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C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE LUNCHEON

DATE: Monday, February 8, 1982
TIME: 12:10 to 1:30pm (1 hour, 20 minutes)
LOCATION: East Room

FROM: Joseph W. Canzeri

I. PURPOSE

To entertain members of the National Hockey League, including players, sports enthusiasts, promoters and League officials.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Hockey League was founded 65 years ago. This year, the 34th All Star Game is being held for the first time in the Washington area. The game, in which the best of the League's players participate, was established as a fundraising event for charity. This year's game will benefit the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation.

The Stanley Cup, which will be displayed during your luncheon, is the oldest trophy competed for by professional athletes.

III. PARTICIPANTS (Table guests)

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill
Phil Esposito - former Boston Bruin and New York Ranger;
he has played in 10 All Star Games
Bob Hope - Performer
Gordie Howe - former Detroit Red Wing who has a son who
plays for the Houston Aeros; he has played
in 23 All Star Games
William Wirtz - Chairman of the Board, National Hockey League;
owner of the Chicago Black Hawks
Wayne Gretzky - 21 year old Edmonton Oiler, hockey's most
famous player; recently named Sportsman of the
year; he has played in 3 All Star Games
John Ziegler - President, National Hockey League

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer
NFL Film Crew - film will be used as part of the NFL TV program
Press Pool Coverage

V.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:45am	Guests arrive Diplomatic Entrance
12:10pm	THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES BLUE ROOM Receiving Line
12:30pm	Luncheon begins
1:20pm	PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS
1:30pm	Guests depart

(Rohrabacher/AB)
February 5, 1982
2:30 p.m.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LUNCH, FEBRUARY 8, 1982

Welcome to the White House. It is wonderful to have so many representatives of this magnificent sport here. Ice hockey may once have been overlooked; but, today, thanks to the dedication of many of you right in this room, hockey is beginning to get the attention it deserves. Last season, I understand that the attendance at NHL games was nearly 12 million.

But your sport stands for far more than numbers coming through the turnstile. The victory of the U.S. Olympic Hockey Team over the Soviets at Lake Placid back in 1980 is a vivid memory cherished by the American people. In fact, ten of those boys of Lake Placid are now playing on NHL teams. One of them, Mike Ramsey, is with us today. Mike, congratulations for making the All Star team.

Hockey has a long tradition of which we can all be proud. The Stanley Cup, for example, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, sports trophy in North America. When I was a sportscaster back in the 1930's, I remember calling score on the Chicago Black Hawks. That was in the days when Taffy Abel, Lionel Conacher (con-ick-er) and Chuck Gardiner were playing for the Black Hawks. It's always been a rough and tumble sport, requiring a special breed of athlete.

Over the years your sport has also been blessed with courageous and dedicated management. I am happy that NHL Chairman of the Board William Wirtz and President John Ziegler were able to join us today. And while we're recognizing

management, we can't leave out the name of Clarence Campbell -- a man who kept this sport going for over 30 years. Clarence, a special thanks to you for all that you've done.

Keeping a bunch of hockey players in line is no easy job so these fellas deserve real credit. I remember doing a film called Hell's Kitchen back in 1939. It featured a group of delinquents called the Dead End Kids. They were as wild off the screen as they were on. In one sequence of the movie, we dressed these kids up in hockey uniforms and skates and put them on the ice. After dealing with them, I can assure you I have the deepest appreciation of how hard it is to keep peace on the ice. Recently, hockey has received its share of criticism; but, as often happens, many hours of fine sportsmanship are often overlooked because of a few moments when tempers grow short.

Hockey is such a majestic contest, let's hope in the future public attention will focus on the nobler aspects of the sport. The players with us today, for example, have been selected as the best of your profession. I'm certain they stand shoulder to shoulder with the top athletes in the world. Washington has our own up-and-coming hockey team, and we are more than pleased that our city has been selected for the All Star game. We wish each of you the best of luck.

Yet there's something more important to America about hockey than athletic achievement and trophies. This rugged sport has cemented a bond between Canada and the United States; a bond that citizens of both countries should never overlook because it is such a precious gem. Canadians and citizens of the United States

are more than neighbors. We are friends in the truest and deepest meaning of that word. And there is no doubt that this sport represents what is best about the relationship between our two nations. Citizens from both countries compete together on the ice. They cheer together in the stands for teams made up of young men from both sides of the 49th parallel.

