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CLEARED

REAGAN POSITIONS

10/80

Abortion  
Balanced Budget  
Busing  
China  
Crime  
Defense  
Defense/Military  
    Spending  
Desegregation/Urban  
    Problems  
Detente  
Education  
Energy Independence  
Environment  
Equal Rights For  
    Women  
Farm Subsidies  
Federal Jobs Programs  
Gun Control  
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Homosexual Rights  
Hostages  
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Human Rights

Immigration  
Income Tax Cut  
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International Trade  
Iran  
Judges' Selection  
Latin America  
Middle East  
Nuclear Power  
Oil Shortage  
Registration/Draft  
Reindustrialization  
Reindustrialization/  
    Free Enterprise  
Revenue Sharing  
Social Security

-0-

RR General Statement -  
    (First Person)  
U.S. Position Today,  
His Presidential Goals

# Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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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 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.

Governor 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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## BALANCED BUDGET

Ronald Reagan wants a balanced budget, but does not believe in achieving it solely by raising taxes, as Mr. Carter unsuccessfully tried to do. Mr. Carter wants to raise taxes by about \$86 billion next year, and the budget will still be at least \$30 billion out of balance.

Ronald Reagan believes that the key to balancing the budget is holding down the growth of federal spending. The reports of waste, extravagance, abuse, and outright fraud are legendary. Billions of the taxpayers' dollars are wasted every year. The waste is buried deep within hundreds of federal programs, and it will take a major, sustained effort over a period of years to counter it effectively.

Governor Reagan feels that it is equally important to get the economy moving again, so there are more people working and paying taxes. To accomplish this, he has proposed a comprehensive set of tax, monetary, and regulatory policies, all designed to help get America back to work.

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## BUSING

Ronald Reagan believes strongly that all children should have equal educational opportunities, regardless of race, creed, or color. To this end, he would rigorously enforce laws that 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.

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## CHINA

Ronald Reagan would make it an important goal of his Administration to develop a relationship with China that goes beyond trade and cultural ties.

The full, friendly diplomatic relations with China, which began just a few years ago, will be strengthened in the years ahead. It is a delicate relationship that will be handled with care and respect, with due regard for U.S. 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 both nations can grow and prosper. Current 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.

Ronald 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. The act 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. Adherence to this principle, Ronald Reagan believes, will be in the best interests of this country, the People's Republic of China, and the people of Taiwan.

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## CRIME

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 40 anti-crime bills, and took many other steps to strengthen the criminal justice system.

As President, Ronald Reagan will support community crime-fighting efforts, such as neighborhood crime-watch and court monitoring programs. He will follow spending policies that maintain the vital role of federal law enforcement agencies but which also channel funds toward state and local crime-fighting efforts.

He also will support legislation which results in fair, firm and speedy application of necessary criminal penalties.

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### DEFENSE

While the Soviets continue to invest three times more than the U.S. in strategic arms and twice as much in conventional arms, the Carter Administration has cut back important defense programs and seriously weakened U.S. defense capabilities.

Governor Reagan believes that the nation must begin immediately the task of rebuilding its critical margin of safety. To do this, it must formulate a coherent program for the long-term defense of the nation.

The U.S. must ensure the survivability of its nuclear deterrent forces as rapidly as possible to close the window of vulnerability. Sophisticated weapons systems, such as the MX missile and the Trident II, must be built up. And we cannot afford to ignore conventional weapons like guns, tanks, and ships. We must supply our armed forces with desperately needed equipment and spare parts.

Behind such a program must be the restoration of the incentives necessary to attract and retain qualified men and women for a strong voluntary force, such as decent pay and benefits. The U.S. does not need a peacetime draft.

Arms control should also be an important part of the nation's security effort. But he would advocate rejection of the SALT II treaty as currently written, since it will not slow down the Soviet military buildup. Once we clearly demonstrate to the Soviet leadership that we are determined to compete, arms control negotiations will again have a chance.

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## DEFENSE/MILITARY SPENDING

Peace is something that all Americans seek fervently. But peace is endangered if U.S. military strength is neglected; the nation has to maintain peace through strength. This is Ronald Reagan's basic philosophy.

This year, the Carter Administration is paying lip service to this theme, but unfortunately for all Americans, there remains a very wide gap between Mr. Carter's rhetoric and his actions. While the Soviets continue to invest three times more than the U.S. in strategic arms and twice as much in conventional arms, the Carter Administration has cut back important defense programs and seriously weakened U.S. defense capability.

