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Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

901 South Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22204 (703) 685-3400

URBAN POLICY

*File
L. Bush
in*

America's cities are in deepening trouble after four years of the Carter administration's mismanagement of the economy. Their economic base has diminished as traditional industries have relocated elsewhere. Many of their middle class working families have followed their jobs, to be replaced by those earning less or depending on public support. The federal government has given increasing aid to city budgets, but at the same time it has imposed burdensome restrictions on how cities can use the funds. In addition, the federal government has imposed numerous regulations mandating the expenditure of city funds. In a period of economic decline--high inflation, high unemployment, and high federal taxes--each of these urban problems is accentuated.

The first step in revitalizing the nation's cities is to revitalize the overall national economy. Without a strong economy, no urban policy can be anything more than a temporary life support system. Governor Reagan's economic policy will control the growth of federal spending, reduce tax rates, spur job-creating investment, stabilize prices, and put America back to work again. In such a climate of production, the cities, can once again compete for new investment and job-producing growth.

To do that effectively, the cities need access to adequate tax resources. Governor Reagan's program for cutting tax rates

at the federal level will not only spur new economic activity, but will also make a larger tax base available for local governments to finance much needed improvements. Ultimately, Governor Reagan favors a transfer of program responsibilities, along with the tax resources to finance them, back to the states and local governments where they can be handled more efficiently and more responsively.

In the meantime, federal aid programs for the cities should be redesigned to consolidate present categorical programs into block grants which cities can apply flexibly to meet local priorities, instead of complying with detailed federal requirements. Where the federal government imposes costs on the cities, Governor Reagan would re-examine those requirements with the goal of revising or eliminating them.

Governor Reagan would also move immediately as President to launch a full demonstration of the "enterprise zone" concept. Cities would designate depressed areas as "enterprise job zones." Within each zone, the cities would agree to reduce burdensome local regulations, and stabilize taxation at a lower level. In return, the federal government would reduce various tax rates within the zone to stimulate the creation of new job-producing businesses. People in these zones would have the chance to go to work in new industries close to their neighborhoods, instead of subsisting on welfare assistance.

A Reagan administration would act aggressively to strengthen neighborhood revitalization efforts, such as the highly successful

Neighborhood Housing Services and Urban Homesteading programs. The former creates locally-based partnerships of neighborhood residents, lending institutions, and city governments to stimulate housing improvement and reinvestment. The latter conveys abandoned government and reinvestment. The latter conveys abandoned government-owned homes to new owners for a nominal sum, on the condition that the homes be improved and placed back on the city's tax rolls.

The Reagan urban policy, then, envisions a new burst of economic life for the cities; greater resources to meet needs determined at the local level; more flexibility for local governments; and creative, new approaches to unleashing neighborhood self-help initiatives under the control of neighborhood residents.

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- TRANSPORTATION -

The United States enjoys the finest transportation system in the world, in large part because 90% of our system is privately owned and operated. The federal government should enhance the capability of private firms to improve their service. Of course, it must help ensure passenger safety and environmental protection, but it should do so with as little government interference as possible.

Where a government role is necessary, such as airports and highways, the federal government should strive to improve its aid programs so that the billions of dollars result in better and safer service.

Our national transportation policy should encompass the following objectives:

- * Deregulate the transportation industry wherever possible, removing outmoded rules which reduce competition and delay innovation and upkeep. Such a deregulation program should offer reasonable assurance that adequate service will continue, and protect the investment of those who have invested in good faith reliance on the regulations.
- * Improve regulations where needed by substituting more flexible performance standards for strict procedure requirements to allow transportation firms to achieve desirable goals most efficiently.
- * Combine federal mass transportation programs into federal surface transportation block grants, giving states and localities more discretion in spending federal aid for those programs best meeting the needs of their states and communities. Governor Reagan's ultimate aim is to transfer federal mass transportation programs, along with the top resources to pay for them, back to the state and local levels.

- * Reduce tax rates on capital and unnecessary regulation to help increase the flow of private capital necessary to make improvements in the various transportation systems.

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- HEALTH CARE -

The prime goal of our health care policy must be to provide the highest quality care for the greatest number of people at the least cost. Experience -- both here and abroad -- has shown that the best way to achieve this goal is through creative initiatives focused on the private sector, rather than greater government intervention.

President Carter, on the other hand, has proposed increased Federal involvement in our health care system. His comprehensive national health insurance plan would be yet another cruel hoax for the American consumer. Indeed, the experience of similar government medical care programs in Great Britain, Sweden, and Canada demonstrates that the kind of government-controlled national health insurance being proposed by the Democratic Party would likely degrade the quality of care, cost more than we can afford, treat patients on a medical assembly-line basis, impair medical advances, and eliminate freedom of choice for both patients and medical professionals. It is not the kind of health care system that would respond to the real needs of the American people.

Instead, it is time for a return to reason in health policy. Health policy should be designed to meet these objectives:

- improving the quality of health care;
- increasing access to care -- particularly catastrophic care-- for those now unable to afford it; and
- controlling health costs by increasing medical and insurance competition and cost control incentives.

The quality of health care can be improved by:

- More effectively using existing federal research funds, targeted to the areas of most important medical needs.
- Reductions of unnecessary regulation of hospitals, so that more funds can be devoted to research, and of doctors and other health care professionals, so they can spend more of their time treating patients.

--Increasing provision of information on preventive health care and insurance programs.

Access to health care can be increased by:

--Considering tax incentives for the purchase of health care.

--Exploring, requiring that to be eligible for the health insurance tax exemption, policies offered by employers would have to provide some specific level of catastrophic coverage.

Health care costs can be controlled by:

--Implementing a successful economic policy to control inflation, one of the most important causes of rising health care costs.

--Considering making the employer's health insurance tax exemption contingent upon his offering each employee several competing health care policies, encouraging competition.

Government controls on capital investment, hospital price increases, and doctors' salaries should be avoided however, because they only arbitrarily and selectively hold down costs and so only by reducing the quality of care.

Our prime goals improving the quality of care, increasing the access to care, and reducing the cost of care--will not be achieved by increasing government regulation. Instead, they will be achieved only through government policies designed to increase the incentives of those in the private sector to innovative, and to provide the kind of health care designed by all Americans.

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- ABORTION -

Ronald Reagan believes that interrupting a pregnancy is the taking of a human life and can be justified only in self-defense-- that is, if the mother's own life is in danger.

The January 22, 1973 Supreme Court decision which overruled the historic role of the states in legislating in areas concerning abortion took away virtually every protection previously accorded the unborn. Later decisions have intruded into the family structure through their denial of parents' obligations and right to guide their minor children.

Ronald Reagan supports enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the unborn child's right to life.

In the meantime, Ronald Reagan opposes using federal tax monies to pay for abortions in cases where the life of the mother is in no danger.

