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Master

FROM: BOB GARRICK

OUT AT:

2:00
13 Sept. / Sat.

- ✓ Senator Paul Laxalt
- ✓ Ambassador Anne Armstrong
- ✓ Bill Casey
- ✓ Ed Meese
- ✓ Jim Baker
- ✓ Bill Brock
- ✓ Dean Burch
(For Ambassador Bush)
- ✓ Peter Dailey
- ✓ Mike Deaver
- ✓ Drew Lewis
- ✓ Lyn Nofziger
- ✓ Verne Orr
- ✓ Bill Timmons
- ✓ Dick Wirthlin
- ✓ Congressman Tom Evans

INFORMATION

Herewith, the first draft
of RR's speech to be given
Tuesday, Sept. 16th in TX.

Your input must be received
back to me by 10 a.m., Monday
15 Sept. Again, thank you.

-
- ✓ Richard Allen
 - ✓ Martin Anderson
 - ✓ Jim Brady
 - ✓ Ed Gray

Others :

- ~~Marty Anderson~~
- ✓ Alex Armendaris
- ✓ Ray Bell, 3rd Floor Headquarters

Mayor , distinguished guests, citizens of Texas: on my own behalf, on behalf of Ambassador Bush, and in the name of our families, I express to you my deepest appreciation for your resolution of welcome , and for this opportunity to address you on a day of honor for every American of Mexican descent.

We Americans of Anglo extraction learn in our schools the story of Concord Bridge, where in 1775 our ancestors fired the first shot of the American War of Independence. Emerson captured it well in these famous lines:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled
Here once the embattled farmers stood
and fired the shot heard round the world.

The sound of that shot has echoed down through two centuries of American history.

But the sound of a Yankee musket was not the only sound of liberty and independence heard in those days gone by. In the small village of Dolores, in old Mexico, 170 years ago today, men heard another sound of liberty and independence - the ringing of church bells by a brave padre who vowed that his native land would no more be ruled by a foreign prince.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla did not live to see his victory. But his shout of defiance from the little village of Dolores has echoed down through Mexican history, and it is fitting that not only Americans of Mexican descent, but all lovers of national independence - in Mexico, in this country, and in the many lands

still under the domination of foreign powers - hear always the ringing of those bells in their hearts.

Some of you may know that I grew up in a small farm town in the state of Illinois. I confess , I didn't know much about Mexico in those days. But when I went to California I began to gain a real appreciation for the contributions of Hispanics to American life.

There were of course the old missions and the musical place names. But learning about a people and a culture requires more. It requires living with people steeped in that culture, understanding their problems and their dreams, and perhaps most of all coming to appreciate the contribution that they have made to building this land of freedom and opportunity.

There are some who persist in regarding Hispanics as merely statistics - who remain ignorant of their ancient culture. They do not know that Hispanic Americans are the sons and daughters of the Mayas, who mastered the pathways of the stars; of the Toltecs and the Aztecs, builders of great cities which flourished in splendor while Europe was struggling through the long darkness; of the Conquistadores, whose blood today runs in many of your veins.

I learned in school that Englishmen landed in the American wilderness at Jamestown in 1607. But no one told me then about Pineda's daring journey down the Texas coast nearly a century before, or about the Spanish City of St. Augustine, 42 years old when the English settlers arrived in Virginia.

That rich and ancient culture must be a source of great pride to every American of Mexican descent. But Hispanics have given more to this country than their historical heritage.

In our age traditional values are under great pressure to change. It seems like "do your own thing" and "look out for number one" have become national slogans. But in this troubled age the Hispanic community has preserved the fundamental values of the family - not merely the nuclear family, but the extended family linking the generations . If Americans today need a model for preserving this most vital ingredient of social life, if they need inspiration to regain the compassion and the love and the mutual support that should exist between people of the same blood - let them look to the Hispanic community of this land, for there they will find that which they seek.