Governor Reagan believes the nation must begin immediately the task of rebuilding its critical margin of safety. To do this, it must formulate a coherent program for the long-term defense of the nation.

This program can begin by restoring the incentives necessary to attract and retain the qualified men and women for a strong voluntary force. The U.S. does not need a peacetime draft. The incentives to make the voluntary force work 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, America must refurbish and expand its reserve forces so that they may act as an effective backup to the active duty forces in the event of a national emergency.

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### DESEGREGATION, ETC.

For millions of 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, and the median 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. As President, he would rigorously enforce laws that prohibit racial segregation. Although Governor Reagan opposes forced busing because it diverts both money and attention from increasing the quality of education, he believes strongly that all children should have equal educational opportunities, regardless of race, creed, or color.

Minority problems and urban problems are closely linked. The Reagan urban policy 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 approaches to unleashing neighborhood self-help initiatives under the control of neighborhood residents.

In particular, Governor Reagan 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 business of their own by, among other steps, removing excessive regulations, disincentives for venture capital, and other barriers erected by the government.

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. 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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## DETENTE

The first requirement for sound relations with the Soviets is a clear understanding of the nature of the differences that separate us. The notion that we have a choice between "detente" and "cold war" 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 the "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 strengthen our defense posture to deter aggression and to make clear to the Soviets that they cannot continue to broaden their military superiority. Most important, it would construct an approach to genuine arms control negotiations that is more promising than the unilateral restraint that we have practiced in the past.

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### EDUCATION

As Governor of California for eight years, Ronald Reagan worked to increase both the quality of and access to education. He boosted funding for state loans and scholarships by 900%, expenditures for state colleges by 164%, and spending for primary and secondary schools by 105%.

As President, Ronald Reagan would work diligently to further improve educational quality and expand education access. His first objective would be to return control of the schools to the local level -- parents, teachers, and school boards.

Ronald Reagan's ultimate objective is to transfer federal educational programs, along with the tax resources to pay for them, back to the state and local level. In the meantime, he favors the consolidation of most federal educational programs into education block grants that would give localities the widest possible flexibility in using federal financial support for schools.

He would attempt to expand educational opportunities by supporting 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 schools, and restoring the integrity of the student loan program.

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## ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

Our energy situation has steadily deteriorated over the past four years. Gasoline prices have doubled. Gas lines have returned periodically. Heating oil prices have soared. And, most seriously, the United States is rapidly becoming more dependent on insecure foreign energy.

The nation must act immediately to reverse these trends by creating an energy policy geared to protect and increase America's energy security. This policy should focus on three goals: increasing domestic production of oil and gas to the greatest extent possible; encouraging the widespread development of other energy sources; and promoting energy conservation.

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## ENVIRONMENT

A healthy environment is essential to the well-being of the American people -- both now and for generations to come. Ronald Reagan believes that proper control of environmental pollution requires a vigorous governmental role.

Indeed, as Governor of California, at the height of the environmental movement, he was in the forefront of the nation's efforts to restore clean air and water, and to protect the nation's health. A study of Governor Reagan's record, sponsored by Ralph Nader, conceded that "when Reagan left office, California had the toughest anti-smog laws in the country".

As President, Ronald Reagan would seek to improve the quality of environmental regulation by establishing a policy based on common sense. He would conduct a thorough review of all environmental standards, using the latest objective scientific evidence to guide decisions on modification or elimination of individual rules. He would carefully balance environmental protection objectives with urgent energy and job needs. And he would conduct a vigorous campaign to uncover and clean up toxic waste dumps, seeking wherever possible to have the offenders prosecuted and penalized.

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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 American society for discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed, color, national origin or religious faith.

As Governor of California, Ronald Reagan promoted equal rights for women long before it had become fashionable to do so. He enacted laws to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in employment, real property transactions, and the issuance of insurance; to permit a married woman to obtain credit in her own name; to give a wife equal rights with regard to community property; and to equalize a wife's rights in administering the estate of a deceased spouse.

