

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Reagan, Ronald: 1980 Campaign Papers,
1965-80

Folder Title: Fact Sheets

Box: 860

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

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

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

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

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980

PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES

I. INFLATION

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter promised "to achieve an inflation rate of 4 percent or less" (Transcript of Mr. Carter's and Senator Mondale's press briefing in Plains, Georgia, July 28, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later inflation reached the record level of 18.2% and in August the producer price index went to a 20% yearly rate.

II. TAXES

PROMISE -- In 1976 when Jimmy Carter was running for President he said, "I would never increase taxes for the working people of our country and the lower and middle-income groups . . . and you can depend on that if I am elected" (New York Times, September 29, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later Jimmy Carter was the biggest taxer in history -- he had proposed 20 new taxes including a Social Security Tax that was the largest single personal tax increase in history.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980

Page Two

Carter promised that "at the end of the four year period we can cut the unemployment rate down to 4-4½ . . ." (Newsweek, October 4, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later 8.2 million people are out of work and the unemployment rate is approaching the record level of 8% -- double what Mr. Carter promised.

IV. PLANNED RECESSION

PROMISE -- In 1976 when Jimmy Carter was running for President he said, "There are far more humane and economically sound solutions to curbing inflation than enforced recession, unemployment, monetary restrictions, and high interest rates" (The Presidential Campaign 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later Jimmy Carter had instituted monetary restrictions that drove interest rates to the record level of 20% and put unemployment rates at depression levels in some cities.

V. NEVER USE JOBS

PROMISE - In September of last year Jimmy Carter promised "We simply cannot check inflation by keeping people out of work" (Newsweek, July 26, 1979).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later Jimmy Carter's own running-mate, Vice-President Mondale, admitted the administration was

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980
Page Three

putting people out of work to fight inflation: "We think what we're doing now will be using unemployment for a while. We know that. But the shallower the recession, the less we will suffer on those terms" (Courier-Journal, Louisville, May 5, 1980).

VI. BALANCING THE BUDGET

PROMISE -- In 1976 when Jimmy Carter was running for President he said, "We project a balanced budget by 1979. This is a reasonable and very conservative projection and I feel we can do that" (Reader's Digest, October, 1979).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later the 1979 and 1980 budgets are both wildly out of balance with combined deficits of \$88.7 billion dollars.

VII. SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter said that he might abolish 1,700 federal agencies (Atlanta Constitution), and he also told the Washington Star "we must abolish and consolidate hundreds of obsolete and unnecessary federal programs and agencies."

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later not only has there been no cutback in the number of federal agencies but Mr. Carter has added two cabinet-level departments.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980
Page Four

VIII. BUREAUCRATIC MESS

PROMISE -- In 1975 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter promised that he would "bring some order out of the chaos in Washington" because "the whole government is just a great big horrible bureaucratic mess in Washington" (Atlanta Constitution, March 6, 1975).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later federal spending is up by more than \$2 billion real dollars, the number of employees and agencies has risen, and a Joint Economic Committee report states that between 1 and 10 percent of federal expenditures goes for fraud alone. The Comptroller General says the administration has given low priority to controlling waste and fraud.

IX. TOUGH, LEAN FIGHTING FORCE

PROMISE -- When he was running for President in 1976 Jimmy Carter told the Christian Science Monitor on September 20th of that year that as President he would insure a "strong, able, tough, muscular, well-organized fighting force."

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later 6 out of 10 divisions are not combat ready. Spare parts shortages now limit many aircraft from flying and would limit our aircraft in any conflict by as much as 75 to 88 percent of their flying time. In a major conflict "our hollow army" (in the words of General Edward Meyer,

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980
Page Five

Chief of Staff, Washington Post, August 19, 1980) would run out of the necessary munitions in only a few days or possibly a few weeks if we were lucky. No substantial ready reserves of aircraft, ships, and tanks now exist, and two years are needed to produce such reserves as put to Defense Secretary Brown by Congressman Jack Edwards, in an April 23, 1980 letter.

X. SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter said, "I am not afraid of hard bargaining with the Soviet Union" (Washington Post, March 16, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later 50,000 Cuban mercenaries have propped-up Soviet regimes in Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen, while thousands more Soviet, East German and Warsaw Bloc advisors increase their influences in Libya, the Congo, Algeria, and other nations. Afghanistan has been conquered and dominated by the Soviets. In Cuba itself, the Soviets are building a submarine base and a Soviet combat brigade maneuvers there.

