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Newsday
1/12/71



**MARTIN
SCHRAM**

**Campaign
View**

48, 7

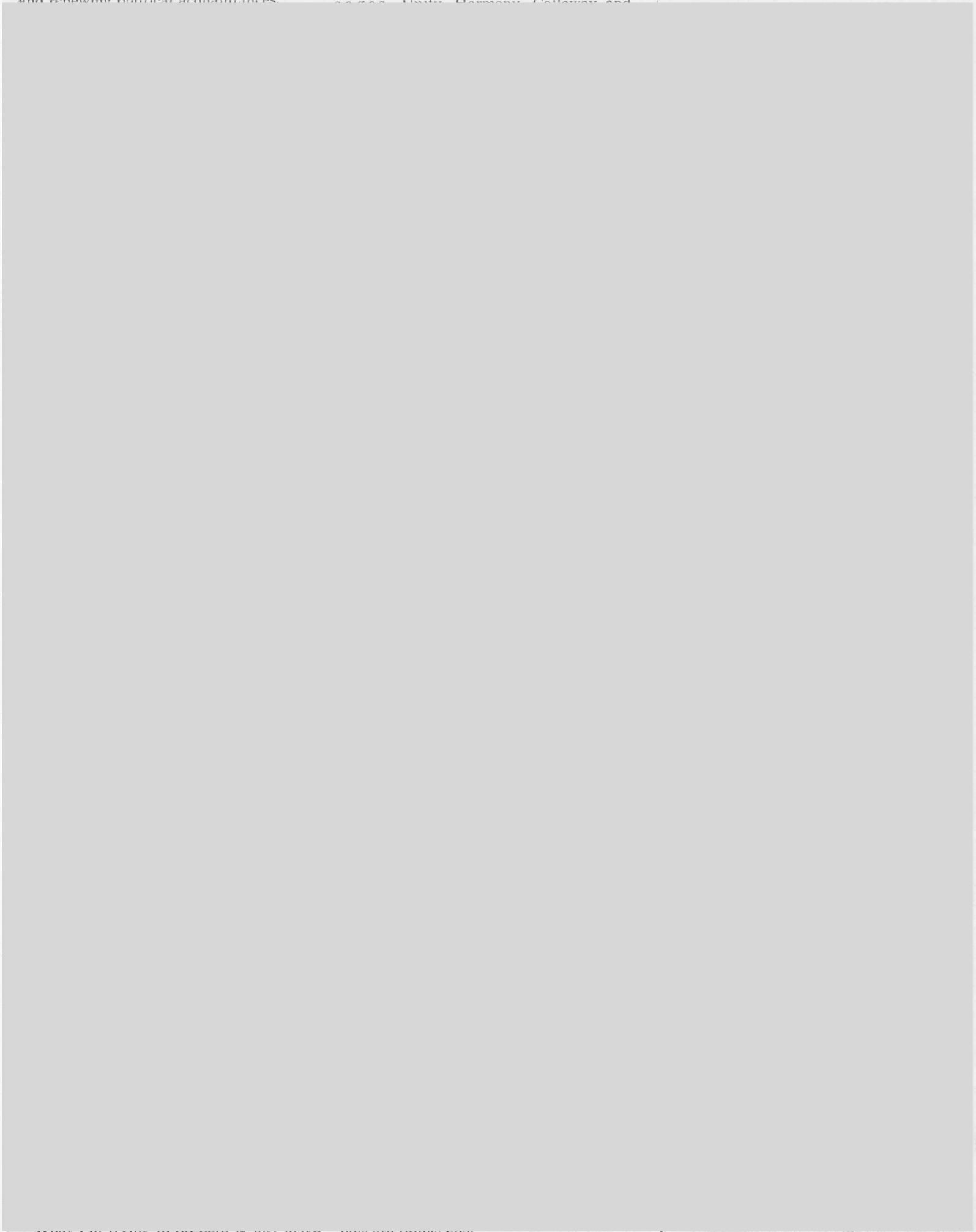
Wooing the Nametags

Chicago—Leaders of the State Republican Parties were working the Marriot Hotel Conference Room, highballs in hand, picking at standard hors d'oeuvre trays and renewing political acquaintances

sure that later on these chairmen will feel comfortable about joining with us."

Thus, Sears came on to a formal meeting of the 45 attending chairmen the next morning with the lowest of low-key mes-

... Unite, Harmony, Callaway and



48.71

ERRORS IN CANDIDATE REAGAN'S
SPEECH OF MARCH 31, 1976

REAGAN STATEMENT:
page 1, paragraph 3

"In this election season the White House in telling us a solid economic recovery is taking place. It claims a slight drop in unemployment. It says that prices aren't going up as fast, but they are still going up, and that the stock market has shown some gains. But, in fact, things seem just about as they were back in the 1972 election year. Remember, we were also coming out of a recession then. Inflation has been running at around 6%. Unemployment about 7%. Remember, too, the upsurge and the optimism lasted through the election year and into 1973. And then, the roof fell in. Once again we had unemployment. Only this time not 7%, more than 10. And inflation -- wasn't 6%, it was 12%."

RESPONSE:

The peak of unemployment -- 8.9% -- was reached in May, 1975. Latest unemployment figures -- March, 1976 -- show the rate was 7.5%. The employment is now at an all time high with 86.7 million at work. This exceeds the pre-recession peak of July, 1974 and is a 2.6 million gain since March '75.

Prices are not going up as fast. Inflation in 1974 was at an annual rate of over 12 percent. Today it is running at an annual rate of about 6 percent.

In 1972 we were further into recovery than we are today. But Mr. Reagan's statistical facts concerning 1973-74 are incorrect. The peak unemployment figure was reached in May, 1975 at 8.9%. It never reached 10% as he states.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 2, paragraph 2

"Now, in this election year 1976, we're told we're coming out of this recession. Just because inflation and unemployment rates have fallen to what they were at the worst of the previous recession. If history repeats itself will we be talking recovery four years from now merely because we've reduced inflation from 25% to 12%."

RESPONSE:

All of the figures -- retail sales, GNP, durable goods, housing, personal income, etc. clearly show we are moving out of the recession -- the Administration's statements are not based merely on improved unemployment and cost-of-living statistics as Mr. Reagan implies.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 2, paragraph 3

"The fact is, we'll never build a lasting economic recovery by going deeper into debt at a faster rate than we ever have before. It took this nation 166 years -- until the middle of World War II -- to finally accumulate a debt of \$95 billion. It took this administration just the last 12 months to add \$95 billion to the debt. And this administration has run up almost one-fourth of our total national debt in just these short nineteen months."

RESPONSE

The national debt reached \$72 billion in 1942. The current estimated deficit for FY 1976 is \$76.9 billion. Gross federal debt for FY 1976 is estimated at \$634 billion. Thus the administration's share of the national debt is 15.6%, not 25%.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 2, paragraph 4

"Inflation is the cause of recession and unemployment. And we're not going to have real prosperity or recovery until we stop fighting the symptoms and start fighting the disease. There's only one cause for inflation -- government spending more than government takes in. The cure is a balanced budget. Ah, but they tell us, 80% of the budget is uncontrollable. It's fixed by laws passed by Congress."

RESPONSE:

The President has offered specific plans for a balanced budget. But a large part of the cause of the current recession is the result of past fiscal policies, rapid increases in federal expenditures. There is no quick remedy for problems created a decade ago. A rapid return to a balanced budget, as Mr. Reagan calls for, would provide fuel for inflation, but at the same time, it would mean a long delay in recovery and much longer period of high unemployment.

The budget for FY 1977 estimates that 77.1% of the budget is uncontrollable.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

page three, last two sentences of top paragraph

"But laws passed by Congress can be repealed by Congress. And, if Congress is unwilling to do this, then isn't it time we elect a Congress that will?"

RESPONSE:

The open-ended or uncontrollable programs call for outlays of \$383.1 billion in FY 1977. \$236.8 billion is allocated to payments for individuals. Does Mr. Reagan want to repeal the following:

Social Security and Railroad Retirement -- \$108.0 billion

Federal Employees Retirement Benefits -- \$22.9 billion

Veterans Benefits -- \$16.3 billion

Medicare and Medicaid -- \$38.4 billion

Public Assistance Programs -- \$26.0 billion



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 3, paragraph 2

"Soon after he took office, Mr. Ford promised he would end inflation. Indeed, he declared war on inflation. And, we all donned those WIN buttons to "Whip Inflation Now." Unfortunately, the war -- if it ever really started -- was soon over. Mr. Ford, without WIN button, appeared on TV, and promised he absolutely would not allow the Federal deficit to exceed \$60 billion (which incidentally was \$5 billion more than the biggest previous deficit we'd ever had). Later he told us it might be as much as \$70 billion. Now we learn it's \$80 billion or more."

RESPONSE:

The President did draw a line at a deficit of \$60 billion on March 29, 1975 in a televised address. The largest single yearly deficit occurred in 1943 -- \$54.8 billion. The difference between \$54.8 billion and \$60 billion is, of course, \$5.2 billion. The current estimated deficit for FY 76 is not \$80 billion or more, it is \$76.9 billion.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 3, paragraph 3

"Then came a White House proposal for a \$28 billion tax cut, to be matched by a \$28 billion cut in the proposed spending -- not in the present spending, but in the proposed spending in the new budget. Well, my question then and my question now is, if there was \$28 billion in the new budget that could be cut, what was it doing there in the first place?"

RESPONSE

The proposed \$28 billion cut is a cut in the anticipated \$56 billion year-to-year increase in Federal spending that would take place unless strong measures are taken. The President has proposed the reform measures needed to accomplish this objective; cutting in half the growth rate of federal spending and making it possible to give the American people further tax cuts.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 4, paragraph 1

"It would have been nice if they'd thought of some arrangement like that for the rest of us. They could, for example, correct a great unfairness that now exists in our tax system. Today, when you get a cost-of-living pay raise -- one that just keeps you even with purchasing power -- it often moves you up into a higher tax bracket. This means you pay a higher percentage in tax but you reduce your purchasing power. Last year, because of this inequity, the government took in \$7 billion in undeserved profit in the income tax alone, and this year they'll do even better. Now isn't it time that Congress looked after your welfare as well as its own?"

