

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Dolan, Anthony: Files
Folder Title: Talking Points on Program for
Economic Recovery 02/19/1981
Box: 1

To see more digitized collections visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

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

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

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

TALKING POINTS ON PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY BAD

-- Three years in a row of double digit inflation -- the worst record since World War I.

-- Interest rates over 20 years.

-- 8 million Americans out of work.

-- Working people are loosing ground -- the average weekly take home pay in 1972 was \$122 a week; today that take home pay is \$105 (in 1972 dollars.).

-- The budget is out of control -- we will be paying 86 billion in interest alone on the debt this year.

-- That debt is now \$1 trillion -- that's a stack of bills \$1,000 bills reaching 60 miles high.

-- Excessive regulation adds \$100 billion each year to the price of products and services.

II. THE STRENGTH IS THERE

-- Nothing is wrong with the American people -- our human, technological and natural resources are as strong as ever.

-- But excessive spending, punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and inconsistent monetary policies have stifled the ingenuity and energy of the American people.

III. FOUR POINT PROGRAM

- Reduce spending (while protecting the needy).
- Reduce taxes, personal and business.
- Cut away the thicket of burdensome regulations.
- Consistent monetary policies.

IV. REDUCE SPENDING

-- Perfect example is food stamp program

-- Polls show that American public favors cutbacks here by a wide margin.

-- Why? Because Americans see this program in action everyday at the supermarket -- they know people using food stamps who don't need them.

-- So administration is looking for a 2.6 billion saving -- this still leaves a \$10 billion program.

-- Department of Justice estimates that between one and ten percent of Federal spending on social programs -- as much as \$25 billion -- goes to fraud alone. If the figure for waste is added, the figure would be much higher.

-- Administration is attacking this problem by recruiting a whole new group of inspector generals who are first rate investigators with a passion for uncovering public corruption.

V. REDUCE TAXES

-- These reductions must go hand and hand with spending cuts.

-- Personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion over the next five years.

-- But these cuts are only a reduction in the tax increases already built in the system through "bracket creep."

-- The reduction in taxes for business will give business \$10 billion more for reinvestment in 1982 and \$45 billion more by 1984.

-- This means more plants and more jobs.

VI. EXCESSIVE REGULATION

-- During the decade of the 70's, expenditures for major regulatory agencies quadrupled, the number of pages in Federal Register tripled.

-- The regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have no intention of dismantling them,

-- However, we are taking steps to control excessive regulations: (a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory relief headed by Vice President Bush (b) moratorium on new regulations (c) cabinet officers already are rescinding some

unnecessary regulations and (d) an executive order has been issued that for the first time coordinates the regulatory process throughout the government.

VI. STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- The administration recognizes the independence of the Federal Reserve Board.

-- In an effort to make the board's handling of the money supply easier, the administration is adopting frugal spending policies and the President is planning to consult closely with the board.

VII. THE BENEFITS

-- When the governors conferred with the President about these cuts, they said: if the reductions will shave a few points off the inflation rate this could help the fiscal health of state and local government more than any package of Federal programs could.

-- When the mayors conferred with the President they said: that shaving a few points off the inflation rate will help the poor and needy more than any government program.

-- Workers will have more in their pockets because of reduced inflation and taxes.

-- Business will be encouraged to reinvest and rebuild
the industrial base.

TALKING POINTS ON PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY BAD

-- Three years in a row of double digit inflation -- the worst record since World War I.

-- Interest rates over 20 years.

-- 8 million Americans out of work.

-- Working people are loosing ground -- the average weekly take home pay in 1972 was \$122 a week; today that take home pay is \$105 (in 1972 dollars.).

-- The budget is out of control -- we will be paying 86 billion in interest alone on the debt this year.

-- That debt is now \$1 trillion -- that's a stack of bills \$1,000 bills reaching 60 miles high.

-- Excessive regulation adds \$100 billion each year to the price of products and services.

II. THE STRENGTH IS THERE

-- Nothing is wrong with the American people -- our human, technological and natural resources are as strong as ever.

-- But excessive spending, punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and inconsistent monetary policies have stifled the ingenuity and energy of the American people.