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- THE ELDERLY -

Elderly Americans face several unique problems. More often than not, they live on fixed incomes, and their earnings and savings are therefore very vulnerable to high inflation rates. They are more likely to become ill, and thus more often in need of medical care. And perhaps more so than any other group of Americans, they are susceptible to loneliness and isolation.

As Governor of California, Ronald Reagan demonstrated the kind of compassionate leadership senior citizens need. He consistently sought to ease senior citizens' financial burdens, respect their dignity, and protect their rights. Among the actions he took were:

- * providing \$46 million in property tax relief for senior citizens, ranging from 32% for those earning \$6,000 or more a year, to over 80% for those earnings \$3,000 and below, and up to 92% in the lowest income bracket;
- * broadening senior citizen tax assistance for farmers by raising their gross income limitation from \$10,000 to \$20,000;

Nancy Reagan has also been active in promoting the Foster Grandparents program, under which senior citizens and young children are brought together in a mutually fulfilling relationship.

As President, Ronald Reagan would work to ease senior citizens' problems whenever possible. The most crippling problem now facing them is inflation. Governor Reagan supports a comprehensive program of controlling federal spending, reducing tax rates, and reducing regulation, to stabilize prices, as well as spur economic growth and create jobs.

Governor Reagan believes the Social Security System must be placed on a sound footing, with the essential condition that the benefits of those who depend upon Social Security, will never be endangered. In particular, he supports elimination of the earnings limitation for Social Security recipients, and steadfastly opposes taxing Social Security benefits.

In order to prevent families from having to sell family businesses and farms, Governor Reagan favors the elimination of the estate and gift tax as soon as fiscally possible. To encourage saving by seniors and others, he would also seek to increase the amount of interest from savings exempted from the income tax, as soon as the budget permits.

He also favors seeking ways to increase the medical protection of senior citizens as well as their ability to receive health care treatments at home, so they can remain with their families.

Governor Reagan supports a vigorous effort to root out any Medicare systems of fraud, waste, or abuse so that the money intended for senior citizens actually reaches them.

Finally, Governor and Mrs. Reagan will encourage private groups to work with senior citizens, through programs such as the Foster Grandparents program.

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SOCIAL SECURITY

Any reform of the Social Security system must have one overriding goal: that the benefits of those now receiving -- or looking forward to receiving -- Social Security must be protected.

Changes in demographic patterns pose a serious challenge to the integrity of the Social Security system. The elderly will soon constitute 20% of our population, and with the trend toward early retirement continuing, there will be fewer and fewer workers to support more retirees. But higher and higher taxes are not the way to secure the system. To determine the best method to protect social security Ronald Reagan favors establishing a commission composed of insurance, management, and actuarial experts to propose alternatives for preserving the long-range integrity of the system.

He also believes that limitations on earnings for beneficiaries are unfair and should be phased out as soon as possible. Further, he pledges to oppose any attempt to tax Social Security benefits.

Moreover, Ronald Reagan believes that we must commit ourselves to rapid economic growth if we are to preserve Social Security's solid foundation for the rest of the

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Moreover, Ronald Reagan believes that we must commit ourselves to rapid economic growth if we are to preserve Social Security's solid foundation for the rest of the

century and beyond. The system will never be completely sound as long as 8 million or more Americans are out of work.

Ronald Reagan believes that the only way to have a truly secure Social Security system is to have more people working, paying more money into its trust funds. To promote this goal, he has proposed a comprehensive program of tax and regulatory relief, and monetary and fiscal control designed to get the American economy moving again. Senior citizens and others who depend on Social Security understand that this is the best guarantee that their benefits will be there when they need them.

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EDUCATION

As Governor, Ronald Reagan worked to increase both the quality of and access to education by boosting:

--the number of college and university scholarships from 6,000 to 31,000;

--state loans and scholarships from \$4.7 million to \$43.0 million;

--expenditures for state universities, and for primary and secondary schools by 105%, for state colleges 164% and community colleges by 323%, while controlling overall state spending.

As President, he would work diligently to further expand the quality of and access to America's schools.

The first step is to return control of the schools to the local level--parents, teachers, and school boards. Governor Reagan's ultimate objective is to transfer federal educational programs, along with the tax sources to pay for them, back to the state and local level. In the meantime, he favors consolidation of most federal education programs into education block grants which would give localities the widest flexibility in using federal financial support for schools.

He would instruct the federal departments to strictly limit their interference in state and local school system. In particular, he opposes the IRS's attempt to remove the tax-exempt status of private schools by administrative fiat.

Governor Reagan would attempt to expand educational opportunities by supporting eventual enactment of a tuition tax credit plan, which would permit parents to take a credit on their income tax for each child they have in private school; increased federal experimentation with education vouchers, which would increase parents' choice of which schools to which they could send their children; and restoration of the integrity of the student loan program.

He also believes that education policy should ensure equality of educational opportunity. To this end, Governor Reagan would rigorously enforce laws which prohibit intentional racial segregation, and would support voluntary integration plans such as magnet schools. However, he opposes forced busing, because it diverts both money and attention from increasing the quality of education in individual schools.

Finally, Ronald Reagan believes increased educational opportunities can best be promoted by a sound economic policy, which reduces the inflation which forces private schools and colleges into a cost-price squeeze and which reduces the federal deficits which co-opt credit necessary for state and local school systems to raise adequate revenues.

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WELFARE

While Governor of California, Ronald Reagan fought for and achieved a welfare reform that was so successful that it was copied by states from coast to coast, and his California Welfare Director was asked to become the U.S. Commissioner of Welfare.

From the time the administrative reforms started to take effect in March 1971, until late 1974, the close of the Reagan Administration, there were over 850,000 fewer persons on family welfare and general assistance programs than were projected by legislative and other experts prior to the 1971 reforms. There was an absolute reduction of AFDC and General Assistance rolls by more than 300,000 persons. Despite massive benefit increases to needy aged, blind, disabled and families, total welfare expenditures dropped in fiscal year 1972-73 for the first time. Benefit levels to families increased by over 43 percent and cost-of-living and standard-of-living increases to the aged, blind and disabled were financed.

Nearly nine years later, in January 1980, there were still nearly 300,000 fewer persons on AFDC and General Assistance in California than in March 1971 and state supplemental benefits to the Federal Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind and disabled are virtually the highest in the nation.

Believing that welfare is a response to a need, not a right, Ronald Reagan instituted the Community Work Experience Program (CWEP).

Applied in a number of counties on an experimental basis, CWEP had an immediate effect; in 1973, 46% of the employable welfare recipients who registered found regular jobs and many others voluntarily left the welfare roles. At the height of the 1973-1974 recession, the program moved 76,000 people into private sector jobs.

Ronald Reagan believes we must commit ourselves to a welfare policy that reflects our sense of compassion and charity as well as an appreciation of every individual's need for dignity and self-respect. He pledges and promises to work for a system that will:

- provide adequate benefits for the truly needy;
- strengthen work incentives, particularly directed at the productive involvement of able-bodied persons in useful community work projects;
- encourage educational and vocational programs to allow recipients to become self-supporting;

-- better coordinate federal efforts with local and state social welfare agencies and strengthen local and state administrative functions.