RESPONSE:

Inflation does indeed increase taxes. The President has recognized this and has been successful in reducing the inflation rate by 50%. He has also proposed curbing the rise in expenditures and matched this with a comparable tax cut.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 5, paragraph 3

"Ending inflation is the only long range and lasting answer to the problem of unemployment. The Washington Establishment is not the answer. It's the problem. Its tax policies, its harassing regulations, its confiscation of investment capital to pay for its deficits keeps business and industry from expanding to meet your needs and to provide the jobs we all need."

RESPONSE:

The President's economic policies are anti-inflationary. He has vetoed 46 bills and saved the taxpayers \$13 billion. (Source: OMB)

Monetary expansion is now far more restrained than in 1972. Over the last six months, the broadly defined money supply has grown at an 8.6% annual rate. In the comparable September 1971-March 1972 period, it grew at a 14.6% rate. It should be noted that a 14.6% rate is well above the 10.5% upper limit of the Federal Reserve's present target range.

Wholesale prices increased 12.5% from March 1974-March 1975, while the price index went up only 5.5% between March 1975 and March 1976.

Employment reached an all-time high of 86.5 million in February.

New orders for manufactured goods were up 2.4 percent in February.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 6, paragraph 2

"At the time we were only importing a small percentage of our oil. Yet, the Arab boycott caused half a million Americans to lose their jobs when plants closed down for lack of fuel. Today, it's almost three years later and "Project Independence" has become "Project Dependence." Congress has adopted an energy bill so bad we were led to believe Mr. Ford would veto it. Instead he signed it. And, almost instantly, drilling rigs all over our land started shutting down. Now, for the first time in our history, we are importing more oil than we produce. How many Americans will be laid off if there is another boycott? The energy bill is a disaster that never should have been signed."

RESPONSE:

Candidate Reagan stated we were only importing a small percentage of our oil when the Arab oil embargo occurred in 1974. In fact, we were already importing 35% of our petroleum needs. The amount of oil that we imported during 1975 was 6.0 mb/d, and we produced 8.4mb/d.

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act passed by the Congress in December ended a year-long debate between the Congress and the Administration on oil pricing policy and opened the way to an orderly phasing out of controls on domestic oil over forty months, thereby stimulating our own oil production. By removing controls, this bill should give industry sufficient incentive over a period of time to explore, develop and produce new fields in the outer continental shelf, Alaska, and potential new reserves in the lower forty-eight states. Removal of these controls at the end of forty months should increase domestic production by more than one million barrels per day by 1985 and reduce imports by about three million barrels per day.

The average number of active rotary drilling rigs in March 1976 was approximately 270 less than in December 1975 which was the highest level since 1962. Except for the two years after the embargo, this First Quarter downturn reflects a normal seasonal trend. Further, preliminary estimates indicate that 1976 investments by the petroleum industry in production and development activities will exceed those of 1975.



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)
Page 6, paragraph 2

RESPONSE: (continued)

More importantly, this bill enables the United States to meet a substantial portion of the mid-term goals for energy independence set forth over a year ago. Incorporated in this are authorities for a strategic storage system, conversion of oil and gas-fired utility and industrial plants to coal, energy efficiency labeling, emergency authorities for use in the event of another embargo, and the authority we need to fulfill our international agreements with other oil consuming nations. These provisions will directly reduce the nation's dependency on foreign oil by almost two million barrels per day by 1985. In addition, the strategic storage system and the stand-by authorities will enable the United States to withstand a future embargo of about four million barrels per day.

Oil rigs didn't begin shutting down. There were 1660 drilling rigs operating in 1975, the highest number in a decade. Through mid-March 1976, there were as many rigs operating as were operating in the comparable period during '75.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 7, paragraph 2

"When I became Governor, I inherited a state government that was in almost the same situation as New York City. The state payroll had been growing for a dozen years at a rate of from 5 to 7,000 new employees each year. State government was spending from a million to a million and a half dollars more each day than it was taking in. The State's great water project was unfinished and underfunded by a half a billion dollars. My predecessor had spent the entire year's budget for Medicaid in the first six months of the fiscal year. And, we learned that the teachers' retirement fund was unfunded. A four billion dollar liability hanging over every property owner in the state. I didn't know whether I'd been elected Governor or appointed receiver."

RESPONSE:

The bonded indebtedness of California at \$4 billion does not compare to New York City's current problem.

The State payroll increased from 113,779 in 1967 to 127,929 in 1973.

The state budget more than doubled under Ronald Reagan. From \$4.6 billion in 1967 to \$10.2 billion in 1973.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 7, paragraph 3

Page 9, paragraph 2

"California was faced with insolvency and on the verge of bankruptcy. We had to increase taxes. Well, this came very hard for me because I felt taxes were already too great a burden. I told the people the increase, in my mind, was temporary and that, as soon as we could, we'd return their money to them.

"This was government-by-the-people proving that it works when the people work at it. When we ended our eight years, we turned over to the incoming administration a balanced budget. A \$500 million surplus. And, virtually the same number of employees we'd started with eight years before. Even though the increase in population had given some departments a two-thirds increase in work load."

RESPONSE:

The number of state employees increased from 113,779 in 1967 to 127,929 in 1975. Under Reagan, there were three huge tax increases totalling more than \$2 billion.

In 1967, there was an increase of \$967 million, the largest state tax hike in the nation's history. Of this, \$280 million went for one-time deficit payment and state property tax relief. In 1971, the increase was \$488 million with \$150 million for property tax relief. In 1972, an increase of \$682 million with \$650 million for property tax relief. Much of this property tax relief was short term, but the overall tax increases were permanent.

State personal income tax revenues went from \$500 million to \$2.5 billion, a 500% increase. Taxable bracket levies were increased from 7% to 11%. The size of the brackets was reduced so that taxpayers reached the highest bracket more quickly and



personal exemptions were reduced. Finally, after he adamantly denied that he would ever do so, the Governor agreed to a system of withholding state income taxes.

Bank and corporation taxes went up 100%. The state sales tax rose from 4% to 6%. The tax on cigarettes went up 7 cents a pack and the liquor tax rose 50 cents per gallon. Inheritance tax rates were increased and collections more than doubled.

Under Reagan, the average tax rate for each \$100 of assessed valuation rose from \$8.84 to \$11.15. Under predecessor Pat Brown, the increase was much less in dollars and percentage -- from \$6.96 to \$8.84, and in the six years of Republican Knight's administration, it was still less -- from \$5.94 to \$6.96. One reason for the big increase under Reagan -- from \$3.7 billion to \$8.3 billion -- is that the state paid a steadily smaller percentage of the school costs -- one of the biggest reasons for local property taxes.

Despite periodic efforts to provide relief, there has been a substantial increase in the burden carried by most property owners. Inflation and high assessments have helped wipe out any savings. Only \$855 million of the record \$10.2 billion budget in Reagan's final year was for tax relief for homeowners and renters.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 10, paragraph 4

"And in less than three years we reduced the rolls by more than 300,000 people. Saved the taxpayers \$2 billion."

RESPONSE:

Substitute for 300,000 and \$2 billion the following:

1. Drop by 20,000 persons in rolls due to correction in accounting procedures in largest county, Los Angeles.
2. Migratory rate of unemployed into California declined from 233,000 in 1967 to 44,000 in 1971.
3. 110,000 decline in rolls attributed to Reagan even though his welfare program had not gone into effect when decline occurred.
4. Rolls for welfare families increased in 8 years of Reagan's Governorship from 729,357 to 1,384,400 and their state expenditures went from \$408 million to \$995 million.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 11, top sentence

"And, increased the grants to the truly deserving needy by an average of 43%. We also carried out a successful experiment which I believe is an answer to much of the welfare problem in the nation. We put able-bodied welfare recipients to work at useful community projects in return for their welfare grants."

RESPONSE:

The average payment of the AFDC in 1970 was \$193.00 per family; in 1974, it was \$239.00. The average payment for Old Age Assistance in 1970 was \$117.00 per person; in 1974, the average payment was \$129.00 per person.

The program never touched more than 6/10th of 1% of welfare recipients. Also, the program was designed to have 59,000 participants in the first year in 35 counties, but it managed only 1,100 participants in 10 counties in mostly rural farm areas.

In May 1974 the California Auditor General found that 262 participants found regular work as a result of the program at a cost of \$1.5 million. This amounts to \$6,000 in overhead costs plus regular welfare costs for each person placed in regular employment.

In 1974, because the program was a complete failure, it was repealed by the Legislature.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

page 12, paragraph 4

"Independent business people, shopkeepers and farmers file billions of reports every year required of them by Washington. It amounts to some 10 billion pieces of paper each year and it adds \$50 billion a year to the cost of doing business. Washington has been loud in its promise to do something about this blizzard of paperwork. And they made good. Last year they increased it by 20%."

RESPONSE:

The figures 10 billion and 50 billion are guestimates. No one has counted the number of pages in all of these reports. Moreover, if it is liberally estimated that it costs \$100 an hour to work on these forms, the total cost to business would be \$4.3 billion.

Between December, 1974 and December, 1975, the number of reports from the Executive branch agencies excluding IRS, banking and regulatory agencies declined by 5%. However, the number of hours of burden associated with filling out the reports required by the Congress, i. e., the Real Estate Settlements Act which requires information to be filed when a house is sold added 4 million manhours of reporting burden last year. In the absence of that report the reporting burden would have declined. There are other reports mandated by Congress which have added to this burden.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13, paragraph 2

"We gave just enough support to one side in Angola to encourage it to fight and die but too little to give it a chance of winning."

RESPONSE:

The U.S. objective in supporting the FNLA/UNITA forces in Angola was to assist them, and through them all of black Africa, to defend against a minority faction supported by Soviet arms and Cuban intervention. Despite massive Soviet aid and the presence of Cuban troops there was a good chance for a satisfactory outcome in Angola until December 19 when Congress adopted the Tunney Amendment cutting off further U.S. aid to the FNLA and UNITA.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13, paragraph 3

"In Asia our new relationship with mainland China can have practical benefits with both sides. But that doesn't mean it should include yielding to demands by them as the Administration has, to reduce our military presence on Taiwan where we have a long-time friend and ally, the Republic of China."