As President, Ronald Reagan also would make dramatic strides toward equal rights for women. He would seek to achieve the total integration of the work force (not separate, but equal) necessary to bring women equality in pay. He would seek to improve the conditions of women workers concentrated in low-status, low-paying jobs. He would ensure that women in business receive equal opportunity for credit and other governmental assistance. And he would seek to redress those inequities in the tax structure that impose a disproportionate burden on working women.

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### FARM SUBSIDIES

Ronald Reagan has a strong interest in the economic health of the American farmer. During the eight years he was governor of California, one of the largest agricultural states in the country, he worked to increase farmer and rancher prosperity by expanding marketing opportunities and by improving the control of animal diseases and natural pests.

As President, he would work diligently to expand agricultural markets overseas. He would never single out farm products for embargo to other countries. And he would also seek to control inflation and high interest rates, which are making it impossible for many farm families to survive.

Ronald Reagan would work toward the goal of parity for farmers. To help reach parity in the marketplace, he would seek the counsel of the elected officials who have a special understanding of the problems of farmers, as well as individual farmers and all farm organizations, to develop a sound agricultural program.

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## FEDERAL JOBS PROGRAMS

Ronald Reagan believes that so long as 8 million Americans are out of work, federal job programs must be continued.

But the resources of these programs should be redirected to on-the-job training. This would help to end abuse of the programs; more important, job training would help prepare the unemployed to find permanent, private sector jobs, thus making them more self-sufficient.

He says that the nation must not forget, however, that the only real long-term solution to unemployment is to stimulate economic growth, thereby creating enough private jobs for all those seeking work. This increased economic growth can best be achieved through a comprehensive program of tax rate reductions and deregulation for American industry to restore the country's incentives to produce.

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## GUN CONTROL

Ronald Reagan yields to no one in his concern about crime. During his eight years as Governor of California, he approved legislation to make it more difficult for persons with records of crime or instability to purchase firearms, and he imposed mandatory sentences for persons convicted of using firearms in the commission of serious crimes.

However, he does not believe handgun controls or other restrictions on the right of law-abiding citizens to possess firearms are solutions to the crime problem, and he opposes them.

Most important, gun controls do not prevent crime. A study at the University of Wisconsin -- the most exhaustive ever made on the subject -- concluded that "gun control laws have no individual or collective effect in reducing the rate of violent crime". Moreover, gun control laws primarily affect the law-abiding citizen, since criminals would not comply with anti-gun laws, and would be able to obtain firearms anyway. Finally, imposition of handgun controls could lead to further firearms controls, such as bans on long guns, which are an essential part of the livelihood and recreation of sportsmen and hunters.

Thus, while no one can deny that the U.S. is facing a serious crime problem, Governor Reagan believes that gun control is an unrealistic and dangerous proposal. Instead, he feels that the burden for reducing crime should be placed on the criminal through swifter law enforcement and stiffer and certain punishment for crimes, especially those committed with a gun.

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### HEALTH CARE

The prime goal of health care policy should be to encourage the availability of health care at reasonable cost for all Americans. Today, U.S. health care is the model for and envy of the world.

However, the present health care system still contains serious problems. Adequate care is priced out of the reach of many Americans each year, and they must bear the cost of catastrophic illness. Today's older Americans are forced into premature institutional care because financing for alternative in-home or neighborhood-based options is not available. And Americans living in rural or outlying communities find themselves without access to basic health care.

Ronald Reagan proposes a program that would expand the system of medical care through stimulation of innovative private programs at the local level rather than the imposition of a single federal system. He supports a special commitment to the health needs of older Americans through exploration of incentives for alternatives to institutional care, and through revision of federal regulations that discourage home-care.

Governor Reagan also would examine tax incentives for expanding coverage of catastrophic health insurance. Most important, he would mount a broad attack on inflation, which has accounted for more than one-half of the increase in health care costs in the 1970's.

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## HOMOSEXUAL RIGHTS

While he does not advocate the so-called "gay" lifestyle, Governor Reagan believes that all citizens have equal rights before the law. He believes that the government should not interfere with the private lives of Americans, nor should there be any place in our society for intolerance and discrimination.

An employer, for example, should hire on the basis of which applicant can best do the job. So long as a person's private life is private and does not interfere with his or her job performance, it should have no bearing on hiring. On the other hand, Governor Reagan believes that an employer should not be subject to special laws (such as the gay ordinances proposed in some cities) which, in effect, would compel him to hire a person because of that person's sexual preference.

