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1. As a Georgia state senator in 1966, Carter voted against a measure aimed at preventing arbitrary layoffs of black teachers in the state. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 5/23/76)
2. In 1964, Carter voted for a measure attempting to circumvent the Supreme Court school desegregation ruling. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 5/23/76)
3. While serving on the Sumter County School Board, Carter voted to raise salaries of white teachers, but no black teachers. (Wall Street Journal, 3/15/76, p.4)
4. On the school board, Carter voted to open black schools two weeks later than white schools, so black children would have time to pick cotton. (LA Times, 2/11/76)
5. Carter proposed the relocation of a planned black school because of local white residents' objections. (Wall Street Journal, 3/15/76, p.4)
6. As governor, Carter appointed only one black judge to a lower court vacancy, despite the fact that there were 32 vacancies in higher courts. (Atlanta Constitution, 2/17/76, p.11A)
7. Under Carter's administration, the percentage of blacks in the state government increased from 14% to only 15.7%. (Atlanta Constitution, 9/5/76, p.1)

EP,

① It might be an idea for you to send a telegram to Carter saying that if for some reason he has to cancel his appearance at the debate on Tuesday — we would meet him the following Sunday.

We could sandbag him & prevent the hostage issue from being the last (and possibly the only) issue in the public mind.

② Don't forget the independent poll so our people have something to quote after the debate.

③ There is a rumor that some of the hostages will come back in COFFINS. (circulating at the State Department).

— Stet.

1. most important goals?

- 1- Restore vitality of our ECONOMY
- 2- Improve our capability to maintain world PEACE

2. How accomplish ... economy?

- by [
- Control inflation
 - Increase productivity
 - Balance budget
 - Reduce tax burden
 - Reduce Unemployment
- economy

3. Why RR accomplish ... Carter?

Took over
state

Demonstrated his leadership + ability to manage
 Record ... best men + women ideas ... carry out
Citizen TFS
Legislature ... other party

4. Peace

understanding
Surprised
by

unlike Carter... ^{pattern} vacillation indecision lack of planning
 Careful prog
 ORGN NS System - range strategy for policy + nat'l scy
 ALLIES - Recognition of nat'l interests
 MARGIN OF SAFETY - Improve our relations + Commo. w/ allies
 NEGOTIATE - Restore our margin of safety in defense strength
 Realistic effort to negotiate arms ctrl treaty
 Strategic Arms Limitation

5. Why RR succeed ... Carter failed?

→ RR has ^{understanding} vision of America nat'l goals ^{objectives}
^{ability}
^{clear} vision of America's place in the world

deeper
Competence
Credibility
Cosmetics

Nat'l Scy Adv - Secty of State

America floundering

Big picture PHILOSOPHY IDEALS

GOALS

ACCOMPLISH

DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO LEAD

1. "Sacrifice" Start w/ "Amer^s always willing to sacrifice if it is needed, but..."

2. OSHA in Calif

3. Senate Armed Services Committee (not armed forces)

4. UN Resolution 242 - how treat lands gained by Israel?

5. "last ounce of purity:" use "point of diminishing returns".
RE: Environment &

*National Headquarters
Reagan-Bush Committee*

Memorandum

5:00
5:15 pm

TEXT OF TELEGRAM

TO: Governor Reagan

FROM: Robert S. Strauss

President Carter has authorized me to send you the following message.

Dear Governor Reagan:

In less than three weeks the American people will go to their polling places all across this country and make a decision about who will lead our nation for the next four years.

I know that you share the President's desire that their decision be based on a clear understanding of the issues and your differences on those issues. When we contemplate the challenges that face our country, we find that on the critical issues which face our people -- -- the economy, energy policy and the nuclear arms race -- -- you and the President have sharp differences in both philosophy and approach.

We believe that you and the President owe the voters an opportunity to compare your position in a public debate. If we don't proceed immediately with plans for a debate between the two men -- one of whom will lead this country for the next four years -- the American people will lose their best opportunity to understand fully the differences on the issues.

President Carter has further instructed me to be available

-more-

-2-

at any reasonable early time to meet with your response. We look forward to your immediate favorable response.

Sincerely,

Rogert S. Strauss



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 126

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1980

No. 21

House of Representatives

THE GAME OF BLACK PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 1980

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, President Carter brags that he has appointed 12 black Ambassadors. Those unknowledgeable about black appointments in the past might be impressed with such an illustrious list. But, those who have been familiar with the Washington scene understand the public relations gimmick involved in such an announcement. More than 15 years ago, President Lyndon Johnson appointed seven blacks as Ambassadors when such appointments were almost unheard. It was Johnson who broke the ice and set the precedent. He named as Ambassadors Elliot Skinner, Mercer Cook, Patricia Harris, Clinton Knox, James Nabrit, Hugh Smythe, and Franklin Williams. Even Richard Nixon named six blacks as Ambassadors. His appointees included such outstanding blacks as Jerome Holland, Samuel Westerfield, Clinton Knox, Clyde Ferguson, Terence Todman, and William T. Coleman.

Mr. Speaker, every 4 years during the Presidential elections there is excessive debate about what the incumbent President has or has not done for blacks and other minorities. Charges and countercharges are leveled by supporters and challengers of the incumbent. I do not know how President Carter fares in terms of appointing Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and Indians because my area of expertise for the last 20 years has been in measuring the impact of Government attitudes and policies on the black constituency. But I can state that I am very skeptical, even disappointed by the Carter administration's efforts to project the President's appointment of black citizens as major breakthroughs for members of our race.

Recently, the White House issued a slick PR booklet entitled "Fact Sheet 108" from the office of Louis Martin. If there were not something inherently unequal in the appointment process, why the need to single out black appointees. As expected, this pamphlet boasts of progress blacks have made under the Carter administration. It even brags that blacks have advanced more under this President than under any other in history. Now what does that really mean. Ford, Nixon, and Johnson said precisely the same. In all probability, the only one approaching the truth in this matter was Lyndon Baines Johnson. There were real breakthroughs for minorities during his administration. Blacks were placed in positions of power and influence for the first time during his administration. Blacks did make important decisions affecting the Nation for the first time.

The Johnson appointments during the mid-1960's did constitute a major step forward in terms of the advancement of blacks in the political process. Since that time however, progress for blacks in subsequent administrations has become a charade. It has been a game of musical chairs, all show and no substance. Nixon replaced blacks named by Johnson with his own faithful. Ford named his black acquaintances to replace Nixon's and President Carter replaced the Nixon and Ford black appointees.

Mr. Speaker, in our community it goes without saying that black people should not be impressed or obligated because Jimmy Carter appointed one black to the Cabinet. So did L. B. J. 15 years ago, and the one black Cabinet appointee of Carter replaced the one, William T. Coleman, appointed by Ford.

Black people like other minorities are entitled to serve in the Government and make decisions whether they support the victorious Presidential candidate or not. But in this instance, blacks gave over 90 percent of

their votes to the incumbent. So if there is any meaning to the axiom, "to the victor goes the spoils" then we as a group should expect more than we would from a Richard Nixon, who received only 20 percent of our vote. The record speaks for itself.

The following list of major appointments of blacks in this administration is taken from Carter's "Fact Sheet 108." For the purpose of enlightenment, I have listed the black appointees of President Nixon in the opposite column.

President Carter's appointees	President Nixon's appointees
1. Clifford Alexander, Secretary of the Army	1. James E. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Army
2. Mary Berry, Assistant Secretary of HEW	2. James Farmer, Assistant Secretary of HEW
3. Ernest Green, Assistant Secretary of Labor	3. Arthur Fletcher, Assistant Secretary of Labor
4. Benjamin Malcolm, U.S. Parole Commission	4. Curtis Crawford, U.S. Parole Commission
5. Alexis Herman, Director, Women's Bureau, Labor Department	5. Elizabeth Koentz, Director, Women's Bureau, Labor Department
6. Eleanor H. Norton, Chairperson, EEOC	6. William H. Brown III, Chairperson, EEOC
7. Tyrone Brown, member FCC	7. Benjamin Hooks, member FCC
8. J. Clay Smith, member EEOC	8. Colston Lewis, member EEOC
9. Louis Martin, Special Assistant to the President	9. Robert Brown, Special Assistant to the President
10. Daniel Henson, Director, Minority Business Enterprise, Commerce Department	10. Abraham Venerable, Director, Minority Business Enterprise, Commerce Department
11. Barbara Watson, Assistant Secretary, Consular Affairs, State Department	11. Barbara Watson, Assistant Secretary, Consular Affairs, State Department
12. Leroy Clark, General Counsel, EEOC	12. Stanley Herbert, General Counsel, EEOC
13. Percy Pierre, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Defense Department	13. Frank Render, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Civil Rights, Defense Department
14. Joan Wallace, Assistant Secretary, Administration, Department of Agriculture	14. William Seaborn, Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture
15. William Clement, Associate Administrator, SBA	15. Art McZier, Assistant Administrator, SBA
16. Goler Butcher, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, AID	16. Samuel Adams, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, AID
17. Weldon Rougeau, Director, Contract Compliance, Labor Department	17. John Wiiks, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Contract Compliance, Labor Department
18. Joseph James, Under Secretary of the Interior	18. John Blake, Director of Manpower, Labor Department
19. William Kykes, Deputy Director, Peace Corps, (ACTION)	19. Joseph Kennedy, Director, East Asia Pacific, AID
20. Thomas Williamson, Deputy Inspector, Department of Energy	20. Stanley Thomas, Deputy Assistant Secretary, HEW
21. George Lythcott, Administrator, Health Services, HEW	21. Leroy Swift, Special Assistant to Director, Health Professions, HEW
22. Richard Lowe, Inspector General, HEW	22. John Costa, Commissioner, Assistance Payments, HEW
23. Calvin Raullerson, Assistant Administrator, AID	23. William Reed, Deputy Director, Ethiopia, AID

Mr. Speaker, this is just a partial list

of those appointees which could be matched person for person by the Nixon administration. And, if we would take time to enumerate the Ford and Johnson black appointees, Carter's efforts would be even more dwarfed.

Black people are not elated because President Carter appointed a black to his Cabinet, so did Johnson and Ford. However, the black community is appreciative of the number of black judges appointed by President Carter. His appointment of 25 blacks to the Federal district courts is worthy of praise. Even though the Congress authorized 152 new Federal court positions under the Carter administration, it is doubtful if any other President would have made such significant appointments.

But, those boast of other significant minority appointments can now be measured. Since 1978 there has existed a measuring rod for assessing what a President has done in terms of sharing powerful positions with blacks and other minorities. That is now possible because Congress enacted the 1978 Ethics in Government Act. That piece of legislation lists the 112 most sensitive jobs in the executive branch of Government and provides for establishing a special prosecutor to investigate any serious accusations of wrongdoing. If Mr. Carter were subjected to the litmus test based on those 112 positions, he would fail miserably. According to information received from the Library of Congress, only 4 of the 112 jobs are held by blacks. That's less than 4 percent of the total. In view of the fact that 94 percent of the black voters supported his campaign for election, does he pass or fail the test?