XI. BLUSTERING AND BLUFFING

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter promised that "the time for blustering and bluffing other nations by claiming we're going to send in troops has passed" (UPI, October 26, 1976).

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980
Page Six

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later Jimmy Carter has issued a threat even his own Secretary of Defense later said he couldn't back up:

"an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States, It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force" (State of the Union Address, 1980).

XII. CIVILETTI

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter said, "If a member of my cabinet ever lies to the public or to the Congress he or she will be looking for a new job before the sun comes up the next morning" (April 4, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later on July 14, 1980 Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti told Presidential Counsel Lloyd Cutler that there had been no communication between himself and the President about the Billy Carter case. On July 21, 1980 Mr. Civiletti repeated this answer to Mr. Cutler. And finally on July 24, 1980 he repeated this falsehood to both his press assistant who inquired on the point and then again at a press conference a short time later.. After he learned that there was documentary evidence of his falsehoods, he recanted. But Mr. Civiletti has never been asked to resign.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980
Page Seven

XIII. NEVER USE FOOD AS A WEAPON

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter said, "I would never use food as a weapon or withhold sales of food to a foreign country if we had adequate supplies on hand merely for domestic political purposes" (Business Week, May 5, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- In January, 1980 President Carter ordered an embargo of grain sales to the Soviet Union after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan when this country had a large surplus of grain.

XIV. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter promised an intelligence agency that would "perform its functions effectively and efficiently . . ." (Meet the Press, July 11, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later Jimmy Carter radically re-organized the CIA by appointing Stansfield Turner who dismissed 816 operations directors including the agency's top experts on Iran, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet power structure, and the Middle East (Washington Post, December 4, 1977).

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 25, 1980

Page Eight

XV. PRESS CONFERENCES

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter promised to have a presidential news conference every two weeks (Wall Street Journal, September 16, 1980).

PERFORMANCE -- Jimmy Carter has held only one since April 29, 1980 and that one on August 4 "was held only to permit him to respond to questions about his brother Billy and the administration's contacts with Billy and the extremist government of Libya" (Wall Street Journal, September 16, 1980).

XVI. TERRORISM

PROMISE -- In 1976 when he was running for President, Jimmy Carter promised "to take steps to crush" international terrorism and to "eliminate" it "once and for all" (American Legion Convention Speech, Seattle, Washington, August 24, 1976).

PERFORMANCE -- Four years later Jimmy Carter has allowed the country and 53 American hostages to be terrorized and shamed for nearly a year -- one full quarter of those four years.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

September 26, 1980

THREAT OF WAR WITH CUBA

INITIAL THREAT BY CARTER

"The presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba is a very serious matter. This status quo is not acceptable" (Washington Star, September 7, 1979).

SECOND THREAT BY CARTER

"We are not trying through diplomacy to get the Soviets to eliminate the combat nature of this troop. And I don't know yet whether we will succeed. If we do not succeed, we will take appropriate action to change the status quo" (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, September 26, 1979).

RECALLING THE CARTER OF 1976

" . . . The time for blustering and bluffing other nations by claiming we're going to send in troops has passed" (UPI, October 26, 1976)

ANOTHER "FLASHBACK" TO THE CARTER OF 1976

"I am not afraid of hard bargaining with the Soviet Union" (Washington Post, March 16, 1976).

THE OCTOBER "SURPRISE"

"This is not a large force, nor an assault force. It presents no direct threat to us. I have concluded that the brigade issue is certainly no reason for a return to the cold war" (Televised Address to the Nation, October 1, 1979).

TRUTH

The Soviets are building a submarine base in Cuba and the combat brigade still maneuvers there

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Contact:
Special Research

October 2, 1980

MR. CARTER'S INFLATION PROGRAM

"An achievable goal, as determined by many independent economic advisors, and I am sure agreed to by you, is that we can bring the inflation rate down to 4 percent in four years with top competent management and with the commitment to a broad range of measures designed to stop inflation."

James Carter
Speech to AFL-CIO
August 31, 1976

In 1976 he said his program could only help

"The economic stimulus package can be implemented completely without any adverse effect, in my opinion, on inflationary pressures" (Dobbins Air Force Base, Georgia, April 8, 1977).

In November, 1978 he was already trying to hide his record

"I think it's obvious that we are determined to control inflation"

We've not caused inflation" (Presentation to the Democratic National Committee, November 29, 1978).