III. FOUR POINT PROGRAM

- Reduce spending (while protecting the needy).
- Reduce taxes, personal and business.
- Cut away the thicket of burdensome regulations.
- Consistent monetary policies.

IV. REDUCE SPENDING

- Perfect example is food stamp program
- Polls show that American public favors cutbacks here by a wide margin.

-- Why? Because Americans see this program in action everyday at the supermarket -- they know people using food stamps who don't need them.

-- So administration is looking for a 2.6 billion saving -- this still leaves a \$10 billion program.

-- Department of Justice estimates that between one and ten percent of Federal spending on social programs -- as much as \$25 billion -- goes to fraud alone. If the figure for waste is added, the figure would be much higher.

-- Administration is attacking this problem by recruiting a whole new group of inspector generals who are first rate investigators with a passion for uncovering public corruption.

V. REDUCE TAXES

-- These reductions must go hand and hand with spending cuts.

-- Personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion over the next five years.

-- But these cuts are only a reduction in the tax increases already built in the system through "bracket creep."

-- The reduction in taxes for business will give business \$10 billion more for reinvestment in 1982 and \$45 billion more by 1984.

-- This means more plants and more jobs.

VI. EXCESSIVE REGULATION

-- During the decade of the 70's, expenditures for major regulatory agencies quadrupled, the number of pages in the Federal Register tripled.

-- The regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have no intention of dismantling them,

-- However, we are taking steps to control excessive regulations: (a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory relief headed by Vice President Bush (b) moratorium on new regulations (c) cabinet officers already are rescinding some

unnecessary regulations and (d) an executive order has been issued that for the first time coordinates the regulatory process throughout the government.

VI. STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- The administration recognizes the independence of the Federal Reserve Board.

-- In an effort to make the board's handling of the money supply easier, the administration is adopting frugal spending policies and the President is planning to consult closely with the board.

VII. THE BENEFITS

-- When the governors conferred with the President about these cuts, they said: if the reductions will shave a few points off the inflation rate this could help the fiscal health of state and local government more than any package of Federal programs could.

-- When the mayors conferred with the President they said: that shaving a few points off the inflation rate will help the poor and needy more than any government program.

-- Workers will have more in their pockets because of reduced inflation and taxes.

-- Business will be encouraged to reinvest and rebuild the industrial base.

TALKING POINTS ON PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY BAD

-- Three years in a row of double digit inflation -- the worst record since World War I.

-- Interest rates over 20 ^{3 1/2} years.

-- 8 million Americans out of work.

-- Working people are loosing ground -- the average weekly take home pay in 1972 was \$122 a week; today that take home pay is \$105 (in 1972 dollars.).

-- The budget is out of control -- we will be paying 86 billion in interest alone on the debt this year.

-- That debt is now \$1 trillion -- that's a stack of bills \$1,000 bills reaching 60 miles high.

-- Excessive regulation adds \$100 billion each year to the price of products and services.

II. THE STRENGTH IS THERE

-- Nothing is wrong with the American people -- our human, technological and natural resources are as strong as ever.

-- But excessive spending, punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and inconsistent monetary policies have stifled the ingenuity and energy of the American people.

III. FOUR POINT PROGRAM

- Reduce spending (while protecting the needy).
- Reduce taxes, personal and business.
- Cut away the thicket of burdensome regulations.
- Consistent monetary policies.

IV. REDUCE SPENDING

- Perfect example is food stamp program
- Polls show that American public favors cutbacks here by a wide margin.

-- Why? Because Americans see this program in action everyday at the supermarket -- they know people using food stamps who don't need them.

-- So administration is looking for a 2.6 billion saving -- this still leaves a \$10 billion program.

-- Department of Justice estimates that between one and ten percent of Federal spending on social programs -- as much as \$25 billion -- goes to fraud alone. If the figure for waste is added, the figure would be much higher.

-- Administration is attacking this problem by recruiting a whole new group of inspector generals who are first rate investigators with a passion for uncovering public corruption.

V. REDUCE TAXES

-- These reductions must go hand and hand with spending cuts.

-- Personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion over the next five years.

-- But these cuts are only a reduction in the tax increases already built in the system through "bracket creep."

-- The reduction in taxes for business will give business \$10 billion more for reinvestment in 1982 and \$45 billion more by 1984.