But that is not all Hispanics have reinforced in the tradition of this country. They have not only preserved strong family ties, but have also maintained a deep and active concern for their parishes and neighborhoods. People often comment about skyscraper apartment buildings in the North, where "no one really knows their neighbors". How different it is where strong ties of language, religion, culture and family combine to build a real neighborhood! In every place where there are concentrations of Hispanics, one finds communities organized for public service - for better housing, for improved education, for recreational opportunities, for every kind of activity which enriches and betters life on the small, human scale where people live their everyday lives.

Long ago I learned that Hispanics have a deep and abiding belief in the value of work - not useless make-work, but real work that produces things of value. You have a firm attachment to the great human right of property ownership, and have labored long and hard to own your homes, your farms, your business enterprises,

your own piece of America.

And when your country has been threatened with the dark clouds of war, none have been more dedicated in their patriotism, none more willing to risk their lives so that the banner of this republic can float free under the heavens, undiminished by any stain of dishonor or defeat.

For eight years I served a state with more than four million Hispanic citizens as its Governor. I'm proud that during those eight years I appointed more Hispanics to important state positions than any other governor California ever had. During those eight years Spanish-surnamed state employees increased from 2,382 to 5,477 - an increase of 129%.

I signed legislation that expanded bilingual study programs that helped Spanish-speaking students get the most of their educational opportunities. I saw to it that assessors in counties with 10% or more Spanish-surnamed residents sent out tax exemption notices in Spanish as well as English. I had the Driver's Handbook made available in Spanish, and our consumer brochures and park guidebooks.

And I am here to testify to you today, that everything the state of California did to help its Hispanic citizens was repaid many times over.

Family - Neighborhood - Work - Peace - Freedom: those values are dear to you and to me. I deeply believe those values must be resurrected and given new life if this country is to achieve its destiny.

This nation also has an economic destiny - or so we always thought. In this land of freedom, men and women could grow and

create wealth and prosper and build a better life for those who came behind. There have been setbacks, to be sure, but over the broad sweep of our history the trend has been ever upward.

Today, however, there are doubts about our economic future. And well there should be. In the past three and a half years consumer prices have marched steadily onward at an average rate of more than 11% a year. As inflation increases, working people are driven into ever higher tax brackets when their income goes up. That leads to a bigger tax bite.

Through the administrations of thirty nine Presidents of the United States, starting with George Washington, federal tax receipts rose in 1976 to \$331 billion. In the administration of the fortieth President - Jimmy Carter - the amount of money taken from the American people by their national government almost doubled. If this trend continues through another four years of a Carter presidency, the government will claim well over one trillion dollars in taxes by 1984.

But that unhappy result is not inevitable. You have the chance, this year, to replace Jimmy Carter with a new President who will cut taxes, not increase them; who will put people back to work, not merely expand the poorhouse; who will act to cut back inflation so that people can once again afford a decent standard of living in the present, and plan for a better one in the future.

I hope to be that next President. And I want you to know that I know what it means to face economic hardship. My father, God rest his soul, was thrown out of work in the Great Depression. In fact, he lost his job the night before Christmas. You can

imagine the sorrow in our family on the day of Christ's birth, which should have been one of the most joyous days of the year.

I can remember, in those days, the anguish of men who, barely scraping out a living, had to turn to their wives, the mothers of their children, and say with tears in their eyes, "we can't make it unless you work too." I can remember the small businessmen who watched their trade dry up because their faithful customers had lost their jobs.

It is a harsh fact of life, then and now, that members of minority groups - Hispanics, native Americans, blacks, Asians, and many others - always suffer the most from an economic collapse. They are all too often the last hired and the first fired. And is there any greater tragedy than a man who is willing and eager to work, but who can find no way to earn a decent paycheck?

I wish I were only reminiscing about the economic conditions of my boyhood days. But I'm not - you know that. You know that these problems are not textbook problems, but real problems, today, here in the Valley, in Texas, all over America.