Ronald Reagan opposes federalizing the welfare system; local levels of government are most aware of the needs in their communities, and are able to take care of these needs most efficiently. Governor Reagan therefore supports a block grant program that will help return control of welfare programs to the states. His ultimate goal is to transfer welfare programs, along with the tax resources to pay for them, back to the state and local level.

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EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Ronald Reagan strongly supports equal rights for women. He has always believed that there is no place in our society for discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed, color, national origin or religious faith. Ronald Reagan's record as Governor of California demonstrates that commitment. During his two terms he approved laws that prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex in employment, real property transactions and the issuance of insurance. He also approved laws that establish the right of a married woman to obtain credit in her own name, to give a wife equal rights to manage and control community property, and to provide that a husband's residence would not determine the wife's residence for purposes of college tuition and fees.

While individual Republicans will continue to advocate different methods for achieving the goal of equal rights for women, the party has written the most **comprehensive plank** on equal rights for women it has ever had and Governor Reagan fully supports it.

As President, Governor Reagan would take several steps to advance, promote and guarantee equal rights for women. As a Presidential Candidate, he has already:

--pledged to build upon the record he established as Governor for appointing many women to positions of influence and responsibility. He would be committed to finding, appointing, and promoting women in all areas of government.

--appointed a Women's Policy Board to develop the necessary policies to remove legislative, economic, and political barriers still facing women.

--called for a partnership between the Federal Executive and the 50 governors to eliminate or correct discriminatory laws at the federal and state levels.

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MINORITY AMERICANS

For millions of minority Americans, the past four years have been a long trail of broken promises and broken dreams. The Carter Administration entered office with a pledge to all minorities of a brighter economic future. Today there are more minority Americans unemployed than on the day Mr. Carter became President. The unemployment rate of minority teenagers is once again rising sharply, and is higher than 50% in some cities. And the medium income of black families has declined to less than 60% of white family income.

Governor Reagan demonstrated his dedication to minority Americans' concerns in his 8 years as Governor of California. For example, he:

*adopted a non-discriminatory appointments system, with a careful eye for qualified minority aspirants. As a result, Reagan appointed more minority members than any other governor in the nation, and more than any previous California governor. This record led Wilson Riles, California's black State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to give Reagan "extremely high marks on minority appointments." In fact, one-fifth of Reagan's first 100 appointments were minorities. He appointed the first black ever to head a California Department, and also numerous members of the minority community to executive policy-making positions on boards and commissions, and to the judiciary. Minority

employment with the state increased 50% (from 14, 745 to 21,357) during Reagan's eight years in office, while overall state employment figures remained virtually unchanged.

*developed a State Plan for Employment Opportunity, under which job opportunities for minority youths, who represented 20% of California's 28,000 apprentices, would be significantly increased.

*supported and signed legislation to stimulate the expansion of job producing businesses, using the summer employment program to employ thousands of young people, and selected an industrialist to work in Watts to provide jobs for the hardcore unemployed.

*signed into law a measure allowing California savings and loan associations and banks to invest in National Housing Partnerships under the Federal Housing Act of 1968, with the purpose of developing more low-income housing.

*signed legislation--the first of its type in the nation--providing tax incentives to private lending institutions in California for making real estate loans to low-income families in inner city neighborhoods.

*signed legislation--the first of its kind in California--establishing a state scholarship program for vocational education students.

*established a New Careers in Education program to help low-income and minority students work their way through college as teaching interns in poverty areas.

*in conjunction with the federal government, sponsored two consumer protection field offices in low-income areas of Los Angeles.

As President, Ronald Reagan would reject the Carter administration's philosophy that unemployment is the answer to inflation. The jobs of minority Americans in particular should not be sacrificed in a vain attempt to fight inflation.

The fundamental answer to the economic problems of minority Americans is the same answer as for all Americans--full employment without inflation through economic growth. First and foremost, Governor Reagan is committed to a policy of economic expansion through tax-rate reductions, spending restraint, regulatory reform, and other incentives.

In particular, he will seek to create a program to encourage local governments to designate specific "enterprise zones" within depressed areas that will promote new jobs, new and expanded businesses, and new economic growth. He will also attempt to open new opportunities for minority men and women to begin small businesses of their own by, among other steps, removing excessive regulations, disincentives for venture capital, and other barriers erected by the government.

As heir to the Party of Lincoln, Ronald Reagan remains equally and steadfastly committed to the equality of rights for all citizens, regardless of race. Although this nation has not yet eliminated all vestiges of racism, Ronald Reagan is heartened by the progress that has been made.

He pledges full and continued support of all federal civil rights statutes, especially those which protect peoples' safety and security, to ensure that the gains of the past decades are not lost in the future. Finally, he will ensure that the federal government follows a non-discriminatory system of appointments throughout its ranks, with a careful eye for qualified minority aspirants.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Safety and security are vital to the health and well-being of people in their neighborhoods and communities. Ronald Reagan demonstrated his commitment to neighborhood safety and fair and effective criminal justice during his eight years as Governor of California. During this period, he signed more than forty anti-crime bills, and took other steps to strengthen the criminal justice system. For example, he:

- established the California Council on Criminal Justice which developed a master plan to improve crime prevention, detection, and control along with a task force that recommended specific solutions to reduce crime;

- signed a law requiring additional imprisonment of not less than 5 years for a criminal who uses a firearm in the commission of a robbery, murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping or assault with a deadly weapon;

- vetoed a bill that would have made it easier to grant probation for those convicted of a serious crime;

- signed a law, approved in a referendum, re-establishing capital punishment; and

- established family weekends for inmates in prison to maintain family ties and increase the possibility of rehabilitation.

As President, Ronald Reagan will support:

1. community crime fighting efforts, such as neighborhood crime watch and court monitoring programs.
2. vigorous, effective, fair and equitable law enforcement efforts. Although Governor Reagan recognizes the vital role of federal law enforcement agencies, he realizes that state and local agencies are the most effective crime fighters.
3. the fair but firm and speedy application of criminal penalties. The existence and application of strong penalties are effective disincentive to criminal actions. Yet these disincentives will only be as strong as our court system's willingness to use them.
4. Governor Reagan believes mandatory sentences for commission of armed felonies, rather than gun registration, are the most effective means to deter crimes committed with a gun.
5. urban revitalization plans, such as the creation of "enterprise zones," to increase the stability of depressed urban neighborhoods and provide jobs for unemployed residents. A job is one of the best means of reducing the incentive to commit a crime.

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REAGAN DEFENSE POLICY:

Peace Through Strength

Peace is something that all Americans fervently seek. But peace is endangered if our military strength is neglected; we have to maintain peace through strength.