RESPONSE:

We have not reduced our forces on Taiwan as a result of Peking's demands. Instead, our reductions stem from our own assessment of U.S. political and security interests. We have drawn our forces down because the Vietnam conflict has ended and because the lessening of tension in the area brought about by our new relationship with the People's Republic of China has made it possible.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13, paragraph 3

"Mr. Ford's new Ambassador to the United Nations attacks our long time ally Israel."

RESPONSE:

Governor Scranton not only did not attack Israel, his veto blocked an unbalanced Security Council Resolution critical of Israel -- a resolution that every other member of the Security Council voted for. In his March 23 speech in the United Nations Security Council Governor Scranton was simply reiterating long-standing U.S. policy -- a policy articulated by every Administration since 1967 -- on Israel's obligations as an occupying power under international law with regard to the territories under its occupation.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13-14, paragraph 3

"And it is also revealed now that we seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi. To make it more palatable, we are told this might help us learn the fate of the men still listed as Missing in Action."

RESPONSE:

The Congress, reflecting the desire of the American people and the Administration for an accounting of our Missing in Action and the return of the bodies of dead servicemen still held by Hanoi has urged the Administration to make a positive gesture toward Hanoi in an effort to obtain such information. The Administration, in keeping with this Congressional mandate, has offered to discuss with Hanoi the significant outstanding issues between us. We have not said we 'seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi.' Such an assertion is totally false.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 14, paragraph 2

"In the last few days, Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger have taken us from hinting at invasion of Cuba to laughing it off as a ridiculous idea. Except, that it was their ridiculous idea. No one else suggested it. Once again -- what is their policy? During this last year, they carried on a campaign to befriend Castro. They persuaded the Organization of American States to lift its trade embargo, lifted some U.S. trade restrictions, they engaged in culture exchanges. And then on the eve of the Florida primary election, Mr. Ford went to Florida, called Castro an outlaw and said he'd never recognize him. But he hasn't asked our Latin American neighbors to reimpose a single sanction, nor has he taken any action himself. Meanwhile, Castro continues to export revolution to Puerto Rico, to Angola, and who knows where else?

RESPONSE:

We did not persuade the OAS to lift the sanctions against Cuba. At Quito in the fall of 1974 we did not support a motion in the OAS to do so. At San Jose last summer the U.S. voted in favor of an OAS resolution which left to each country freedom of action with regard to the sanctions. We did so because a majority of the OAS members had already unilaterally lifted their sanctions against Cuba, and because the resolution was supported by a majority of the organization members. Since that resolution passed, no additional Latin American country has established relations with Cuba.

The U.S. did not lift its own sanctions against Cuba, did not enter into any agreements with Cuba, and did not trade with Cuba. We did not engage in cultural exchanges. We validated some passports for U.S. Congressmen and their staffs, for some scholars and for some religious leaders to visit Cuba. We issued a few select visas to Cubans to visit the U.S.. These minimal steps were taken to test whether there was a mutual interest in ending the hostile nature of our relations. This policy was consistent with the traditional American interest in supporting the free flow of ideas and people. We have, since the Cuban adventure in Angola, concluded that the Cubans are not interested in changing their ways. We have resumed our highly restrictive policies toward Cuban travel. With regard to Cuban efforts to interfere in Puerto Rican affairs, we have made it emphatically clear



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)

Page 14, paragraph 2

RESPONSE: (continued)

in the UN and bilaterally to the Cubans and other nations that
the U.S. will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 15, paragraph 3

"The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is not a long-term lease. It is sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase. We should end those negotiations (on the Panama Canal) and tell the General: We bought it, we paid for it, we built it and we intend to keep it."

RESPONSE:

Negotiations between the United States and Panama on the Canal have been pursued by three successive American Presidents. The purpose of these negotiations is to protect our national security, not diminish it.

Finally, Governor Reagan's view that the Canal Zone is "sovereign U. S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase" is incorrect. Legal Scholars have been clear on this for three-quarters of a century. Unlike children born in the United States, for example, children born in the Canal Zone are not automatically citizens of the United States.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 16, paragraph 1

"The Soviet Army outnumbered ours more than two-to-one and in reserves four-to-one. They out-spend us on weapons by 50%. Their Navy outnumbered ours in surface ships and submarines two-to-one. We are outgunned in artillery three-to-one and their tanks outnumber ours four-to-one. Their strategic nuclear missiles are larger, more powerful and more numerous than ours. The evidence mounts that we are Number Two in a world where it is dangerous, if not fatal, to be second best."

RESPONSE:

Our nation is not "in danger," but it is damaging to the interests of this country when a politician declares to our adversaries and our friends abroad -- falsely -- that we are in second place. Such statements are both irresponsible and dangerous in that they alarm our people and confuse our allies.

It is meaningless to say the Soviet Army may now be twice the size of the U.S. Army when about half of the Soviet Army is deployed on the Chinese border. More meaningful is the Soviet Army strength in Europe. Such rhetoric based on simplistic factual comparisons indicate a disturbingly shallow grasp of what true balance is all about.

Mr. Reagan conveniently neglects to point out that our strategic forces are superior to Soviet forces. Our missiles are far more accurate and survivable. We have over twice as many missile warheads and, after all, it is the warheads which actually reach the target. Our lead in this area has been increasing over the past several years. Mr. Reagan likewise ignores our vast superiority in strategic bombers.

Addressing the implication that the President has tolerated a weak defense policy, President Ford is the one who reversed the trend of shrinking defense budgets. His last two defense budgets are the highest peacetime budgets in the nation's history. Mr. Reagan might better speak to the Democratic Congress about its \$32 billion cuts in defense over the past six years.

Examining in more detail the question of America's strength first, we must dispose of the numbers game. If national defense were a



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)

Page 16, paragraph 1

RESPONSE: (continued)

matter of bookkeeping we could point out that:

- Our missile warheads have tripled;
- We lead the Soviet Union by more than two-to-one;
- We have over a three-to-one lead in strategic bombers;
- Our missiles are twice as accurate as the Soviet Union's.

But it is a disservice to the American people to confuse them with any such numbers comparison. Two important facts are ignored by Governor Reagan.

First, the United States stands at the head of a great Alliance system in Europe, and we are firmly tied to the strongest economic power in Asia. We have friendly relations with most of the nations of the world. These relations are the product of our longtime bipartisan foreign policy and the valuable accomplishments of all of our previous Administrations since President Truman.

Second, we cannot ignore that whatever might be the balance of power today, it is not fixed. In our military programs and our defense budgets, we are indeed looking to the future to guarantee that this nation will never be in danger.

In our defense programs many new programs insure our position of strength:

- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern strategic bomber, the B-1.
- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern and lethal missile launching submarine, the Trident.
- We are developing a new large ICBM.



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)

Page 16, paragraph 1

RESPONSE: (continued)

-- We are producing three new fighters.

-- We are planning the production of 15 new fighting ships.

It is true a figure that can be cited to show that the Soviets have more ships, but it is a distortion to equate Soviet destroyers with our modern nuclear powered aircraft carriers.

The money we have put into defense over the past several years has been inadequate. However, the responsibility for slashing \$32 billion dollars must rest with the Congress, not the Administration.

Fortunately, under the prodding of President Ford, the Congress has begun to awaken to the risks of constantly reducing our defense spending. If the budget he proposed this year passes, the trend will have been reversed.

In fact we are number one. Unless we falter our give way to panic we will remain number one.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 16, paragraph 2

"Why did the President travel halfway 'round the world to sign the Helsinki Pact, putting our stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations?"

We gave away the freedom of millions of people-- freedom that was not ours to give."

RESPONSE:

The President did not go to Helsinki to put the stamp of approval on Soviet domination of Eastern Europe. On the contrary, he went to Helsinki along with the Chiefs of State or heads of government of all our Western allies and, among others, a Papal Representative, to sign a documents which contains Soviet commitments — to greater respect for human rights, self-determination of peoples, and expanded exchanges and communication throughout Europe. "Basket three" of the Act calls for a freer flow of people and ideas among all the European nations.

The Helsinki Act, for the first time, specifically provides for the possibility of peaceful change of borders when that would correspond to the wishes of the peoples concerned. With regard to the particular case of the Baltic States, President Ford stated clearly on July 25 that "the United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and is not doing so now. Our official policy of non-recognition is not affected by the results of the European Security Conference." In fact, the Helsinki document itself states that no occupation or acquisition of territory by force will be recognized as legal.



REAGAN STATEMENT

Page 16, paragraph 3

"Now we must ask if someone is giving away our own freedom. Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. 'The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union.' And he added, '...My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available.' "

RESPONSE

Governor Reagan's so-called quotes from Secretary Kissinger are a total and irresponsible fabrication. He has never said what the Governor attributes to him or anything like it. In fact, at a March 23, 1976 press conference in Dallas, Secretary Kissinger said: "I do not believe that the United States will be defeated. I do not believe that the United States is on the decline. I do not believe that the United States must get the best deal it can.

"I believe that the United States is essential to preserve the security of the free world and for any progress in the world that exists.

"In a period of great national difficulty, of the Viet-Nam war, of Watergate, of endless investigations, we have tried to preserve the role of the United States as that major actor. And I believe that to explain to the American people that the policy is complex, that our involvement is permanent, and that our problems are nevertheless soluble, is a sign of optimism and of confidence in the American people rather than the opposite."



REAGAN STATEMENT

Page 17, paragraph 2

"Now we learn that another high official of the State Department, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as his "Kissinger", has expressed the belief that, in effect, the captive nations should give us any claim of national sovereignty and simply become a part of the Soviet Union. He says, 'Their desire to break out of the Soviet straightjacket' threatens us with World War III. In other words, slaves should accept their fate."

RESPONSE:

The statement is wholly inaccurate, and a gross distortion of fact, to ascribe such views to Mr. Sonnenfeldt or to this Administration. Neither he nor anyone else in the Administration has expressed any such belief. The Administration view on this issue was expressed by Secretary Kissinger before the House International Relations Committee on March 29 as follows:

"As far as the U.S. is concerned, we do not accept a sphere of influence of any country, anywhere, and emphatically we reject a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

"Two Presidents have visited in Eastern Europe; there have been two visits to Poland and Romania and Yugoslavia, by Presidents. I have made repeated visits to Eastern Europe, on every trip to symbolize and to make clear to these countries that we are interested in working with them and that we do not accept or act upon the exclusive dominance of any one country in that area.