One of the latest sports heroes in this country is a modest young man from Ontario named Wayne Gretsky. We know that just north of the border, there are so many fine people just like him; and we are happy to have them as neighbors and friends. That's what hockey and sportmanship is all about.

So today, we Americans, from the United States side of the line, salute all of you who make this wonderful game possible. And we wish you luck in the contest tomorrow night. Thank you.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1982

FILMING SESSION

DATE: February 8, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 1:45 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a conversation.

II. BACKGROUND

This conversation is part of a documentary on the emergency care system now in place in many hospitals. It is produced by George Washington Hospital and will air on March 30, 1982 on WJLA - TV Washington D.C.

In essence you will talk with the three doctors that treated you at GW Hospital on the care you received, the follow up treatment and how you feel now. Obviously they want to show how healthy you look today! The conversation will be light and upbeat.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Dr. Aaron

Dr. Gens

Dr. Colombani

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will sit down with the three doctors in the library and proceed to discuss what I mentioned above.
Total duration: 15 minutes

(Parvin/AB)
February 5, 1982, 2:00 p.m.

INDIANA STATE LEGISLATURE: FEBRUARY 9, 1982

Thank you for that warm Hoosier welcome. You know the late Herb Shriner who was from Fort Wayne had the right idea about this State. He said he was born in Ohio but moved to Indiana as soon as he heard about it.

Well, with Governors like Bob Orr and Doc Bowen, Senators like Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle, a Mayor like Bill Hudnut, and a legislature like this one, I can tell you Indiana sure is a favorite of mine.

In 1919 William Herschell, a columnist for the Indianapolis News, came upon another admirer of this State -- an old man near Knightstown who was sitting on a log in the warm sunshine and fishing in the Big Blue River. With a sweep of his arm to encompass the countryside, the old fellow exclaimed, "Ain't God good to Indianny!"

God certainly has been good to Indiana, but unfortunately over the past couple of decades the Federal Government hasn't been nearly so kind. If the Federal Government had been around when the Creator was putting His hand to this State, Indiana wouldn't be here. No, we'd still be waiting the outcome of the environmental impact statement.

And it is not an exaggeration anymore to refer to the almighty Federal Government. In recent years power and tax dollars flowed to Washington like water down the Wabash. Yet things didn't get better, they got worse. We didn't move closer to solutions; we moved farther away. Hoosiers, like citizens all

over the country, began to realize that the steady stream of money and authority to Washington had something to do with the fact things didn't seem to work anymore.

And the closer you look, the clearer it becomes. The Federal Government has taken too much tax money from the people, too much authority from the States, and too much liberty with the Constitution.

Over the last year, with the help of the American people, we started correcting these imbalances in our governmental system. We not only cut the growth in Federal spending nearly in half, we brought about the largest tax reduction and most sweeping changes in our tax structure since the beginning of the century. And of special interest to farmers and family businesses, we raised the estate tax exemption and eliminated the estate tax for the surviving spouse. We cut the increase in new Federal regulations nearly in half and undertook policies that strengthen State and local authority rather than erode it.

As Indiana's December unemployment rate of 11.4 percent indicates, much remains to be done. We know it, and we take our commitment to the people of Indiana seriously. We have in place an economic program that is based on sound economic theory not on political expediency. We will not play hop-scotch economics, jumping here and jumping there as the daily situation changes. We have faith in our program and we are sticking with it. To the paid political complainers, let me say as politely as I can, "put up or shut up." We have a solid plan already in place. What do

you have? Either give the American people a better alternative or join with us in our efforts to set the economy right.

The 1983 budget, which we released yesterday, is one of the new wave budgets that will be rolling in for the rest of the decade. These budgets will require constant and comprehensive pressure so that we can reduce the future growth of Government spending and the Government's share of GNP. I hope the Congress will accept the future. I hope the Congress will approach the new budget proposals with the same cooperative spirit and goodwill as it did my proposals a year ago.

The defense budgets over the next several years will be especially important. Studies indicate that our relative military imbalance with the Soviet Union will be at its worst in the mid-eighties. As President I cannot close my eyes, cross my fingers and simply hope the Soviets will behave themselves. Today a major conflict involving the United States could occur without adequate time to upgrade U.S. force readiness. It is morally imperative that we take steps to protect America's safety and preserve the peace.

In the months ahead as we pursue a strengthened economy and a strengthened defense, we will also be working toward a revived federalism. During the campaign, I said we would cut taxes -- and we have. I said we would reduce regulation -- and we have. And for 25 years I've said we must return more power to the States. We will.