This year the Carter Administration is paying lip-service to this theme, but unfortunately for all of us, there remains a very wide gap between this Administration's rhetoric and its actions. While the Soviets continue to invest three times more than we in strategic arms and twice as much in conventional arms, the Carter Administration has cut back important defense programs and seriously weakened our defense capability. Early in his Administration, Jimmy Carter cancelled the B-1, stopped production of the Minuteman III ICBM, delayed the MX missile program by four years, cut back the Trident submarine program and limited Trident I missile deployment. He also has cut in half the navy shipbuilding program, neglected maintenance and training needs so that many of our combat units are unfit for active duty, and neglected the needs of the most important part of our defense forces -- the men and women in uniform -- so that now we have draft registration as a supposed answer to our personnel retention problems.

The failure of this Administration over the last four years to appreciate the risk it was taking by its policy of defense neglect, has brought us to the point where the next decade will be one of the most dangerous periods in American history.

We must begin immediately the task of rebuilding America's critical margin of safety. To do this, we must formulate a coherent program for the long-term defense of our nation. This program will begin by restoring the incentives necessary to attract and retain the qualified men and women for a strong voluntary force. We do not need a peacetime draft. The incentives to make the voluntary force work will include decent pay and benefits, especially for skilled manpower, an end to the imposition of unnecessary

family hardships, and the reintroduction of G.I. Bill benefits. In conjunction with this, we must refurbish and expand our reserve forces so that they may act as an effective backup to our active duty forces in the event of a national emergency.

Another urgent task is the resupply of our armed forces with desperately needed equipment and spare parts.

We also have to maintain a superior navy. We are a nation with vital interests and commitments overseas. Hence, our navy must stay ahead of the Soviet buildup. This means commissioning the ships and developing the technology that will enable us to command the oceans for decades to come.

Given the rapidly growing vulnerability of our land-based missile force, we urgently need a program to preserve and restore our strategic deterrent. Because of Administration delays, our new MX mobile missile system will not be deployed until the end of this decade. We need, therefore, to develop short-term alternatives to reduce this self-imposed vulnerability.

Arms control should be an important part of our nation's national security effort. But we should have learned the lesson that we cannot negotiate arms control agreements that will slow down the Soviet military buildup, as long as we let the Soviets move ahead of us in every category of armaments. Once we clearly demonstrate to the Soviet leadership that we are determined to compete, arms control negotiations will again have a chance. On such a basis, Governor Reagan would be prepared to negotiate vigorously for equitable and verifiable reductions in armaments.

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THE STRATEGIC BALANCE

On strategic issues, the Carter Administration is not merely behind, it is totally out of step. It has twisted and turned on the issues of American strength to the point that even leading Democrats accuse it of inconsistency and hypocrisy. Last June, Senator Sam Nunn, a Democrat of Georgia, stated that Carter has "revised his own course of national defense at least four times since last November." Senator Ernest Hollings, a Democrat from South Carolina, recently accused the administration of the "height of hypocrisy" on the defense budget. In their annual report to Congress last year, the Joint Chiefs of Staff warned that we "another year closer to a potentially unstable and acutely dangerous imbalance."

That was last year. This year, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff reported to Congress that, "There is no question that Soviet momentum has brought them from a position of clear inferiority to their present status of at least strategic equality, and the trends for the future are adverse." "We face an adversary," he said, "at least our equal in strategic nuclear power and possessing substantial advantages in theater nuclear and conventional forces."

He went on to say the momentum would give the Soviets an advantage over the United States in most indicators of strategic strength by the early 1980's and that this shift will continue during the decade ahead.

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STRATEGIC BALANCE #2

These harsh judgements came from the senior military leaders under this administration. They confirm that the Carter Administration is failing to maintain a secure military posture for this nation. In fact, there are Department of Defense studies and analyses that paint an even darker picture. The Commander of the strategic air command testified to the Senate Armed Services Committee in February that the United States is already strategically inferior.

In the early months of this Administration, the President cancelled the B-1 program; stopped production of the Minuteman III; delayed, in a fit of indecision, the planning of the MX program by four years; cut the Trident building program, limited deployment of the Trident I missile, and now apparently postponed or decided against the Trident II missile. In short, the carefully balanced defense program which he inherited from the last Republican Administration has been undercut and our security placed in jeopardy as we enter the dangerous decade of the 1980s. By fiscal year 1979 NATO procurement was 13 percent below that proposed by Ford, and the rug was pulled from under our allies by the President's decision not to deploy the enhanced radiation warhead essential to countering Soviet tanks.

In 1969, Admiral Thomas Moorer, then Chief of Naval Operations, told Congress that a Navy of 850 ships should be attained by 1980. By the end of this fiscal year, our conventional Navy will consist of only 415 active ships. Carter has slashed the Navy shipbuilding program in half, and has provided for-- at the very best--a one-and-a-half ocean Navy for a three-ocean global requirement.

The situation is equally dismal in all the other areas of military strength. The Soviet Union is spending up to one-fifth of its gross national product on its military establishment. We are spending one-twentieth on ours. Soviet spending continues to grow at a steady pace of from 8 to 10 percent a year.

The major part of our defense spending is for labor costs. The Soviet military spending goes into weapons. The Soviets outspent us in arms investment by over \$240 billion during the past ten years. Their theater and conventional forces have increased in quantity and quality far beyond our own.

Because of this continued disparity in efforts, the situation we face is grave. But it is not irretrievable.

A Reagan/Bush Administration would provide the defense spending and programs necessary to correct immediate and short-term vulnerabilities and deficiencies. Specific measures would include:

--ensuring the survivability of our nuclear deterrent forces as rapidly as possible to close the window of vulnerability before it opens any wider;

--the earliest possible deployment of the MX missile in a prudently economic and survivable basing mode;

--accelerated development and deployment of a new manned, strategic bomber;

--development of an air defense system composed of modern interceptor aircraft and early warning support systems;

--acceleration of development and deployment of strategic cruise missiles on aircraft, ships, and on land.

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REGISTRATION AND THE DRAFT

Governor Reagan strongly supports the all-volunteer army. Despite Congressional efforts to cripple the volunteer army by providing insufficient benefits for enlistees, the volunteer army has performed exceedingly well in meeting most of its recruitment quotas since 1973, and coming very close in the rest.

Nonetheless, action is needed to improve both the quality and size of the volunteer army. Governor Reagan believes it is essential that we have a well-trained, experienced army. Therefore, he favors immediate steps to:

*Pay new recruits a living wage. At present, pay scales are substantially below the minimum wage; some service volunteers are even eligible for food stamps.

*Provide adequate incentives for experienced non-coms and officers to remain in the volunteer army. The army has hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in these skilled men and women. Thus, not only are adequate pay and benefits fair, but they are also less expensive in the long run. In fact, the drain of experienced personnel is probably the army's greatest personnel problem at present, because a lack of personnel increases the time required to train recruits, and reduces necessary discipline.