"At the same time, we do not want to give encouragement to an uprising that might lead to enormous suffering. But in terms of the basic position of the United States, we do not accept the dominance of any one country anywhere.

"Yugoslavia was mentioned, for example. We would emphatically consider it a very grave matter if outside forces were to attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia. We welcome Eastern European countries developing more in accordance with their national traditions, and we will cooperate with them. This is the policy of the United States, and there is no Sonnenfeldt doctrine."



NEW GUARD

April 1975

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reactions & rebuttals

To the Editor:

Some misguided leftists are trying to have capital punishment ruled unconstitutional, basing their argument on the "cruel and unusual punishment" clause of the Constitution. To a careful student of the Constitution, this argument is patently specious.

The 8th Amendment indeed does state, "nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." To determine whether capital punishment qualifies as such, it is instructive to see whether the Constitution itself gives any indication. The 5th Amendment states, "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. . . ." This reference in the 5th Amendment to capital crimes is an obvious indication that capital punishment is an accepted and legitimate practice. For certain crimes and for certain criminals, the death penalty is the most suitable answer.

The 5th and 8th Amendments were adopted concurrently, and therefore neither takes precedence over the other as to its Constitutional force. It is apparent that if capital punishment is to become Constitutionally a "cruel and unusual punishment", an additional Amendment will be required to abrogate the 5th Amendment's provision. Moreover, it is also apparent that, lacking such a future Amendment, the issue should be closed to judicial review.

Carl Olson
Woodland Hills, CA.

To the Editor:

The defense budget of the United States is inadequate because of inflation. Nevertheless, many members of Congress, our TV networks, and self-styled liberal papers are assaulting our entire defense system, while the military strength of Soviet Russia is increasing by leaps and bounds daily.

Wide circles of American citizens, including those of the Eastern European descent, are alarmed to see that

our machinery and wheat are sold to Soviet Russia. These sales strengthen the deficient Russian economic system and military potential.

These who advocate the detente between the United States and Soviet Russia disregard the warnings of Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn that the Russian Communist leaders have no intention to honor any agreements with the United States, and that they do their very best to achieve the destruction of the United States. The facts should not be ignored that Soviet Russia has violated many international agreements and has occupied Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other countries in Eastern Europe.

Therefore, informed persons should ask the members of Congress to increase our defense budget considerably, and to do their best to oppose the selling of our machinery and wheat to our arch-enemy—Soviet Russia—and likewise refrain from making any concessions of credit to Russia. Besides, the Congress should be urged to encourage the explosive forces of nationalism of the Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, the Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, and the other non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union—the large-scale prison of peoples—and weaken the Russian imperialism, colonialism, and aggression considerably.

Dr. Alexander V. Berkis
Professor of History

To the Editor:

The few individuals who have taken up the defense of traditionalist teachings on freedom have largely come out poorly by allowing the libertarians to define the nature of the debate. "Liberty," as Lord Acton observed, "is not the freedom to do what you want, but the freedom to do what you ought." Conservatism is not an exercise in maximizing freedom qua freedom, but in defining, preserving, and incorporating the ought into individual's life.

The debate should not center around which laws infringe upon an

individual's free will. They all do. The question is that defining a certain ideal as good, which for us is the Judeo-Christian heritage, how can we maximize individual adherence so that external compulsion is unnecessary. Hence, the primacy of prejudice as defined by Burke and the central role of family and church as providing restraints in man's relations to man, not as an adjunct, but as a necessary usurper to the encroachment of the state as a parent often stands between the state and his minor child.

Secondly, traditionalist immediately lose their credibility if they decide that the issue is "decriminalization" where the issue is the elimination of the concept of sin. As the socialists emerge from the proposition that not they themselves or God was responsible for their position in society and hence developed the apologia of exploiters and the oppressed, so too do libertarians insist that the state and its historical tradition are infringing upon their personal prerogatives. As freedom is allowed to be defined as free will, we come ever closer to Sweden or Brave New World where the most acceptable and acquirable freedom among any group of men is soma and pneumatic women.

To the Editor:

In January *New Guard*, both Henry Camden and William Rusher based part of their advocacies of a "conservative" majority party on Kevin Phillips' absurd work, *The Emerging Republican Majority*.

Interesting. Some of the policies implied in that book for the aspiring majority party include:

- expansion of public power.
- continued farm price supports.
- federal 'job creation'.
- retaining and raising the minimum wage laws.
- planned inflation.
- continued compulsory collective bargaining, and possible repeal of right-to-work laws.
- a high level of public works expenditures.

To some people, such a party may be worth the efforts of forming it and getting it on the ballot. But I'll not waste my shoes and knuckles circulating petitions, nor my time and travel in its founding conventions. It has been my impression that the goal of YAF is to move the center, not move into it.

Jack R. Patterson
Roanoke, Va.

(Continued on inside back cover)

IN THIS ISSUE:

The 1975 Conservative Political Action Conference held in Washington, D.C., in February was a major political event. Participants came from across the nation to hear conservative leaders and to discuss the possible formation of a new major political party.

NG's own political analyst **Henry Camden** explains the significance of CPAC, p. 6 . . . Former YAF National Chairman and current U.S. Representative from Maryland, **Robert Bauman**, kicked off the exciting conference with a ringing denunciation of the two major parties as they are presently structured, and offered realignment as a desirable reform, p. 7 . . . American Conservative Union Chairman, **M. Stanton Evans**, explored new party options, p. 11 . . . Ohio Congressman **John Ashbrook** presented a first-hand view of life within a party which has misplaced its principles, p. 13 . . . Photographs of the highlights of the Conference begin

NEW GUARD

THE MAGAZINE OF
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on p. 16 . . . The most important task of the Conference was the initiation of the formal mechanism for exploring the alternative of a new party. The resolution which created this body and the other twelve policy statements of the CPAC participants are on p. 18 . . . North Carolina Senator **Jesse Helms** repeated his criticism of the major parties, and called for grass roots organization and a platform convention, p. 15 . . . Political analyst **Kevin Phillips** reported on the results of survey data, and found them promising, p. 25 . . . New York Senator **James Buckley** urged the return to principle, p. 27 . . . YAF Chairman **Ron Docksai** affirmed the need for the new party, p. 28 . . .

The conference was climaxed by the major address by **Ronald Reagan**, whom many view as the candidate to effect the change which is so urgently needed, p. 30.

(ED. note: because of the special nature of this issue, and the limitations of space, the *Books, Arts, and Things* section has not been included. It will return with the next issue.)

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CITIZENS FOR REAGAN

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TEXT OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN'S NATIONWIDE TELEVISION ADDRESS

NBC NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1976

Good evening to all of you from California. Tonight, I'd like to talk to you about issues. Issues which I think are involved--or should be involved in this primary election season.

I'm a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. But I hope that you who are Independents and Democrats will let me talk to you also tonight because the problems facing our country are problems that just don't bear any party label.

In this election season the White House is telling us a solid economic recovery is taking place. It claims a slight drop in unemployment. It says that prices aren't going up as fast, but they are still going up, and that the stock market has shown some gains. But, in fact, things seem just about as they were back in the 1972 election year. Remember, we were also coming out of a recession then. Inflation has been running



at around 6%. Unemployment about 7. Remember, too, the upsurge and the optimism lasted through the election year and into 1973. Then, the roof fell in. Once again we had unemployment. Only this time not 7%, more than 10. And inflation--wasn't 6%, it was 12%.

Now, in this election year 1976, we're told we're coming out of this recession. Just because inflation and unemployment rates have fallen, to what they were at the worst of the previous recession. [If history repeats itself will we be talking recovery four years from now merely because we've reduced inflation from 25% to 12%?]

The fact is, we'll never build a lasting economic recovery by going deeper into debt at a faster rate than we ever had before. It took this nation 166 years--until the middle of World War II--to finally accumulate a debt of \$95 billion. It took this administration just the last 12 months to add \$95 billion to the debt. And this administration has run up almost one-fourth of our total national debt in just these short nineteen months.

Inflation is the cause of recession and unemployment. And we're not going to have real prosperity or recovery until we stop fighting the symptoms and start fighting the disease.

There's only one cause for inflation--government spending more than government takes in. The cure is a balanced budget. Ah, but they tell us, 80% of the budget is uncontrollable. It's



fixed by laws passed by Congress. The laws passed by Congress can be repealed by Congress. And, if Congress is unwilling to do this, then isn't it time we elect a Congress that will?

Soon after he took office, Mr. Ford promised he would end inflation. Indeed, he declared war on inflation. And, we all donned those WIN buttons to "Whip Inflation Now." Unfortunately, the war--if it ever really started--was soon over. Mr. Ford, without WIN button, appeared on TV, and promised he absolutely would not allow the Federal deficit to exceed \$60 billion (which incidentally was \$5 billion more than the biggest previous deficit we'd ever had). Later he told us it might be as much as \$70 billion. Now we learn it's \$80 billion or more.

Then came a White House proposal for a \$28 billion tax cut, to be matched by a \$28 billion cut in the proposed spending--not in present spending, but in the proposed spending in the new budget. Well, my question then and my question now is, if there was \$28 billion in the new budget that could be cut, what was it doing there in the first place?

Unfortunately, Washington doesn't feel the same pain from inflation that you and I do. As a matter of fact, government makes a profit on inflation. For instance, last July Congress vaccinated itself against that pain. It very quietly passed legislation (which the President signed into law) which automatically now gives a pay increase to every Congressman every time the cost of living goes up.



It would have been nice if they'd thought of some arrangement like that for the rest of us. They could, for example, correct a great unfairness that now exists in our tax system. Today, when you get a cost of living pay raise--one that just keeps you even with purchasing power--it often moves you up into a higher tax bracket. This means you pay a higher percentage in tax, but you reduce your purchasing power. Last year, because of this inequity, the government took in \$7 billion in undeserved profit in the income tax alone, and this year they'll do even better. Now isn't it time Congress looked after your welfare as well as its own?