Yet there are those who for their own narrow political purposes say federalism is a mere diversion from our economic

problems. Or they say federalism is simply a means to cut the budget further. Nonsense. Our federalism plan stands on its own merits, a key to a freer, better America. Federalism is too important an issue to be treated as a distraction, and the American people deserve a full and public debate of the proposal's merits.

In the State of the Union speech I sketched the framework of our federalism concept. We hope to send enabling legislation to the Hill by early spring, but not before extensive consultation with the Nation's Governors, legislators, and city and county officials. We genuinely want your advice and counsel and that is why I am here today. We seek your help in developing a program that will bolster what Governor Orr said in his State of the State address: ". . . Hoosiers have the ability to solve Hoosier problems . . ." Without your participation in the plan's development, it would simply be another program imposed by Washington.

We want this new partnership to work. There's a story about the two partners who decided to take the day off and go fishing. They had rowed out to the middle of the lake, baited their hooks and were waiting for the first bite when all of a sudden one said to the other, "Sam, oh my gosh, we forgot to close the safe!" "So what?" replied his partner. "We're both here, ain't we?"

For too long that is the kind of partnership the States and the Federal Government have had. Neither really trusted the other. But it's Washington that has been dipping into the cash drawer when the States weren't looking.

Well, America's needs today are too great for one partner to solve alone. In 1960, the Federal Government had 132 categorical grant programs, costing \$7 billion. When I took office, there were approximately 500, costing nearly \$100 billion -- 13 programs for energy conservation, 36 for pollution control, 66 for social services, 90 for education. And in the Congress, it takes at least 166 committees just to keep track of them. At least, they try to keep track of them. Federal grants are like rabbits -- they breed like crazy and once they're out, you can't catch them.

We can no longer tolerate such mayhem in the governmental process. The Congress spends most of its time on the budget these programs represent. Governor Babbitt of Arizona has said that the Congress should worry about arms control not potholes. And if that were so, he has said that we would have both a better chance of survival and better streets.

According to an independent intergovernmental commission, the growth of such programs has made the Federal Government "more pervasive, more intrusive, more unmanageable, more ineffective, more costly, and, above all, more unaccountable." Meanwhile polls show that the majority of Americans feel that the State Government can handle local problems better than the Federal Government. Absolutely no one, except the special interest groups and those who do their bidding, believes we can continue as we have. Why is it so many in Washington feel that the people are not good enough to run their own programs?

In many respects the Federal Government is still operating on the outdated and, if I may say so, arrogant assumption that the States can't manage their own affairs. At one time, yes, certain States did ignore a portion of their citizenry, but the United States is not the same place it was 100, 50 or even 15 years ago.

As Governor Thompson of Illinois, speaking for most State and local officials, has said, "It's time to give us our money back, it's time to give us our power and authority back, and it's time to let the Governors and the Mayors of this Nation respond to the needs of the people in their States."

For these reasons, we felt it was high time the issues were debated. And our federalism initiative was designed to focus that debate.

The plan, as you know, has two major components. Starting in fiscal 1984, the Federal Government will assume full responsibility for the cost of the rapidly growing medicaid program, in exchange for the States picking up aid to families with dependent children and food stamps.

By assuming the whole governmental cost of health and virtually the entire financial responsibility for the elderly population, the Federal Government will be taking on the most rapidly growing domestic social needs.

By contrast the States will be picking up the areas where growth is much less rapid. Under current law, the total funding for AFDC and food stamps is projected to increase only 10 percent

by 1987, compared with a projected 83 percent increase in the total cost of medicaid for the same period.

The other aspect of the plan is a turnback of responsibilities to the States for over 40 Federal programs in education, community development, transportation and social services -- along with the resources to pay for them. In 1984 the Federal Government will apply the full proceeds from certain excise taxes to a grassroots trust fund that will belong in fair shares to the 50 States. By 1988 the States will be in complete control of these grant programs.

We have not filled in the details of the federalism program because we want your assistance. We want the plan to be fair and equitable. And I will give you a flat and binding pledge: There will be no net winners or losers. This will not be a role of the dice. The States will not end up like the horseplayer who says, "I hope to break even; I need the money." You will break even and there will be no gamble.

There are other guarantees as well, like the mandatory pass-through to the local governments of some funds, such as for mass transit assistance and community development. We will ensure civil rights protections and adequate welfare standards. And the transition period will allow plenty of time for discussion and fine-tuning of the program.