Jimmy's true confession of December of 1978

"We have not successfully addressed the question of inflation" (New York Times, December 13, 1978).

Jimmy blames the Federal Reserve for inflation in 1979

"The Federal Reserve is directly responsible" (Philadelphia Inquirer, May 7, 1979).

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Page 2

October 2, 1980

Jimmy blames OPEC for inflation in 1980

"As a matter of fact, all the increase for practical purposes of inflation rates since I have been in office have been directly attributable to increases in OPEC oil prices" ("Meet the Press," January 20, 1980).

Jimmy blames the working man and American business for inflation in 1980

"The truth is that we have inflation because our economy is not productive enough to do all the things that we demand of it" (Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, March 14, 1980)

Jimmy blames all of us for inflation in 1980

"Our whole society, the entire American family, must try harder than ever to live within its means" (Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, March 14, 1980).

Jimmy blames the Federal Reserve for inflation again in 1980

"I think the Fed ought to look at the adverse consequences of increased interest rates on the general economy as a major factor in making their own judgments" (Lee Lescaze, "President Blames Federal Reserve For Interest Rise," Washington Post, October 3, 1980, p. A1).

CARTER PROMISES -- UNEMPLOYMENT

(Now at 7.8% -- 8.2 million people out of work)

- 1) Mr. Carter promises 4 to 4½% unemployment
- 2) Mr. Carter promises to give jobs top priority
- 3) Mr. Carter promises not us use jobs as a weapon against inflation
- 4) Mr. Mondale admits that the Administration is using unemployment to fight inflation.

- - -

Carter calls full employment his number one priority and says that "a government which cannot insure for its citizens an opportunity to work does not deserve their support."

--Source: Atlanta Constitution, 3/7/76

"There are far more humane and economically sound solutions to curbing inflation than enforced recession, unemployment, monetary restrictions and high interest rates."

--Source: The Carter Campaign 1976

" . . . we assume that at the end of the four-year period we can cut our unemployment rate down to 4 - 4½ percent"

--Source: Newsweek, 10/4/76

"Our country's single most important priority must be a job for every American who wants to work."

--Source: Manchester Union-Leader, 1/21/76

"We have tried to approach the control of inflation in a responsible way without creating a recession or unemployment."

--Source: Washington Post, 2/25/79

"We simply cannot check inflation by keeping people out of work."

--Source: Newsweek, 7/26/79

"We've got to have the major emphasis on jobs . . . that would be the major thrust of my administration."

--Source: Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/8/76

The " . . . top priority of the next administration above all other domestic issues" is employment.

--Source: Caucus of Black Democrats Issues Conference, 5/2/76

"Full employment is the best means to reduce inflation to control federal deficits."

--Source: Manchester Union-Leader, 1/21/76

"I guarantee you that I will not fight inflation with your jobs."

--Source: Washington Post, 10/2/79
(Speech to AFL-CIO in San Diego)

MR. MONDALE'S STARTLING ADMISSION:

"We think what we're doing now will be using unemployment for a while. We know that. But the shallower the recession, the less we will suffer on those terms."

--Source: The Courier-Journal (Louisville)
5/4/80

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #2

CARTER PROMISES -- INFLATION

(It achieved the record level of 18.2%)

Inflation has gone from 4.8% to 18.2% during Mr. Carter's Administration.

"If I am elected we will establish a comprehensive program to fight the many causes of inflation ..."

--Source: Carter address to
AFL-CIO General Board
Meeting, Washington
8/31/76

"Inflation puts a cruel and heavy burden on those who can least protect themselves -- old people on fixed incomes, the very poor who must sometimes choose between a warm meal and a warm home and for the young people who need jobs and careers with a future."

--Source: Associated Press
6/9/80 (New York)

Carter outlined his national economic policy, which he said would reduce both unemployment and inflation to 4% and balance the federal budget by 1979. Lawrence R. Klein, professor of economics and finance at the University of Pennsylvania, conceded that it was "not going to be easy."

--Source: Philadelphia Inquirer
4/24/76

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #3

CARTER PROMISES — TAXES

(Mr. Carter has out-taxed every President in history)

1. Under Mr. Carter tax revenues have gone up from 357.8 billion of FY 1977 to 624 billion in FY 1981 — an increase of 69%. If reelected, Mr. Carter's proposed level for 1982 is \$724.8 billion -- an 103% increase -- more than double when Mr. Carter took office.