Those whose spending policies cause inflation to begin with should be made to feel the painful effect just as you and I do. Repeal of Congress' automatic pay raise might leave it with more incentive to do something to curb inflation.

Now, let's look at Social Security. Mr. Ford says he wants to "preserve the integrity of Social Security." Well, I differ with him on one word. I would like to restore the integrity of Social Security. Those who depend on it see a continual reduction in their standard of living. Inflation strips the increase in their benefits. The maximum benefit today buys 80 fewer loaves of bread than it did when that maximum payment was only \$85 a month. In the meantime, the Social Security payroll tax has become the most unfair tax any worker pays. Women are discriminated



against. Particularly, working wives. And, people who reach Social Security age and want to continue working, should be allowed to do so and without losing their benefits. I believe a Presidential commission of experts should be appointed to study and present a plan to strengthen and improve Social Security while there's still time--so that no person who has contributed to Social Security will ever lose a dime.

Before leaving this subject of our economic problems let's talk about unemployment.

Ending inflation is the only long range and lasting answer to the problem of unemployment. The Washington Establishment is not the answer. It's the problem. Its tax policies, its harassing regulations, its confiscation of investment capital to pay for its deficits keeps business and industry from expanding to meet your needs and to provide the jobs we all need.

No one who lived through the Great Depression can ever look upon an unemployed person with anything but compassion. To me, there is no greater tragedy than a breadwinner willing to work, with a job skill but unable to find a market for that job skill. Back in those dark depression days I saw my father on a Christmas Eve open what he thought was a Christmas greeting from his boss. Instead it was a blue slip telling him he no longer had a job. The memory of him sitting there holding that slip of paper and then saying in a half whisper "That's quite a Christmas present"-- it will stay with me as long as I live.



Other problems go unsolved. Take energy. Only a short time ago we were lined up at the gas station. We turned our thermostats down as Washington announced "Project Independence." We were going to become self-sufficient, able to provide for our own energy needs.

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Proj. indep. Rpt.
March 1974

At the time we were only importing a small percentage of our oil. Yet, the Arab boycott caused half a million Americans to lose their jobs when plants closed down for lack of fuel.

dependence 1974
35870

embargo affected
14% of
U.S.
oil consumption

Today, it's almost ~~three~~ ^{two} years later and "Project Independence" has become "Project Dependence." Congress has adopted an energy bill so bad we were led to believe Mr. Ford would veto it.

Instead he signed it. And, almost instantly, drilling rigs all over our land started shutting down. Now, for the first time in our history, we are ~~importing~~ ^{not} more oil than we produce. How many Americans will be laid off if there is another boycott? The energy bill is a disaster that never should have been signed.

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An effort has been made in this campaign to suggest that there aren't any real differences between Mr. Ford and myself. I believe there are, and these differences are fundamental. One of them has to do with our approach to government. Before Richard Nixon appointed him Vice President, Mr. Ford was a Congressman for 25 years. His concern was the welfare of his congressional district. For most of his adult life he has been a part of the Washington Establishment.



Most of my adult life has been spent outside of government. My experience in government was the eight years I served as Governor of California. If it were a nation, California would be the 7th ranking economic power in the world today.

When I became Governor, I inherited a state government that was in almost the same situation as New York City. The state payroll had been growing for a dozen years at a rate of from 5 to 7,000 new employees each year. State government was spending from a million to a million-and-a-half dollars more each day than it was taking in. The State's great water project was unfinished and underfunded by a half a billion dollars. My predecessor had spent the entire year's budget for Medicaid in the first six months of the fiscal year. And, we learned that the teachers' retirement fund was unfunded. A four billion dollar liability hanging over every property owner in the state. I didn't know whether I'd been elected Governor or appointed receiver.

California was faced with insolvency and on the verge of bankruptcy. We had to increase taxes. Well, this came very hard for me because I felt taxes were already too great a burden. I told the people the increase, in my mind, was temporary and that, as soon as we could, we'd return their money to them.

I had never in my life thought of seeking or holding public office and I'm still not quite sure how it all happened. In my own mind, I was a citizen representing my fellow citizens against the institution of government.



I turned to the people, not to politicians for help. Instead of a committee to screen applicants for jobs, I had a citizens' recruiting committee, and I told this committee I wanted an administration made up of men and women who did not want government careers and who would be the first to tell me if their government job was unnecessary. And I had that happen. A young man from the aerospace industry dissolved his department in four months, handed me the key to this office and told me we'd never need the department. And to this day, I not only never missed it, I don't know where it was.

There was a reason for my seeking people who didn't want government careers. Dr. Parkinson summed it all up in his book on bureaucracy. He said, "Government hires a rat catcher and the first thing you know, he's become a rodent control officer."

In those entire eight years, most of us never lost the feeling that we were there representing the people against what Cicero once called the "arrogance of officialdom." We had a kind of watchword we used on each other. "When we begin thinking of government as we instead of they, we've been here too long." Well, I believe that attitude would be beneficial in Washington.

We didn't stop with just getting our administrators from the ranks of the people. We also asked for help from expert people in a great many fields, and more than 250 of our citizens volunteered, to form into task forces. They went into every department and agency of state government to see how modern



business practices could make government more efficient, economical and responsive. They gave an average of 117 days apiece full time, away from their own jobs and careers. At no cost to the taxpayers. They made 1,800 specific recommendations. We implemented more than 1,600 of those recommendations.

This was government-by-the-people proving that it works when the people work at it. When we ended our eight years, we turned over to the incoming administration a balanced budget. A \$500 million surplus. And, virtually the same number of employees we'd started with eight years before. Even though the increase in population had given some departments a two-thirds increase in work load.

The water project was completed with \$165 million left over. Our bonds had a triple A rating, the highest credit rating you can get. And the teachers' retirement program was fully funded on a sound actuarial basis. And, we kept our word to the taxpayers--we returned to them in rebates and tax cuts, \$5 billion, 761 million.

I believe that what we did in California can be done in Washington if government will have faith in the people and let them bring their common sense to bear on the problems bureaucracy hasn't solved. I believe in the people.

Now, Mr. Ford places his faith in the Washington Establishment. This has been evident in his appointment of former Congressmen and long-time government workers to positions in his



Administration. Well, I don't believe that those who have been part of the problem are necessarily the best qualified to solve them.

The truth is, Washington has taken over functions that don't truly belong to it. In almost every case it has been a failure. Understand, I'm speaking of those programs which logically should be administered at state and local levels.

Welfare is a classic example. Voices that are raised now and then urging a federalization of welfare don't realize that the failure of welfare is due to federal interference. Washington doesn't even know how many people are on welfare. How many cheaters are getting more than one check. It only knows how many checks it's sending out. Its own rules keep it from finding out how many are getting more than one check. Well, California had a welfare problem. 16% of ^{oh} all welfare recipients in the country were drawing their checks in our state. We were sending welfare checks to families who decided to live abroad. One ^{oh} family was receiving its check in Russia. Our caseload was increasing by 40,000 ^{oh} people a month. After a few years of trying to control this runaway program and being frustrated by bureaucrats here in California and in Washington, we turned again to a citizens' task force. The result was the most comprehensive welfare reform ever attempted.

And in less than three years we reduced the rolls by more than 300,000 ~~X~~ people. Saved the taxpayers \$2 ~~X~~ billion. And, ~~X~~



increased the grants to the truly deserving needy by an average of 45%. We also carried out a successful experiment which I believe is an answer to much of the welfare problem in the nation. We put able-bodied welfare recipients to work at useful community projects in return for their welfare grants.

Now, let's look at housing. Washington has tried to solve this problem for the poor by building low-cost houses. So far, it has torn down three and a half homes for every one it has built.

Schools. In America, we created at the local level and administered at the local level for many years the greatest public school system in the world. Now through something called federal aid to education, we have something called federal interference and education has been the loser. Quality has declined as federal intervention has increased.

Nothing has created more bitterness for example than forced busing to achieve racial balance. It was born of a hope that we could increase understanding and reduce prejudice and antagonism. I'm sure we all approved of that goal. But busing has failed to achieve that goal. Instead, it has increased the bitterness and animosity it was supposed to reduce. California's Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wilson Riles (himself a black), says, "The concept that black children can't learn unless they are sitting with white children is utter and complete nonsense." Well, I agree. The money now being wasted on this social experiment could be better spent to provide the kind of school



facilities every child deserves. Forced busing should be ended by legislation if possible. By constitutional amendment if necessary. And, control of education should be returned to local school districts.

The other day, Mr. Ford came out against gun control. But, back in Washington, D.C., his Attorney General has proposed a seven-point program that amounts to just that: gun control. I don't think that making it difficult for law abiding citizens to obtain guns will lower the crime rate. Not when the criminals will always find a way to get them. In California I think we found an answer. We put into law what is practical gun control. Anyone convicted of having a gun in his possession while he committed a crime: add five to 15 years to the prison sentence.

Sometimes bureacracy's excesses are so great that we laugh at them. But they are costly laughs. Twenty-five years ago the Hoover Commission discovered that Washington files a million reports a year just reporting that there is nothing to report.

Independent business people, shopkeepers and farmers file billions of reports every year required of them by Washington. It amounts to some 10 billion pieces of paper each year and it adds \$50 billion a year to the cost of doing business. Washington has been loud in its promise to do something about this blizzard of paperwork. And they made good. Last year they increased it by 20%.



But there is one problem which must be solved or everything else is meaningless. I am speaking of the problem of our national security. Our nation is in danger, and the danger grows greater with each passing day. Like an echo from the past, the voice of Winston Churchill's grandson was heard recently in Britain's House of Commons warning that, "the spread of totalitarianism threatens the world once again and the democracies are wandering without aim."

"Wandering without aim" describes U.S. foreign policy. Angola is a case in point. We gave just enough support to one side to encourage it to fight and die but too little to give them a chance of winning. Now we're disliked by the winner, distrusted by the loser and viewed by the world as weak and unsure. If detente were the two-way street it's supposed to be, we could have told the Soviet Union to stop its troublemaking and leave Angola to the Angolans. But it didn't work out that way.