The concept of federalism is like the green and gold quilt of Indiana crops. There is protection in variety. Well, there is protection in the quilt of the 50 States as well. What the current issue comes down to is whether or not we trust the people

and those closest to them to make governmental decisions -- to make government itself work. I trust those James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, called "the good, old-fashioned people -- the hale-hardworking people." And I believe that the decisions that come from this statehouse are as solid as the limestone it's built of.

Statehouses all over the country must regain the authority to make decisions about those things that affect them most closely. In 1947, the General Assembly of Indiana adopted a resolution "serving notice on the Congress of the United States that the people of Indiana are fed up with subsidies, doles and paternalism, benevolently described as federal grants-in-aid."

By 1951, the Congress still had not taken Indiana's good advice, so the Assembly again passed a resolution stating, "We Hoosiers believe that the historic constitutional rights and responsibilities of the States must be recovered; that the tax sources of which we have been deprived must be restored; and that the Federal Government must restrict its activities to matters of the broadest national interest."

Well, it's taken over 30 years; but, I'm happy to report, your message has finally gotten through. Today in Washington there is someone -- at least in the White House -- who is on your side. This Administration seeks nothing less than a realignment of government -- a realignment that will give power back to those most responsive to the people.

Of course, I am referring to you who sit in the State legislatures, the county boards and the city councils of this

country -- you who know the needs of your neighbors and the programs that will serve them best.

The great American experiment will sooner enter a new phase that will last until the end of this century and prepare us for the next. You here today are the ones who will carry this experiment forward. You are the public servants who offer the most creative solutions and most promising hopes for our Nation's future.

America needs your vitality and her people need your responsiveness. Let us join together to restore federalism, to restore the Nation's vigor, and to restore the faith of our people in their government.

(Maseng/AB)
February 5, 1982

TALKING POINTS: IOWA FUNDRAISER
FEBRUARY 9, 1982

- It's nice to get out to the great open spaces like Iowa, where Government employees thin out to only a few per square mile.

- I want to thank you for all you have done to support Iowa's Republican Party. Because of your efforts, Iowa has had 13 years of progress under Bob Ray, and because of the leadership of Iowa's Republican-majority delegation, the principles you and I share carry weight in the Congress. It's something to be proud of.

- But you are also a part of the new beginning we have won for our country. You know that we are only on the threshold of renewal, with so much left for us to do. Let us take stock of all we have accomplished so far, but recommit ourselves this morning to the long struggle that lies ahead.

- I don't need to remind you that we are in another key election year. It will take all our energies to hold onto past victories as well as win a few

more. But I believe our candidates and our ideas will prevail this fall because our policies are based on a deep faith in the American people. Our goal is to unite, not to divide. Our recovery program brings all Americans together in a campaign for economic progress.

-- The kind of work you are doing here in Des Moines -- with the leadership of John Ruan (roo - ANN) -- is an example of what we need to encourage all over the country. I have been told of how a group of business people have gotten together to renovate the downtown area and I want to congratulate you.

-- You are proving that sometimes the private sector can step in to fill a community need without waiting for the Federal Government. You are proving that free enterprise works.

-- In 1980 we were on the brink of economic calamity. The choice before us was clear: We could throw up our hands, close our eyes and continue on our way to economic ruin, or we could return to the course of free enterprise and private initiative that made our country great.

-- We have chosen the latter. We are going to put our people back to work, take care of those

who need us and at the same time move forward to a new era of greatness that we will build for all our people, together. Thank you.

(Parvin/AB)
February 5, 1982
2:00 p.m.

TALKING POINTS: DURENBERGER CAMPAIGN EVENT
FEBRUARY 8, 1982

- Thank you for that large Paul Bunyan welcome. Perhaps it's Paul Bunyan's influence that causes so many tall tales to be told in Minnesota. Dave Durenberger tried to tell me it's been so cold the walleyes jumped on the hooks to get out of the water -- but I didn't believe it. He tried to tell me it's been so cold the Minnesota State bird is now a penguin -- but I didn't believe it. Then he tried to tell me it's been so cold the only place to keep warm is a Durenberger campaign rally -- now that I believe.

- Senator Durenberger's schedule certainly takes the stamina of a Paul Bunyan. The Senator has spent at least 120 days each year traveling through the State. He spends an average of 2½ days per week in Minnesota while still maintaining a 95 percent voting record in the Senate. If every public official served his State and the Nation as well as Dave Durenberger, we could lick our problems in no time.