Moreover, a million-man-combat-ready reserve is necessary to back up the army. Through increased incentives and attention this defense force can be built-up as well.

Governor Reagan does not support a peacetime draft or registration. Only in a national emergency does the government have a legitimate claim on the lives of its young people.

Indeed, he views Mr. Carter's draft registration plan as an empty gesture toward the Soviets, not a real means of increasing our defense strength. The President's own Selective Service Director originally estimated that the draft registration plan would reduce by only eight days the more than six months necessary for mobilization, and the computer lists would rapidly become obsolete.

Perhaps most important, the registration plan diverts attention from our real military manpower needs. By giving the impression that our manpower problems have been solved, registration could actually reduce U.S. security.

Finally, Governor Reagan does not support the drafting or registration of women at any time.

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ALLIANCES

Our foreign policy can draw strength in great measure from our allies and friends, as long as we nourish their trust and confidence. None of us in the West can safely go it alone.

In a Reagan Administration there will be no sudden reneging on American commitments. The President of the United States must avoid what Jimmy Carter wanted to do to the Republic of South Korea with the dangerous plan for withdrawing troops. Fortunately, this invitation to aggression was cancelled by Congress when it stopped Carter's withdrawal plan.

A President mindful of the importance of trust would never pull the rug out from under one of our most important allies. Yet, Jimmy Carter first pressed the German Chancellor to accept deployment of the "neutron" warhead (a more modern, less destructive deterrent). Then, as soon as the Germans agreed to his request, Jimmy Carter reversed himself, bowing to the clamor of Soviet propaganda. That episode has left deep scars in NATO.

A Reagan Administration will have a coherent global strategy which will support, and be supported by, our ties and commitments to our allies. The Carter Administration's

neglect -- until recently -- of the Persian Gulf region shows that such a coherent strategy has been lacking. The economies of Europe and Japan cannot survive without the oil from the Persian Gulf. The fall of the virulent anti-American Khomeini regime in Iran gravely weakened our position in that vital region. And the shabby treatment that the Carter Administration accorded to the deposed Shah weakened the respect for us throughout the Middle East. Who wants to stand by us if we fail to stand by our friends?

Our alliances do not only face a military threat, they confront important political challenges as well. Soviet propaganda and Soviet covert action are hard at work among many of our allies to undermine public support for the common defense. This is why moral and political leadership by the United States is as important for our alliances as our military backing.

The Soviet Union does not have allies. It is an Imperial power that dominates captive nations. Our nation, however, belongs to a larger community through a common heritage and shared values. By restoring self-confidence at home and upholding our commitments abroad, a Reagan Administration would seek to build a new sense of unity among like-minded nations.

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U.S. -- China Relations

Governor Reagan has expressed, as a fundamental tenet of a Reagan/Bush Administration, an interest in developing a relationship with China which goes beyond trade and cultural ties. The full, friendly diplomatic relations with China which began a few years ago will be strengthened in the years ahead; it is a delicate relationship which will be handled with care and respect, with due regard for our own vital interests in the world generally and in the Pacific region specifically.

The United States and China have a common interest in maintaining peace so that our nations can grow and prosper. Our two-way trade is now approaching the level of 4 billion annually. Along with many nations, the U.S. and China share a deep concern about the pace and scale of a Soviet military buildup.

Our partnership with China should be global and strategic. In seeking improved relations with the People's Republic of China, Governor Reagan would extend the hand of friendship to all Chinese and would continue the process, which dates from the historic opening created by President Nixon, of expanding trade, scientific and cultural ties.

Governor Reagan has pledged to work for peace, stability and economic growth in the Western Pacific area in cooperation with the People's Republic of China, as well as Japan, Korea and Taiwan. He will cooperate and consult with all countries in the region in a mutual effort to stand firm against aggression or search for hegemony which threaten the peace and stability of the area.

Governor Reagan has expressed his intention that relations with Taiwan will develop in accordance with the law of the land as embodied in the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by Congress last year. This important Act is designed to remedy the defects of the totally inadequate legislation proposed by Jimmy Carter, and Governor Reagan will safeguard the interests of the United States and to enforce the law of the land.

Congress, acting in accordance with the strongly expressed support of the American people for the security of Taiwan and its people, forced changes in the inadequate language proposed by the Carter Administration. As drafted, the Taiwan Relations Act is designed to provide safeguards for Taiwan's security and well being and provide the basis for our relationship with a long-time friend and ally. The Act declares our policy to be one of maintaining peace and promoting close and friendly relations with the seventeen million people on Taiwan as well as the one billion people on the China mainland. It specifies that efforts to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means is a threat to peace and of "grave concern" to the United States.

Governor Reagan, in dealing with Taiwan, would not impose restrictions which are not imposed by the Taiwan Relations Act and which contravene its spirit and purpose. Congress has made this Act the law of the land and Governor Reagan has pledged not to accept the interference of any foreign power in the process of protecting American interests and carrying out the laws of the land. Adherence to these principles, believes Governor Reagan, will be in the best interests of the United States, the People's Republic of China and the people on Taiwan.

In deciding what he will do if elected President of the United States in November, Governor Reagan has pledged to take into account the views of the People's Republic of China as well as those of Taiwan. His firm intention is to preserve the interests of the United States, and, as President, he will choose the methods by which this shall best be accomplished.

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LATIN AMERICA

Three and a half years ago, the governments of Central America, South America and the Caribbean were, with the single exception of Cuba, reasonably stable and friendly to the United States. Although Jimmy Carter promised that his policies -- especially giving away the Panama Canal -- would bring us new friends and respect in the region, relations with our Latin neighbors are now more troubled than at any time since World War II.

In Nicaragua, the Carter Administration interfered to hasten the downfall of Somoza before a viable democratic alternative was in place. The choice was not simply Somoza forever or the Sandinistas. An election was scheduled for this year. The United States should have used its influence to bring about fair elections. Now we have instead a totalitarian Marxist regime, elections indefinitely postponed, and Nicaragua suffering from a bitter civil war in which some forty thousand people have been killed.

El Salvador is now also threatened by totalitarian forces, supported by Cuba. And the Island of Grenada has been taken over by a totalitarian regime supported by Cuba.

Although Fidel Castro's Cuba is bankrupt -- politically, economically, socially and morally -- he poses as the leader of the so-called "Third World" while still sending his mercenaries to Africa and the Middle East where they provide military outposts for the Soviet Union.

A Reagan Administration would recognize that there is a special relationship among the nations of this hemisphere. The United States is not alone in being a nation of immigrants; we are a hemisphere of immigrants. The United States shares with its southern neighbors the creative imprint of Hispanic traditions and culture.

A Reagan Administration would work with our friends to promote security and economic development in the Caribbean and in Central America. It would act immediately to counter the campaign of terror and subversion that the Soviet Union and Cuba have mounted against our neighbors. Friendly nations under attack by armed minorities that are aided by hostile powers would be helped at their request.