Now, we are told Washington is dropping the word "detente" but keeping the policy. But whatever it's called, the policy is what's at fault. What is our policy? Mr. Ford's new Ambassador to the U.N. attacks our long-time ally, Israel. In Asia our new relationship with mainland China can have practical benefits for both sides. But that doesn't mean it should include yielding to demands by them as the administration has, to reduce our military presence on Taiwan where we have a long-time friend and ally, the Republic of China. And, it is also revealed now that we seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi. To make it more



palatable, we are told this might help us learn the fate of the men still listed as Missing in Action.

There is no doubt our government has an obligation to end the agony of parents, wives and children who have lived so long with uncertainty. But, this should have been one of our first demands of Hanoi's patron saint, the Soviet Union, if detente had any meaning at all. To present it now as a reason for friendship with those who have already violated their promise to provide such information is hypocrisy.

In the last few days, Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger have taken us from hinting at invasion of Cuba to laughing it off as a ridiculous idea. Except, that it was their ridiculous idea. No one else suggested it. Once again--what is their policy? During this last year, they carried on a campaign to befriend Castro. They persuaded the Organization of American States to lift its trade embargo, lifted some U.S. trade restrictions, they engaged in cultural exchanges. And then, on the eve of the Florida primary election, Mr. Ford went to Florida, called Castro an outlaw and said he'd never recognize him. But he hasn't asked our Latin American neighbors to reimpose a single sanction, nor has he taken any action himself. Meanwhile, Castro continues to export revolution to Puerto Rico, to Angola, and who knows where else?

As I talk to you tonight, negotiations with another dictator go forward. Negotiations aimed at giving up our ownership of the



Panama Canal Zone. Apparently, everyone knows about this except the rightful owners of the Canal Zone--you, the people of the United States.

General Omar Torrijos, the dictator of Panama, seized power eight years ago by ousting the duly-elected government. There have been no elections since. No civil liberties. The press is censored. Torrijos is a friend and ally of Castro and, like him, is pro-communist. He threatens sabotage and guerrilla attacks on our installations if we don't yield to his demands. His foreign minister openly claims that we have already agreed in principle to giving up the Canal Zone.

The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is not a long-term lease. It is sovereign U.S. Territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase. We should end those negotiations and tell the General: We bought it, we paid for it, we built it and we intend to keep it.

Mr. Ford says detente will be replaced by "peace through strength." Well, now that slogan has a nice ring to it, but neither Mr. Ford nor his new Secretary of Defense will say that our strength is superior to all others.

In one of the dark hours of the Great Depression, F.D.R. said, "It is time to speak the truth frankly and boldly." I believe former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger was trying to speak the truth frankly and boldly to his fellow citizens. And that's why he is no longer Secretary of Defense.



The Soviet Army outnumbered ours more than two-to-one and in reserves four-to-one. They out-spend us on weapons by 50%. Their Navy outnumbered ours in surface ships and submarines two-to-one. We are outgunned in artillery three-to-one and their tanks outnumber ours four-to-one. Their strategic nuclear missiles are larger, more powerful and more numerous than ours. The evidence mounts that we are Number Two in a world where it is dangerous, if not fatal, to be second best.

Is this why Mr. Ford refused to invite Alexander Solzhenitsyn to the White House? Or, why Mr. Ford traveled halfway 'round the world to sign the Helsinki Pact, putting our stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations? We gave away the freedom of millions of people--freedom that was not ours to give.

Now we must ask if someone is giving away our own freedom. Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. "The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union." And he added, "...My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

I believe in the peace of which Mr. Ford spoke--as much as any man. But peace does not come from weakness or from retreat. It comes from the restoration of American military superiority.



Ask the people of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and all the others--East Germany, Bulgaria, Rumania, ask them--what it's like to live in a world where the Soviet Union is Number One. I don't want to live in that kind of world; and I don't think you do either.

Now we learn that another high official of the State Department, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as his "Kissinger," has expressed the belief that, in effect, the captive nations should give up any claim of national sovereignty and simply become a part of the Soviet Union. He says, "Their desire to break out of the Soviet straightjacket" threatens us with World War III. In other words, slaves should accept their fate.

I don't believe the people I've met in almost every State of the Union are ready to consign this, the last island of freedom, to the dustbin of history, along with the bones of dead civilizations of the past. Call it mysticism, if you will, but I believe God had a divine purpose in placing this land between the two great oceans to be found by those who had a special love of freedom and the courage to leave the countries of their birth. From our forefathers to our modern-day immigrants, we've come from every corner of the earth, from every race and ethnic background and we've become a new breed in the world. We're Americans and we have a rendezvous with destiny. We spread across this land, building farms and towns and cities, and we did this without federal land planning or urban renewal.



Indeed, we gave birth to an entirely new concept in man's relation to man. We created government as our servant, beholden to us and possessing no powers except those voluntarily granted to it by us.

Now a self-annointed elite in our nation's capital would have us believe we are incapable of guiding our own destiny. They practice government by mystery, telling us it's too complex for our understanding. Believing this, they assume we might panic if we were to be told the truth about our problems.

Why should we become frightened? No people who have ever lived on this earth have fought harder, paid a higher price for freedom or done more to advance the dignity of man than the living Americans, the Americans living in this land today. There isn't any problem we can't solve if government will give us the facts. Tell us what needs to be done. Then, gets out of the way and lets us have at it.

Recently on one of my campaign trips I was doing a question and answer session, and suddenly I received a question from a little girl who couldn't have been over six or seven years old, standing in the very front row. I'd heard the question before but somehow in her asking it, she threw me a little bit. She said, why do you want to be President? Well I tried to tell her about giving government back to the people; I tried to tell her about turning authority back to the states and local communities, and so forth; winding down the bureaucracy; it might have been an answer for adults, but I knew that it wasn't what that little girl wanted, and I left very frustrated. It was on the way to



the next stop that I turned to Nancy and I said I wish I had it to do over again because I'd like to answer her question. Well, maybe I can answer it now. I would like to go to Washington; I would like to be President. Because I would like to see this country become once again a country where a little six-year old girl can grow up knowing the same freedom that I knew when I was six years old, growing up in America. If this is the America that you want for yourself and your children; if you want to restore government not only of and for but by the people; to see the American spirit unleashed once again; to make this land a shining, golden hope God intended it to be, I'd like to hear from you. Write, or send a wire. I'd be proud to hear your thoughts and your ideas.

Thank you, and good night.

(END)



48. 71

ERRORS IN CANDIDATE REAGAN'S
SPEECH OF MARCH 31, 1976

REAGAN STATEMENT:

page 1, paragraph 3

"In this election season the White House in telling us a solid economic recovery is taking place. It claims a slight drop in unemployment. It says that prices aren't going up as fast, but they are still going up, and that the stock market has shown some gains. But, in fact, things seem just about as they were back in the 1972 election year. Remember, we were also coming out of a recession then. Inflation has been running at around 6%. Unemployment about 7%. Remember, too, the upsurge and the optimism lasted through the election year and into 1973. And then, the roof fell in. Once again we had unemployment. Only this time not 7%, more than 10. And inflation -- wasn't 6%, it was 12%."

RESPONSE:

The peak of unemployment -- 8.9% -- was reached in May, 1975. Latest unemployment figures -- March, 1976 -- show the rate was 7.5%. The employment is now at an all time high with 86.7 million at work. This exceeds the pre-recession peak of July, 1974 and is a 2.6 million gain since March '75.

Prices are not going up as fast. Inflation in 1974 was at an annual rate of over 12 percent. Today it is running at an annual rate of about 6 percent.

In 1972 we were further into recovery than we are today. But Mr. Reagan's statistical facts concerning 1973-74 are incorrect. The peak unemployment figure was reached in May, 1975 at 8.9%. It never reached 10% as he states.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 2, paragraph 2

"Now, in this election year 1976, we're told we're coming out of this recession. Just because inflation and unemployment rates have fallen to what they were at the worst of the previous recession. If history repeats itself will we be talking recovery four years from now merely because we've reduced inflation from 25% to 12%."

RESPONSE:

All of the figures -- retail sales, GNP, durable goods, housing, personal income, etc. clearly show we are moving out of the recession -- the Administration's statements are not based merely on improved unemployment and cost-of-living statistics as Mr. Reagan implies.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 2, paragraph 3

"The fact is, we'll never build a lasting economic recovery by going deeper into debt at a faster rate than we ever have before. It took this nation 166 years -- until the middle of World War II -- to finally accumulate a debt of \$95 billion. It took this administration just the last 12 months to add \$95 billion to the debt. And this administration has run up almost one-fourth of our total national debt in just these short nineteen months."

RESPONSE

The national debt reached \$72 billion in 1942. The current estimated deficit for FY 1976 is \$76.9 billion. Gross federal debt for FY 1976 is estimated at \$634 billion. Thus the administration's share of the national debt is 15.6%, not 25%.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 2, paragraph 4

"Inflation is the cause of recession and unemployment. And we're not going to have real prosperity or recovery until we stop fighting the symptoms and start fighting the disease. There's only one cause for inflation -- government spending more than government takes in. The cure is a balanced budget. Ah, but they tell us, 80% of the budget is uncontrollable. It's fixed by laws passed by Congress."

RESPONSE:

The President has offered specific plans for a balanced budget. But a large part of the cause of the current recession is the result of past fiscal policies, rapid increases in federal expenditures. There is no quick remedy for problems created a decade ago. A rapid return to a balanced budget, as Mr. Reagan calls for, would provide fuel for inflation, but at the same time, it would mean a long delay in recovery and much longer period of high unemployment.

The budget for FY 1977 estimates that 77.1% of the budget is uncontrollable.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

page three, last two sentences of top paragraph

"But laws passed by Congress can be repealed by Congress. And, if Congress is unwilling to do this, then isn't it time we elect a Congress that will?"