- Dave has been especially helpful in our effort to reduce taxes and spending. As a member of the Finance Committee, he played a key role in such areas as estate tax reform, so that family farms and businesses would not have to be sold. From firsthand experience, I can tell you he is serving Minnesota in an independent and conscientious manner. I may

not always agree with Dave Durenberger, but I always listen to him.*

-- Senator Durenberger understands the kind of people Minnesotans are. In some of my speeches I've talked about neighbor helping neighbor. When I say such things, some of the press look at me like I'm speaking Polynesian. Well, I wish those skeptics would put aside their big city newspapers and occasionally read the weekly Kerkhoven, Minnesota, Banner.

If they had picked up the November 12 issue, they would have seen a story about 16 farmers who helped a fellow farmer seriously injured in an auto accident. They chopped and ploughed 160 acres in 6 hours to get his land in shape. They donated their time, their callouses and their equipment. Wives and friends provided the lunch.

-- The people of Kerkhoven exemplify the true fiber of Minnesota. And so does Dave. I came to Minneapolis today just so I could tell the citizens of this State I admire their Senator; I respect their values; and I prize their friendship.

*Durenberger's staff suggested this sentence would be the ideal endorsement.

(Maseng/AB)
February 5, 1982
5:30 p.m.

ADDRESS TO THE IOWA STATE LEGISLATURE
FEBRUARY 9, 1982

It is good to be here with you today, but I must tell you my real mission in Des Moines is at WHO radio. When I lived here some years back, as you may know, I recreated ball games on the air based on reports that came over the telegraph. This time WHO asked me to recreate the Rose Bowl game. You'll be glad to know that this time around we're going to win.

When I knew the Hawkeyes back in the thirties, we called them the Ironmen, and they were struggling to get out of one of those low periods that come every once in a while to a school and a team. The first game I broadcast turned out to be the game in which Iowa scored its first touchdown against a Big 10 team in 3 years -- without any help from me -- and that marked a turning point in Hawkeye fortunes.

Coach Ossie Solem launched Iowa on the comeback trail with men like Zud Schammel, Dick Crayne, Ozzie Simmons, Ted Osmaloski, the Fisher brothers and so many others. Then followed the Ironmen under Coach Eddie Anderson with the immortal Nile Kinnick.

Coach Hayden Fry, quarterback Gordy Bohannon and the rest of the team are similar heroes today. This year they rode the comeback trail all the way to the Rose Bowl. Iowans and all Americans can be proud that such spirit, courage and strength of character are alive and well in our country's heartland.

Like the Iowa Ironmen, we Americans are known for dreaming with our eyes wide open. We live our dreams and make them come true. Our ideas and energies combine in a dynamic force. The same kind of force that took the Hawkeyes to Pasadena and made Iowa king of the corn growers enables America to overcome great odds. We call it the American spirit.

And like the Iowa Ironmen, we must allow that spirit to carry us forward. We must follow our instincts and rely on our strengths -- lest we become mired in a bog of indecision and fear, trapped in time as the chance for progress slips away.

Our country today is at a turning point. For too long we have lived by the maxims of decades ago, stalled in history. We have become lost in the jungle of Government bureaucracy, tangled in its web of programs and regulations. Almost all of those Government initiatives were intended to relieve suffering, enforce justice or preserve an environment threatened by pollution. But for each ounce of blessing, a pound of freedom was quietly stolen.

I remember the voice of another hero while at WHO, that of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose centennial we celebrate this year. I remember his leadership and how it rescued an America badly in need of help. But President Roosevelt was administering medicine to a sick patient. Some of those who took control of the New Deal -- and those who later transformed it into a permanent welfare state -- had no intention of letting the patient get well. They had no intention of cutting us off of the

medicine. Their goal was supreme, centralized authority, and they almost hooked America on the costly, big Government habit.

Franklin Roosevelt knew better. He warned, at the turning point during which his generation held the reigns of power, that there was a line drawn between two groups of people: those for whom recovery meant a return to old methods and those for whom recovery meant a reform of those methods, a readjustment of our way of thinking. He knew that new problems would require new solutions.

The straits we are in today are proof that our old methods are failed methods, that an all-intrusive Federal Government with big taxing and big spending doesn't work, never has worked, and never will. Those who cling to the policies of yesterday, who offer us only retreat, would condemn us and our children to decades more of economic decay -- decades in which our days of greatness would be just a dim memory.

"Civilization can not go back," Roosevelt said.

"Civilization must not stand still . . . It is our task to perfect, to improve, to alter when necessary, but in all cases to go forward."

In our time, too, it will take spirit, courage and strength for the long haul, but we must move on. We have not promised the people we would work miracles. But we have promised progress. And progress we will give them.