I'm convinced that these problems can be solved. I say we can do better than 7.6 million Americans out of work. I say we can do better than inflation rates soaring as high as 18% in recent months. I say we can do better than 17% interest rates. I say we can curb inflation, we can bring down interest rates, we can put millions of Americans back to work. And starting January 20, 1981, I plan to do just that.

But rescuing the American economy from the Carter collapse, important as it is, is not the only task facing the next President.

There are great questions of national security, and questions of defining America's role in the community of nations. Today, standing here only a few miles from a great country where so many of your families have their roots, I'd like to say a few things about the future of relations between the United States and Mexico.

I think it is only fair to say that, historically, the people of Mexico have too many times suffered injury at the hands of the United States. Half of their country became part of the United States as the result of a war to achieve what we called Manifest Destiny, at the expense of people who had done us no wrong. In this century President Wilson sent American troops into Vera Cruz, again on a pretext which, in the calm light of history, does not appear to have been justifiable.

Americans somehow, somewhere, got the idea that the resources, the national patrimony of other peoples, belonged not to those people but to us, and were there to be exploited at our pleasure. That attitude of covetousness and condescension has not yet vanished. With the discovery of great new oil riches on Mexico's gulf coast, Americans who have suffered through recurring energy shortages have begun to cast greedy eyes to the South.

Let us be honest with ourselves. After four years of an energy policy based on stimulating demand and depressing supply, of forced sharing of scarcity rather than free sharing of plenty, Americans have become very, very anxious to locate a source of petroleum that will restore to them what the foolish policies of their government has denied.

And - if Jimmy Carter's diplomacy is any example - we Americans have not abandoned the idea that Mexico can be badgered and bullied into sharing their national patrimony with us, on

our terms. Let us review the unfortunate events of the past three years.

When President Lopez Portillo took office late in 1976, Mexico faced a very serious financial problem. Economic growth had slowed, but population growth was advancing rapidly. The Mexican government had run deficits which in U.S. terms would have amounted to about \$50 billion a year, two years running. The International Monetary Fund insisted that Mexico eliminate those deficits in return for IMF credits to support the peso.

The only choice for President Lopez Portillo was to quickly expand petroleum production and sell it to an eager customer. The U.S. was in the throes of a serious energy shortage. Plants were idle, schools were closed, homes underheated, for want of previously plentiful natural gas. We were eager to make a deal.

So Mexico made a deal with six U.S. pipeline companies, to sell them 2000 mcf a day of natural gas at \$2.60 per mcf. The price was higher than price controlled natural gas produced just across the border here in Texas, but lower than that of gas imported from Algeria or Indonesia. The gas would require a new pipeline, but that was not a serious problem. The Mexicans were prepared to build an 800 mile pipeline from their gas fields to the Texas border, at a cost to them of \$1.5 billion. The American firms agreed to build the \$180 million stretch from the border to the existing pipeline system near Houston. And our Export-Import Bank was willing to finance \$400 million in Mexican purchases of American built equipment to get their pipeline into operation.

It looked like this important deal - important to both countries - would go forward. We would get badly needed energy,

and Mexico would get the badly needed foreign exchange to solve its fiscal problems. But then the Carter Administration entered the picture.

You may recall that the Carter Administration had in 1977 an elaborate new energy policy built around price controls, government regulation and direction, and the sharing of shortages. Jimmy Carter's Secretary of Energy got the idea that prices could be kept down for U.S. consumers if he browbeat the Mexican government into a lower price than had been agreed to by them and the American pipeline companies. So he set out to do just that. Some also suspected that he tried to kill the Mexican deal to encourage a gas pipeline from Alaska. Meanwhile, the Carter State Department got into the act by sharply reminding the Mexicans about illegal immigration problems and marijuana smuggling. And a Democratic Senator who shared Jimmy Carter's penchant for price controls personally intervened to cancel the Ex-Im Bank financing of the pipeline.

This time this kind of bullying didn't work. President Lopez Portillo's government walked out of the gas negotiations. And I don't blame them one bit. It was an act of dignity and of honor - and it contrasted magnificently with the pettiness of Jimmy Carter's policy.