RESPONSE:

The open-ended or uncontrollable programs call for outlays of \$383.1 billion in FY 1977. \$236.8 billion is allocated to payments for individuals. Does Mr. Reagan want to repeal the following:

Social Security and Railroad Retirement -- \$108.0 billion

Federal Employees Retirement Benefits -- \$22.9 billion

Veterans Benefits -- \$16.3 billion

Medicare and Medicaid -- \$38.4 billion

Public Assistance Programs -- \$26.0 billion



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 3, paragraph 2

"Soon after he took office, Mr. Ford promised he would end inflation. Indeed, he declared war on inflation. And, we all donned those WIN buttons to "Whip Inflation Now." Unfortunately, the war -- if it ever really started -- was soon over. Mr. Ford, without WIN button, appeared on TV, and promised he absolutely would not allow the Federal deficit to exceed \$60 billion (which incidentally was \$5 billion more than the biggest previous deficit we'd ever had). Later he told us it might be as much as \$70 billion. Now we learn it's \$80 billion or more."

RESPONSE:

The President did draw a line at a deficit of \$60 billion on March 29, 1975 in a televised address. The largest single yearly deficit occurred in 1943 -- \$54.8 billion. The difference between \$54.8 billion and \$60 billion is, of course, \$5.2 billion. The current estimated deficit for FY 76 is not \$80 billion or more, it is \$76.9 billion.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 3, paragraph 3

"Then came a White House proposal for a \$28 billion tax cut, to be matched by a \$28 billion cut in the proposed spending -- not in the present spending, but in the proposed spending in the new budget. Well, my question then and my question now is, if there was \$28 billion in the new budget that could be cut, what was it doing there in the first place?"

RESPONSE

The proposed \$28 billion cut is a cut in the anticipated \$56 billion year-to-year increase in Federal spending that would take place unless strong measures are taken. The President has proposed the reform measures needed to accomplish this objective; cutting in half the growth rate of federal spending and making it possible to give the American people further tax cuts.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 4, paragraph 1

"It would have been nice if they'd thought of some arrangement like that for the rest of us. They could, for example, correct a great unfairness that now exists in our tax system. Today, when you get a cost-of-living pay raise -- one that just keeps you even with purchasing power -- it often moves you up into a higher tax bracket. This means you pay a higher percentage in tax but you reduce your purchasing power. Last year, because of this inequity, the government took in \$7 billion in undeserved profit in the income tax alone, and this year they'll do even better. Now isn't it time that Congress looked after your welfare as well as its own?"

RESPONSE:

Inflation does indeed increase taxes. The President has recognized this and has been successful in reducing the inflation rate by 50%. He has also proposed curbing the rise in expenditures and matched this with a comparable tax cut.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 5, paragraph 3

"Ending inflation is the only long range and lasting answer to the problem of unemployment. The Washington Establishment is not the answer. It's the problem. Its tax policies, its harassing regulations, its confiscation of investment capital to pay for its deficits keeps business and industry from expanding to meet your needs and to provide the jobs we all need."

RESPONSE:

The President's economic policies are anti-inflationary. He has vetoed 46 bills and saved the taxpayers \$13 billion. (Source: OMB)

Monetary expansion is now far more restrained than in 1972. Over the last six months, the broadly defined money supply has grown at an 8.6% annual rate. In the comparable September 1971-March 1972 period, it grew at a 14.6% rate. It should be noted that a 14.6% rate is well above the 10.5% upper limit of the Federal Reserve's present target range.

Wholesale prices increased 12.5% from March 1974-March 1975, while the price index went up only 5.5% between March 1975 and March 1976.

Employment reached an all-time high of 86.5 million in February.

New orders for manufactured goods were up 2.4 percent in February.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 6, paragraph 2

"At the time we were only importing a small percentage of our oil. Yet, the Arab boycott caused half a million Americans to lose their jobs when plants closed down for lack of fuel. Today, it's almost three years later and "Project Independence" has become "Project Dependence." Congress has adopted an energy bill so bad we were led to believe Mr. Ford would veto it. Instead he signed it. And, almost instantly, drilling rigs all over our land started shutting down. Now, for the first time in our history, we are importing more oil than we produce. How many Americans will be laid off if there is another boycott? The energy bill is a disaster that never should have been signed."

RESPONSE:

Candidate Reagan stated we were only importing a small percentage of our oil when the Arab oil embargo occurred in 1974. In fact, we were already importing 35% of our petroleum needs. The amount of oil that we imported during 1975 was 6.0 mb/d, and we produced 8.4mb/d.

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act passed by the Congress in December ended a year-long debate between the Congress and the Administration on oil pricing policy and opened the way to an orderly phasing out of controls on domestic oil over forty months, thereby stimulating our own oil production. By removing controls, this bill should give industry sufficient incentive over a period of time to explore, develop and produce new fields in the outer continental shelf, Alaska, and potential new reserves in the lower forty-eight states. Removal of these controls at the end of forty months should increase domestic production by more than one million barrels per day by 1985 and reduce imports by about three million barrels per day.

The average number of active rotary drilling rigs in March 1976 was approximately 270 less than in December 1975 which was the highest level since 1962. Except for the two years after the embargo, this First Quarter downturn reflects a normal seasonal trend. Further, preliminary estimates indicate that 1976 investments by the petroleum industry in production and development activities will exceed those of 1975.



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)

Page 6, paragraph 2

RESPONSE: (continued)

More importantly, this bill enables the United States to meet a substantial portion of the mid-term goals for energy independence set forth over a year ago. Incorporated in this are authorities for a strategic storage system, conversion of oil and gas-fired utility and industrial plants to coal, energy efficiency labeling, emergency authorities for use in the event of another embargo, and the authority we need to fulfill our international agreements with other oil consuming nations. These provisions will directly reduce the nation's dependency on foreign oil by almost two million barrels per day by 1985. In addition, the strategic storage system and the stand-by authorities will enable the United States to withstand a future embargo of about four million barrels per day.

Oil rigs didn't begin shutting down. There were 1660 drilling rigs operating in 1975, the highest number in a decade. Through mid-March 1976, there were as many rigs operating as were operating in the comparable period during '75.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 7, paragraph 2

"When I became Governor, I inherited a state government that was in almost the same situation as New York City. The state payroll had been growing for a dozen years at a rate of from 5 to 7,000 new employees each year. State government was spending from a million to a million and a half dollars more each day than it was taking in. The State's great water project was unfinished and underfunded by a half a billion dollars. My predecessor had spent the entire year's budget for Medicaid in the first six months of the fiscal year. And, we learned that the teachers' retirement fund was unfunded. A four billion dollar liability hanging over every property owner in the state. I didn't know whether I'd been elected Governor or appointed receiver."

RESPONSE:

The bonded indebtedness of California at \$4 billion does not compare to New York City's current problem.

The State payroll increased from 113,779 in 1967 to 127,929 in 1973.

The state budget more than doubled under Ronald Reagan. From \$4.6 billion in 1967 to \$10.2 billion in 1973.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 7, paragraph 3

Page 9, paragraph 2

"California was faced with insolvency and on the verge of bankruptcy. We had to increase taxes. Well, this came very hard for me because I felt taxes were already too great a burden. I told the people the increase, in my mind, was temporary and that, as soon as we could, we'd return their money to them.

"This was government-by-the-people proving that it works when the people work at it. When we ended our eight years, we turned over to the incoming administration a balanced budget. A \$500 million surplus. And, virtually the same number of employees we'd started with eight years before. Even though the increase in population had given some departments a two-thirds increase in work load."

RESPONSE:

The number of state employees increased from 113,779 in 1967 to 127,929 in 1975. Under Reagan, there were three huge tax increases totalling more than \$2 billion.

In 1967, there was an increase of \$967 million, the largest state tax hike in the nation's history. Of this, \$280 million went for one-time deficit payment and state property tax relief. In 1971, the increase was \$488 million with \$150 million for property tax relief. In 1972, an increase of \$682 million with \$650 million for property tax relief. Much of this property tax relief was short term, but the overall tax increases were permanent.

State personal income tax revenues went from \$500 million to \$2.5 billion, a 500% increase. Taxable bracket levies were increased from 7% to 11%. The size of the brackets was reduced so that taxpayers reached the highest bracket more quickly and



personal exemptions were reduced. Finally, after he adamantly denied that he would ever do so, the Governor agreed to a system of withholding state income taxes.

Bank and corporation taxes went up 100%. The state sales tax rose from 4% to 6%. The tax on cigarettes went up 7 cents a pack and the liquor tax rose 50 cents per gallon. Inheritance tax rates were increased and collections more than doubled.

Under Reagan, the average tax rate for each \$100 of assessed valuation rose from \$8.84 to \$11.15. Under predecessor Pat Brown, the increase was much less in dollars and percentage -- from \$6.96 to \$8.84, and in the six years of Republican Knight's administration, it was still less -- from \$5.94 to \$6.96. One reason for the big increase under Reagan -- from \$3.7 billion to \$8.3 billion -- is that the state paid a steadily smaller percentage of the school costs -- one of the biggest reasons for local property taxes.

Despite periodic efforts to provide relief, there has been a substantial increase in the burden carried by most property owners. Inflation and high assessments have helped wipe out any savings. Only \$855 million of the record \$10.2 billion budget in Reagan's final year was for tax relief for homeowners and renters.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 10, paragraph 4

"And in less than three years we reduced the rolls by more than 300,000 people. Saved the taxpayers \$2 billion."

RESPONSE:

Substitute for 300,000 and \$2 billion the following:

1. Drop by 20,000 persons in rolls due to correction in accounting procedures in largest county, Los Angeles.
2. Migratory rate of unemployed into California declined from 233,000 in 1967 to 44,000 in 1971.
3. 110,000 decline in rolls attributed to Reagan even though his welfare program had not gone into effect when decline occurred.
4. Rolls for welfare families increased in 8 years of Reagan's Governorship from 729,357 to 1,384,400 and their state expenditures went from \$408 million to \$995 million.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 11, top sentence

"And, increased the grants to the truly deserving needy by an average of 43%. We also carried out a successful experiment which I believe is an answer to much of the welfare problem in the nation. We put able-bodied welfare recipients to work at useful community projects in return for their welfare grants."

RESPONSE:

The average payment of the AFDC in 1970 was \$193.00 per family; in 1974, it was \$239.00. The average payment for Old Age Assistance in 1970 was \$117.00 per person; in 1974, the average payment was \$129.00 per person.