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## HOSTAGES

The primary American concern in Iran must be the safe return of the 52 American hostages. Until they are back alive, the nation should recognize that only the President has the authority to negotiate for their release, and nobody should say anything that might result in their harm.

The Carter Administration's foreign policy must be at least partially blamed for the current situation in Iran. Mr. Carter's desertion of a longtime ally may well have hastened the establishment of a fanatically anti-American government in Iran. Moreover, the Administration's weak foreign policy may have led the terrorists to believe that their takeover of the American embassy would meet with no response. The protracted policy of weakness the Administration has displayed in its nearly 4 years of stewardship of American foreign policy has gravely reduced the credibility of the United States to defend its interests.

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### HOUSING

From the earliest days of this nation, home ownership has been among the foremost values of the American people. But today the dream of home ownership has been shattered for millions of Americans -- shattered by soaring costs, high interest rates, and gross mismanagement of the economy by the present Administration in Washington.

In August 1977, seven months after Jimmy Carter took office, a new house sold for the national median price of \$54,900. With a \$40,800 mortgage loan for 30 years at a rate of 8-3/4%, a homebuyer paid \$321 a month.

Just three years later, in August of 1980, the cost of that house had soared to \$88,700. With a \$62,000 mortgage loan for 30 years at the average prevailing rate of 12%, a homebuyer had to pay \$638 per month just to pay off the mortgage. That's an increase of almost 100%

This critical housing crunch comes on the nation at the worst possible time. During the 1980's, an estimated 41 million Americans will reach the prime home buying age of 30, and these young people will face a really desperate housing situation. If they are to become homeowners, many will have to make sacrifices that would have been unthinkable over the last 30 years.

Just recently, prime interest rates went up to 13½%; mortgages in Ronald Reagan's home state of California jumped to 14½%. It was right back on Mr. Carter's roller coaster -- heading for another term of wildly tight credit and unavailable mortgage loans.

Starting next January, Ronald Reagan will launch an economic revitalization program to undo the damage done to this country over the last four years. He will act as soon as economically feasible to increase incentives for people to save once again -- to put their money to work through their local banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, for these are the institutions that supply the mortgage financing Americans so badly need.

He also will act to roll back the excessive regulation that drives up housing costs unnecessarily. Two years ago, a Rutgers University study showed that regulatory requirements added nearly \$10,000 to the cost of the average new home.

Ronald Reagan also will explore reasonable alternatives to traditional mortgage financing instruments and, where they meet the test of financial soundness, he will urge federal regulatory boards to permit lending institutions to offer them to home buyers.

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### HUMAN RIGHTS

It is essential that the United States offer the oppressed the hope for a better world by standing firm in our commitment to freedom. For example, in recent months we have seen just how strong the desire for freedom is in Eastern Europe. It is part of our tradition to help those who are trying to help themselves, and the support given by the United Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO to Polish workers meant a great deal to them. Our own government should have done more.

In the course of conducting foreign policy, many opportunities arise for encouraging foreign leaders to adopt a better approach on human rights. Governor Reagan believes that such opportunities should be vigorously pursued.

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## IMMIGRATION

The number of immigrants to the United States each year is now reaching levels unsurpassed since the turn of the century. Ronald Reagan believes this flood of immigration must be dealt with through comprehensive and creative policies, rather than with the Carter Administration's stop-gap measures.

He believes the U.S. should continue to welcome the refugees from Communism in Southeast Asia and Cuba. Americans have traditionally extended a helping hand to victims of Communist oppression. Other nations also ought to be involved in helping to alleviate the human tragedy of the Cuban and Indochinese refugees.

Ronald Reagan also proposes looking for ways to reduce the flow of illegal immigrants coming across the U.S. southern border from Mexico. A low standard of living and high unemployment practically force Mexicans to come to the United States, which may be Mexico's only safety valve. Vastly expanded trade between Mexico and a revitalized America would in itself raise living standards in both countries and would provide a first step toward a sensible solution to this particular immigration problem.

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## INCOME TAX CUT

Ronald Reagan believes the country needs to reduce jointly the growth in federal spending and the growth in federal taxes.

He believes that excessively high federal tax rates are one of the most significant factors in America's current economic decline. Under Mr. Carter, taxes have consumed 25% of all new production -- money that would have otherwise gone to improve an individual's standard of living. Already, Americans are paying more money for taxes than they do for clothing, food, and shelter combined.