The Mexican national oil company, Pemex, quickly developed an alternative plan to use its excess gas. Within a month of its walkout it borrowed \$200 million from French banks. A month later it borrowed another \$104 million from Japanese banks. Within a year it had borrowed yet another \$1 billion from a group of banks

in the U.S., Japan, and Europe. Those who thought Mexico was a captive of financial terms dictated by the U.S. government were proven very, very wrong.

Pemex went ahead with the gas pipeline, but instead of piping gas to energy-starved Americans, it piped gas to electric power plants in Monterrey and burned it. Instead of spending \$400 million in this country for steel pipe and equipment, Pemex went to West Germany, Japan, France, and Italy for its needs. And today there are people in Pittsburgh who wonder why the American steel industry hasn't been getting enough orders.

Meanwhile, President Lopez Portillo set out to reduce Mexico's dependence on the U.S. as a trade partner. Late in 1978 his government announced that it planned to sell 20% of Mexico's future oil exports to the Japanese, who in return agreed to build a new supertanker port on Mexico's Pacific Coast and a new steel mill. Soon thereafter Mexico made a similar deal with France - 10% of oil exports in return for help in developing uranium mining.

For years the U.S had supplied over 60% of Mexico's imports. During 1978, thanks to the foolish Carter policies, that share slipped to 54%. And finally - after lost energy, lost sales, lost jobs and lost friendship - Jimmy Carter and his bully boys got the word. It was time for a new Mexican policy.

So off he went to Mexico in February of 1979 to make friends with the people his people had kicked around for the past two years. President Lopez Portillo greeted him with his customary grace. But in his welcoming address the President of Mexico found it necessary to speak very frankly. Said he, "It is difficult, particularly among neighbors, to maintain cordial and mutually advantageous

relations in an atmosphere of mistrust or open hostility... Among permanent, not casual neighbors, surprise moves and sudden deceit or abuse are poisonous fruits that sooner or later have a reverse effect." Jimmy Carter responded to this dignified reproach with some choice observations about the effects of Mexican water on American tourists.

To emphasize his newly-found policy of friendship, rather than bullying, toward Mexico, President Carter made it a point to build up his appointed Ambassador, Patrick J. Lucey. First Mr. Carter went to the Embassy in Mexico City and lauded Mr. Lucey's virtues, notably his capability for "combining the finest in diplomacy with the finest in politics in human terms." He made the same speech about Patrick Lucey that he had earlier made about Bert Lance: "I'm proud of you."

Then he went back to Washington and contrived a new super-Ambassador's position to make work for a defeated Texas politician, leaving his great friend Ambassador Lucey fuming in Mexico City. And this spring Ambassador Lucey, having resigned, stumped the country for Jimmy Carter's primary opponent with the statement "I have travelled across this country and I have seen the human wreckage Jimmy Carter's Presidency has left in its wake." I don't suppose I agree with very much of Mr. Lucey's political platform, but I readily admit that that observation is right on target.

The twists and turns of Jimmy Carter's Mexican policy have been an embarrassment to thinking Americans concerned with the future of Mexican American relations. His performance reminds me of the remark of a Congressman about another Democratic President who treated Mexico with disdain: "His mind, tasked

beyond its power, is running hither and thither, like some tortured creature on a burning surface, finding no position on which it can settle down and be at ease." That famous 19th Century Congressman was named Abraham Lincoln, and his target was President James K. Polk and his prosecution of the war against Mexico in 1848.

It is time for a new policy toward Mexico, a policy steadfastly based on good will, mutual respect, fair treatment, and dignity. That is the kind of policy a Reagan Administration will strive for, for it is the only policy that Mexico can with honor accept.

I spoke, in my announcement speech last November, of a North American Accord, a developing closeness among the three great nations of North America. But I want to make this clear: closeness and accord do not imply dependence of one nation upon another or integration of our separate economies; or a blurring of our borders. Each nation of North America has its unique needs, its unique heritage, its own unique role to play. But our three nations can not - must not - remain hostile and aloof to one another. There are common problems we must face together, in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect.