A Reagan Administration will restore the distinction between allies and adversaries. It will seek to encourage the development of political and economic freedom without driving our neighbors in the south toward the tyranny of Castro's communism. It would establish a Radio Free Cuba -- a vigorous information program to tell Cubans the facts about Castro's

overseas adventures and their cost in lives and money.

The dangers we confront in our own hemisphere are not distant. They are upon us now and might soon restrict our ability to act throughout the world. One can well imagine what use the Soviet Union would make of new satellites on our border. With a clear and consistent policy, where our objectives are known to both our friends and to those who oppose us, we will be able to deter the efforts of the Soviet/Cuban axis. Our task in the 80's is twofold: First, to ensure, with our allies, that the hemisphere remains free from interference by the Soviets or their proxy's; second, to work with our hemispheric partners to ensure that strong economic progress and civil liberties are sustained.

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MIDDLE EAST POLICY PEACE THROUGH SECURITY

A Reagan Administration's Middle East policy would have two basic concerns: providing security to U.S. friends and allies, and promoting the peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

As Ronald Reagan stated, since the rebirth of the State of Israel there has been an iron-clad bond between that democracy and ours and that bond is a moral imperative. Yet, this bond is reinforced by an abiding motive of our close relationship with Israel: self-interest because, Israel is a major strategic asset for America.

Israel is a reliable friend in a strategically important region. To meet our commitments to our friends and allies, we must have a consistent foreign policy that is sensitive to their security concerns: and we must restore our defensive capabilities to provide the vital margin of safety essential to peace. Today, under the Carter Administration, America's defensive capability has been so seriously eroded as to constitute not a deterrent but a temptation to our adversaries. When America's allies feel again secure, the peace process can gain momentum. Only a secure Israel can take the risks necessary to peace.

The Carter Administration has acted to isolate Israel by voting in favor of United Nations resolutions that unfairly condemn the Jewish state over the issue of Jerusalem, and has

provided sophisticated arms, without a political quid pro quo, to Arab states that steadfastly fail to support the peace process. By flirting with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Carter Administration sabotages its own Camp David peace process. By hinting that it is willing to allow the PLO into the peace process, it only detracts from Israel's security and contributes to diplomatic deadlock.

The Carter energy policy has aggravated our vulnerability to OPEC pressures and to a possible interruption of the flow of oil through the Persian Gulf. The United States has, in effect, become a partner of OPEC by hobbling its own production of oil and natural gas through inefficient restrictions and regulations. And the Carter Administration sent an emissary to Saudi Arabia to ask for permission to store petroleum here in our own country -- a strategic reserve vital to our security and long demanded by Congress. When the Saudis -- predictably -- said no, the Administration halted the stockpiling.

A Reagan Administration would strengthen the prospects for a durable peace in Middle East and help our friends to become more secure.

-- It would act as a reliable friend of Israel.

-- It would be willing to serve as the catalyst in peace negotiations based on U.N. Resolution 242, but would insist on adhering to this Resolution until the U.S. agreed to a proper framework for the peace process.

- It would provide political support to Israel in the United Nations whenever members of that body seek to pass resolutions that unfairly attack the Jewish state.
- It would deny sophisticated weapons of war to those Arab states that decline to participate in the peace process with Israel.
- It would brand the PLO a terrorist organization unfit to take part in the peace process.
- It would not deviate from the position that Jerusalem -- a source of man's spiritual inspiration since King David founded it -- must continue to be one city, undivided, with continuing free access for all faiths to their holy places.

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U.S. -- SOVIET RELATIONS

The first requirement for sound relations with the Soviets is a clear understanding of the nature of the Soviet system and the differences that separate us. When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, Jimmy Carter said this had greater impact on his opinion of the Soviet's ultimate goals than anything the Soviets had done during his administration.

And before this sudden discovery, Jimmy Carter said that the United States and the Soviet Union had basically the same goals.

The differences between the Soviet political system and ours are profound. And these differences lead to widely divergent foreign policies. Clearly, anyone qualified to lead U.S. foreign policy would have known all along that the Soviet Union and the United States do not have the same goals.

The Soviet system of government is deeply reactionary. Its distinguishing feature is the subordination of the individual to the state. It fights progress. In our country, the government must serve the people. Ours is an open society, receptive to innovation and to stimulation from other cultures.

The Soviet Union claims the right to intervene in other countries with military force and to use, throughout the world, its massive propaganda and its political agents. Yet, it also claims the right for its own domain to stop the free movement of ideas and people in violation of the Helsinki accords which it had signed. Beset by internal problems and an slowing economy the Soviet Union has turned to a policy of imperial expansion and military build-up.

The existence of free countries with their liberty and abundance is a standing affront to the Soviet Union which, for all the sacrifices it demands for its citizens, cannot even meet the elementary needs of food and housing.

The notion that we have a choice between "detente", as a more peaceful relationship, and "cold war" as an era of greater conflict, is much too simplistic. In fact, in the military sphere this distinction is contradicted by hard historic facts. Throughout the so-called "detente" period, the Soviet build-up was actually more intense and their imperial expansion more far-reaching than in the period called "cold war."

A Reagan Administration would approach relations with the Soviet Union with realism. It would show confidence in our moral and political strength. It would seek to improve the impact of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and other programs that help keep the people in the communist block informed of the outside world and can maintain among them the spirit of liberty.

A Reagan Administration would strengthen our defense posture to deter aggression and to make clear to the Soviets that they cannot continue to broaden their military superiority. This policy will provide an approach to genuine arms control negotiations that is more promising than the unilateral restraint we have practiced in the past.

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- INTERNATIONAL TRADE -

International trade has increased substantially over the past two decades, helping to improve the standard of living of all trading partners. Many of the luxuries that we now enjoy, and many of the necessities we need, come to us through international trade. At the same time, American exports provide about one-sixth of our private-sector jobs. One of our best ways to promote economic growth in the future is to continue to expand our trade with other nations.

However, free trade must be fair trade. We should not stand idly by while other countries impose barriers to our exports, and unfairly subsidize their own industries. As President, Ronald Reagan will work to prevent such unfair trade practices from penalizing American producers.

But Governor Reagan believes that it far better serves our own interests, and those of the world, to aggressively pursue a reduction in foreign nations' trade barriers rather than to erect more barriers of our own.

As President, Governor Reagan will seek changes in present regulatory code and tax laws to make U.S. industry more efficient and competitive, and to promote more jobs for Americans. He will energetically support acceleration of our overly long depreciation schedules, which would greatly increase the amount of capital available to our industry for modernization and retooling. In addition, he will carefully review all government regulation that adversely affects our international competitiveness, revising necessary regulations to make them less costly and eliminating unnecessary and overly burdensome regulations altogether.

Ronald Reagan believes an important factor in promoting U.S. trade is a stable dollar. He will therefore instruct the Federal Reserve that the prime goal of U.S. monetary policy is to preserve the value of the dollar.

