrestal Bldg. (West), Rm. 1E053

Phone: (202) 693-6460

Washington, DC 20314

Col. Jack R. Rollinger, Exec. Officer

Founded: 1903. **Members:** 25. **Staff:** 14. **Local Groups:** 2100. Civilian shooting clubs and marksmanship clubs in high schools and colleges. An agency of the U.S. Department of the Army, "to promote marksmanship training with rifled arms among able bodied citizens outside the active services of the Armed Forces with means whereby they may become proficient with such arms." Provides arms and ammunition to member clubs; exhibits national marksmanship trophies; maintains records and distributes awards for national and international marksmanship competitions. Publishes National Board Directory. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual - always Washington, DC.

★13745★ NATIONAL MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Firearms) (NMLRA)

Friendship, IN 47021

Phone: (812) 667-5131
Maxine Moss, Off.Mgr.Ed.

Founded: 1933. **Members:** 25,000. **Regional Groups:** 350. Persons interested in black powder shooting. To preserve the heritage left to us by our forefathers and to promote safety in the use of arms. Maintains National Range located at Friendship, IN. Sponsors Beef Shoot, Spring Shoot, National Shoot in the fall and Turkey Shoot in October. **Committees:** Award; Camping; Commercial Row; Field Representatives; Grounds; Long Range Planning; Memorial; Property; Public Relations; Range Officers; Safety; Scoring; Traffic. **Divisions:** Rendezvous; Territorial. **Publications:** Muzzle Blasts, monthly; also publishes range rules. **Convention/ Meeting:** semiannual - always May and August.

★13746★ NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (Firearms) (NRA)

1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.

Phone: (202) 828-6000

Washington, DC 20036

Harlon B. Carter, Exec.V.Pres.

Founded: 1871. **Members:** 1,500,000. **Staff:** 275. **State Groups:** 54. **Local Groups:** 9000. Target shooters, hunters, gun collectors, gunsmiths, police officers and others interested in firearms. Promotes rifle, pistol and shotgun shooting, hunting, gun collecting, hunter and home firearms safety and conservation. Encourages civilian marksmanship. Maintains national records of shooting competitions; sponsors teams to compete in the Olympic Games and other world championships. Maintains comprehensive collection of antique to modern firearms. Bestows awards; compiles statistics; sponsors research and special education programs; maintains speakers bureau and museum. Maintains library of 1000 volumes; lobbies on firearms issues. **Committees:** NRA Political Victory Fund. **Divisions:** Executive; General Operations; Institute for Legislative Action; Publications. **Publications:** (1) Reports from Washington, biweekly; (2) The American Hunter, monthly; (3) The American Marksman, monthly; (4) The American Rifleman, monthly. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual - 1981 May 1-5, Denver, CO; 1982 Apr. 2-6, Philadelphia, PA; 1983 May 6-10, Phoenix, AZ.

★13747★ NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FOUNDATION (Firearms) (NSSF)

1075 Post Rd.

Phone: (203) 637-3618

Riverside, CT 06878

A. H. Rohlfing, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1961. **Members:** 120. **Staff:** 10. Supported by manufacturers of firearms and ammunition, accessories, components, gun sights, hunting clothes and other "reputable firms that make a profit from hunting and shooting"; includes outdoor and gun magazine publishers. "To foster a better understanding and more active participation in the shooting sports." Promotes firearms safety; works with state and federal agencies in providing more hunting opportunities; cooperates with private enterprise to create more outdoor recreational facilities. Distributes large amounts of literature about firearms safety, conservation and recreational shooting; has compiled technical reports on the misuse of firearms in crime. Maintains collection of books, pamphlets and reports on hunting and recreation. Finances educational programs. Sponsors National Hunting and Fishing Day and Annual Shooting, Hunting, Outdoor Trade Show. **Publications:** (1) Newsletter, semimonthly; (2) National Shooting Preserve Directory, annual; also publishes brochures, booklets and films. **Absorbed:** (1963) Sportsmen's Service Bureau. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual.