It would be grievously wrong for an American President to unveil a dramatic new blueprint for joint action, and invite our sister republics to attend the signing ceremony. The way to a true accord lies through consultation, cooperation, and commitment to, in President Lopez Portillo's words, "keeping insensitivity, ambition, fear, or self-seeking manipulation of illusions from casting a shadow on a relationship founded on friendship."

There is much on this new agenda - joint problems, joint opportunities. Our country naturally wants increased and assured

access to Mexico's oil and gas exports. But it would be unwise to confine our relationship with Mexico to purely economic transactions. We have much to offer the people of Mexico beside foreign exchange.

The Mexican people have a deep desire to use their natural resources not merely as a commodity, but as a foundation for the development of their economy and their people. We must learn to respect that desire. We need to offer to help the Mexican people put their resources to work to create a strong job-creating economy, at the same time that we work to rebuild our own economy here at home . We can offer to share our long and successful experience in promoting family farm ownership through rural credit institutions and technology appropriate for Mexican agricultural development.

It is not for us to say that these things are best for Mexico, for that is a choice her people must make in their own way. But as a good neighbor we owe it to Mexico to offer sincerely to share what we have learned about raising living standards, so that the people of that great country may have the chance to move forward on the road to better lives and a new prosperity.

Let me close with a few words on a subject I have been advised time and time again to avoid like the plague. That is the subject of immigration from Mexico into the United States. If we are to speak frankly with each other, Mexico and the United States, this is one major area where we must begin.

It is not our national policy, nor can it ever be our national policy , to accept into our borders every person who wishes to live and work in America, and more than Mexico accepts all those who

seek to enter it across its border with Guatemala.

But we must face a fact of life. Mexico cannot - yet - offer employment to all those who seek it. And so long as this is true, there will be tremendous pressure for Mexicans to migrate to the United States - legally if possible, without documentation if necessary.

Naturally Americans are concerned about a tide of immigration that has brought at least 800,000 Mexicans into our country in defiance of our immigration laws. And there is no simple, easy response to this concern.

But there are some things we cannot do in response to this problem - not without fatally poisoning our relations with our neighbor and tarnishing our American ideals.

We cannot erect a Berlin Wall along our southern border.

We cannot rely on traps and dogs and other brutal and inhumane techniques to hunt down fellow human beings whose only crime is a desire to work and to provide for their families. These are not statistics flowing across our border. These are people, poor people, people with hungry families and undernourished children. We must never lose sight of this fact.

And we cannot create police state programs to dragoon American employers into becoming a Border Patrol auxiliary - particularly when such programs have the effect of demeaning Americans of Mexican descent and placing their jobs in jeopardy.

The only solution, it seems to me, is to help our friends in Mexico push forward with their great national project of creating an agricultural and industrial base that offers better

opportunities for all their people in Mexico. That, and only that, can eventually ease the pressure we now feel along our border.

America and Mexico are interconnected, whether we like it or not.

Together we can, in time, solve the problems that today seem so intractable.

Together we can, in time, build a new relationship of trust that allows both peoples to take advantage of mutually beneficial opportunities.

Together we can listen once again to the church bells of Dolores, and to the volley at Concord Bridge, and recapture the best of the revolutionary aspirations common to our two great nations.

Today, here in the Valley, we honor Padre Hidalgo and the brave men that set a great land free.

And tomorrow, let us work together, as brothers, to shape a new accord between nations and peoples, an accord which will usher in a new and bright era of cooperation, prosperity and dignity, under God.