Mr. Speaker, some things are better left unsaid. For the President to enrich the status of several dozen individual blacks while initiating policies and programs which ignore the general welfare of 25 million blacks is nothing to boast about.

OBT 10-24-80 06:44 PED

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(PRICES)

4X C.P.I. "Jimmied" the figures

(BY MARY BETH FRANKLIN)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- REPUBLICANS WERE QUICK TODAY TO ACCUSE THE ADMINISTRATION OF "JIMMIED" THE FIGURES ON THE COST OF LIVING -- AN ACCUSATION THE ADMINISTRATION PROMPTLY DENIED.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER INDICATED AN ANNUAL INFLATION RATE OF 12.7 PERCENT.

BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR GOP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RONALD REAGAN SAID A KEY ADJUSTMENT DELIBERATELY WAS MADE TOO LATE TO GET INTO THE SEPTEMBER FIGURE AND IT REALLY SHOULD BE 13.9 PERCENT.

EARLIER, REAGAN SAID A CHANGE IN THE WAY THE SEPTEMBER PRODUCER PRICE INDEX WAS CALCULATED CAUSED THE INDEX TO FALL SLIGHTLY. IT WAS CHANGED TO INCLUDE END-OF-YEAR REBATES FROM AUTO DEALERS.

THE CHARGE THAT THE CONSUMER INDEX HAD BEEN JUGGLED CAME FROM ED GRAY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE REAGAN-BUSH COMMITTEE. HE SAID INFLATION IS WORSE THAN THE ADMINISTRATION ADMITS.

GRAY CLAIMED THE DELAY IN THE INCREASE OF FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION LOAN RATES LAST MONTH WAS DELIBERATE SO THE RATES WOULD NOT GET INTO THE SEPTEMBER PRICE REPORT -- THE LAST BEFORE THE ELECTION.

"THE UNPRECEDENTED EFFORT TO ALTER THE INFLATION FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER IS A CLEAR ABUSE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY TO MANIPULATE OFFICIAL DATA IN THIS MANNER FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES," SAID GRAY.

HE SAID THE FIGURE HAD BEEN "ONCE AGAIN JIMMIED" IN WHAT HE SAID WAS "A CALCULATED DECISION TO HOLD DOWN THE CPI FIGURES."

SPOKESMAN ANDY GASPARICH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DENIED THERE WAS ANY MANIPULATION OF STATISTICS OR INTENTIONAL DELAY IN POSTING NEW INTEREST RATES. HE SAID WHEN THE AGENCY FOUND AN AUGUST RATE CHANGE INEFFECTIVE, THE RATE WAS RAISED AGAIN.

GRAY SAID IF THE FHA RATE HAD BEEN RAISED A WEEK EARLIER, IT WOULD HAVE GONE INTO THE SEPTEMBER HOUSING COMPONENT OF THE CPI.

ON SEPT. 19, FHA ANNOUNCED A RAISE IN THE RATE FROM 12 TO 13 PERCENT, EFFECTIVE SEPT. 22. THEN HUD SECRETARY MOON LANDRIEU SAID, "THE INCREASES ARE NECESSARY TO REFLECT THE REALITIES OF THE MONEY MARKET."

MORTGAGE BANKERS EARLIER PROTESTED THE RATES WERE BELOW MARKET LEVELS, AND URGED THE ADMINISTRATION TO RAISE THEM.

THE FHA SUBSEQUENTLY RAISED ITS RATE SEPT. 22. BUT HOME FINANCING COSTS, AS CALCULATED IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ARE MEASURED ON THE 15TH OF THE MONTH.

AMID THE DISPUTE, PRESIDENT CARTER SAID THE LABOR DEPARTMENT CONSUMER PRICE INDEX REPORT WAS A REMINDER INFLATION IS STILL THE NO. 1 PROBLEM, AND WAS ALL THE MORE REASON VOTERS SHOULD RE-ELECT HIM IN NOVEMBER OVER RONALD REAGAN, WHO SUPPORTS AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD TAX CUT.

FOR HIS PART, REAGAN SAID THE FIGURE WAS "A CONTINUING TRAGEDY OF IMMENSE PROPORTIONS" AND "DEMONSTRATES VIVIDLY THE UTTER FAILURE OF THIS ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES."

UPI 10-24-80 06:35 PED

From:

Lacey Hunt -- Senior Vice President and Chief Economist,
Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia

F: Debate

On inflation JC will say that real government spending is flat.

Reply - Carter is technically correct. But he is misleading the public with jimmied statistics. There are two measures. A narrow one that pertains only to purchases of goods and services.

The broader one also includes grants in aid, block grants, payments to individuals and transfers. JC presides over the larger of the measures.

In the 3rd quarter, the broader measure was \$611 billion, up 18.5% in the last year and 53% since JC became president.

RR rhetorical question: Has your income gone up 53% since JC came into office.

Re 14% interest rate for mortgages:

The reason the American homebuyer has to pay 14% for a mortgage is because the government deficit is grabbing up all the credit. Bill Simon has shown the government is crowding out the private borrower and the budget is bloated because JC is trying to buy the election. Mortgage rates when JC took office were 8½%.

Index of leading economic indicators will be up about 2%.

- Reasons:
1. Distortion caused by the bloated multi-family permits (9/10ths of which are federally subsidized).
 2. JC's efforts to buy the election - ie 18½% increase in federal spending during this last year (3rd quarter 79-3rd quarter 80).

JC's policy and the American Dream

Between December 1976 and September, 1980 the income of a blue collar worker with three dependents, after adjusting for inflation, federal income taxes and social security taxes, has fallen 9.7%, dropping to the level of 1972. Inflation is only part of this problem. The Federal Government took 15.8 cents out of every earned dollar of family income. This year, the figure will be 17.7 cents. Lacey's experts estimate the figure will be 19.4 cents in 1981.

If a wage earner's income goes up 10% this year, his or her federal income taxes will go up 16%. But in 1981, if she or he gets another 10% increase, their federal income taxes will rise 18%.

Page Two

In 1970, one out of 11 families was in the 25% tax bracket.
Last year, the figure changed to one out of three families.

Pres Ford to say following:

It is a sad day for America when JC puts us in such a situation that the Ayatollah makes the decision of who will be the next president.

Gov. must be specific about Carter's past errors.

Issue of turning the economy around:

The reckless economic policies of JC are unlikely to be solved since they were instrumental in creating the problem.

We need a new team of specialists, new policies and new attitude.

Governor Ronald Reagan today labeled as a "fraud and deception" Jimmy Carter's claim the federal workforce has been reduced during his tenure in the White House.

The Republican presidential candidate said comparative government statistics show an increase of more than 200,000 employees since December of 1976 until July of this year, the latest available figure from the Federal Office of Personnel Management.

"This is just another example of how Mr. Carter has tried to make it appear that things are not as bad as they really are," Governor Reagan said.

"To claim, as the Carter-Mondale Committee does in its television advertising that federal employment has been reduced is a fraud and deception on the people," he added.

According to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, when President Ford was ending his term (December, 1976), the Executive Branch workforce, including postal workers, was 2,801,100 employees.

The Federal Office of Personnel Management reported just two weeks ago (October 8, 1980) that there were 2,347,426 employees in the Executive Branch in July of this year. However, if the 670,000 U. S. Postal Service workers (July 1980) are added to that figure, the comparative increase in the number of federal employees during Jimmy Carter's tenure amounts to 216,000 persons. On this basis, the government's

own figures show a workforce of some three million. And that doesn't include the "invisible bureaucracy" of quasi government agencies, consultants, researchers and other workers whose income is derived from the federal treasury.

"Once again, we have seen how Jimmy Carter's campaign has resorted to funny arithmetic in these last weeks of the campaign to try to fool the voters," Governor Reagan said. "In failing to reduce the size of government as he promised in 1976, he has sought to create a false impression hoping that the public and the press will be so gullible they will not figure out the double-talk until after the election."

Governor Reagan referred to other examples of how Carter has "jimmied" the numbers to cover up his poor record, including the Producer Price Index and the Consumer Price Index in September.

"Jimmy Carter's record in office is so bad he can't defend it by using accurate numbers and comparisons. Instead, his Administration and his election campaign has resorted to utter distortions and untruths about the bloated growth of the federal government in the hope that no one will find out until after November 4," Governor Reagan said.

To Bob Gray

From Ed Gray

BACKUP

Monthly release (March, 1977) regarding Federal Civilian Workforce Statistics from U. S. Civil Service Commission (whose functions were taken over by the Federal Office of Personnel Management subsequent to this report).

Page 10, Table 2, for December, 1976: Total Executive Branch Workforce, 2,801,100. Figure includes U. S. Postal Service workforce of 688,500.

Office of Personnel Management, News Release, October 8, 1980.
Title: Special Status Report Number Four on the President's
Partial Freeze on Government Employment

Four page press release

Executive Branch employment was 2,347,426 at the end of July, 1980.

U. S. Postal Service Employees, July 1980: 670,120.

By Donald Lambro

2.8
2.8347

full-time
temp.
part-time

WASHINGTON--Despite President Carter's campaign claim that he has reduced federal employment, the executive branch's total workforce has actually risen by over 200,000 people since Gerald Ford left office.

Behind the hard reality of the federal workforce's continuing growth lies a story strewn with deceptive numbers and hidden agencies. Indeed, the government's own official statistics reveal only a small part of the true size of what has come to be known as Washington's "invisible bureaucracy".

Carter's campaign ads boast that he has effectively curbed federal employment which is now costing taxpayers over \$80 billion a year. The Office of Personnel Management, which regularly counts federal workers, has issued figures that would make one believe that Carter has cut thousands of government jobs over the last four years despite the creation of two new departments and dozens of agencies during his administration. But the figures are deceptive at best.

OPM reports that the Executive Branch presently employs nearly 2.4 million workers, compared with 2.8 million employees during Ford's last full month in office. However, an analysis of these figures reveal that Postal Service employees were included in the Ford figures but omitted from Carter's totals.

Thus, when the Postal Service and its 670,000 employees (which is technically not part of the Executive Branch) are deducted from the Ford count, the Executive Branch under Carter has in fact grown by at least 217,000 employees.

Overall, the size of the federal workforce--including all three branches of government--has jumped from over 2.8 million as of

(222,000)
December, 1976 to nearly 3.1 million as of last July, or an increase of well over 200,000 ~~nearly 300,000~~ federal workers over the last four years.