If taxes are not reduced, tax collections in 1981 will be more than double what they were in 1976, an increase in taxes over the five-year period equivalent to an average of more than \$5,000 for a family of four.

Governor Reagan supports an across-the-board reduction in personal tax rates of 10% in 1981, 10% in 1982, and another 10% in 1983. After that, he supports indexation of income tax rates, so as to render the federal income tax code "inflation-proof".

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## INFLATION/RECESSION PROGRAMS

Ronald Reagan believes that a reduction of inflation must be one of our primary economic goals. He realizes that in order to be effective, an anti-inflation program must treat the causes, rather than the symptoms, of inflation. Inflation is caused by an undue expansion of the money supply. When the government prints money faster than the economy creates goods and services, each unit of money becomes worth that much less. To reduce the growth in the money supply, Governor Reagan would reduce the rate of growth of federal spending, and eliminate budget deficits, so that the Federal Reserve is not pressured into printing excess dollars.

Fighting inflation with more unemployment, as Mr. Carter has attempted to do this year, simply does not work. More important, deliberately encouraging unemployment to rise creates inestimable human misery and family suffering. Instead, we must create an economic climate in which every American who wants a job can find one. There is only one way to reduce inflation, balance the budget, pay for needed social services and reduce unemployment, and that is to foster a policy of sound economic growth and productivity in the private sector.

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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 Americans now enjoy, and many of the necessities they need, come through international trade. At the same time, American exports provide about one-sixth of the nation's private sector jobs. One of the best ways to promote economic growth in the future is to continue to expand U.S. trade with other nations.

However, free trade must be fair trade. The U.S. should not stand idly by while other countries impose barriers to its exports, and unfairly subsidize their own industries.

As President, Ronald Reagan will work to prevent such unfair trade practices from penalizing American workers. He believes that it far better serves American interests, and those of the world, to pursue aggressively a reduction in foreign nations' trade barriers rather than to erect more barriers of our own.

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### IRAN

The primary American concern in Iran must be the safe return of the 52 American hostages. Until they are back alive, the nation should recognize that only the President has the authority to negotiate for their release, and nobody should say anything that might result in their harm.

Ronald Reagan believes, however, that the Carter Administration's vacillating foreign policy must be partly blamed for the current situation. Mr. Carter's desertion of a longtime ally may well have hastened the establishment of a fanatically anti-American government in Iran. Moreover, the Administration's weak foreign policy may have led the terrorists to believe that their takeover of the American embassy would meet with no response.

The protracted policy of weakness the Administration has displayed in its nearly 4 years of stewardship of American foreign and defense policy has gravely reduced the credibility of the United States to defend its interests.

The ease with which the Administration abandoned its support of the Shah after a quarter-century of support, and its acceptance of the status quo in Cuba (the stationing of a Soviet combat brigade in violation of the 1962 Soviet-American agreement on the subject), after asserting that the status quo was not satisfactory, could only encourage anti-American governments and terrorist organizations to try to hold America hostage.

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### SELECTION OF JUDGES

Governor Reagan, as President, intends to conduct comprehensive searches in his selection of judges, and also receive the advice of advisory committees of eminent legal and judicial experts.

While Governor of California, where he received high marks for his judicial appointments, he set up committees of laymen, lawyers, judges, and the state bar board, which rated the qualifications of all candidates and made their recommendations for his consideration.

Governor Reagan believes in selecting judges based on their entire philosophical viewpoint and on their merit and integrity, without regard to race, creed, color, or sex.

He has announced that, as President, one of his first appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court will be a woman -- the most qualified woman he can find -- and that he will seek out women for other federal courts, as well, in an effort to bring better balance to the federal bench.

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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.

A Reagan Administration would work with our friends to promote security and economic development of those countries with such great potential. Our task would be two-fold: first, to ensure, with our allies, that the hemisphere remains free from interference by the Soviets or their proxies; second, to work with our hemispheric partners to ensure that strong economic progress and civil liberties are sustained.

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### MIDDLE EAST

Ronald Reagan'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.

He believes that Israel is a reliable friend in a strategically important region. To meet U.S. commitments to its friends and allies, the nation must have a consistent foreign policy that is sensitive to their security concerns, and the U.S. must restore the margin of safety that is essential to world peace.