So I have come to Des Moines to consult with you -- to seek your counsel and your support as, together, we take the high road to national recovery and renewal. We share the trust of elected

office, you for your State and I for our country. The people who sent you into office also sent me, and I have come to cement again the bond of partnership too many have forgotten.

Together we must go forward to ensure a decent standard of living for all Americans, but we must also protect for the next generation this fragile state of freedom so rare in the world and in the history of man.

We have taken the right first steps. We have begun to rebuild America's defenses, which had been left in dangerous decline. We have made clear our commitment to peace and stability in the world, and our willingness to participate in strategic arms reduction. But we also have made clear that we will not look the other way as aggressors usurp the rights of independent people, or watch idly while they foment revolutions to impose the rule of tyrants. We will not turn our backs on those who seek to gain or secure their liberty, and we will not back down from our duty to keep America strong enough to remain both free and at peace.

At home we have begun our campaign to return our economy and Government to our people.

Our program for economic recovery and our proposal to restore the partnership between State, local and Federal government are born from the same philosophy. They spring from an abiding faith in the American people, and in our ability to govern ourselves.

Forty years of uncontrolled Government growth and mismanagement -- forty years of removing the American economy

from the hands of the American people -- have resulted in the painful recession that grips us today. In 4 short months our programs have begun to restore incentive, cut away strangling regulations and, for the first time in decades, make significant gains against the budget monster.

And what do you know?

Inflation has dropped to single digits for the first time in 3 years -- but it is not low enough yet. Interest rates are below their once dizzying heights, but not yet low enough.

Our tax and budget cuts were the largest in history, but they only reduced the rate of increase in taxing and spending. We must hold firm to our tax cuts and reduce the budget even more. We have much to do before we will see the light, but we are reaching the bend in the tunnel.

Though deficits still loom large in our forecasts, they should not overshadow the incentive and drive that is already building in our people. We are beginning to save again. The private savings pool -- because of our programs -- could grow as much as \$250 billion by 1984. These factors will bring needed growth to our economy and ease the strain on the money supply. In addition, yesterday we submitted to the Congress a budget schedule that will reduce the Federal deficit every year. Our deficits will be trending downward.

Our first commitment was to secure America's freedom. We are rebuilding our defenses. Our second commitment was to restore America's economy. We have in place the first installments of a solid program for economic recovery. We turn

now to our next commitment: paring the unmanageable size of the Federal bureaucracy, returning government to the governed.

Removing the possibility of solving problems where they occur, forcing Americans to accept the dictates of a swollen bureaucracy in Washington instead of dealing with their neighbors in city hall, has to be one of the more serious mistakes of this century. The Federal Government has become involved in such traditionally local concerns as fire protection, police pensions, welfare and pothole repair. In the last 20 years, the volume of grants-in-aid has virtually exploded.

For example, in 1960, total Federal involvement in fire protection amounted to a cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and State agencies. Today, every Federal Department, except State and Defense, and at least 11 other agencies have their fingers in the fire-related activities of State and local governments. And it's the taxpayer who gets burned.

Divisions of responsibility have blurred beyond recognition. Though the intentions of big Government were good, the result has been overwhelming inefficiency, waste and the kind of regulation that ends all hope of finding local answers to local needs. The willingness of the Federal Government to inject itself in matters more properly considered by city or county councils, school boards or State legislatures has resulted in a confused citizenry unsure of who to turn to, unaware of who to blame when things go wrong.

We have to face facts. As one mayor recently put it, big Government has led to an unstable economy, low productivity, and

high unemployment. The American people want a change. America needs a change and we intend to provide it.

We have proposed the broad outlines of a plan to restore the accountability now missing in our bloated Government. We want to consult with you and your colleagues around the country to develop the details that will make it work.

Our initial program includes the transfer to the States of more than 40 Federal programs in the areas of education, transportation, community development and social services. And we want to send back the tax sources to pay for them, as well. But the centerpiece of the proposal is the almost dollar-for-dollar swap of two of the largest areas of welfare. The Federal Government would take over medicaid in exchange for State assumption of aid to families with dependent children and food stamps.

Since medicaid is growing at a much faster rate, the Federal Government would assume the heavier burden.

We also have proposed a transition period of 8 years and establishment of a grass roots trust fund to ease the return of programs and tax bases. But these are areas we want to discuss with you.

Certain law enforcement and civil rights programs dealing with the handicapped and minorities should remain at the Federal level, but we want to re-establish with you a clear and workable philosophy to divide the functions of government.