2. Mr. Carter hit the working man with the largest single, personal tax-increase in history in the form of a social security increase.

3. The Federal Government is now taking one-fifth of the income of the average working man.

4. Mr. Carter has proposed 20 new taxes, including the 15% interest and dividend withholding tax, the 15% independent contractors tax and the 10 cents per gallon gasoline tax. Carter's 20 new taxes would have added up to 360.3 billion (from 1978 to 1983) when these are combined with inflationary tax increases (bracket creep) of \$207.4 billion it would total \$567 billion in proposed tax increases by 1983.

- - - -

"I would never increase taxes for the working people of our country and the lower and middle-income groups . . . and you can depend on that if I am elected."

—Source: New York Times, 9/29/76

"For most persons in the low and middle-income brackets, there will be a sizeable net reduction in combined income and payroll taxes even after the scheduled social security tax increases are taken into account."

—Source: The President's 1978 Tax Program

FACT SHEET

Fact Sheet #4

Reagan Bush Committee

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

CARTER PROMISES --BALANCED BUDGET

(estimated deficit at about 51 billion by FY 1981 - but deficit may go 60 billion)

"With a progressively managed economy we can attain a balanced budget...by 1979."

--Source: Newsweek, 5/10/76

"There's no doubt in my mind that before I go out of office the budget will be balanced...."

--Source: Los Angeles Times 6/16/

"I believe that...we can carry out the promises that I have made and have the budget balanced by 1980."

--Source: Boston Advertiser 7/25,

"We still have an unprecedented budget deficit. And Mr. Ford and his spokesmen like to say that we Democrats are reckless spenders."

--Source: American Family Speech,
Manchester, New Hampshire, 8/3/

"I am committed to ... having a balanced budget when I go out of office at the end of my first term in 1981."

--Source: Press Conference,
Indianapolis, 9/16/76

"The Republicans have become six percenter on inflation."

"... They ask us to accept that rate, to think of six percent as normal, to be glad it isn't worse. But the fact is that it is a terrible, unacceptable rate and that their own mismanagement has caused it."

--Source: Wall Street Journal,
9/24/76

"We project a balanced budget by 1979. This is a reasonable and very conservative projection, and I feel we can do that."

--Source: Reader's Digest, 10/76

"I intend to keep my commitment of a balanced budget at the end of four years."

--Source: Press Conference
12/14/76

"The resulting receipts (from additional revenues from new taxes) will not be used to balance the 1981 budget. Rather, these receipts will give the budget, which will be balanced independently of these sources of income, a margin of safety. This will ensure that the budget will remain in balance if estimates change in a way that cannot be predicted now."

--Source: Message to Congress,
FY 1981 Budget Revisions, 3/8

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #5

Article from Washington Post, August 13, 1980

Kissinger Raps Timing of A-Strategy Shift

United Press International

Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger criticized the administration yesterday for adopting a new military strategy toward the Soviet Union in the middle of the presidential election campaign.

He also criticized Secretary of State Edmund Muskie for permitting foreign policy to become involved in politics.

"Highly delicate, controversial issues that have remained unsettled for 3½ years should not be resolved by public pronouncements in the middle of an election campaign," Kissinger said.

"I do not believe that the middle of

an election campaign is the appropriate moment to announce a new strategy for conducting nuclear operations, a subject of extraordinary delicacy and of profound consequence for the reactions of the Soviet Union, of our allies and of our own people," he said.

President Carter recently signed "Presidential Document 50," which sets Soviet industrial and military sites, rather than population centers, as primary military targets.

"Many of us have been concerned about the existing strategy," Kissinger said. "But I do not believe that it is possible at this moment to engage in a major alteration when nobody knows what the exact purpose is, when there

are no new forces being announced or created, and no objectives either for diplomacy or for military forces related to it."

[Another Republican, vice presidential nominee George Bush, speaking at a conference of GOP state chairmen in Illinois, charged that Muskie "intends to play politics with his responsibilities as America's leading foreign policy spokesman."

[Bush called it "small wonder" that a new nuclear strategy was adopted without Muskie knowing it because the secretary was "making campaign speeches" in California rather than carrying out his duties in Washington.]

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #5 (cont.)

Article from Washington Star, August 13, 1980

Bush Assails Muskie For Political Activity

Wash Star Wire Services 8.13.80 Star

ST. CHARLES, Ill. — Republican vice presidential candidate George Bush said yesterday that Secretary of State Edmund Muskie is playing politics with U.S. foreign policy.