#

SUGGESTED DO'S AND DONT'S FOR TEXAS TRIP

- DO refer to Mexican Americans as Hispanics.
- DON'T refer to them as Chicanos or Latinos.
- DON'T seek out opportunities to wear Mexican-style clothing, sombrero, etc.
- DO speak of dignity, self respect, family, children, work, patriotism, cultural heritage, pride, neighborhoods.
- DON'T speak of braceros, the Alamo.
- DON'T refer to "illegal aliens"; use "undocumented workers".
- DON'T try to speak in Spanish unless you can pronounce it correctly and easily.
- DO mention Hispanics first when reciting minority groups, i.e., "special efforts to increase opportunities for all members of minority groups - Hispanics, native Americans, blacks, Asians - regardless of race, creed or national origin."

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Sept. 16, 1980
Draft 2 (JMc/WFG)

RR ADDRESS - HARLINGEN, TEXAS

Mayor Robert Youker, distinguished guests, citizens of Texas: on my own behalf, on behalf of Ambassador Bush, and in the name of our families, I express to you my deepest appreciation for your resolution of welcome, and for this opportunity to address you on a day of honor for every American of Mexican descent.

One hundred seventy years ago today, in the village of Dolores, Mexico, a brave Mexican priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, rang the bells of the village church to announce the Mexican people's desire for freedom. He did not live to see his victory. But the sound of those ringing bells is, today, in the hearts of all those who love and desire freedom, all over the world.

The heritage symbolized by those ringing bells of freedom is, I know, a great source of pride to Americans of Mexican ancestry, as is the rich and ancient culture from which it has grown.

That heritage is not a relic of the past, but a vital force in American life today. Americans of Mexican ancestry have honored the values they cherish, and, in doing so, have made a significant contribution to the growth of our nation.

Harold I

You have preserved the fundamental values of the Hispanic community--not merely the immediate family, but the extended family linking the generations.

Hispanics in Texas and throughout this nation have not only preserved strong family ties, but have also maintained a deep and active concern for their parishes and neighborhoods. Strong ties of language, religion, culture, and family combine to build communities of shared values, communities organized for public service--for better housing, for improved education, for recreational opportunities, for activities that enrich life on the small, human scale where people live their everyday lives.

Hispanics have a deep and abiding belief in the value of work--not useless make-work, but real work that produces things of value. There is a firm attachment to the great human right of property ownership, and you have labored long and hard to own your homes, your farms, your business enterprises, your own piece of America.

And when our country has been threatened with the dark clouds of war, none have been more dedicated in their patriotism, none more willing to risk their lives so that the banner of this republic can float free under the heavens.

For eight years I served as governor of a state with more than four million Hispanic citizens. I'm proud that during those eight years I appointed more Hispanics to important state

Harl 3

positions than any other governor of California. During those eight years Spanish-surnamed state employees increased from 2,382 to 5,477--an increase of 129 percent. That was more than one-half the total increase in the number of employees.

I signed legislation that expanded bilingual study programs that helped Spanish-speaking students get the most out of their educational opportunities. The Driver's Handbook, our consumer brochures and park guidebooks were made available in Spanish. In counties with 10 percent or more Spanish-surnamed residents tax exemption notices were sent out in Spanish as well as English.

And I am here to testify to you today, that everything the State of California did to help its Hispanic citizens was repaid many times over.

Family - Neighborhood - Work - Peace - Freedom: those values are dear to you and to me. I deeply believe those values must be given new life, for the sake of our country.

We have always believed that in this land of freedom, men and women could grow and create wealth and prosper and build a better life for those who came after. Today, however, there are doubts about our economic future. And well there should be. In the past three and a half years of Jimmy Carter's economic failures, consumer prices have increased at an average rate of more than 10 percent a year. As inflation increases, working people are driven into ever higher tax brackets when their income goes up, leading to a bigger tax bite.

Harold 4

And, as you know, the failures of the Carter Administration have brought us to a point where eight million Americans are unemployed. You know and I know that in an economy like this, members of Hispanic, native American, Black and other communities are the last hired and the first fired. There is no greater tragedy than that of someone eager to work, willing to work, but unable to find work because of Mr. Carter's economic policies. And you know this tragedy is today all too real in the Hispanic community.

The question facing every Hispanic is whether the values cherished by this community are going to undergo another four years of indifference and insensitivity and inflation, or whether there is a chance for a new beginning.