But this is only the visible part of the government's employee figures. Beneath them lies an "invisible bureaucracy" uncounted by official government rollkeepers which is comprised of so-called quasi-government agencies, plus thousands of consultants, grantees, researchers, local and state government workers, contractors, and many more whose income is derived from federal revenues.

Agencies such as the Legal Services Corporation, made up of 4,795 federally-paid poverty lawyers, along with the federally-financed National Rail Passenger Corporation's 26,000 workers who run Amtrak, are not counted.

The reason? Congress created them as independent corporations and thus insists they are not federal employees, a rationale that when carried to its ultimate absurdity could make the entire government theoretically disappear.

The 900 state and local anti-poverty action agencies which employ 42,000 people are similarly uncounted even though federal funds pay their salaries.

Nor does OPM count nearly 7,000 Peace Corps workers or the 3,250 VISTA volunteers whose salaries also come out of the Federal Treasury. The same is true of the 68,000 teachers, researchers and others who are paid substantial salaries by the National Science Foundation.

There are dozens of agencies like these that fall into what OPM officials sheepishly call "a gray area" of federal employment and thus remain neglected even though they may be ignoring about 1 million additional government workers.

"The pressure is to keep the number as low as possible," one OPM official admitted to me. Added a congressional expert on federal employment: "The numbers the government is giving out are not honest figures."

Meanwhile, outside the walls of government there is an army of consultants, special interest groups, public interest law firms, nonprofit research organizations, among others, who earn virtually all of their income through federal contracts and grants. The Departments of Education and Health and Human Services admit to having about 154,000 workers in their offices, but they are also paying the salaries of nearly 1 million other workers who labor for them on the outside.

All told there are over 5 million "official" government employees, including 2 million military men and women. However, more honest surveys suggest there may be an additional 9 million workers at a minimum whose salaries are paid by the U.S. Treasury. And this figure has in fact been growing as President Carter's claim of a reduced federal workforce all too conveniently seeks to hide.

To Ed Meese
From Ed Gray
Debate ideas

F: Debate

Over the last eight weeks I have been closely following the attacks made against Governor Reagan by Carter and various surrogates. As a result of an examination of those quotes I suggest we be particularly on the alert for the following approaches by Carter during the debate.

1. In recent speeches Carter in an effort to get errant Democrats back in the fold has recalled the depression and all the great social programs that began with FDR. He cites FDR, Truman, Kennedy and remembers how the Republicans opposed their efforts on behalf of unemployment compensation, minimum wage, social security etc. If used in the debate the Governor should respond:

"You have cited the great democratic social programs of the past. You are right - many of those programs have made a real contribution to our nation. But why do you go back to those great democrats? Could it be because there is nothing in your record of four years to put before the American people? I am not running against FDR, Johnson or JFK. I am running against Jimmy Carter and I submit that your policies repudiate the policies of the great democrats who came before you. Franklin Roosevelt would have never fought inflation by intentionally throwing two million people out of work through high interest rates. Lyndon Johnson or Harry Truman wouldn't have permitted the purchasing power of the elderly to be sapped by inflation. And John F. Kennedy would have never let our defenses wane so that our enemies were encouraged in their aggression. I am not running against the great Democrats of the past - you are."

2. Since the release of the CPI figures yesterday, Carter has attempted to turn attention away from his failure to the Governor's tax-cut program. Carter demanded yesterday that Reagan renounced his tax cut plan because it would be like throwing gasoline on a fire.

Suggested response: "President Carter, you are hardly in a position to give advice on how to put out the inflationary fires - you are responsible for the fires burning now. You obviously have no solution other than economic misery for the working men and women of Detroit, Youngstown, Pittsburg - all of the industrial centers that are the economic backbone of our nation. You and the Democrat-controlled Congress have raised taxes more than in any other four year period in our nation's history. How can it be any more inflationary to let the people of this nation have their hard earned money back than it is for you to take that money and squander it in Washington."

Arsonist telling us how to put out
the fire.

3. War -peace issues will no doubt play a major role in the debate. Governor Reagan should have the following information at his disposal for use as he sees fit.

The September 22 issue of Aviation Week and Space Technology reports "U.S. intelligence officials are expressing deep concern over Soviet strategic nuclear weapons activities they believe overtly violate the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Even beyond what appear to be clear-cut violations are other Russian activities that border on treaty violations, or take advantage of loopholes in the agreement."

Important point: The US and USSR are signatories to a threshold test ban treaty that limits both sides to underground nuclear testing at the 150 kiloton level. According to the article the U.S. received seismic data from 17 locations providing information that the Soviets tested a nuclear device with a yield as high as 649 kilotons in recent weeks. U.S. officials said they are 95% certain that the yield of the device was between 300 and 400 kilotons making it a clear violation of the treaty.

The Governor can praise the treaty as an example of how nations must limit nuclear weapons but ask Carter what he is doing to make sure the other side does not violate them. Why does the Soviet Union apparently feel it can violate a treaty with the U.S. with no impact on future agreements?

TO: Ed Meese

FROM: Mel Bradley *MB*

SUBJECT: Debate

CARTER'S CAMPAIGN STRATEGY FOR THE BLACK VOTE:

- o He boasts of his Black appointments.
- o Ronald Reagan will turn this "progress" around.

He does this by raising concern about: RR's appointments to the Supreme Court; the supposed lack of accessibility to the RR White House; RR's supposed lack of commitment to civil rights.

Governor Reagan's appointments record is as good or better than Carter's -- RR's appointments were made at a time when it was not as fashionable as it is today; Carter's appointments primarily were replacements for the Nixon/Ford Black appointments (see attached speech by Congressman Clay).

Governor Reagan should ask what does that mean to the average Black American, what has he done for the people, the grass roots -- giving some visible jobs to a few Blacks does nothing for the average Black family struggling to make ends meet.

Carter made a conscious decision to fight inflation with unemployment knowing that this would result in unemployment for a disproportionately large number of Blacks.

Congressman Clay puts it like this: "For the President to enrich the status of several dozen individual Blacks while initiating policies and programs which ignore the general welfare of 25 million Blacks is nothing to boast about."

Governor Reagan should emphasize his commitment to make better appointments than Carter. Additionally he should:

- o Discuss his enterprise zones concept and his idea that certain defense contracts may be let to companies willing to locate in urban areas to create jobs for urban residents.
- o Consider promising the appointment of a minority to act as liaison between the White House and private industry with specific instructions to encourage industry to hire minorities wherever possible.
- o Allay fears that he will appoint hostile supreme court justices.
- o Assure that Blacks will have access to the White House, particularly individuals and groups at the grass roots level.

Governor Reagan has to show that he wants to solve the problems rather than skim over them superficially at election time.

NOTE:

Should not be afraid to hit hard on welfare. Point out how debilitating, despiriting, humiliating, etc. the welfare system is; how we want to move people off welfare and make them productive citizens.

To Chairman of the National Security Council

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Too frequently during this difficult year since the seizure of our embassy in Teheran, the process of responding to the crisis has been impeded by the politicization and frequent over-exposure of the issue in the public forum.

For my part, I have attempted to be as supportive of the administration as possible. After the ill-fated rescue attempt at Desert One, I shared the nation's anguish and understood the difficulty of the President's decision to authorize the mission. In September, when Ayatollah Khomeini outlined possible conditions for the release of the hostages, I publicly stated my opinion the conditions were generally acceptable. I sought to minimize differences between the President and myself. Consistently, I have conveyed that I would honor any agreement for the hostages' release entered into by President Carter. Also, I have encouraged the release of the hostages before the election by pronouncing that Iran could expect no better terms from a Reagan administration than it could negotiate immediately with the Carter administration.

Several days ago, in response to a question, I said I had thought about what might be done to secure the release of the hostages and I had a few ideas. As he repeatedly has during this campaign, Mr. Carter ^{distorted} ~~altered~~ my comments, this time ^{claiming that I had} ~~elevating them to the~~ ^{some sort of a} ~~status of a~~ "secret plan." This is not the occasion for me to comment

further on the tactics to which President Carter has resorted during the campaign, but in response to the "invitation" to do so, I want to transmit my thoughts for whatever constructive purposes they may serve.

I hope that Iran will see it to be in its interest to release the hostages before the election when they are likely to perceive they have maximum bargaining power. I have expressed my eagerness to cooperate in any way I can to speed the day this national humiliation is resolved.

At this moment there is great uncertainty as to when or whether the hostages will be released. If we are disappointed yet again and the hostages are not released before the election, I believe we will have the obligation to evaluate whether our approaches to this point have served us well. If they have not -- as the evidence of one full year's captivity suggests -- creative new policy concepts should be explored. It is to that end I respectfully offer my thoughts as to what the new course of policy should be immediately after the elections. I expect that certain of the options I will outline may have been partially discussed or attempted. However, without conflicting political temptation to deal with this matter in public, well-reasoned approaches may now prove to be more effective.

As you may well expect from years of public statements and my criticism of current foreign policy, I very strongly believe in the value of consistency, predictability and clarity in America's international affairs. I suspect we tempted the predicament in Iran by our nation's vacillation and lack of preparedness. We may have exacerbated the crisis once it occurred by failing to establish a proper quid pro quo. Moreover, the options established by the administration throughout the crisis clearly lacked credibility.

They often were ambiguous and even contradictory.

Thus, my concept of a correct approach depends greatly upon our ability to establish a plan of progressive diplomatic actions, to determine a realistic timetable and to execute our policies with absolute discipline. We must, I think, give the Ayatollah Khomeini and the mullahs options which increase the advantages of resolving our differences by escalating the disadvantages of delay.

To illustrate the kinds of specific actions which could be consistent with that general concept, I offer these suggestions:

1. Host a political summit of leaders of Industrial democracies so that actions can be taken in concert by those nations with a stake in preserving the integrity of the system of international laws callously violated by Iran;
2. Re-activate the U. N. Commission as a buffer and a conduit, realizing that Iran has a stake in preserving its legitimacy and relationship with the world community through the United Nations;
3. Activate a first-phase series of allies initiatives, with consideration given to these actions:
 - Issue new and strongly worded statements from nations in concert;
 - Withdraw allied ambassadors from Teheran and/or reduce diplomatic staffing;
 - Abate or retard shipments of military, oil industry and transportation system spare parts and technical assistance;
 - Cut-back 10% on oil purchases from Iran.

4. Activate first-phase series of U.S. initiatives, these actions among the possible:

- Extend embargo to include food and medical supplies;
- Take stronger actions to prevent trans shipments of U.S. goods and materials to Iran;
- Request legislation enabling American businessmen and the U.S. Export-Import Bank to sue and collect judgment against Iranian assets without prolonged litigation;
- By coordinated effort with allies, make international funds movement more difficult.