"To put it bluntly, it is (Muskie's) intention to play politics with his responsibilities as America's leading foreign policy spokesman," Bush said in a speech to state GOP chairmen concluding a two-day strategy session here.

Bush cited Muskie's remarks last week to a United Steelworkers of America convention in California, quoting the secretary of state's comment that "I am the first political secretary of state, and I intend to play that job."

Calling the president "the great promiser from Plains," Bush charged that Muskie is "going to serve as Jimmy Carter's 'point man' in politicizing American foreign policy during the fall campaign."

The Republican vice presidential candidate criticized Muskie for campaigning for Carter's re-election instead of directing foreign policy, noting that Muskie was to speak last night to the Democratic National Convention in New York.

"He's giving a speech tonight at the convention and that is something I don't ever recall in history before," Bush said.

The GOP candidate also cited accounts of Muskie's anger last week at not being involved in changes in U.S. nuclear war strategy.

"Why? Because instead of being in Washington, carrying out his official duties, Jimmy Carter's chief foreign policy spokesman was out in California, making campaign speeches. I ask you to think back, in your own memory to whether that's ever happened under a Democratic president or a Republican president," Bush said.

He said recent speeches by Muskie and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown were "partisan political speeches by Cabinet members whose offices traditionally have been considered beyond partisan politics."

In a veiled reference to Billy Carter's relations with Libya, Bush said the president has "political relatives who brag about their dealings in American foreign policy . . ."

"In President Carter, we're up against a politician given to loose rhetoric and a president who has demonstrated, time and again, that he has no compunction when it comes to using the awesome power of his office to advance his personal political aims," Bush said.

"And if that sounds like strong language, it's not half as strong as some of the charges made against him by his own fellow Democrat, (Sen. Edward) Ted Kennedy, during the primary campaign," he said.

Bush invoked the name of Kennedy twice, citing primary campaign comments Kennedy made that were critical of Carter's administration. However, Bush said his speech was not the start of a more combative approach to the campaign.

"I wouldn't call it nasty, I would call it factual," Bush said of his speech.

The former CIA director and his wife, Barbara, are to leave Saturday on a trip to Japan and China at Reagan's request.

The Reagan-Bush campaign announced Bush's trip last week, citing the importance to the United States of relations with China. Chinese officials have expressed concern that Reagan, if elected, might move to change U.S. policy in favor of Taiwan.

Reagan aides, however, have stressed that he does not intend to undo recent improvements in U.S.-China relations. The trip by Bush, a former U.S. envoy to China, is viewed as a move by Reagan to alleviate misgivings that he would.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #6

Quote by Senator Kennedy on Carter's Foreign Policy:

"Whether by incredible mismanagement or irresponsible action, the Carter Administration has managed to jeopardize the security of Israel, to damage the peace prospects in the Middle East, undermine relations with other friends and make American foreign policy the laughingstock of nations throughout the world" (Source: Philadelphia Inquirer, March 6, 1980).

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #7

Mr. Carter permitted the Soviets to outspend us on strategic weapons by three to one.

A member of Mr. Carter's own party and one of the most distinguished experts on defense matter in the Senate, Senator Ernest Hollings, put it more bluntly than any Republican ever could:

"And yet while the Soviet Union has been building its military might at an unprecedented rate, what have we done in response?"

"We cancelled the B-1 bomber, pushed aside the neutron bomb, stretched out the cruise missile, delayed deployment of the Trident far into the future, shut down the production line for the Minuteman II missile and stood aside while thousands of our best military personnel have been driven out of uniform by inadequate pay and benefits."

(Source: New York Times, 5/6/80)

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #8

Article from the Dallas Times Herald, August 7, 1980

Tower complaints bring review of Harris' trip

By ANN McDANIEL
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — After complaints from Texas Sen. John Tower that Secretary of Health and Human Services Patricia Harris made "inflammatory racial slurs" equating Republicans with the Ku Klux Klan during an official business trip to Dallas earlier this week, government attorneys Wednesday agreed to review the trip to determine if it should be paid for by the Carter-Mondale re-election committee instead of the federal government, as originally planned.

In her speech to several thousand black professionals at the Dallas Convention Center Tuesday, Mrs. Harris made repeated political remarks concerning the KKK's endorsement of the Republican platform.

"The KKK said on July 19, 'The Republican platform reads as if it were written by a Klansman.' The Klan obviously knows their platform," she said.