-- This means more plants and more jobs.

VI. EXCESSIVE REGULATION

-- During the decade of the 70's, expenditures for major regulatory agencies quadrupled, the number of pages in Federal Register tripled.

-- The regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have no intention of dismantling them,

-- However, we are taking steps to control excessive regulations: (a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory relief headed by Vice President Bush (b) moratorium on new regulations (c) cabinet officers already are rescinding some

unnecessary regulations and (d) an executive order has been issued that for the first time coordinates the regulatory process throughout the government.

VI. STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- The administration recognizes the independence of the Federal Reserve Board.

-- In an effort to make the board's handling of the money supply easier, the administration is adopting frugal spending policies and the President is planning to consult closely with the board.

VII. THE BENEFITS

-- When the governors conferred with the President about these cuts, they said: if the reductions will shave a few points off the inflation rate this could help the fiscal health of state and local government more than any package of Federal programs could.

-- When the mayors conferred with the President they said: that shaving a few points off the inflation rate will help the poor and needy more than any government program.

-- Workers will have more in their pockets because of reduced inflation and taxes.

-- Business will be encouraged to reinvest and rebuild the industrial base.

(DOLAN)

Frist Draft
February 18, 1981

TALKING POINTS ON PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY BAD

-- Three years in a row of double digit inflation -- the worst record since World War I.

-- Interest rates over 20 years.

-- 8 million Americans out of work.

-- Working people are loosing ground -- the average weekly take home pay in 1972 was \$122 a week; today that take home pay is \$105 (in 1972 dollars.).

-- The budget is out of control -- we will be paying 86 billion in interest alone on the debt this year.

-- That debt is now \$1 trillion -- that's a stack of bills \$1,000 bills reaching 60 miles high.

-- Excessive regulation adds \$100 billion each year to the price of products and services.

II. THE STRENGTH IS THERE

-- Nothing is wrong with the American people -- our human, technological and natural resources are as strong as ever.

-- But excessive spending, punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and inconsistent monetary policies have stifled the ingenuity and energy of the American people.

III. FOUR POINT PROGRAM

- Reduce spending (while protecting the needy).
- Reduce taxes, personal and business.
- Cut away the thicket of burdensome regulations.
- Consistent monetary policies.

IV. REDUCE SPENDING

- Perfect example is food stamp program
- Polls show that American public favors cutbacks here by a wide margin.
- Why? Because Americans see this program in action everyday at the supermarket -- they know people using food stamps who don't need them.
- So administration is looking for a 2.6 billion saving -- this still leaves a \$10 billion program.
- Department of Justice estimates that between one and ten percent of Federal spending on social programs -- as much as \$25 billion -- goes to fraud alone. If the figure for waste is added, the figure would be much higher.
- Administration is attacking this problem by recruiting a whole new group of inspector generals who are first rate investigators with a passion for uncovering public corruption.

V. REDUCE TAXES

-- These reductions must go hand and hand with spending cuts.

-- Personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion over the next five years.

-- But these cuts are only a reduction in the tax increases already built in the system through "bracket creep."

-- The reduction in taxes for business will give business \$10 billion more for reinvestment in 1982 and \$45 billion more by 1984.

-- This means more plants and more jobs.

VI. EXCESSIVE REGULATION

-- During the decade of the 70's, expenditures for major regulatory agencies quadrupled, the number of pages in Federal Register tripled.

-- The regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have no intention of dismantling them,

-- However, we are taking steps to control excessive regulations: (a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory relief headed by Vice President Bush (b) moratorium on new regulations (c) cabinet officers already are rescinding some

unnecessary regulations and (d) an executive order has been issued that for the first time coordinates the regulatory process throughout the government.

VI. STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- The administration recognizes the independence of the Federal Reserve Board.

-- In an effort to make the board's handling of the money supply easier, the administration is adopting frugal spending policies and the President is planning to consult closely with the board.

VII. THE BENEFITS

-- When the governors conferred with the President about these cuts, they said: if the reductions will shave a few points off the inflation rate this could help the fiscal health of state and local government more than any package of Federal programs could.

-- When the mayors conferred with the President they said: that shaving a few points off the inflation rate will help the poor and needy more than any government program.