5. If Iran's response is not acceptable after a first phase of actions, a second phase of American and allied actions could include:

- Restricted extension of new credits to Iran;
- Further cut-back of oil purchases;
- Limitation of other nationals working in Iran;
- Attempt to limit international flights to Iran and landing rights by Iran;
- Attempt to expel Iran's participation in Intesat.

There are a number of actions which progressively implemented would increase the economic pressure and further isolate Iran from the rest of the world community -- much as Cambodia and Uganda were isolated successfully. I believe Iran will not desire to pay so high a price for retaining the hostages now, since they can expect no greater ransom leverage nor inflict no more embarrassment on the United States as these options are implemented.

I believe this crisis can be resolved through diplomatic activities of the United States, the U.N., Iran's trading partners and world moslem leaders. However, we never should release Iranian leaders from the anxiety of knowing more forceful steps can and may be employed.

I am sure U.S. policy throughout this year of the hostage crisis has been aimed at peaceful and expeditious resolution of this crisis. I have never doubted the humane intentions of the President or his advisors. Yet it is time to admit the policies which lead to the predicament are not sound, that we must reformulate policies which can signal the world, we will not permit such a humiliation and that we have the will and the means to deal with any aggression against U.S. citizens or interests.

The first step toward rebuilding the necessary base of respect is by creatively and rapidly bringing home our hostages and putting behind us this sad episode. I have offered my thoughts in the hope they could aid that process.

Naturally, regardless of the outcome of the election next Tuesday, I remain eager to be of any assistance in developing more specifically the ideas I have expressed in this letter.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

SALT I

U. S. SALT OBJECTIVES:

- Long term agreement equitably limiting, or reducing, strategic arms in a manner to enhance strategic stability
- Stop Soviet arms buildup and reduce own need for arms programs
- Especially, reduce anticipated threat to land based deterrent
- Promote detente: "litmus test of detente"

OUTCOME:

- Terms heavily favored USSR and above aims not accomplished
- Soviet offensive forces permitted by agreement double the number had at start of SALT I and unlimited in growth potential
- Appended formal statement to agreement that unless superseded within 5 years by more equitable agreement "U.S. supreme interests could be jeopardized." Joint Congressional Resolution reaffirmed and called for equality in future agreements.

RATIONALE FOR AGREEMENT:

- Even if unsatisfactory, necessary step in "SALT process" and will lead to a SALT II that will correct inequities and shortcomings. (Bad agreements lead to good ones.)
- Soviets could do even more in absence of agreement. In particular, Kissinger told Congress SALT I prohibited Soviets substituting heavy for light missiles. (It did no such thing. Soviets began substituting heavy SS-17 and SS-19 missiles for light SS-11s, a 3-plus differential in payload.)
- Except for ABM prohibition does not restrain U.S. Can do what want.
- Numerical inequalities do not matter anyway. Kissinger: "What in God's name is strategic superiority? What do you do with it?"

(N.B. If these arguments seem familiar, they are the same ones being now used to justify an unequal SALT II.)

SALT II

U. S. SALT II OBJECTIVES:

- In general, same as for SALT I
- Equivalence based upon reductions, particularly in ICBM capacity
- Phase out or substantially reduce heavy ICBMs (SS-17, 18, 19)

VLADIVOSTOK:

- By 1974 began to realize SALT unlikely to accomplish goals of Essential Equivalence and strategic stability and needed own programs to do so. Soviets not agreeable to helpful SALT agreements. Therefore, SALT agreements OK only if:
 - (a) necessary programs funded and progressing satisfactorily;
 - (b) SALT limits (general ceilings) did not interfere with (a)
- Vladivostok, Nov 74: 2400 ceiling on strategic launchers and bombers; 1320 ceiling on launchers for MIRVed missiles (Cruise missiles not included, Backfire issue unresolved.)
- Moscow, Jan 76: Kissinger to resolve issues of cruise missiles and Backfire. Result: Soviets apparently won both: most types cruise missiles to be included in our totals, Backfire to be excluded from Soviet totals; tentatively agreed that our bombers carrying cruise missiles count against our MIRV totals.
- Ford Administration decided against such concessions, put SALT on back-burner, turned to needed strategic programs

CARTER SALT II:

- Spring 77 "Comprehensive" proposal reintroduced major reductions especially in heavy ICBMs (SS-17, 18, 19). Brzezinski said at time that such reductions "a necessary concomitant of stability; if they are not reduced...the Soviet Union would gain a very significant advantage."
- Soviets rejected proposal. Thereafter, on essentially every major issue, Carter Administration gave in to Soviet position. E.g., on key issue of heavy ICBMs, Soviets given unilateral right to super-heavy ICBMs (SS-18) and Soviet heavy ICBMs (SS-17, 19) counted as "light." Result: one-sided increase rather than true reduction in heavy ICBMs.

SALT II OUTCOME: WHY COULD NOT GAIN SENATE APPROVAL: *

- We oppose this particular treaty, not SALT agreements, per se.
- Strategic trends during SALT decade dangerously adverse to U.S., and Chairman, JCS, admits greatest changes last 4 years. These trends would continue under this SALT II, which does not arrest or reduce expected growth Soviet threat during period of treaty.
- Treaty does not achieve objectives we sought in SALT II - continues trend toward less stability, poorer arms control; increases the need for major U.S. strategic programs.
- Treaty does not constitute type of follow-on agreement called for by Congress upon approval SALT I; lacks equality insisted upon.

* After exhaustive hearings and examination Senate could not approve the treaty. Carter and Muskie have acknowledged votes not there, then or now. Armed Services Committee voted 10-0 (7 abstentions) treaty not in our interests; Foreign Relations Comm. voted marginally to approve on the basis of some 23 changes.

SALT II (CONT):

- Too many provisions inequitable (e.g., heavy missiles, exclusion of Backfire, cruise missile limits, theater systems)
- Does not actually limit missiles -- Soviets may produce and stockpile as many missiles, and, hence, as many warheads, as wish; only limits "launchers" for missiles, but launchers not defined.
- Many loopholes and ambiguities, reflecting language insisted upon by Soviets, which permit circumvention and will cause problems.
- Not adequately verifiable. Senate Intelligence Comm. report could not conclude agreement verifiable. (Note, however, that even a thoroughly verifiable bad agreement remains a bad agreement.)

RATIONALE FOR SALT II TREATY:

- Essentially same as for SALT I
- Early Carter arguments that bestows great benefits have given way to argument that it is "marginally" helpful and not harmful, that it represents efforts of 3 administrations, and that to reject it throws that effort away, along with prospects for arms control.
- These arguments are either false or inadequate reasons for a poor arms agreement. (See points in preceding section.) Never-ending rationalizations for bad agreements.

SALT III:

- Proposed SALT II as an unsound basis upon which to negotiate
- First priority: begin programs to erase major vulnerabilities in strategic forces and to reverse trends strategic balance
- Second priority: reassess approach to SALT. What specific limitations and objectives are best?
- Then will be in better position to negotiate meaningful SALT III
- SALT III should include, inter alia:
 - True equality at reduced levels of offensive capability to include both payload capacity and numbers of missiles
 - Limits should be on numbers and sizes of missiles, not on "silos" (Silos generally don't threaten people.)
 - Backfire, having unrefueled intercontinental capability, should be included
 - Theater medium-range systems of both sides should be equally included
 - Loopholes should be tightened and provisions relating to verification clarified to assure effectiveness and verifiability

ADDENDUM: VIOLATIONS QUESTION

- Administration asserts that no Soviet violations of arms agreements, including proposed SALT II, have taken place.
- In part, this is resorting to strict interpretations since violations of our interpretation, or of intent of limits, have occurred. Unfortunately, these have been disparaged or covered up by three successive Administrations.
- Carter Administration has called for national referendum on its arms control record. Should challenge it, then, to clarify Soviet behavior in presence of arms agreements; e.g.:
 - Violation of Biological Weapons Convention: Soviet manufacture of outlawed biological warfare agents, revealed by terrible accident at Sverdlovsk where many Russians lost lives.
 - Violation of Threshold Test Ban agreement: recent test of a weapon 2-4 times over permitted level.
 - Violation of SALT I ABM Treaty with recent activities that could give Soviets a rapid ABM deployment capability.
 - Recent Soviet exercises of ICBM reload capability, which make a mockery of SALT II limits on launchers -- show can be circumvented by reloading missiles, which are not limited by SALT II
- Carter has said that "if we ever detect any violation of the SALT agreement, that would be a basis on which to reject the treaty in its entirety." He should then explain why he has not reacted to events such as the above, and why he has tried to keep them out of the arms control debate.

ADDENDUM: SALT QUOTES

Jimmy Carter charged that if we did not ratify his treaty, our nation

"would be looked upon as a warmonger, not as a peace-loving nation."

Sen. Nunn responded: "I would at least like for the Soviets to have to go out and invent their own propaganda and not just play back statements by the President."

Sen. Henry Jackson: "To enter into a treaty that favors the Soviets, as this one does, on the ground that we will be in a worse position without it is . . . appeasement in its purest form."

Sen. Henry Jackson: "the SALT II treaty submitted to the Senate turns out to be an unbalanced charter sanctioning the massive buildup of Soviet strategic power, advantaging the Soviets in critical respects, and containing provisions of great importance that we are unable to verify."

CK 9³⁰ mtg

Briefing's
Labor

Tom Mc Murray

2pm
Went thru
Cong
West

DEBATE BRIEFING

Carruthers
Wirthlin

Baker
Meese
Anderson
Allen
Brady
Dailey

Simon

Buchanan
Will

Bergen
Hodell
* Dirlaw
* Esklement

OK Calif. Record
Promises

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CARTER ATTACK LINES

Economy

1. RR economic plan includes tax cut of 10%, defense spending increase; thus reduction in social program spending. Either spending cuts or massive deficit.
2. RR economic proposal, including tax cut, is inflationary.
3. RR tax cut is giveaway to the rich.

Energy

RR claims of massive/^{domestic}oil and gas supplies are exaggerated.

Environment

RR believes pollution is caused by the elements of our environment--trees, volcanoes, etc- RR thinks pollution under control; yet, there is a long way to go.

Urban-Housing

RR proposal to turn urban problems over to cities means abandoning urban areas to further decay. Fed must help because local governments don't have resources to help themselves.

Labor

RR pretends to be a friend of labor, but opposes decent minimum wage, Davis-Bacon wage protection.

Health

RR at one time opposed Medicare and Medicaid, and now opposes comprehensive national health insurance, yet there are so many individuals who can't afford private care

Education-Welfare

RR opposes Department of Education which will provide coordinated, comprehensive policy of education for this country.

Women's Issues

RR doesn't support keystone of women's rights campaign. Supreme Court suggestion is selling seat for votes.