Mrs. Harris made a similar speech in Los Angeles Wednesday to members of the AFL-CIO.

News reports of the remarks prompted Tower, who served as chairman of the Republican platform committee, to charge that "While it may be a common election-year practice for Cabinet members to serve as surrogate campaigners, the remarks of Secretary Harris can be characterized only as inflammatory racial slurs."

After Tower aides contacted HHS to inquire whether the trip was paid for with tax dollars or by the Carter-Mondale re-election campaign, HHS Deputy Secretary for Public Affairs Bill Wise issued a prepared statement defending the official nature of the speeches.

"A substantial portion of the speeches in Dallas and Los Angeles addressed programs and policies of this department for which the secretary is directly responsible by law and the policies and programs of this administration of which she is a part."

However, the statement continued, "exercising an abundance of caution because of the volatile nature of an election year," government attorneys will review the trip to determine if the campaign committee should pay any or all the costs.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Contact: Special Research Division

Fact Sheet #9

DEFENSE QUOTES

CARTER VS. EVERYBODY ELSE

"THE NUMBER ONE PRIORITY OF ANY PRESIDENT IS TO GUARANTEE THE SECURITY OF HIS COUNTRY - - FREEDOM FROM FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL ATTACK OR BLACKMAIL."

Mr. Carter promised a "strong, able, tough muscular, well organized fighting force." (Spet. 20, 1976 Christian Science Monitor)

"While the Soviets push ahead on all fronts we cancel the B-1 bomber, push aside the neutron bomb, stretch out the cruise missile, scrap the nuclear aircraft carrier, stretch deployment of Trident far into the future, and shut down the production line for the Minuteman II missile and have stood aside while thousands of our best military personnel have been driven out of uniform by inadequate pay and benefits." (Sen. Hollings, Sept. 18, 1979 Congressional Record, p. S12831.)

Gen. Maxwell Taylor stated: "our armed forces in the aggregate are dangerously deficient in their capability to deter conflict, conduct sustained combat overseas even on a limited scale or to provide the military backing necessary to support our foreign policy, present or projected." (Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1980, letters)

"At the present time, however,...I can only state that by today's measurements, an adverse strategic balance has developed, and will continue for several years to come." (Gen. Richard B. Ellis, "U.S. 1980's SAC Plans, B-1," Defense and Foreign Affairs Daily, Jan. 30, 1980,

"We are trying to meet three ocean requirements with a one-and-half ocean navy." (Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations, New York Times Feb. 10, 1980)

With the single exception of our forward deployed forces, we have a "hollow Army." (Gen. Edward Meyer, Army Chief of Staff, Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1980)

When asked whether he considered the FY 1981 defense budget adequate, Marine Corps Commandant, Gen. Robert Barrow responded "in a word, no." (Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1980)

Gen. Lew Allen, Air Force Chief of Staff: "Most ominous is the unrelenting expansion of Soviet power, which has allowed them to achieve parity in strategic nuclear forces with the United States and threatens to provide military advantage to many areas of conflict." (Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1980)

"Vice Admiral M.S. Holcomb, Director of Navy Planning, testified before the

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #9 continued

Seapower Subcommittee that the United States would have to spend \$10 to \$15 billion dollars more than Carter had recommended for the five year period fiscal years 1981-1985 in order to achieve a 550 ship fleet." (Rep. Paul Trible, Congressional Record, March 3, 1980 P. AN1493-4

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Contact: Special Research Division

Fact Sheet #10

DEFENSE QUOTES

CARTER VS. EVERYBODY ELSE

"Our existing mobility forces cannot meet the deployment objectives we have set for FY 1982 for NATO and for some non-NATO contingencies." (Department of Defense Annual Report, FY 1980, p. 208)

"The 1979 Soviet military effort was about 50% larger than our own" and has "a potential for strategic advantages if we fail to respond with adequate programs." (Harold Brown, Department of Defense Annual Report, FY 1980)

John Lehman, RNC defense panel Chairman urges a real growth of 20% for 1981 as a first step toward correcting the shortfall of the previous decade. Lehman told the Senate Budget Committee that "if we are to move to close defense gaps" an add-on of \$30 billion is needed in FY 1981. (Wall Street Journal, Jan. 29, 1980)

* * *

"It is customary in democratic countries to deplore expenditures on armaments as conflicting with the requirements of social services. There is a tendency to forget that the most important social service a government can do for its people is to keep them alive and free." (Sir John Slessor, Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1980)