Finally, Governor Reagan will be a vigorous advocate of U.S. exports in his contacts with foreign leaders. He will instruct the Commerce Department to encourage increased U.S. exports, through the provision of information and technical assistance to potential exporting companies, especially small businesses. And he favors a review of all domestically-imposed barriers to U.S. trade, such as extranational application of regulations and delays in granting licenses, in order to maximize the ability of U.S. firms to sell overseas, wherever possible.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Food is America's largest source of foreign exchange. The favorable balance in our agricultural trade offsets much of the devastating imbalance in other areas - most noticeably our huge payments for imported oil. Agricultural exports strengthen the dollar and provide jobs for American workers.

A Reagan Administration will be committed to an active and consistent effort to help farmers sell their commodities in expanded markets. The Carter Administration, despite claims to the contrary, seriously damaged our farm export credibility when it imposed an embargo on grain to the Soviet Union. In doing this, the Carter Administration demanded that American farmers, almost single handedly, shoulder yet another burden. This poorly conceived action has hurt farmers and has accomplished little or nothing. It has been ineffective and unsuccessful in dealing with the Russians or in penalizing Soviet aggression, and should be ended.

A Reagan Administration will also be a strong advocate of the sale of farm commodities in foreign countries and will give farm exports direct, personal, Presidential support. It will demand that access to foreign markets be kept free of excessive and unfair barriers. Nor will it stand idly by while foreign governments engage in predatory dumping.

Farm exports should be expanded by effective use of the Eisenhower Food for Peace program, and aggressive development of new markets in countries throughout the world, especially in developing countries.



REAGAN for PRESIDENT

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RONALD REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

AGRICULTURE: The American farmer has made our country the envy of virtually every other nation, and the provider--directly or indirectly--for nearly all the world's people. To restore health to our agricultural economy, we must reduce inflation, which hits the farmer particularly hard. We must ensure adequate energy supplies, eliminate overly burdensome regulations, and vigorously support farm exports. As President, Ronald Reagan would appoint people to the Department of Agriculture who recognize that local farmers know more about their own needs than does Washington, in order to help ensure that these goals are fulfilled.

INFLATION: The only way to curb inflation is to make a bold commitment to real economic growth, restrain federal spending, and bring the growth in the supply of money back into line with the economy's ability to increase its output of goods and services.

At the same time, across-the-board cuts in tax rates will restore the incentive to produce, increasing jobs and the supply of goods and services, which will further reduce inflationary pressures and improve the standard of living for all Americans.

TAX POLICY: We must reduce excessive federal tax rates--which destroy the incentive to work, produce, invest and save--by enacting a phased-in program of across-the-board tax rate reductions. We should also exempt from income taxes at least some portion of the interest earned from savings.

We must also index federal tax rates for inflation so that cost-of-living pay raises, necessary just to keep pace with inflation, do not continually push Americans into higher tax brackets, increasing the federal tax take, and reducing purchasing power.

SMALL BUSINESS: Small Business is a vital element in our economy, producing about half of our nation's goods and services, and providing an important source of new jobs. Unfortunately, federal tax and regulatory policies are slowly destroying America's small businesses.

To revive our Small Business sector, we need an across-the-board cut in tax rates to restore the incentive to produce. We must also eliminate unnecessary federal regulations, which strangle small businesses with paperwork and create additional costs.

BALANCED BUDGET: Balancing the federal budget is essential. However, we must ensure that the federal government does not balance the budget on the backs of the taxpayers by increasing already high tax rates. Balancing the budget and controlling inflation must be achieved by strictly limiting federal spending.

FEDERAL REGULATION: Federal regulation has grown inexorably over the past decade, creating new costs and a blizzard of paper generated by a massive federal bureaucracy accountable to neither the Congress nor the voters. We must pursue deregulation in a vigorous, systematic and orderly manner to end the absurdities and abuses.

FOREIGN POLICY: The pursuit of peace must remain the fundamental objective of our foreign policy. The peace we seek must be one based on principles which we hold in common with our friends abroad. And the underlying guarantee for the pursuit of peace must be a reservoir of American strength which will serve as a margin of safety to preserve our national security and, therefore, serve as a deterrent to war.

DEFENSE: America's national security can be best guaranteed by a strong defense capability second to none. We must proceed from a basis of strength in which we have confidence, a strength that no one will be tempted to challenge. Any other approach, which excludes the margin of safety this strength provides, risks peace and encourages the aggressor.

MIDDLE EAST: The central objective of American Middle East policy should be to prevent the extension of Soviet influence or domination over any nation or group of nations. The crucial element in American policy is the fate of Israel. Israel is America's natural ally, and the ultimate regional deterrent to the extension of Soviet hegemony by virtue of its military power, geographical location, and uncompromising willingness to defend its security interests. The primary responsibility for arriving at a regional political settlement lies with the parties themselves.

ENERGY: The greatest hope for our energy future over the next several years lies in increased domestic production. Conservation can help in the short-term, but it cannot permanently solve the problem of diminishing domestic oil and gas supplies. To boost domestic energy supplies, we must eliminate energy price controls, allocation formulas, and other existing restrictions which do little either to hold down prices or alleviate shortages. Instead, these controls only impede domestic production--especially the independent oil producers who drill 90% of the new U.S. exploratory wells--thereby encouraging foreign imports. The elimination of federal controls would increase domestic supplies by several hundred thousand barrels of oil per day. We should, at the same time, explore the many promising new sources of energy such as synthetic fuels and solar energy. We cannot, however, afford to place total reliance on unproven methods, though they may hold promise of a significant contribution to our energy supplies in the future.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The Social Security System must be reformed to guarantee that those depending on Social Security, and those looking forward to its protection in the years ahead, will continue to receive their payments, and that payments will keep pace with the cost of living. No changes should be made to make the Social Security System voluntary. Those, who out of their own earnings, support the Social Security System, should depend on the government to protect the Social Security Trust Fund from further deterioration and threat to its future viability.

FAMILY: Families are the foundation of our nation. The most significant action the government can take to help the American family is to make a bold commitment to economic growth, thereby improving the standard of living for all Americans, and helping as many families as possible to provide for themselves.

ABORTION: Governor Reagan personally believes that interrupting a pregnancy is the taking of a human life and can be justified only in self-defense--if the mother's own life is in danger. He supports enactment of a Constitutional Amendment to restore protection of the unborn child's right to life. Further, he opposes using federal tax money to pay for abortions in cases where the life of the mother is not in danger.

EDUCATION: The best way to ensure quality education is to maximize control by parents, teachers, and local school boards. To accomplish this, we should transfer general federal educational funding programs back to the state and local school districts, along with the tax resources to pay for them. In addition, we should abolish the Department of Education and end unnecessary federal intervention in education.