★13748★ NATIONAL SKEET SHOOTING ASSOCIATION (Firearms) (NSSA)

P.O. Box 28188

Phone: (512) 688-3371

San Antonio, TX 78228

Ann Myers, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1935. **Members:** 18,000. **Staff:** 11. **State Groups:** 54. **Local Groups:** 650. Amateur skeet shooters. Registers competitive shoots and supervises them through formulation and enforcement of rules. **Publications:** Skeet Shooting Review, monthly. **Convention/ Meeting:** annual (with NSSA World Championships) - always last weekend in July/first week in August.

★13749★ NORTH-SOUTH SKIRMISH ASSOCIATION (Firearms) (NSSA)

Rte. One, Box 226 A

Phone: (703) 635-5715

Bentonville, VA 22610

John L. Rawls, Exec.Sec.

Founded: 1950. **Members:** 3400. **Regional Groups:** 12. **Local Groups:** 178. "To pay tribute to the soldier on both sides in the War Between the States; to promote marksmanship competition with the small arms and artillery of the Civil War era; to encourage preservation of Civil War material; and to display arms, equipment and accoutrements of the period for the entertainment and education of the spectators." Sponsors semiannual marksmanship match (National Skirmish) at Fort Shenandoah, VA, in which competitors, wearing uniforms and using arms of the period (1861-1865), fire weapons in authentic formations and competitions. **Publications:** Skirmish Line (magazine), bimonthly. **Affiliated with:** National Rifle Association of America. **Convention/ Meeting:** semiannual National Skirmish - always May and October, Ft. Shenandoah, VA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/22/83

REVISED

MC

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM HENKEL *****
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FR*
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: To San Antonio, Texas for Cinco de Mayo Activities
and on to Phoenix, Arizona to address the National Rifle
Associaton, and on to Santa Barbara, California and
the Ranch

DATE: May 5 and 6, 1983

TIME: Depart the White House at 11:10 am on May 5 for San
Antonio, and on to Phoenix in afternoon

DURATION: Address National Rifle Association in Phoenix, and
following that, on to Santa Barbara

LOCATION: San Antonio and Phoenix

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION: First Lady to join the President in Phoenix
*****Coordinate with Fuller for Cinco de Mayo event and he is to do briefing
Paper
Coordinate with Whittlesey for Rifle Association event, and
she is to do briefing paper

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc:	A. Bakshian	M. McManus	F. Whittlesey
	R. Darman	J. Rosebush	
	R. DeProspero	B. Shaddix	
	K. Duberstein	W. Sittmann	
	D. Fischer	L. Speakes	
	C. Fuller	WHCA Audio/Visual	
	W. Henkel	WHCA Operations	
	E. Hickey	A. Wrobleski	
	G. Hodges	Nell Yates	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: May 2, 1983ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUESDAY, MAY 3
3:00 P.M.SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL
CONVENTION

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	GERGEN	☒	☐
MEESE	☐	☒	HARPER	☒	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CLARK	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ SS	WILLIAMSON	☒	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☒	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FULLER	☒	☐	HENKEL	☒	☐
			BAKSHIAN		☒

Remarks:

Please forward comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian, with a copy to my office, by 3:00 tomorrow, May 3.

Thank you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

*No objection, but we wanted
like to add the names of Members
who will be with the President
to the crew. a*

5/3 -
2pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Seymour Bolton at
Treasury -

Thinks NKA speech is
great. Has two

Questions:

- 1) - Check spelling of
Hailan Carter's name -
"o" or "a" on pg. 2
- 2) Use of words "high
powered competitors" -
Doesn't think Layman
would know what it
means. (pg. 5, 4th line)

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/3/83 NUMBER: 073301CA DUE BY: 3:00 pm - 5/3/83
SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Remarks: National Rifle Association Annual
Convention