Minorities and Civil Rights

RR has been insensitive to the needs of blacks and other minorities. Would divide the nation.

Defense

RR has habit of calling for use of military force in every tense international situation. A dangerous habit.

Defense-Arms Control

RR would scrap SALT II treaty, leaving no arms control policy in place and no basis for SALT III. This would encourage arms race.

Nonproliferation

RR states nonproliferation is "none of our business." This simplistic policy leads to dangerous potential for expansion of nuclear club and nuclear holocaust.

China

RR would disrupt the US friendship with China over Taiwan issue, a policy which has been promoted by 3 Presidents and has provided for increased trade opportunities, as in the case of grain sales, and is helpful in counterbalancing the power of USSR.

CARTER FLIP-FLOPS

Natural Gas Policy

- o 76 Campaign - promised deregulation of natural gas.
- o 77 - came out for continued regulation and expanded regulation.
- o 78 - signed decontrol legislation in 1978.

Economy

- o Aug. 80 Reindustrialization Plan - fifth program in 3½ years.

National Defense

- o 1976 Campaign - promised to cut military spending.
- o 1980 Campaign - claims to have increased military spending.

Government

- o 1976 Campaign - promised to reduce size of government.
- o 1977 and 1979 - Created Departments of Energy and Education.

Military

- o convinced Helmut Schmidt to accept neutron bomb deployment in West Germany,
- o then left Schmidt open to attack by left-wing faction when he decided not to deploy.

Military

- o May, 1980 - lobbied against military pay increase.

Foreign Policy

- o June 1978, Mr. Brezhnev wants peace and wants a better friendship.
- o New Year's Eve, 1979 admitted he had finally realized after Afghan invasion "what the Soviets' ultimate goals are."

Foreign Policy

- o 9/7/79 Said of Soviet brigade in Cuba "a very serious matter."
- o Three weeks later, accepted Soviet brigade.

On Cuban Refugees

- o Announced "open heart and open arms"
- o Ten days after ordered halt.

Iran Hostages

- o Not willing to negotiate until hostages released.
- o Now willing to negotiate.
- o Against use of military force
- o Sent raiding mission when polls showed he was behind.
- o Sequestered himself in White House for 1978 days to avoid debating Kennedy.
- o Came out of White House after flawed rescue mission because responsibilities on his shoulders had been alleviated.
- o A week later said hostage crisis no more manageable.

Afghan Invasion

- o Imposed grain embargo and boycotted Olympics.
- o Still allowed sale of equipment for Soviets to broadcast Olympics; high technology equipment usable in submarine warfare, satellite navigation, testing alloys for ICBM's. (Unconfirmed)

Persian Gulf

- o Jan., 1980 - attempt to gain control of Persian Gulf by outside force would be regarded as an assault on vital interests of U.S. (Carter Doctrine).
- o Six days later - says we don't have power to unilaterally enforce Doctrine.

Inflation

- o May, 76 - "I don't see any reason why the permanent level of inflation can't be as low as 2 or 3 percent."
- o Sept, 79 - "Government cannot...reduce inflation."

ENERGY

- o Conservation desirable, but key is higher production. It can be done:
 - US has 47 year supply of oil (including shale)
 - 27 years of natural gas
 - 321 years of coal. (1980 report from DOE & reports from US Geological Survey)

- o Carter talks about more production, but his actions discourage it:
 - His Dept of Energy (\$12 billion, 35,000 pages of regs) has increased red tape, bureaucracy.
 - Oil:
 - His "windfall profits tax" will reduce production by 500,000 barrels/day by 1990 (enough for 250,000 cars/year).
 - Burdensome restrictions on offshore leasing. Only 4% of Outer Continental Shelf offered for lease; no off-shore leasing in Alaska, and Carter has locked up nearly 100 million square miles of Alaskan land.
 - Coal: 1,000 new pages of regs has contributed to one of worst slumps in history (22,000 miners out of work)
 - Natural gas: His opposition to dereg and then signature on faulty bill (creating 23 pricing categories, extending controls to intrastate natural gas) holding production down.
 - Nuclear: Under JC, net of 4 new plants ordered, 36 orders cancelled. Net loss of 32 plants equivalent to 900,000 barrels/day of oil.

- o Result of Carter policies: production far below potential
 - Oil: In lower 48 states, production has fallen each year under JC; overall, down 12% (Total US production has gone up slightly because of new inflow from Alaska -- but that's only because of Alaskan pipeline, built over objections of many Democrats in Congress & long before Carter).
 - Natural gas: production up only 2% in JC's first 3 years.
 - Coal: Carter promised in 1979 to double production by 1985, but it has been increasing only 4% a year under JC so far.
 - Nuclear: no new orders in 2 years.

- o American consumers also paying high price for Carter policies:
 - Gasoline prices have doubled under JC; frequent long lines.
 - Home heating oil also up sharply. US average has increased from 41¢ per gallon in 1976 to \$1.00 per gallon in 1980.
 - Oil import bill has also doubled, creating worst trade deficits in US history, weak dollar.

- o Reagan 4-Point Energy Policy
 1. Greatly accelerate production
 - Dereg oil and natural gas ASAP.
 - Accelerate federal leasing for oil, eliminate unnecessary regs on coal (consistent with good environment)
 - Streamline nuclear licensing, upgrade nuclear safety standards, accelerate solutions for waste.

2. Encourage greater conservation, relying primarily on market.
 - Between 1973-78, industry on own produced 12% more goods with 6% less energy.
 - Continue tax credits, faster depreciation to encourage greater energy investment.
3. Accelerate development of national petroleum reserves
 - 4 year old program is now 3½ years behind schedule. Designed to have 6 month supply, has only 2 weeks. Carter vulnerable in light of unsettled situation in Middle East.
4. For long term future, provide research funds to stimulate new technologies such as solar, fusion.

Other Notes

1. Abolition of DOE: Carter will criticize as simplistic. RR would transfer necessary functions such as defense research to other departments. Reduce reg/related programs now costing \$2 billion a year.
2. Synthetic Fuel: RR has opposed Carter call for \$88 billion Syn Fuels Corporation which commmits government to subsidize syn fuels. More big government; could create white elephants. Better to support research on new technologies, let private enterprise develop the most promising.
3. Windfall profits: Carter will assert RR trying to enrich big oil. But the tax actually hits small independents who drill 80-90% of exploratory wells essential to new oil finds. Tax also makes US most expensive place to search for oil.
4. 55 mph speed limit: RR does not reject -- wants to leave to states.
5. Other Carter attack lines:
 - RR statement about more oil in Alaska. Some estimates do show potential in Alaska greater than Saudi reserves, but critical point is Alaska shouldn't be locked up.
 - RR statement that US could be energy self-sufficient in 5 years. Critical point again is to move consistently in right direction. Not like Carter.
 - RR statement that conservation only means running out more slowly. If Carter raises, point out pure conservation/anti-production will lead there. Critical point is to achieve balance.
6. US dependence on OPEC. Carter may claim it is down from 1979. But reason is the recession in 1980 and skyrocketing prices. If we get economy back on track, will discover that we are still excessively dependent on OPEC.

NUCLEAR POWER

- In next several years, U.S. has no choice but to rely upon more nuclear power and increased production of coal.
- Carter agrees, but his ineffective leadership has jeopardized nuclear industry:
 - JC unable to prevent Democrats from adopting platform calling for phase-out of nuclear plants.
 - Since 1977, plans for 32 nuclear plants (net total) have been cancelled. Will mean loss of nearly 900,000 barrels of oil/day.
 - Cancellations due in large part to public concern about safety, unresolved issue of nuclear waste disposal.
 - Carter Administration apathetic about safety until Three Mile Island. Then appointed Kemeny Commission to review safety efforts of Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Safety recommendations welcomed -- and we should proceed on them; give us a safer foundation on which to build.
 - Administration and Congress also slow to address problem of nuclear waste. Technology has been largely developed, per experts, but hard political decisions still must be made on waste. Carter hasn't shown enough leadership here.
- Reagan Approach: Move ahead with safe program.
 1. Accelerate development of nuclear power through technologies that have been proven safe, efficient.
 2. Streamline licensing process through consolidation of present review process and through standardization of reactor design (outrageous that U.S., once the pioneer in nuclear power, now takes more than twice as long to plan and build new plant as Japan, many nations of Europe).
 3. Accelerate safety effort along lines of Kemeny report.
 4. Demonstrate waste disposal alternatives and try to solve difficult siting problems (no one wants in his backyard).

ENVIRONMENT

- Healthy environment not a luxury but a necessity. RR bows to no one in commitment.
- As Governor of California
 - Clean air program left California with "toughest anti-smog laws in the country," according to Nader group.
 - 1st major revision of water quality laws in 2 decades.
 - Added 145,000 acres of park land.
- RR concerned that federal government going overboard. In the name of environmental purity, many regulations bring little environmental gain but have devastating impact on the economy.

Example: Steel industry subject to 5,600 regulations, terrible unemployment, failing to compete.
Carter election-year conversion not believable.

- As President, would carefully balance environmental and economic needs.
 - Move positively on urgent environmental problems -- toxic and nuclear wastes. Must be no more Love Canals, and we must solve the nuclear waste problem.
 - Carter response has been weak on both.
 - extraordinary that 1976 Toxic Wastes Act insufficiently funded until FY 81 budget; that little progress made on nuclear waste disposal.
 - Comprehensive review of all regulations, modifying those that are inadequate, streamlining the burdensome, and eliminating the unnecessary.
 - Re-evaluate goals and standards set by legislation passed nearly a decade ago (e.g., Clean Air Act up for review, renewal in 1981), using updates scientific evidence.
 - Permit greater flexibility in meeting federal standards. Set standards but let individuals and companies find best way to meet.
 - Open up more federal land to exploration for energy and minerals. Example: Alaska.
- Summary: Make no mistake. RR will not permit the safety of our people or our environmental heritage to be jeopardized, but RR reaffirms that economic prosperity of our people is a fundamental part of our environment.

- Other Notes

1. Carter may attack RR on:

- a. Recent press statement that air pollution "substantially under control." Carter misunderstands RR's point: namely, that U.S. has made great deal of progress in cleaning up air pollution, but cost of achieving absolute purity (as some extremists want) could be extremely high in terms of lost jobs, weak economy. Carter's own Council on Environmental

Quality, in latest report (Dec. 1979, pg. ix) said that "overall, the nation's air quality is improving."