"Since when has it been wrong for America to be first in military strength? How is military strength dangerous?" Ronald Reagan

"I do not mean 'first but,' I do not mean 'first when' I mean 'first period' only then can we stop the next war before it starts." John F. Kennedy

MR. CARTER CUT \$38 BILLION OFF OF GERALD FORD'S DEFENSE PROGRAMS

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Contact: Special Research Division

Fact Sheet #11

DEFENSE---MILITARY READINESS

In a letter to Defense Secretary Brown, Congressman Jack Edwards revealed that in a major military confrontation:

1. Air Force Fighter aircraft can only be expected to be action-ready for 12% to 25% of the 3 or 4 months required.
2. Only one-third of our aircraft carriers would be combat ready.
3. In only the first few weeks--or possibly days--of a major conflict, air-to-air missiles and other munitions would run out.
4. Spare parts shortages would limit our major transport aircraft to a fraction of the necessary flying time.
5. NO substantial ready reserves of aircraft, ships, and tanks exist.
6. At least two years would be required for American industry to produce such reserves.

Would Mr. Carter pay the \$2,500 round-trip airfare to Moscow if he knew he would be flying in an aircraft nearly 30 years old that was maintained by overworked and underpaid mechanics?---That is what he expects our B-52 crews to do!

According to Admiral Heywood, navy chief of staff, 38% of our fighting ships are in the lowest category of readiness due to manpower shortages.

Earlier this year the U.S.S. Canastota could not leave port due to crew shortages--a first under the Carter presidency.

Recently, a House subcommittee staff study found that:

1. Almost one-half of our first line fighters on a world-wide basis are not ready for combat.
2. Two-thirds of the F-15's at Langley Air Force Base were grounded due to lack of parts or maintenance.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #11 page 2

3. Three-fourths of the F-111B's at Cannon Air Force Base were grounded for the same reason.
4. One-half of the F-14's at Miramar, Ca. were grounded while being cannibalized for spare parts---some for 30 days or more.
5. One-half of the F-14's on the carrier U.S.S. Eisenhower were incapable of combat during a recent exercise.

After the Russians invaded Afghanistan, Carter announced that he was asking for a dramatic 5.4% real increase for the 1981 defense budget.

But a Congressional study found that the increase was closer to 3% after inflation was taken into account.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Fact Sheet #12

CARTER ECONOMIC PLAN

More Promises

On March 17 Mr. Carter said: "When I am absolutely certain that the 1981 budget will be balanced--and I'm sure that this will be accomplished--I will then, and only then, consider tax reductions..."

Budget Director James McIntyre reiterated that Jimmy would need "absolute assurance of a balanced budget before considering a tax cut." (New York Times News Service, April 1, 1980)

"I would never increase taxes for the working people of our country and the lower and middle income groups...and you can depend on that if I am elected. (New York Times, September 29, 1976)

"I guarantee you that I will not fight inflation with your jobs." (Washington Post, October 2, 1979; speech to AFL-CIO, San Diego)

"...we assume that at the end of the four-year period we can cut our unemployment rate down to 4 - 4½ percent..." (Newsweek, October 4, 1976)

Carter outlined his national economic policy, which he said would reduce both unemployment and inflation to 4% and balance the federal budget by 1979. Lawrence R. Klein, Professor of Economics and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, conceded that it was "not going to be easy." (Philadelphia Inquirer, April 24, 1976)

--The "tax cut" outlined in Mr. Carter's Economic Plan barely compensates for scheduled increases in the Social Security Tax.

--Carter's 1981 taxes will actually be at twice the level of 1976 taxes--by his own projections.

--Mr. Carter will be remembered as the President who engineered the 1980 federal deficit--the largest in U.S. history--when off-budget items are included.

FACT SHEET

Reagan Bush Committee

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

Page 2
Fact Sheet #12 (cont'd)

Let's take a look at a sample of the economic catastrophies not dealt with by Carter's "plan" :

1. Since December 1979 2 million Americans have lost their jobs.
2. Black unemployment hit 14.2% in July--another Carter record.
3. Jimmy has presided over the highest peacetime inflation in recent memory.
4. As of June the American worker was buying 8½% less with his weekly paycheck than when Jimmy took office--even with cost of living increases included.
5. Federal spending has rocketed 58% between FY '77 and FY '80 projected.
6. Mr. Carter is responsible for more of the Federal debt than any other President.
7. Mr. Carter has given us the two largest tax increases in history--the Social Security Tax hike and the Wind-fall Profits Tax--two more Carter records.
8. American productivity is no higher than when Mr. Carter took office--in fact it has declined for 6 consecutive quarters.