-- Workers will have more in their pockets because of reduced inflation and taxes.

-- Business will be encouraged to reinvest and rebuild the industrial base.

(DOLAN)

TLAKING POINTS ON PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

I ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY BAD

1. Three years in a row of double digit inflation -- the worst record since WWI

2. Interests rates over 20 per cent.

3. 8 million Americans out of work

4. Working people are loosing ground -- the average weekly ~~xxxxx~~ take home pay ~~xxx\$122x~~ in 1972 was \$122 a week; today, that take home pay is \$105 (in 1972 dollars.).

5. The budget is out of control -- we will be paying 86 billion in interst alone on the debt this year.

6. That debt is now \$1 trillion -- that's a stack of bills \$1,000 bills reaching 60 miles high.

7. Excessive regulation adds \$100 billion ^{each year} to the price of products and services ~~in our economy.~~

II THE STRENGTH IS THERE

-- nothing wrong with the American people ~~or with our~~ ^{our} human, technological and natural resources are as strong as ever

-- but excessive spending, punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and ~~incosns~~ inconcsistent monetary policies have stilfed the ingenuity and energy of the American people.

~~NI~~ - point program

insert A

-- ~~De~~partment of Justice estimates that between one and ten per cent of federal spending on social programs -- as much as ~~\$~~25 billion -- goes to fraud alone. If the figure for waste is added, the figure would be ~~6~~^{much} ~~more~~ higher.

-- administration is attacking this problem by ~~finding~~ appointing ~~a task force of inter-agency task force~~ and on the ~~finding~~ ~~inspec~~ by recruiting a whole new group of inspector ~~generals who will serve as point men in the attack on this~~ ^{are first-rate investigators with a passion} ~~national scandal.~~ for uncovering public corruption.

FOUR POINT PROGRAM

III ~~Four Point Program~~

- reduce spending (^{while} ~~but~~ protect ^{ing} the needy)
- reduce taxes, personal and business
- cut away the thicket of burdensome regulations
- ~~deregulate~~ ~~monetary~~ consistent monetary ^{policies} ~~politics~~

REDUCE

IV ~~REDUCE SPENDING~~

- perfect exmple is food stamp program
- polls show that American public favors cutbacks here by a ~~much wider~~ margin ~~than other programs~~
- Why? because Americans sees this program in action everyday at the suprmakret -- they know ~~it~~ ~~il~~ ~~el~~ ~~ib~~ ~~ile~~ people are using ~~see~~ ~~people~~ ~~who don't use food stamps using them~~ ^{who don't + need} ^{others.} ^{them}
- so administration is ~~xxx~~ looking for a ^{\$} 2.6 billion saving-- this still leaves a ^{\$} 10 billion program

← insert -A

V ~~REDUCE TAXES~~

- these reductions must go hand and hand with spending cuts ^{(more in the pockets of}
- personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion ~~over the~~ ^{the taxpayers over the} ~~next five years~~
- but these cuts are only a reduction in the tax increases already built in the system through "bracket creep."
- the reduction in taxes ~~for~~ ^{for} business will lead to \$10 billion in ~~1982~~ give business \$10 billion more ^{for} reinvestment in 1982 and \$45 billion more by 1984.
- this means more plants and more jobs

VI ~~EXC~~ ESSIVE REGULATION

-- during the ~~last~~ decade of the 70's, ^{expenditures} ~~expenditures~~ for major regulatory agencies quadrupled, the number of pages in Code of Federal ~~regulat~~ Regulations doubled and the number of pages in the Federal REgister tripled.

-- the regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have ~~a~~ no intention of dismantling them,

-- however, we are taking steps to control ^{excessive} ~~excessive~~ regulations:

(a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory relief headed by vice President Bush (b) ~~pos~~ moratorium on new regulations (c) cabinet officers ^{already} are rescinding ~~already~~ some unnecessary regulations and (d) ~~for the first~~ time an executive order has been issued that for the first time coordinates the regulatory process throughout the government

STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- -- the administration ^{recognize} ~~recognize~~ the independence of the Federal Reserve Board

-- IN an effort to ^{make the board's} ~~make their~~ handling of the money supply easier, the administration ^{is} ~~is~~ adopting ^{frugal} ~~frugal~~ spending policies and the president ^{planning} ~~planning~~ to consult closely with the board.