- b. Idea that pollution comes from trees, Mt. St. Helens. The general point is that pollution comes from many sources; some are more dangerous than others; what the nation needs is a balanced program to preserve environment while also bringing economic growth.
 - c. Carter may also charge that RR as governor defied Clean Air Act of 1970, proposing air pollution control program rejected by EPA on 5 counts. RR rebuttal: that was draconian plan for state, would have included gas rationing, parking restrictions, land use control, restrictions on 70-80% LA auto traffic. CA and other states rejected such plans. RR vindicated in 1977 when Congress revised Clean Air Act, preventing EPA from carrying out such impractical measures.
2. Acid Rain: current issue in North East, Great Lakes (including Ohio), and eastern Canada. Acid rain believed by many to come from weak sulfuric and nitric acid precipitation resulting from power plants (coal esp.). CEQ has said that cause and impact of acid rain still not clear. RR recognizes that problem needs further study.
 3. Toxic wastes: Hot issue. Public aroused by Love Canal in NY where 263 families evacuated. CEQ estimates 1200-2000 U.S. disposal sites may pose risks; but 76 law (enacted under Ford) insufficiently funded under Carter. FY 81 budget finally requests increases. Costs estimated for clean-up range from hundreds of millions to billions of dollars (Love Canal alone as high as \$150 million). Controversy continues, especially regarding \$4-5 billion Superfund which Congress now debating. Two issues involved: (1) Coverage -- should oil spills be covered, for example? (2) Who should pay -- industry, government, combination?

URBAN & HOUSING POLICIES

URBAN

The Carter Record: Carter proclaims his "Comprehensive Urban Policy"; the only thing comprehensive about it is the way it has caused misery across the board. Examples:

- South Bronx: promises cruelly broken.
- Cleveland: out of 8500 workers in Ford plant, 7000 laid off now.
- Detroit: unemployment this summer hit 18% (for minorities, 56%)
- Miami: riots showed unrest seething below the surface.
- New York: over past 5 years, has lost 73,000 manufacturing jobs (problem afflicting other cities)
- Overall, number of large cities operating in the red has doubled over last two years (over half of cities of over 100,000 now in red according to Joint Economic Committee report).

Note: Carter claims big progress on legislation, but all three of his major bills abandoned by Congress (a few inconsequential bills passed). Carter's own 1980 National Urban Policy Report documents continued pattern of decline in central cities.

The Reagan Agenda for the Cities

1. Economic growth -- single most important solution.
2. Private enterprise zones: in depressed urban areas, taxes and regulations would be reduced, encouraging new investment, job creation. Idea from England and now being tried there.
3. Urban homesteading: initiated by Ford in 1975, scaled down by Carter to bare minimum (no new appropriations for 1980, '81; 1981 program reduced from 3000 to 1500 units). Part of effort to revitalize neighborhoods.
4. Give cities greater discretion over federal aid (block grants).
5. Reduce federal regulatory requirements that increase local tax burdens or skew expenditures.

HOUSING

The Carter Record: As RR saw in housing development in Kansas City, Carter economic policies have been devastating for American housing:

- Under Carter, cost of new housing has doubled; housing starts (while showing temporary improvement) are half the level when JC took office; rental construction down 12%).
- Under Carter, interest rates have been highest since Civil War (prime rate recently raised to 14% by major banks; mortgage rates now at 14%).

- In 1976, Carter campaigned strongly against fact that only 25% of families could afford new home; today, less than 10% can afford. Median monthly payment on new house up to \$556.
- Total loss to economy of housing slump est. at \$125 billion in lost jobs, income equivalent of bankruptcy of 9 Chrylsers.

The Reagan Agenda for Housing

1. Economic growth -- again the solution.
2. Encourage new savings through tax programs (savings rate at lowest level in 30 years).
3. Reduce regulatory maze (Weidenbaum study for Rutgers est. that local, state, federal regs add 20% to cost of new house).
4. Expand home ownership thru alternative mortgage instruments for new homebuyers, older Americans, middle income Americans.
5. Greater emphasis upon rehabilitation of existing stock (thru targeted financing incentives, local initiatives).

REAGAN AS FRIEND OF LABOR

RR happy to run as friend of working men and women:

- 1st Presidential candidate in history who is former union president.
- Solid labor record in California.
- Welcome endorsements of Teamsters, Maritime unions.
- Basic goal is that shared by working men and women: economic growth with lower inflation.
- Also firmly support:
 - Open door in Oval Office for everyone - including labor.
 - Safety and health in workplace; no retreat;
 - Adequately funded unemployment relief programs
 - Fair trade as well as free trade - make US exports competitive again.

How can 4 more years of Carter economics help working people? Look at 1st 4 years:

- 8 million people out of work (highest since Great Depression)
- Hourly wages going down for past 2 years (real terms)
- Taxes are nearly doubled.
- Inflation has tripled.
- And industries like steel, autos fighting for their lives against ever-increasing imports.

New Carter economic plan -- in curious reversal of roles for parties -- tilts more heavily toward business. Carter forgetting the working man and woman.

Note: During campaign, RR has spoken out on several key labor issues that show he is friend of working men and women. Among them:

Agree with Labor on

Don't repeal Davis-Bacon -- seek administrative improvements
Don't dismantle OSHA -- reform it.
Don't apply anti-trust laws to labor.
Support collective bargaining in public sector.
Support for Polish workers.

Disagree with Labor on

Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill (RR does not support)
Labor law reform bill (RR does not support)

HEALTH CARE

Carter Record abysmal on 3 counts:

1. Soaring costs of health care
 - Cost of hospital bed in NY up 36% under Carter -- from \$169 a day in '76 to \$230 in '79 (Hospital Assn. of NY).
 - Prescription drug expenditures up 33%.
 - Nursing home expenditures up 56%.
2. Has created legislative merry-go-round
 - His mandatory, national health insurance program never moved in Congress.
 - Now pressing cost containment proposal that has twice been rejected by House as regulatory nightmare.
3. Failed to curb fraud/waste in Medicare & Medicaid
 - In '76, claimed Medicaid "a national scandal", claimed as much as \$7.5 billion wasted/stolen each year.
 - In '77, set up special unit in HEW to attack but only has 54 inspectors, has managed only 21 indictments.
 - When Sec. Joe Califano resigned last year, said massive fraud still plagues federal health, welfare.

Reagan sees 4 critical problems to address in 80s:

1. Cost of health care
 - Must cut general rate of inflation (that accounts for over half of health care increases in 80s).
 - Reduce regulatory burden (NY Hospital Assn. has estimated that 25% of cost of daily hospital bed due to federal, state, local regulations).
 - Encourage "Voluntary Effort" already underway in hospitals. Has shown promising results over past 2½ years; since late '78, health care rising more slowly than CPI; Congress endorsed idea in 1979. Better than cost containment.
2. Access to health care
 - Instead of federally directed systems (favored by JC), RR favors tax incentives, loan programs to encourage physicians to work in underserved areas. (U.S. moving toward a physician surplus by mid-80s per experts)
3. Insurance coverage
 - Key problem the working poor. Middle income/upper income mostly covered through private plans (180 million Americans now enrolled in private plans); poor mostly covered by Medicare, Medicaid. Working poor -- 11-18 million strong -- have the serious problem.
 - RR would stimulate private system (through tax incentives) to broaden coverage to these, also has supported catastrophic coverage during campaign.
4. Root out fraud and waste in health/welfare programs

EDUCATION - WELFARE

SCHOOLS

- Carter taking country down wrong track:
 - Only accomplishment is creation of new bureaucracy, the Dept. of Education (\$15 billion, 17,000 employees). Will create more paperwork, more federal intrusion. Parents, local governments losing control of education.
 - Carter also broke 1976 campaign promise, working against tuition tax credits.
 - Meanwhile, test scores on college boards falling; lack of discipline continues to plague many schools; Gallup has found public confidence in schools at lowest point ever.
- Reagan Alternative
 - Reduce federal intrusion, paperwork -- 5,000 man-years devoted by principals, teachers on federal forms annually.
 - Encourage local leadership -- that's the key to quality education.
 - convert 70 categorical grant programs to block funding for elementary-secondary education.
 - tuition tax credits: strengthen parental freedom over children's education.

WELFARE

- Carter Failures
 - Has failed to make much of a dent. Some 18 million now on welfare rolls; in NYC, one out of 6 on some form of welfare. In some families, beginning 2nd generation of welfare.
 - Carter 1st proposed massive federalization (cost est. from \$20-60 billion: Sen. Long put \$60 billion price tag on it). Plan failed in Congress. More recently, Carter has proposed scaled down program (\$3-5 billion) but points in direction of guaranteed income, reduced work requirements. (Moynihan terms abandonment of reform for tireless tinkering of bureaucrats).
 - Democratic platform of 1980 calls for federalization.
- Reagan Alternative
 - Build on CA record, where trends reversed, number on welfare rolls reduced by 350,000 while benefits to truly needy up 40%. Proved good state leadership could solve much of problem.
 - Would decentralize through states; free states from wasteful federal rules (savings could help truly needy); orderly transfer of authority and financial resources to states.
 - Economic growth -- as in other areas, that again will take sting out of welfare problems.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND ABORTION

General

- o Ronald Reagan firmly committed to equal rights; but interested in results, not rhetoric: legislative and Executive action rather than Constitutional amendment.
- o As President, Ronald Reagan proposes:
 - At the Federal Level: To follow President Ford's suggestion for legislation to make effective the intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 re sex discrimination in federal programs.
 - At the State Level: To set up a liaison with Governors of the 50 states to seek out and change laws which continue to discriminate against women.
 - Appointments: To appoint qualified women to important positions throughout the government; to make one of his first appointments to Supreme Court a woman.
 - Programs: Tax credit policy for locally-based dependent care programs (children, elderly, disabled).
 - Correct inequities in social security and pension systems.
 - Eliminate (not reduce -- Carter) discriminatory marriage tax.
 - Explore alternate work schedules (including part-time, flex-time, job sharing).
- o Carter has substituted rhetoric for results.
 - Under Carter median average income of women has remained 59.4% of that of men.
 - Carter has ignored suggestions of his own Justice Dept. to attack sex discrimination in federally assisted programs.
- o Staff Notes
 - Avoid references to supporting "protective laws" for women (e.g., maximum hour limits); these laws are invalid under Civil Rights Act of '64, and EEOC administrative rulings.
 - Stress link with President Ford.
 - Do not reiterate abortion position.
 - California Record. RR showed how program can be made: property rights for women; signed laws prohibiting sex discrimination (employment, real property, insurance, business); initiated programs to develop and improve child care center. 17 laws passed.

MINORITIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Carter has been tremendous disappointment for Blacks, other minorities:

- Minority groups (Blacks, Hispanics and Indians) hardest hit by inflation and unemployment. Minority unemployment today 13.6%. Unemployment among black youths 40%+. After previous gains, black family income as a percentage of white family income has fallen under Carter to 57%. (It fell 2% in 79).
- Carter Administration has not met its minority goals: Example: South Bronx (which Carter promised would be showpiece of his urban development program) remains in poverty, with 1/3 on welfare.