The Carter Administration has acted to isolate Israel by voting in favor of U.N. resolutions that unfairly condemn the Jewish state over the issue of Jerusalem, and has provided sophisticated arms to Arab states that steadfastly fail to support the peace process. By flirting with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the Carter Administration sabotages its own Camp David peace process. At the same time, the Carter Administration has allowed U.S. defenses against military and economic blackmail to erode, by weakening domestic energy production as well as American military strength.

A Reagan Administration would act as a reliable friend of Israel, and would provide political support in the U.N. as well as in peace negotiations. At the same time, a Reagan Administration would brand the P.L.O. a terrorist organization unfit to take part in the peace process. Finally, it would not deviate from the position that Jerusalem must continue as one city, undivided, with free access for all faiths to their holy places.

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# Reagan & Bush

Reagan Bush Committee

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

## NUCLEAR POWER

Ronald Reagan supports safe nuclear power. He believes that many of the recommendations of the Kemeny Commission Report should be implemented to ensure the safe operation of nuclear power plants. Governor Reagan believes that discussions of nuclear power must take place in the context of the broader questions of our energy needs, our environmental concerns, and even national security considerations.

Nationally, about 13% of the nation's electrical needs are provided by nuclear power. Some areas of the country, such as New England, rely even more heavily on it. Thus, to arbitrarily close down all nuclear plants and halt the construction of new ones could threaten widespread industrial disruption and adversely affect the lives of millions of Americans.

Nuclear power plants do cost more to build, but once built, they operate more economically than oil, gas, and coal fired plants.

Most important, however, is the question of safety. Properly operated, nuclear plants are among the safest means of energy production. The nation must ensure that nuclear power plants possess the utmost in protective measures and operate within strict safety standards.

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## OIL SHORTAGE

All Americans, including Ronald Reagan, know that the U.S. energy situation has steadily deteriorated over the past four years. Gasoline prices have doubled. Gas lines have returned periodically. And heating oil prices have soared. These painful realities mask an even more serious problem: the U.S. is rapidly becoming more dependent on insecure foreign energy.

Crude oil imports from the Arab members of OPEC were 16% higher the first half of 1980 than they were in 1976. In fact, the U.S. was importing 33% more oil from Libya than it was in the year before Mr. Carter took office. The U.S. oil import bill has more than doubled under Mr. Carter, to an estimated \$80 billion a year.

Most ominously, America's oil lifeline in the Persian Gulf is in greater jeopardy than every before, with war between Iraq and Iran, and with the Soviets occupying Afghanistan, just a few hundred miles from the Persian Gulf and 40% of the Free World's oil.

Ronald Reagan believes that the nation must act immediately to reverse these trends by creating an energy policy geared to protect and increase America's energy security. This policy should focus on three goals: increasing domestic production of oil and gas to the greatest extent possible; encouraging the widespread development of other energy sources; and promoting energy conservation.

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## REGISTRATION AND THE DRAFT

Ronald Reagan opposes a military draft in peace-time. Only in a national emergency does the nation have a legitimate claim to the mandatory military services of its young people. Though the military services have recently suffered a recruiting shortfall, they have, since the draft was abolished, remained within 1½% of congressional targets, and have even increased their retention rates. The solution to any shortfalls is to make such service more attractive, not to reinstitute the draft.

Governor Reagan also opposes the establishment of a standby registration system. Registration would not greatly speed U.S. mobilization in time of emergency, would require a large, costly bureaucracy, and would be seen -- quite likely accurately -- as a first step toward a peace-time draft.

Voluntary support and participation have been the hallmark of greatness in the nation, and the U.S. can continue to rely upon this process for the future of the peace-time military.

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## REINDUSTRIALIZATION

There is a right way and a wrong way to reindustrialize. To many politicians, reindustrialization has become a code word for increased government regulation and interference with the economy. Ronald Reagan believes that it is just such political control that has caused our current economic problems.

If the U.S. honestly intends to revitalize the economy, it must reduce, not expand, government economic intervention. To reindustrialize American industry, Governor Reagan believes that the country must first have sound fiscal and monetary policies. This requires reducing the growth of federal spending, which has increased 58% in just four years. It requires decreasing the increasing tax burden, which in Mr. Carter's 1981 budget is already more than double what it was in 1976. And it requires reducing our massive federal deficits.