~~THE FUTURE~~ THE BENEFITS

-- when the governors conferred with the president about these cuts, they said: if the reductions will shave a few points off the inflation ^{could help} ~~could help~~ the fiscal helath of state ^{more} ~~more~~ rate this ~~means more to state and local government~~ than any package of federal programs could.

-- when the ~~mayors~~ ^{mayors} ~~visited the pre cond~~ conferred with the president: they said that ~~saving~~ ^{help} a few points off the inflation rate will ~~help~~ the poor and needy more than any government program.

-- workers will have more in their pockets because of reduced inflation and taxes

-- business will be encouraged to reinvest and rebuild ^{the} ~~our~~ inudstrial base

MONETARY REFORM

STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- recognize the independence of the Federal Reserve Board.

-- President will however consult closely with the board in

an effort to make their handling of the money supply ~~stable~~ easier, *we will* and adopt frugal and economic policies.

THE Benefits

-- when the governors visited the president, they said --
even if you cut our program state programs if this will lead to
shaving a few points off the inflation rate -- this will help
state budgets more than ~~much~~ the all the grants now being
given.

-- when they afterward visited the president -- they
noted that shaving a few points off the inflation rate will help the needy
more than any government program.

-- America will business will invest in new plants and
services -- this will open new jobs

-- workers will have more in their pockets

the frustration →

-- material property will return.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE BAD

-- worst inflation since WWI -- three years in a row of double digit inflation.

-- interest rates ~~are~~ ^{more} ~~have gone up~~ ^{one} than 20%

-- 8 million Americans out of work ~~--- youth unemployment~~
~~at --- % and minority youth rate is double that.~~

^{working people are barely ground --}
-- average weekly take home pay in 1972 was \$122 a week --
today that take home pay (in 1972 dollars) is \$105.

-- our debt is 1 trillion -- the budget is out of control.

^{that's} a stack of \$1,000 bills 60 miles high.

-- regulations add \$100 billion to the price of thin products and services.

OUR STRENGTH IS ~~BASIC~~ ^{there}

-- nothing wrong with the American people or ^{our} ~~the~~ productive human ^{or} technology and natural resources

-- but we ^{must cut} ~~have to get away from~~ excessive spending, ~~over~~ punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and inconsistent monetary policies ^{that are still the overriding concerns of the American people.}

4 point program

-- reduce spending (while maintain vital services to the needy)

-- reduce taxes

-- cut ~~back~~ away the thicket of ~~impracticable~~ burdensome regulations

-- develop consistent monetary policies.

RECUE SPENDING

- perfect example is food stamp program
- recent Newseek polls showed that more than ^{many other programs} believed that food stamps should be reduced
- that's because the American public sees everyday this one program in action everyday in the supermarket ---
- ~~but~~ ^{calling} the ultimate saving will be 2/6 billion this still leaves a 10 billion program in place.

Recue taxes

- these reductions must go hand in hand with spending reductions
- personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion ~~in the three~~ over the next five years
- but even these ^{cut in} reductions only ~~are~~ a reduction ⁽¹⁾ in the tax ⁽¹⁾ increases already built into the system through bracket creep.
- the reduction in taxes for business will lead to \$10 billion in 1982 for investment and by 1984 \$45 billion/ ^{that means more plants, more jobs.}

End ~~regulations~~ Excessive regulation

- Between ^{in the 1970s and 80s} 70 and 79 the number of pages published in the Federal Register tripled, the number of pages in Code of Federal Regulation doubled and the expenditures for major regulatory agencies quadrupled.

-- the regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have no intention of dismantling them

- however, we ^{are} must take steps now to end excessive regulation.
- those steps are : ((a (a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory headed by vice President Bush relief (b) postponement of many regulations (c) rescinding ^{regulations can be reviewed by cabinet} ~~version~~ ^{already} review and rescinding of some regulations already (d) ~~signed~~ an executive order that for the first time coordinated the regulatory process throughout the government.

TALKING POINTS ON PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUSLY BAD

X -- ^{Two}~~Three~~ years in a row of double digit inflation -- the worst record since World War I.