Reagan Approach

- Sound economic policies to reduce inflation and provide permanent, not makework, jobs (including tax cuts and accelerated depreciation to encourage investment for jobs).
- Enterprise zones to bring new businesses and jobs into urban communities.
- Put life into Urban Homesteading program started under Ford.
- Reduce government spending and regulation to stimulate private jobs.
- Vigorous enforcement of laws protecting minorities in marketplace.
- In area of education, tuition tax credits to give minority parents a choice in their children's education.
- Temporary youth differential minimum wage to help minority youth.
- Will work with Congress to improve enforcement of Fair Housing Act.

Other Notes:

- Endorsement by Ralph Abernathy/Hosea Williams/Charles Evers.
- RR has good record of minority appointments in California.

U I

(HOSTAGES)

(BY SAJID RIZVI)

SA, RO+EB

HOSTAGES

(5)

LONDON (UPI) -- IRAN DOES NOT PLAN TO SET STIFFER TERMS FOR THE RELEASE OF THE U.S. EMBASSY CAPTIVES, THE LEADER OF THE SEVEN-MEMBER PARLIAMENTARY HOSTAGE COMMISSION SAID TODAY.

"THE PARLIAMENT WILL SET CONDITIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PRINCIPLES SET BY THE IMAM (KHOMEINI)," SAID HOJJATOLESAM MOUSAVI KHOYENI IN TEHRAN IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH UPI FROM LONDON.

PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI RAJAI TOLD A TEHRAN NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES IS READY TO ACCEPT THE FOUR CONDITIONS SET BY KHOMEINI FOR THE RELEASE OF THE 52 HOSTAGES, NOW IN THEIR 355TH DAY OF CAPTIVITY. BUT RAJAI STRESSED THEIR FATE ULTIMATELY MUST BE DECIDED BY IRAN'S PARLIAMENT.

KHOYENI, 39, WAS ASKED IF THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT, WHEN IT MEETS ON THE ISSUE SUNDAY, WOULD LAY DOWN TOUGHER CONDITIONS THAN THOSE ALREADY KNOWN.

"NONE OF THE PRESENT CONDITIONS IS TOUGH FOR THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID.

"WE WANT OUR RIGHTS GUARANTEED. WE DON'T WANT TO BRING DOWN THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT."

"THE NEW CONDITIONS SIMILARLY WILL BE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED BY THE IMAM," HE SAID.

ASKED IF THAT MEANT THE NEW TERMS WILL NOT BE STIFFER, KHOYENI SAID, "THEY WILL NOT BE HIGHER," REPEATING THAT IRAN DID NOT CONSIDER ANY OF TERMS TO BE "STIFF."

KHOYENI, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "A PUPIL OF THE IMAM," WAS THE DRIVING SPIRITUAL FORCE BEHIND THE 400 MUSLEM MILITANTS WHO TOOK OVER THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN ON NOV. 4, 1979, AND HAVE BEEN HOLDING 52 AMERICAN HOSTAGES SINCE.

KHOYENI SAID IRAN WOULD RELEASE THE HOSTAGES "ANY DAY THAT IT (THE UNITED STATES) ACCEPTS OUR DEMANDS."

"AMERICA MUST ACT IMMEDIATELY WHEN IT ACCEPTS OUR DEMANDS," HE SAID.

IN WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT WAS AWARE THAT IRAN IS HOLDING AT LEAST TWO MORE AMERICANS THAN WAS PREVIOUSLY KNOWN.

SYNDICATED COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON, APPEARING ON THE ABC GOOD MORNING AMERICA PROGRAM, SAID ONE OF THOSE BEING HELD WERE MUHI SOBHANI AND A MAN WHOSE NAME HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO LEARN.

HE SAID ONE OF THE PREVIOUSLY UNCOUNTED CAPTIVES IS SUBHANI, AN IRANIAN-BORN NATURALIZED AMERICAN WHO WAS ARRESTED SEPT. 7 AS HE AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED AT TEHRAN AIRPORT TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

UP
this goes to your point this
nothing

JH

Shadow Workforce Deceptive

By DONALD LAMBRO

WASHINGTON — Despite President Carter's campaign claim that he has reduced federal employment, the executive branch's total workforce actually has risen by more than 200,000 people since Gerald Ford left office.

Behind the hard reality of the force's continuing growth lies a story strewn with deceptive numbers and hidden agencies. Indeed, the government's own official statistics reveal only a small part of the true size of what has come to be known as Washington's "invisible bureaucracy."

CARTER'S CAMPAIGN ads boast that he has effectively curbed federal employment, which now costs taxpayers more than \$80 billion a year. The Office of Personnel Management, which regularly counts federal workers, has issued figures that would make one believe that Carter has cut thousands of government jobs over the last four years, despite the creation of two new departments and dozens of agencies during his administration. But the figures are deceptive.

OPM reports that the executive branch currently employs nearly 2.4 million civilian workers, compared with 2.8 million during Ford's last full month in office. However, an analysis of these figures reveals that Postal Service employees were included in the Ford figures but omitted from Carter's total.

Thus, when the Postal Service (which is technically not part of the executive branch) and its 670,000 employees are deducted from the Ford count, the executive branch under Carter has in fact grown by at least 270,000 employees.

The overall size of the federal workforce — including all three branches of government — has jumped from close to 2.9 million as of December, 1976, to nearly 3.1 million as of last July — an increase of more than 200,000 federal workers over the last four years, primarily a result of a continuing expansion of the executive branch agencies.

But this is only the visible part of the government's employe figures. Beneath them lies an "invisible bureaucracy," uncounted by official government rollkeepers, which is composed of so-called quasi-government agencies, plus thousands of consultants, grantees, researchers, local and state government workers, contractors and many more whose income is derived from federal revenues

Not officially counted are agencies like the Legal Services Corporation, made up of 4,795 federally paid poverty lawyers, and the federally financed National Rail Passenger Corporation's 26,000 workers who run Amtrak.

The reason? Congress created them as independent corporations and thus insists that they are not federal employes — a rationale that, when carried to its ultimate absurdity, could make the entire government theoretically disappear.

The 900 state and local antipoverty action agencies which employ 42,000 people are similarly uncounted, even though federal funds pay their employes' salaries.

Nor does OPM count nearly 7,000 Peace Corps workers or the 3,250 VISTA volunteers whose salaries also come from the federal treasury. The same is true of the 68,000 teachers, researchers and others who are paid substantial salaries by the National Science Foundation.

There are dozens of agencies like these that fall into what OPM officials sheepishly call "a gray area" of federal employment and which OPM thus ignores — even though it may be ignoring about 1 million additional government workers.

"The pressure is to keep the number as low as possible," one OPM official admitted.

MEANWHILE, OUTSIDE the walls of government there is an army of consultants, special-interest groups, public-interest law firms, and nonprofit research organizations, among others, who earn virtually all of their income through federal contracts and grants. The Department of Education and Health and the Department of Human Services admit to having about 154,000 workers in their offices, but they also pay the salaries of nearly 1 million other workers who labor for them on the outside.

All told, there are more than 5 million "official" government employes, including 2 million military men and women. However, more honest surveys suggest that there may be a minimum of an additional 9 million workers whose salaries are paid by the U.S. Treasury. And this figure has been growing — a fact which President Carter's claim of a reduced federal workforce all too conveniently seeks to hide.

MEMPHIS, TN COMMERCIAL
APPEAL

23 OCT 1980

Reagan Bush Committee

memorandum

DEBATE INVITATIONS:

National Press Club

New York Board of Trade

Georgetown University

William and Mary College

Cable News Network

Inv. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Theme	Decision	Reply sent	Further Action
9/9	9/13	Roger Lacy & Arkansas Democrat	Cong. Ed Bethune	9/15-17, 20-26, 28-30; 10/8, 9, 12-18, 26-29		Little Rock Conv. Center					X
9/16	9/17	Flint, MI	Dan Sain, pres. UAW Greater Flint Community Action Council				RR & JC				
9/1	9/18	Cornell University	Jona D. Weiss, Lecture Chair			Ithaca					ok'd
9/16	9/18	Voter Educ. Project	Donald Hollowell				<i>Cand's whose names appear on ballot in each of the 11 Southern States</i>		regret	9/18-JAB	X
8/15	9/29	University of Chicago	C.A. Pomeroy Student Govt.	10/10 & 11		U. of Chicago	RR, JC, & JA				
9/19	9/24	We the People	Robert Stewart, Natl. Chairman			Boston	RR & JC				
9/24	10/1	WAST-TV	Larry Price, News Director			Albany, NY	RR & JC				
8/28	8/28	Independent Journal	Roy L. Barron Managing Editor			San Rafael CA.	RR & JC				
8/29		Apollo Applications Research Institute	Lyn & Jules Morse			series of 5					
8/26		Arkansas Democrat	Walter Hussman Publisher	many		Little Rock					
9/24		* KFRC Radio	Mr. John Winters, News Director	Oct.		San. Fran.	RR & JC				

* = SITE REQUEST

Inv. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Theme	Decision	Reply sent	Further Action
8/25	8/29	WTLC, Indianapolis (Natl. Black Network)	Gene A. Slaymaker Director	8/31, 9/7, 14, 21, 28; 10/5, 12, 19, 26		60-120 phone call	RR & JC				
8/29	8/29	Georgetown University Philodemic Society	Timothy Healy, president			Gaston Hall Georgetown	RR & JC may include others				
9/12	9/12	<i>second letter</i>									
		*Columbia Conv. & Visitors Bureau, Col., MO	James L. Pasley, exec. director			Columbia			up to the League	8/19-Odell	X
		*Florida Software Serv.	Ober Tyus			Orlando			up to the League	8/21-Odell	X
		City of Vail, Col.	Rodney E. Slifer, Mayor			Vail	Bush & Mondale		regret	8/16-Odell	X
		Schenectady Freedom Forum	Dr. Arnold Ritter- band, prog.chmn.	Sept. or Oct.		Schenectady			regret	8/16-Odell	X
7/22	7/25 9/2	Natl. Indep. Auto Dealers Assn.	Daniel C. Ray II, exec. director			California	RR & JC		regret	8/16-Odell 8/25 - Not reply	X
		Save Our Annuity Retirement Coalition of Michigan	Douglas C. Holbrook, Chairman	Oct.		Detroit			regret	8/16-Odell	X
		League of Women Voters of Fond du Lac, Inc.	Mary Kathleen DeMars, Voter Service Chair.			Fond du Lac			regret	8/16-Odell	X
8/4	8/29	*William & Mary College	Hon. John W. Warner			W & M College			will cons.	8/29-JAB	X