The Carter Economic Plan is no plan at all--Jimmy won't even send it to Congress until January--it is more "Government-By-Gimmick."

Governor Reagan on the Carter Plan:

"Carter's tax plan goes through the ritual of promising a better America. But the truth is this is only a short-term political quick-fix."

DEFENSE:MR. CARTER AND HIS ADMINISTRATION VS. MILITARY OFFICIAL AND ADVISORS

I. Seriousness of our Defense Shortcomings:

- A) Troop Deployment: We lack adequate airlift capability (See Brown quote of 1/29/80 below)
- B) Shipbuilding Program: Mr. Carter has under-funded Navy shipbuilding if he really hoped to attain an adequate three-ocean fleet (See quotes by Admiral Hayward and Vice Admiral Holcolm below)
- C) Strategic Programs: Mr. Carter has allowed an adverse strategic balance to become unprecedented (See quote by SAC Commander-in-Chief Ellis below)

II. Discrepancies in American Defense Evaluations:

"At present there are excellent grounds for confidence in the U.S. strategic deterrent." (Source: Department of Defense Annual Report, FY 1981, p. 85.)

"It can also be said with some confidence that a state of mutual strategic deterrence is currently in effect. It follows that nuclear stability would probably prevail in a crisis as well." (Source: Department of Defense Annual Report, FY 1981, p. 85.)

"The Navy will continue to be the most powerful on the Seas." (Source: "U.S.: Brown Sets Budget Context," Defense and Foreign Affairs Daily, 1/31/80.)

"A strong and balanced Navy is essential to our national defense The planned Navy program will enhance current readiness and fund a program of modernization that will ensure the effectiveness of our forces in the future." (Department of Defense Annual Report, FY 1981, p. 85.)

"An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America -- and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force." (Source: State of the Union Address, 1/23/80.)

"The rapid deployment forces we are assembling will be extraordinarily flexible Our forces will be prepared for rapid deployment to any region of strategic significance." (Source: White House Message to Congress, 1/21/80.)

SAC
"At the present time, however, . . . I can only state that by today's measurements, an adverse strategic imbalance has developed, and will continue for several years to come. (Source: Gen. Richard B. Ellis, "U.S. 1980s SAC Plans, B-1," Defense and Foreign Affairs Daily, 1/30/80.)

Hayward
"We are trying to meet three-ocean requirements with a one-and-a-half ^{ocean} navy." (Source: Richard Halloran, "Capability of Ships for Navy Debated," New York Times, 2/10/80, ~~p. 21~~ quoting Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations.)

8 "Vice Admiral M. S. Holcomb, Director of Navy Program Planning, testified before the Seapower Subcommittee that the United States would have to spend \$10 to \$15 billion more than the Carter Administration has recommended for the 5-year period fiscal years 1981-85 in order to achieve a 550-ship fleet." (Source: Rep. Paul Trible, Congressional Record, 3/3/80, pp. H1493-4.)

10 9 On U.S. ability to quickly deploy a 4500-man brigade to non-NATO areas: ". . . it would have to be light-armed. To move a mechanized or an armored brigade an equivalent distance would tie up most of our airlift capability for a considerable time." (Source: John Fialka, "Brown Says U.S. May Face 'Turning Point' in History," Washington Star, 1/29/80, p. A6.)

9 9 "Our existing mobility forces cannot meet the deployment objectives we have set for FY 1982 for NATO or for some non-NATO contingencies." (Department of Defense Annual Report, FY 1981, p. 208.)

President Carter stated in his March 14 message to the Congress that ". . . the Defense Department will not be immune from budget austerity. In particular, I will require that department to make savings that do not affect adversely our military preparedness." (Source: "Text of President Carter's Statement on the Nation's Economy," New York Times, 3/15/80, p. 34.)

John Lehman, Chairman of the defense panel of the Republican National Committee, urged a real growth of 20 percent in defense spending for FY 1981, as a first step toward correcting the shortfall problem of the previous decade. Lehman testified before the Senate Budget Committee that an add-on of \$30 billion is needed in FY 1981 "if we are to move to close defense gaps." (Source: William Kucewicz, "How 'Real' Is the Defense Increase?," Wall Street Journal, 1/29/80.)