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	☐	☐	Baker	☐	☐
Vice President	☐	☐	Deaver	☐	☐
State	☒	☐	Clark	☐	☐
Treasury	☒	☐	Darman (<i>For WH Staffing</i>)	☐	☐
Defense	☐	☐	Harper	☐	☐
Attorney General	☒	☐	Jenkins	☐	☐
Interior	☒	☐		☐	☐
Agriculture	☐	☐		☐	☐
Commerce	☐	☐		☐	☐
Labor	☐	☐		☐	☐
HHS	☐	☐		☐	☐
HUD	☐	☐		☐	☐
Transportation	☐	☐		☐	☐
Energy	☐	☐		☐	☐
Education	☐	☐		☐	☐
Counsellor	☐	☐		☐	☐
OMB	☐	☐		☐	☐
CIA	☐	☐		☐	☐
UN	☐	☐		☐	☐
USTR	☐	☐		☐	☐
CEA	☐	☐	CCCT/Gunn	☐	☐
CEQ	☐	☐	CCEA/Porter	☐	☐
OSTP	☐	☐	CCFA/Boggs	☐	☐
	☐	☐	CCHR/Carleson	☐	☐
	☐	☐	CCLP/Uhlmann	☐	☐
	☐	☐	CCMA/Bledsoe	☐	☐
	☐	☐	CCNRE/Boggs	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian (Room 100 EOB, 456-6266), with a copy to my office, by 3:00 today, May 3.

See light editing, pgs. 6 & 7

*343-~~22~~
4203*

2-12-83 5:3-83

RETURN TO:

☒ Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs
456-2823

☐ Becky Norton Dunlop
Director, Office of
Cabinet Affairs
456-2800

fishermen. As Teddy Roosevelt recognized, "The free, self-reliant, adventurous life, with its rugged . . . democracy; the wild surroundings, the grand beauty of the scenery, the chance to study the way and habits of the woodland creatures -- all these unite to give to the career of the wilderness hunter its peculiar charm."

Unfortunately, there has been ^{in the past} a kind of elitist attitude in Washington that vast natural resource areas must be locked up to save the planet from mankind. I'm proud to say that Secretary of the Interior, [✓] Jim Watt, [✓] and I have a different philosophy -- one based on respect for both man and nature. We believe in the concept of stewardship, caring for the resources we have for the benefit of mankind.

Now let us be clear about those words: stewardship for the benefit of mankind. Our Administration favors economic development -- but not within our national parks or within our wilderness areas. We have not and will never propose that. What we are saying is: When the last Administration arbitrarily closed 40 million acres of Alaskan land telling sports hunters to stay out, then, yes, you bet we think that was wrong and we're trying to correct it.

We're trying to correct something else, too. A 1980 General Accounting Office report warned of shameful health and safety health hazards in our national parks. The previous Administration had cut the National Park Service budget for restoration and improvement every year. We have doubled it.

With the active support of NRA, we have also addressed one of America's most neglected and serious environmental problems --

the destruction of our wetlands. We have introduced in the Congress the most important wetlands protection legislative proposal in history.

Our national parks, national wildlife refuges, coastal barriers, wetlands, national forests and public lands are better managed today than they were 2 years ago -- and I think that story merits more attention than it's received.

Another point which should be better understood: The backbone of our conservation efforts begins with American sportsmen. For over 40 years, hunters have been paying a special excise tax on sporting arms and ammunitions through the Pittman-Robertson Act -- nearly \$1.2 billion since 1939. State wildlife managers have used these funds to preserve and enhance valuable wildlife habitat. Such wild creatures as the white tail deer, ^{ruffed grouse} ~~ruffed goose~~, wild turkey and pronghorn antelope have been brought back from the edge of extinction, in some cases, to great abundance today.

This past year alone, American hunters have paid more than \$107 million toward these conservation efforts. The money will fund important studies of game and their habitat; it will provide food and habitat projects for wildlife; and portions will go for hunter safety and education courses -- where our youngsters will be taught marksmanship, firearms safety, and some of the values and ethics of hunting and the outdoors.

I deeply appreciate your contributions to preserving our national treasures for the benefit of our people and future generations.