I'm convinced that our problems can be solved. I say we can do better than eight million Americans out of work. I say we can do better than inflation rates soaring as high as 18 percent in recent months. I say we can do better than 17 percent interest rates. I say we can curb inflation, we can bring down interest rates, we can keep more money in the pockets of workers, we can put millions of Americans back to work. And starting January 20, 1981, I plan to do just that.

But rescuing the American economy from the Carter collapse, important as it is, is not the only task facing the next President.

Harold S

I need not remind you that in the field of foreign relations, as in so many important areas of government policy, the Carter Administration has been sadly lacking in vision, in understanding, and in sensitivity. Nowhere has this been more evident than in our relations with Mexico during the past three and one-half years.

You know that the Carter Administration, in a series of diplomatic blunders, failed to come to an agreement with Mexico on energy matters. You know that Mexico set out to reduce its dependence on our nation as a trade partner.

For years the United States had supplied over 60 percent of Mexico's imports. During 1978, thanks to the foolish Carter policies, that share slipped to 54 percent. And finally--after lost energy, lost sales, lost jobs, and lost friendship--Jimmy Carter finally got the message. It was time for a new Mexican policy.

May I pause here and say that every time Jimmy Carter blunders he tells us he is going to have a "new" policy. He has had five "new" economic policies in three and one-half years. He has had various "new" energy policies. And so the fact that he had a "new" policy toward Mexico is not surprising.

It didn't work, of course--he has yet to learn that what the American people want is not a series of "new" policies, but good policy, policy that works the first time.

Harold G

To emphasize his new Mexican policy Mr. Carter appointed Patrick J. Lucey as Ambassador. This spring Ambassador Lucey, having resigned, stumped the country for Jimmy Carter's primary opponent with the statement, "I have traveled across this country and I have seen the human wreckage Jimmy Carter's Presidency has left in its wake." Nowhere have Ambassador Lucey's words been more true than in Mexican-American relations under President Carter.

It is time for a new policy toward Mexico, a policy steadfastly based on good will, mutual respect, fair treatment, and dignity.

If Mexico and the United States are to speak frankly with each other, the sensitive question of immigration is one major area where we must begin. This is a matter that demands the utmost sensitivity and spirit of cooperation on both sides. We are talking here not just about statistics, but human beings, families, the hopes and dreams for a better life.

The ultimate solution, it seems to me, is to help our friends in Mexico push forward with their great national project of creating an agricultural and industrial base that offers better opportunities for all the Mexican people.

In the meantime, however, the most important elements are mutual concern, mutual respect, and cooperation between Mexico and the United States.

Harl 7

I spoke, in my announcement speech last November, of a North American Accord, a developing closeness among the great nations of North America. But closeness and accord do not imply dependence of one nation upon another or integration of our separate economies or a blurring of our borders. Each nation of North America has its unique needs, its unique heritage, its own unique role to play. But, we must face mutual problems together, in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect.

The way to a true accord lies through consultation, cooperation, and in President Lopez Portillo's words, a commitment to "keeping insensitivity, ambition, fear, or self-seeking manipulation of illusions from casting a shadow on a relationship founded on friendship."

Together Mexico and the United States can, in time, solve problems that today seem so intractable. Together we can, in time, build a new relationship of trust that allows both peoples to take advantage of mutually beneficial opportunities.

Let us work together, as members of the North American family, to shape a new accord between nations and peoples, an accord which will usher in a new and bright era of cooperation, prosperity and dignity, under God.

Today, here in the Valley, we honor Father Hidalgo and the brave men that set a great land free.

Harl 8

Today we honor the values of the Mexican-American community, values that have for too long been neglected or ignored, values attacked by high inflation, high taxes, and high unemployment.

On this day, dedicated to the spirit of freedom, let us dedicate ourselves to a rebirth of economic freedom and the defense of freedom, so that all Americans can have a new beginning.

Let's get America to work again.

The time is now.

* * * * *