-- Interest rates over 20 ~~percent~~ ⁴⁰ percent

-- 8 million Americans out of work.

-- Working people are loosing ground -- the average weekly take home pay in 1972 was \$122 a week; today that take home pay is \$105 (in 1972 dollars.).

-- The budget is out of control -- we will be paying 86 billion in interest alone on the debt this year.

-- That debt is now \$1 trillion -- that's a stack of bills \$1,000 bills reaching 60 miles high.

-- Excessive regulation adds \$100 billion each year to the price of products and services.

II. THE STRENGTH IS THERE

-- Nothing is wrong with the American people -- our human, technological and natural resources are as strong as ever.

-- But excessive spending, punitive taxation, burdensome regulations and inconsistent monetary policies have stifled the ingenuity and energy of the American people.

I want A

IV REDUCE SPENDING

-- President REagan has pledged not to cut spending for ~~military~~ defense (\$157.9 million) the social safety net programs (\$269 million) and interest on the national debt ~~xx~~ (64.3 billion). The total is \$461.3 billion -- this leaves only \$193.2 billion ⁱⁿ of the budget ~~the administration can cut~~ that can be subjected to program cuts.

-- the administration ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ^{went} has to go through a program ^(cabinet-level) by program ~~has gone~~ through a careful process that ~~has eliminated~~ ^{aid to} focused on those programs that can be cut without jeopardizing the truly needy.

--

III. FOUR POINT PROGRAM

- Reduce spending (while protecting the needy).
- Reduce taxes, personal and business.
- Cut away the thicket of burdensome regulations.
- Consistent monetary policies.

IV. REDUCE SPENDING

President has pledged not to cut for defense
~~In the 1991 budget, when the deficit was \$267.3 billion and the national debt was \$64.3 billion, the savings program was cut by \$46.5 billion. This leaves only \$193.2 billion.~~

- Perfect example is food stamp program
- Polls show that American public favors cutbacks here by a wide margin.

-- Why? Because Americans see this program in action everyday at the supermarket -- they know people using food stamps who don't need them.

-- So administration is looking for a 2.6 billion saving -- this still leaves a \$10 billion program.

-- Department of Justice estimates that between one and ten percent of Federal spending on social programs -- as much as \$25 billion -- goes to fraud alone. If the figure for waste is added, the figure would be much higher.

-- Administration is attacking this problem by recruiting a whole new group of inspector generals who are first rate investigators with a passion for uncovering public corruption.

V. REDUCE TAXES

-- ^{tax} These reductions must go hand and hand with spending cuts.

-- Personal tax reductions will leave \$500 billion over the next five years.

-- But these cuts are only a reduction in the tax increases already built in the system through "bracket creep."

-- The reduction in taxes for business will give business \$10 billion more for reinvestment in 1982 and \$45 billion more by 1984.

-- This means more plants and more jobs.

VI. EXCESSIVE REGULATION

-- During the decade of the 70's, expenditures for major regulatory agencies quadrupled, the number of pages in the Federal Register tripled.

-- The regulatory agencies serve a vital purpose -- we have no intention of dismantling them,

-- However, we are taking steps to control excessive regulations: (a) a cabinet level task force on regulatory relief headed by Vice President Bush (b) moratorium on new regulations (c) cabinet officers already are rescinding some

unnecessary regulations and (d) an executive order has been issued that for the first time coordinates the regulatory process throughout the government.

VI. STABLE MONETARY POLICIES

-- The administration recognizes the independence of the Federal Reserve Board.

-- In an effort to make the board's handling of the money supply easier, the administration is adopting frugal spending policies and the President is planning to consult closely with the board.

VII. THE BENEFITS

-- When the governors conferred with the President about these cuts, they said: if the reductions will shave a few points off the inflation rate this could help the fiscal health of state and local government more than any package of Federal programs could.

-- When the mayors conferred with the President they said: that shaving a few points off the inflation rate will help the poor and needy more than any government program.

-- Workers will have more in their pockets because of reduced inflation and taxes.

-- Business will be encouraged to reinvest and rebuild the industrial base.

- this program can lead by 1985 ~~to a~~ ^{to a 20% growth in} real production of goods and services ~~at~~ \$300 billion higher than today.
- the average worker's wage will rise by 8% in real purchasing power.