Let us not confuse the ideals that launched the last 40 years of centralization with the failed realities it has

produced. Let us recognize the good that has come from our past efforts, but also understand that we have come into a new day and must change the way we view government's role in our rapidly changing society.

Governor Thomas Kean of New Jersey, in his inaugural address last month, said: "We must turn to ourselves, to draw upon the diversity of our people and tap the strength inherent in that diversity. We cannot view this need to change with resignation; rather, it must be viewed as a challenge to our ingenuity, our dedication and our imagination."

Here in Iowa you have a strong, two-party system. Your Governor, Bob Ray, has provided strong leadership and your Congressional delegation -- led by Senators Roger Jepsen and Chuck Grassley -- serve you and our country well. Innovation and reform have been the hallmarks of this legislature. Your reapportionment plan has been called a model for the country. You have made significant advances against waste and fraud and have a tradition of top-quality public education.

Yet there are pundits in Washington who consider our statehouses to be the backwater of American politics. They do not trust you to run your own affairs. They do not trust you to show compassion to your needy nor justice to your disadvantaged.

Just a few weeks ago, someone in a key leadership position in the U.S. House of Representatives, one of the people who for decades has presided over the dissolution of our national economy and system of government, said he would be in no hurry to transfer the authority and resources that belong to you back to

your control. He said he knew of a dozen States right now that would shirk their responsibilities.

I wonder which States he meant? Which States, which Americans, are not American enough for him? I would like to know and I'm sure the people in statehouses around this country would like to know, as well.

First the elitists fought the tax cuts, saying the American people could not be trusted with an increased share of their own earnings. Now they say the people we elect to State and local office can't be trusted to run State and local affairs. Well then, who can we trust? A handful of individuals with a strong case of Potomac Fever? Those are the very individuals who got us into this mess. The rest of the country is going to need all the leeway it can get to dig us out.

A recent Gallup poll says that today Americans by nearly 2-1 margins trust State governments more than the Federal Government to remain free of corruption and administer programs efficiently. Washington, D.C. has no corner on compassion or wisdom or morality. If we do nothing else in this Administration, we're going to convince that city that the power, the money and the responsibility of this country begin and end with the people and not in some puzzle palace on the Potomac.

Some would have us believe that today's world is too complex and our needs too large to be managed by self-rule. But if no one among us is capable of governing himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern the rest of us?

It has been said that if we lose this way of ours -- this thing we call freedom -- history will record with the greatest astonishment that those who had the most to lose did the least to prevent its happening. That must not be said of us.

I do not believe our destiny is to watch this unique experiment in government slip from disrepair into decay. But if we remember that freedom rests, and always will, on the individual -- on individual integrity, on individual effort, on individual courage and in an individual faith in God -- then we will have met the challenge of our generation, and brought our great Nation safely through our turning point in history.

I look to you today and in the coming weeks for guidance as we fashion a new framework for partnership in government. I ask you to join me as we move forward into a new and more prosperous era for America and for all of our people. Thank you very much.

(Elliott)
February 5, 1982
5:00 p.m.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS: FEBRUARY 9, 1982

Thank you Dr. Hofer [ho-fer], Dr. Armstrong, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm not going to beat around the bush because I want you to know you've made my day. Do you realize how great it is, after being in the heartland, to return and find 3,500 more believers in Washington, D.C.?

I've just traveled halfway across the country, visited three States and given four speeches. But no message, given or received, was more important than the theme of your conference: To preserve our blessed land, we must look to God, and we must look to the hearthstone; that is where all hope for America lies.

Families are the bedrock of our Nation -- teachers of cooperation, tolerance, concern and responsibility. Rebuilding America begins with restoring family strength and preserving family values.

One great joy in my job has been sending anniversary greetings to couples married 50 years or more. You'll be pleased to know more than 65,000 greetings were sent out last year. America's elderly are a wise and precious resource, and we should always honor them, never shunt them aside.

I know that people in that generation -- our generation -- are sometimes a bit sensitive about their age. I was kidded myself again last week as I celebrated the 32nd anniversary of my 39th birthday. But then I remembered something Thomas Jefferson once said. He said that you should never judge a President by his age,

you should judge him by his work. And ever since he told me that . . . I've stopped worrying.

Like you, I have always believed that we were put here for a reason -- that there is a path, somehow a divine plan for all of us. I also believe America was set apart in a special way, a country created by men and women who came not for gold, but in search of God. They bound themselves together in a voluntary compact. They would be free people, living under the law, with faith in their Maker and their future.