Accomplishment of these objectives will increase sagging industrial productivity and increase U.S. competitiveness in world markets. This, in turn, will increase the nation's share of product sales throughout the world, enabling it to produce more and simultaneously create more jobs. Only by bolstering American productivity and building more American jobs can the nation truly reindustrialize its economy.

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FREE ENTERPRISE  
REINDUSTRIALIZATION

There is a right way and a wrong way to reindustrialize. To the Carter Administration, reindustrialization has become a code word for increased government regulation and interference with the economy. But it is just such political control that has caused our current economic problems. If the U.S. intends revitalize the economy, it must reduce, not expand, government economic intervention. This requires sound fiscal and monetary policies. It also requires reducing the growth of federal spending and decreasing the rising tax burden.

Accomplishment of these objectives will increase sagging industrial productivity and will increase U.S. competitiveness in world markets. Only by bolstering American productivity and building more American jobs can the nation truly reindustrialize its economy.

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## REVENUE SHARING

Ronald Reagan believes that revenue sharing is necessary for the stability of state and local governments, and he strongly supports its continuation.

In almost every instance, he favors the use of block grants, like revenue sharing, instead of categorical grants. Federal assistance that comes in the form of categorical grants often does little good because the recipient governments are completely encumbered by red tape and restrictions on what the money can be used for. Block grants could be used for any valid purpose local governments choose. Governor Reagan believes that local residents are better able to decide how money should be used in their area than people in Washington, D.C.

In the long-run, he hopes that many federal aid programs can be transferred, along with the tax resources to pay for them, back to state and local governments, thus reducing the federal government's interference in local matters.

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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.

Achieving this protection has become impossible under the Carter Administration. With inflation running at more than 12%, Social Security benefits are worth less and less. Even annual cost-of-living raises are of little comfort in the face of ever higher inflation in the future.

With 8 million people out of work, too few people are paying into the Social Security Trust Fund. That means future benefits may be jeopardized unless Americans are put back to work.

There are now proposals being discussed in Washington to tax Social Security benefits. As President, Ronald Reagan will oppose -- and if necessary -- veto any such attempt. Workers have paid an income tax on the money that they have put into Social Security. They should not have to pay again when that money is returned to them.

Ronald Reagan will not make Social Security voluntary. He will defend the integrity of the Social Security system, a system absolutely indispensable to the retirement security of 30 million or more Americans today, and to millions more Americans in the future. And he will make sure that benefits are adjusted to reflect the cost of living. In a Reagan Administration, he will make certain that no senior citizen will ever miss a Social Security payment. #

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### STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

Today, after four years of weak and inept leadership in the White House, our economic strength has been sapped by soaring inflation, the highest interest rates since the Civil War and jobless rates which rival the worst times since the Great Depression.

Our economy is in shambles. Our ability to ensure peace and defend America's national security and vital interests around the globe has, in relative terms, diminished alarmingly, to the point that we are weaker today than we were four years ago.

The major issues in this campaign are:

-- The direct political, personal and moral responsibility of the Carter Administration for the calamity which has befallen the nation; and

-- Whether the United States can survive another four years of Jimmy Carter.

I have sought to offer the American people a better way, a different future, a choice not founded on the sharing of scarcity and leadership which drifts from crisis to crisis but of renewed strength and a renewed spirit which will bring a renewed sense of purpose to our people.

More than anything else, I want my presidency -- if I am elected -- to restore our strength at home and ensure peace in the world.

(Continued)

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### Statement by Governor Reagan - 2.

Strength at home means a vibrant economy unfettered by the overly pervasive power of a government which stifles the initiative of the people.

Strength at home means greater opportunity in the workplace. It means greater capacity for government to help those who cannot help themselves. It means a dollar not ravaged by inflation. It means a lower tax burden on the people. And, it means an improving standard of living for our citizens.

Strength at home means an economy whose ability to produce goods and services is not outpaced by runaway growth in government spending. It means a government able to live within its means. It means an economy of increasing productivity and able to compete for customers in the international marketplace.

Strength at home means an economy which can support a strong defense capability to protect our national security and ensure world peace.

Strength at home means a renewal of the human spirit, a national sense of purpose and a unified people whose vision of the future is one of optimism and hope.

This is the alternative I offer: Renewed strength at home and peace through strength to protect our freedom.

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October 1980