EQUAL RIGHTS: Governor Reagan supports equal rights for women. While Governor of California, he promoted equal rights long before it became fashionable to do so. He supported laws to prohibit sex discrimination in employment; real property transactions and the issuance of insurance; to permit a married woman to obtain credit in her own name; to give the wife equal rights with regard to community property. Governor Reagan does not believe that the Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution would itself redress inequalities in rights. Such redress is always available through statute. He believes that the Equal Rights Amendment could result in more harm than good by generating interminable lawsuits which would have the effect of increasing the legislative power of the courts.

GUN CONTROL: During Ronald Reagan's eight years as Governor of California, his administration made it difficult for persons with records of crime or instability to purchase firearms. Mandatory sentences were imposed on persons convicted of using firearms in serious crimes. However, he does not believe handgun controls, or other restrictions on the rights of law-abiding citizens, are solutions to the crime problem. While no one can deny that we are facing a serious crime problem, gun control is unrealistic and dangerous. Instead, we should fight crime through swifter law enforcement and stiffer and certain punishment for crimes, especially those committed with firearms.

ENVIRONMENT: The keys to a sound environmental policy are "balance" and "common sense". As governor of California, Ronald Reagan helped increase public awareness of environmental problems and initiated many environmental protection measures which resulted in cleaner air, purer water, and preservation of natural resources.

While we should not blindly seek growth at any cost to the environment, neither should we so excessively pursue "environmentalism" that we endanger the economic growth and job opportunities which are essential to the future of our people. To achieve a sound environmental policy, we must re-examine every regulatory requirement with a commitment to simplify and streamline the process. Moreover, we should return to

(ENVIRONMENT, continued)

the states the primary responsibility for environmental regulation in order to increase responsiveness to local conditions.

HOUSING: Ronald Reagan believes that our citizens must have a real opportunity to live in decent, affordable housing. Due to the disastrous policies of the Carter Administration and the Democratic Congress, however, this goal is in jeopardy. Over-regulation, inflation-caused high prices, as well as high interest rates have severely depressed housing starts. High housing prices and interest rates make it extremely difficult for newlyweds and the poor to afford a home of their own, or even to find a decent place to live. Ronald Reagan supports tax incentives to encourage investment in the construction of housing. In addition, he favors expansion of urban homesteading as a means of restoring abandoned housing. Ronald Reagan will attempt to lower inflation and interest rates, and help assure a stable and continuous flow of funds for home mortgage financing.

Finally, Ronald Reagan will seek to make current housing programs more effective. He will work to end the waste, fraud, and mismanagement that have characterized HUD during the Carter Administration. And he will seek to transfer back to states and localities federal programs, along with the revenue to pay for them, which can be more effectively managed there.

GOALS FOR THE FUTURE: Governor Reagan rejects the view that Americans must learn to "live with less"--fewer jobs, less energy, a lower standard of living, declining international respect, and a deteriorating military capability to defend ourselves and our interests in the world. He proposes a bold commitment to economic growth and renewed strength.

His goals for the future of our country are simply stated: world peace, a better standard of living, more jobs, lower inflation and more domestic energy. By providing America with a strong and growing economy we can help ensure that the special needs of our citizens--adequate health care, quality education, and equal opportunities--will have a better chance of being met. And by providing America with a strong defense and a consistent and sound foreign policy, we can help restore the world's respect for America and more effectively work toward maintaining world peace.

This is not to say our task will be easy. The government must make the difficult decisions to strictly limit spending, eliminate waste, reduce excessively high tax rates, curtail unnecessary regulation, and provide a superior defense. But it can be done, and a Reagan Administration will help ensure that the future is brighter for all Americans.

Report from Pennsylvania

Carter went into typical speech of recent days. He said he remembered the great depression and FDR. He remembers social security and how the ~~Democrats=opposed=it=~~ Republicans opposed it. He remembers the minimum wage and how the Republicans opposed it. He reiterated that RR would make SS voluntary and that RR things the minimum wage is the cause of unemployment.

He ended speech on the defense issue. Attempted to isolate RR's views on this from other recent President's .

He also made some claims such as oil went up more in his administration than all the previous increases in the history of the commodity. Also said US was exporting 900 million tons of call and he took credit for that fact.

(Point to be made - why should we be happy that we are sending our prime energy source out of the country. Wht isn't Carter supporting programs to have it used in this country so that we are not so depended on imported oil - so that we aren't drawn into a Mideast war etc?)



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AM-CAMPAIGN-ECONOMY

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, OCT 20, REUTER - PRESIDENT CARTER SAID
TODAY HE BELIEVED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS WELL ON THE WAY TO
RECOVERING FROM AN ECONOMIC RECESSION THAT HAD PROVED TO BE
SHORTER THAN EXPECTED.

CAMPAIGNING IN AN AREA HARD HIT BY UNEMPLOYMENT, MR CARTER
TOLD RESIDENTS OF THIS OHIO STEEL TOWN: "I THINK WE WILL HAVE A
GOOD CHRISTMAS." HE SAID HE EXPECTED BOTH THE RATE OF
EMPLOYMENT TO CONTINUE TO GROW AND INFLATIONARY PRESSURES TO
SUBSIDE.

THE PRESIDENT SHOWED CONCERN OVER JOBLESSNESS IN THE STEEL
AND COAL AREAS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO BY ANNOUNCING THAT HE
WAS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO INTRODUCE PROTECTION FOR U.S.
SPECIALTY STEELS AGAINST CHEAP IMPORTS.

THE ADMINISTRATION RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THE REINTRODUCTION OF
A TRIGGER PRICE MECHANISM FOR STEEL WHEN THE PRICE OF IMPORTS
FALLS BELOW A CERTAIN LEVEL.

MR CARTER SAID TODAY HE HAD ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE
COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE EXTENDING USE OF THE TRIGGER PRICE
MECHANISM TO SPECIALTY STEELS WHICH IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN LESS
HURT BY FOREIGN COMPETITION.

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AM-CAMPAIGN-ECONOMY 2 YOUNGSTOWN

AT THE SAME TIME MR CARTER APPEALED TO AMERICANS NOT TO
PRESS FOR A LEVEL OF PROTECTIONISM WHICH COULD HURT EXPORTS AND
LEAD TO HIGHER PRICES FOR IMPORTS.

HE SAID THAT BY ERECTING PROTECTIONIST BARRIERS THE UNITED
STATES COULD RESTRICT THE FLOW OF FOREIGN TRADE.

"THAT WOULD NOT ONLY REDUCE JOBS HERE BUT PRODUCTS WE BUY
WILL BE MORE COSTLY," HE ADDED.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALED TO CONSUMERS TO "GIVE AMERICAN
PRODUCTS A CHANCE" BY CONSIDERING HOME-PRODUCED CARS AND
CAMERAS RATHER THAN IMPORTED MODELS.

REUTER 1429 BR

CARTER Re Recover

Handwritten scribbles and symbols, possibly including the number '20' and some illegible characters.