It has been written that the most sublime figure in American history was George Washington, on his knees, in the snow, at Valley Forge. He personified a people who knew that it was not enough to depend on their own courage and goodness -- that they must also seek help from God, their Father and Preserver.

Where did we begin to lose sight of that noble beginning -- of our conviction that standards of right and wrong do exist and must be lived up to? How could we permit that God, the source of our knowledge, could be expelled from the classroom? He gives us His greatest blessing -- life -- but many would condone the taking of innocent life. Jesus said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for such is the Kingdom of God."

Do we really expect we can have it both ways? -- that He will protect us in a crisis, even as we turn away from Him day-to-day? Have we forgotten that we need God more than He needs us?

Millions of Americans haven't forgotten. They know we've been on a toboggan slide and they're determined to do something about it. I'm honored to stand before you, 3,500 of their most

effective, courageous leaders. And let me say, I do not agree with those who accuse you of trying to "impose" your views on others. If we have come to the point in America where any attempt to see traditional values reflected in public policy leaves one open to irresponsible charges, then I say the entire structure of our free society is threatened.

The First Amendment was not written to protect the people from religious values. It was written to protect those values from government tyranny.

Let us go forward with our conviction that education does not begin with Washington officials, or State officials, or local officials -- it begins with the family where it is the right and the responsibility of every parent.

Let us go forward with our conviction that voluntary prayer in school will neither harm the child nor threaten the State, but it can renew faith in our Creator who alone has the power to bless America.

Let us go forward with our conviction that all human life is inherently sacred.

And let us go forward with our conviction that there is in the American heart a deep spirit of love, of caring and willingness to work together that is waiting to be tapped. I want to ask you tonight: Will you lead our crusade to restore our tradition of neighbor caring for neighbor?

I think you're in good company. I've appointed a Private Sector Initiatives Task Force to help build partnerships between the private and public sector in every community in America. It

includes Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York; E. V. Hill, Pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Los Angeles; Mrs. Dee Jepsen, advisory board member of STEP [Strategies to Eliminate Poverty] in Washington, D.C.; Elder Thomas Monson, of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City; and other prominent Americans of Christian and Jewish faith.

They need your help and I hope you'll be working together.

I know how much many of you are already doing, and, believe me, I'm grateful. It's a little like preaching to the choir. You're already out on the point. But too many people have been told that what they do is not as important or worthwhile as what government does.

I don't buy that. If we remember the parable of the Good Samaritan, he crossed the road, knelt down and bound up the wounds of the beaten traveler, the Pilgrim, and then carried him into the nearest town. He didn't just hurry on by into town and then look up a caseworker and tell him -- there's a fellow back out on the road who looked like he might need help.

We need all of you, now more than ever. We need to build on what they're doing in Atlanta, where local churches have spearheaded a community effort of thousands of citizens to help fight crime by serving as extra eyes and ears for the Atlanta police department.

We need to duplicate the example of Rock Island, Illinois, where a Christian Family Care Center, established by local churches and run by volunteer funds, provides aid to victims of child or

spouse abuse. And, the ecumenical "Loaves and Fishes" programs which help feed the poor in Milwaukee and Minneapolis-St. Paul. And the Christian Broadcasting Network's "Operation Blessing," which matches volunteers of goods and services with those in need throughout the country.

Let us rebuild our communities and, as we do, can we not do something else? -- Can we not, as Americans, become better friends again? We come from different backgrounds, pursue different interests, and hold different views. But we can draw communion from our shared values.

Recently, I read a story by reporter Judy Foreman in the Boston Globe that explains what I mean:

Jackie Robinson, the first black man to play major league baseball, faced constant racial harassment. One day when his Brooklyn Dodgers were playing in Cincinnati, the racial slurs from the crowd started up, then grew louder. Suddenly, a white teammate, Pee Wee Reese, called time out. Slowly, Reese walked over to Robinson, put his arm around his shoulder, and stood there for a long moment. Silently, but eloquently, he was telling the crowd -- This man is my friend.

Let us come together as friends. We will never find every answer, solve every problem, heal every wound, or live all our dreams. But we can do a lot, if we walk together down that one path we know provides real hope. St. John told us: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

We have God's promise that what we give will be given back many times over.

Let us go forth from here and rekindle the fire of our faith.

Let our wisdom be vindicated by our deeds.

And, when our work is done, we can say -- we have fought the good fight, we have finished the race, we have kept the faith.

Thank you. God bless you.