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Inv. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Theme	Decision	Reply sent	Further Action
8/27	8/28	League of Women Voters	Ruth Hinerfeld Chair	9/21		Baltimore			Accept		X
8/28	8/28	✓ Women's Econ. Rd. Table Ladies Home Journal	Maria Sidney Rolfe Lenore Hershey	Oct. 4, 9, 10, 13 (7/11)		Kennedy Ctr.		economics	maybe, but not before the League's	8/30-JAB	
8/27	8/27	National Press Club	Seth Payne Chair				RR & JA		maybe	8/27-WJC	
8/19	8/27	✓ Jt. Center for Polit. Studies Black Enterprise	Eddie Williams, pres. Earl Graves, publ.	btwn. 10/11 & 20					regret	8/16-Odell 8/25-Nofziger	
8/18	8/22	Manhattan Cable TV	John Gault, pres.	Sept.			RR, JC, & JA		regret	9/18-JAB	X
8/28	8/28	ABC News, Issues and Answers	Peggy Whedon, producer	any Sun.			Bush & Mondale		regret until League decision made 8/28	8/29-D. Burch	DB
8/11 8/25	8/14	✓ World Research, Inc.	Theodore Loeffler pres.	Sept. or Oct.	85 min.		RR & JC	inflation			
8/25		Cable News Network	Peter Vesey, Bureau Chief		90 min.	Atlanta	RR & JC		regret	9/18-JAB	X
8/26	8/27	Detroit Press Club	Edward Lapham, president	9/16 or later			RR & JC		regret	9/18-JAB	X
8/26	8/27	✓ RealMoney	Vijay Fozdar, president	9/24, 25		Dallas	RR & JC	economics	turned over to scheduling		X
8/19	8/22	Indep. Auto Dealers Assn.	Carl Groene, exec. director	10/8	6 p.m. 60 min.	Los Ang.	RR & JC				

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9/10	9/12	WDIV	Gene Taylor	10/3	10 a.m.	Detroit	RR & JC		regret	9/18-JAB	X
9/11	9/11	Sheet Metal Workers' Intl.	Ed Carlough	prior to LWV 9/15-18		Caesar's Palace	RR & JC		9/15-regret	C. Tyson (per JAB)	X
9/4	9/5	Natl. Farmers Union	George Stone president		90min.	Des Moines		U.S. farm pol.			
8/28	9/5	Retired Officers Assn.	Col. Donald Foster exec. v.p.	10/6		San Fran.	RR & JC		regret	10/4-JAB	X
8/27		CBS - "Face the Nation"	William Leonard				RR & JC		not before League	8/27-JAB	
9/1	9/9	Greater Lafayette TV Cable Co.	Bernadette Rubalcaba	9/28	7:30 p.m.				regret	10/4-JAB	X
9/10	9/11	RealMoney <i>second letter</i>	Vijay Fozdar	9/25	9 p.m.	Dallas					
9/10	9/13	United Press Intl.	Grant Dillman	10/7			RR, JA, & JC				
9/5	9/15	WERC - Birmingham, AL	Vines Turk	10/11,14,		Civic Ctr.	doesn't specify		regret	9/18-JAB	X
9/2	9/12	Mexican Amer. Legal Defense & Educ. Fund	Vilma Martinez	mid-late Oct.		L.A.	RR & JC	Hispanic issues	HOLD		
9/10	9/13	Natl. Assn. of Counties	Ray Orr						HOLD		
9/9	9/11	* Howard University	James Cheek			Wash., D.C.					
9/8	9/11	* Wash. & Jefferson Coll.	Howard Burnett			Wash., PA.					
9/12	9/13	Marshall-Whyte School of Law, Wm & Mary Coll.	W. Michael Holm			Williamsburg, Va.	RR, JC + JA				
8/28		Temple Beth Israel	Michael Rotman			Austin, TX			regret	9/18-JAB	<i>Bring copies = surrogate</i> X
9/11	9/15	Univ. of Chicago	Annette Williams, grad. student			Chicago					

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8/27	8/28	*KTUL-TV, Tulsa, OK ABC affiliate	George Y. Stewart, news director			Tulsa, OK	RR & JC				
9/2	9/3	Cable News Network	Ted Turner, chmn. Turner Broadcast- ing Systems	next 10 days		taped where convenient	RR, JC, & JA (if acc.)		regret	9/18 JAB	X
8/30	9/2	✓ Natl. Org. on Concerns of Black Women	Cassie Green, president					participate in Women's Econ. Round Table forum		9/4 JAB	X
9/2	9/3	✓ Assn. of Flight Attend.	Linda Puchala, president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
9/2	9/3	✓ American Nurses Assn.	Barbara Nichols, president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
9/2	9/3	✓ Fed. of Orgs. for Professional Women	Margaret Dunkle president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
9/2	9/3	✓ N.Y. Assn. of Women Business Owners	Alexandria Hatcher president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
9/2	9/3	✓ Connie Dietz						" " "		9/4 JAB	X
9/2	9/3	✓ I.O.W.E.	Eileen Galley, president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
9/4	9/5	Coalition of 100 Black Women	Jewell Jackson McCabe president					" " "		9/8 JAB	X
9/4	9/5	Girls' Clubs of Amer.	Edith B. Phelps, exec. dir.					" " "		9/8 JAB	X
9/4	9/5	Womens Forum, Inc.	Karen Gerard, president					" " "		9/8 JAB	X
9/2	9/5	Natl. Assn. of Women Business Owners	Susan Eisenberg exec. dir.					" " "		9/8 JAB	X

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Inv. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Theme	Decision	Reply sent	Further Action
7/22		✓ Des Moines Register & Tribune	James P. Gannon, exec. editor	anytime			editorial board w/RR	agric. policy stressed	"can't commit yet"	8/26 Lynn Nofziger	
8/25	8/29	*✓ Stetson Univ. & Volusia Cty. League of Women Voters	a Fred H. Cooper, dir. of p.r. @ Stetson Mrs. Cecelia F. McGinnis, pres. of V.C. League			Stetson Un. Deland, Fla.					
8/28	8/30	✓ St. Augustine YMCA	Mrs. Elma D. Ferrazz, pres., bd. of directors	9/12-16		St. Augustine RR & JC			regret	10/6 JAB	Odell
8/28	9/2	✓ New York Press Club	Mark Lieberman, president	Sept. or Oct.		N.Y.C., N.Y. major cand. Cooper Union		"Solns. to Urban Probs. of the '80s"			
8/28	8/29	*✓ Nat'l. Society Daughters of the Amer. Rev.	Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, pres. general			Constitution Hall, D.C.					
8/28	9/1	✓ Nat'l. Forum of Hispanic Organizations	Rodolfo Balli Sanchez chairman								
8/20	8/28	✓ Amer. Public Health Assn.	William H. McBeath, exec. director	10/22	10:30-noon	108th annual mtg.-Detroit	RR, JC, & JA	"Forum for Pres' Perceptions"	regret I. 9/18 returned to Odell for consideration by "Doctors for Reagan" or	-JAB not a debate returned to Odell for surrogates	
8/28	9/1	✓ T and B TV Sales	Michael Tate			Rock Hill, S.C.	RR, JC, & JA				
8/25	9/1	*✓ Brevard College	Jacob C. Martinson, Jr., pres.			Brevard, N.C.			League's Decision	9/3 Odell	X
8/29	9/1	Women's Action Alliance	Arlie Scott, exec. director					participate in Women's Econ. Rd. Table Forum		9/4 JAB	X

* = SITE REQUEST

Invt. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Topic	Notes	Action	
9/4	9/5	B'Nai B'Rith Women	Grace Day, president					Participate in Women's Econ. Rd. Table Forum	9/8 JAB	X	
9/3	9/4	Advertising Women of New York	Sally Baker, board member					" " "	9/8 JAB	X	
8/29	9/2	Women's Labor Zionist Org. of Amer., Inc.	Frieda Leemon, president					" " "	9/8 JAB	X	
9/2	9/3	Natl. Federation of Business & Professional Clubs, Inc.	Doreen Chancellor, president					" " "	9/8 JAB	X	
9/1	9/4	Natl. Council of Career Women	Sandie Fauriol, president					" " "	9/8 JAB	X	
9/3	9/4	Natl. Council of Catholic Women	Winifred Coleman, exec. dir.					" " "	9/8 JAB	X	
9/6	9/7	Women in Communications Inc.	Barbara Haas, National Pres.					" " "	9/8-JAB	X	
9/4	9/4	N.Y. Board of Trade	Roger Lamour, chairman			N.Y.C.	don't specify	economy & its impact on urban centers	regret 9/18-JAB	X	
9/8	9/10	WILK, Pa.					all 6 cand.		editorial, not an invitation		
8/24 9/8 telegram	9/6	WINZ, Sigma Delta Chi, SDX	Bill Bayer, Pol. Editor	9/5 or 6 9/12 Or	8- 13 9:30	Orange Bowl p.m. Fla.	RR & JC		regret	9/18-JAB	X
8/28	9/6	St. Augustine Y.M.C.A.	Elma Ferrazz, president	9/12-16		St. Augustine					X
9/3	9/5	WINZ-All News	Bill Bayer, Political Edit.	9/15,16, 19,20,22, 23,26, or 27		Miami	Bush & Mondale		regret	9/18 JAB	X
8/25	9/3	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	John Reilly, president				RR & JC		regret	9/18 JAB	X

DUPLICATE

Inv. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Theme	Decision	Reply sent	Further Action
8/29	9/1	National Women's Party	Eliz.L.Chittick, president					participate in Women's Econ. Rd. Table forum		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Amer. Assn. of Univ. Women	Mary Grefe, pres.					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Womens Equity Action League	Carol B. Grossman, nat'l. president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Amer. Women in Radio and TV	Martha Pell Stan- ville					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/2	Office of Women in Higher Education	Emily Taylor, dir.					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	National Women's Poli- tical Caucus	Iris Mitgang, nat'l. pres.					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Nat'l. Federation of Temple Sisterhoods	Eleanor Schwartz exec. dir.					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Nat'l. Coalition of American Nuns	Sr. Andrea Lee, president					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Nat'l. Council of Women of the U.S.	Merrinelle Sullivan, exec. director					" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Women employed in Nat'l. Organ. of Working Women						" " "		9/4 JAB	X
8/29	9/1	Dr. Patricia Rueckel						" " "		9/4 JAB	X

Inv. Date	Rec'd	Proposed Sponsor	Contact	Date to be held	Time	Place	Participants	Theme	Decision	Reply sent	Further Action
9/8	9/10	Greensboro College	Peggy J. Barker			Greensboro			regret	10/7-JAB	
9/4		Cong. Bill Chappel	Fla.			St. Augustine	supporting	YMCA debate	regret	10/7-JAB	X