The program never touched more than 6/10th of 1% of welfare recipients. Also, the program was designed to have 59,000 participants in the first year in 35 counties, but it managed only 1,100 participants in 10 counties in mostly rural farm areas.

In May 1974 the California Auditor General found that 262 participants found regular work as a result of the program at a cost of \$1.5 million. This amounts to \$6,000 in overhead costs plus regular welfare costs for each person placed in regular employment.

In 1974, because the program was a complete failure, it was repealed by the Legislature.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

page 12, paragraph 4

"Independent business people, shopkeepers and farmers file billions of reports every year required of them by Washington. It amounts to some 10 billion pieces of paper each year and it adds \$50 billion a year to the cost of doing business. Washington has been loud in its promise to do something about this blizzard of paperwork. And they made good. Last year they increased it by 20%."

RESPONSE:

The figures 10 billion and 50 billion are guestimates. No one has counted the number of pages in all of these reports. Moreover, if it is liberally estimated that it costs \$100 an hour to work on these forms, the total cost to business would be \$4.3 billion.

Between December, 1974 and December, 1975, the number of reports from the Executive branch agencies excluding IRS, banking and regulatory agencies declined by 5%. However, the number of hours of burden associated with filling out the reports required by the Congress, i.e., the Real Estate Settlements Act which requires information to be filed when a house is sold added 4 million manhours of reporting burden last year. In the absence of that report the reporting burden would have declined. There are other reports mandated by Congress which have added to this burden.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13, paragraph 2

"We gave just enough support to one side in Angola to encourage it to fight and die but too little to give it a chance of winning."

RESPONSE:

The U.S. objective in supporting the FNLA/UNITA forces in Angola was to assist them, and through them all of black Africa, to defend against a minority faction supported by Soviet arms and Cuban intervention. Despite massive Soviet aid and the presence of Cuban troops there was a good chance for a satisfactory outcome in Angola until December 19 when Congress adopted the Tunney Amendment cutting off further U.S. aid to the FNLA and UNITA.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13, paragraph 3

"In Asia our new relationship with mainland China can have practical benefits with both sides. But that doesn't mean it should include yielding to demands by them as the Administration has, to reduce our military presence on Taiwan where we have a long-time friend and ally, the Republic of China."

RESPONSE:

We have not reduced our forces on Taiwan as a result of Peking's demands. Instead, our reductions stem from our own assessment of U.S. political and security interests. We have drawn our forces down because the Vietnam conflict has ended and because the lessening of tension in the area brought about by our new relationship with the People's Republic of China has made it possible.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13, paragraph 3

"Mr. Ford's new Ambassador to the United Nations attacks our long time ally Israel."

RESPONSE:

Governor Scranton not only did not attack Israel, his veto blocked an unbalanced Security Council Resolution critical of Israel -- a resolution that every other member of the Security Council voted for. In his March 23 speech in the United Nations Security Council Governor Scranton was simply reiterating long-standing U.S. policy -- a policy articulated by every Administration since 1967 -- on Israel's obligations as an occupying power under international law with regard to the territories under its occupation.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 13-14, paragraph 3

"And it is also revealed now that we seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi. To make it more palatable, we are told this might help us learn the fate of the men still listed as Missing in Action."

RESPONSE:

The Congress, reflecting the desire of the American people and the Administration for an accounting of our Missing in Action and the return of the bodies of dead servicemen still held by Hanoi has urged the Administration to make a positive gesture toward Hanoi in an effort to obtain such information. The Administration, in keeping with this Congressional mandate, has offered to discuss with Hanoi the significant outstanding issues between us. We have not said we 'seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi.' Such an assertion is totally false.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

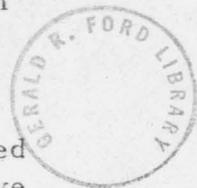
Page 14, paragraph 2

"In the last few days, Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger have taken us from hinting at invasion of Cuba to laughing it off as a ridiculous idea. Except, that it was their ridiculous idea. No one else suggested it. Once again -- what is their policy? During this last year, they carried on a campaign to befriend Castro. They persuaded the Organization of American States to lift its trade embargo, lifted some U.S. trade restrictions, they engaged in culture exchanges. And then on the eve of the Florida primary election, Mr. Ford went to Florida, called Castro an outlaw and said he'd never recognize him. But he hasn't asked our Latin American neighbors to reimpose a single sanction, nor has he taken any action himself. Meanwhile, Castro continues to export revolution to Puerto Rico, to Angola, and who knows where else?

RESPONSE:

We did not persuade the OAS to lift the sanctions against Cuba. At Quito in the fall of 1974 we did not support a motion in the OAS to do so. At San Jose last summer the U.S. voted in favor of an OAS resolution which left to each country freedom of action with regard to the sanctions. We did so because a majority of the OAS members had already unilaterally lifted their sanctions against Cuba, and because the resolution was supported by a majority of the organization members. Since that resolution passed, no additional Latin American country has established relations with Cuba.

The U.S. did not lift its own sanctions against Cuba, did not enter into any agreements with Cuba, and did not trade with Cuba. We did not engage in cultural exchanges. We validated some passports for U.S. Congressmen and their staffs, for some scholars and for some religious leaders to visit Cuba. We issued a few select visas to Cubans to visit the U.S.. These minimal steps were taken to test whether there was a mutual interest in ending the hostile nature of our relations. This policy was consistent with the traditional American interest in supporting the free flow of ideas and people. We have, since the Cuban adventure in Angola, concluded that the Cubans are not interested in changing their ways. We have resumed our highly restrictive policies toward Cuban travel. With regard to Cuban efforts to interfere in Puerto Rican affairs, we have made it emphatically clear



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)

Page 14, paragraph 2

RESPONSE: (continued)

in the UN and bilaterally to the Cubans and other nations that
the U.S. will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 15, paragraph 3

"The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is not a long-term lease. It is sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase. We should end those negotiations (on the Panama Canal) and tell the General: We bought it, we paid for it, we built it and we intend to keep it."

RESPONSE:

Negotiations between the United States and Panama on the Canal have been pursued by three successive American Presidents. The purpose of these negotiations is to protect our national security, not diminish it.

Finally, Governor Reagan's view that the Canal Zone is "sovereign U. S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase" is incorrect. Legal Scholars have been clear on this for three-quarters of a century. Unlike children born in the United States, for example, children born in the Canal Zone are not automatically citizens of the United States.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 16, paragraph 1

"The Soviet Army outnumbered ours more than two-to-one and in reserves four-to-one. They out-spend us on weapons by 50%. Their Navy outnumbered ours in surface ships and submarines two-to-one. We are outgunned in artillery three-to-one and their tanks outnumber ours four-to-one. Their strategic nuclear missiles are larger, more powerful and more numerous than ours. The evidence mounts that we are Number Two in a world where it is dangerous, if not fatal, to be second best."

RESPONSE:

Our nation is not "in danger," but it is damaging to the interests of this country when a politician declares to our adversaries and our friends abroad -- falsely -- that we are in second place. Such statements are both irresponsible and dangerous in that they alarm our people and confuse our allies.

It is meaningless to say the Soviet Army may now be twice the size of the U.S. Army when about half of the Soviet Army is deployed on the Chinese border. More meaningful is the Soviet Army strength in Europe. Such rhetoric based on simplistic factual comparisons indicates a disturbingly shallow grasp of what true balance is all about.

Mr. Reagan conveniently neglects to point out that our strategic forces are superior to Soviet forces. Our missiles are far more accurate and survivable. We have over twice as many missile warheads and, after all, it is the warheads which actually reach the target. Our lead in this area has been increasing over the past several years. Mr. Reagan likewise ignores our vast superiority in strategic bombers.

Addressing the implication that the President has tolerated a weak defense policy, President Ford is the one who reversed the trend of shrinking defense budgets. His last two defense budgets are the highest peacetime budgets in the nation's history. Mr. Reagan might better speak to the Democratic Congress about its \$32 billion cuts in defense over the past six years.

Examining in more detail the question of America's strength first, we must dispose of the numbers game. If national defense were a



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)
Page 16, paragraph 1

RESPONSE: (continued)

matter of bookkeeping we could point out that:

- Our missile warheads have tripled;
- We lead the Soviet Union by more than two-to-one;
- We have over a three-to-one lead in strategic bombers;
- Our missiles are twice as accurate as the Soviet Union's.

But it is a disservice to the American people to confuse them with any such numbers comparison. Two important facts are ignored by Governor Reagan.

First, the United States stands at the head of a great Alliance system in Europe, and we are firmly tied to the strongest economic power in Asia. We have friendly relations with most of the nations of the world. These relations are the product of our longtime bipartisan foreign policy and the valuable accomplishments of all of our previous Administrations since President Truman.

Second, we cannot ignore that whatever might be the balance of power today, it is not fixed. In our military programs and our defense budgets, we are indeed looking to the future to guarantee that this nation will never be in danger.

In our defense programs many new programs insure our position of strength:

- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern strategic bomber, the B-1.
- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern and lethal missile launching submarine, the Trident.
- We are developing a new large ICBM.



REAGAN STATEMENT: (continued)

Page 16, paragraph 1

RESPONSE: (continued)

-- We are producing three new fighters.

-- We are planning the production of 15 new fighting ships.

It is true a figure that can be cited to show that the Soviets have more ships, but it is a distortion to equate Soviet destroyers with our modern nuclear powered aircraft carriers.

The money we have put into defense over the past several years has been inadequate. However, the responsibility for slashing \$32 billion dollars must rest with the Congress, not the Administration.

Fortunately, under the prodding of President Ford, the Congress has begun to awaken to the risks of constantly reducing our defense spending. If the budget he proposed this year passes, the trend will have been reversed.

In fact we are number one. Unless we falter our give way to panic we will remain number one.



REAGAN STATEMENT:

Page 16, paragraph 2

"Why did the President travel halfway 'round the world to sign the Helsinki Pact, putting our stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations?"

We gave away the freedom of millions of people-- freedom that was not ours to give."

RESPONSE:

The President did not go to Helsinki to put the stamp of approval on Soviet domination of Eastern Europe. On the contrary, he went to Helsinki along with the Chiefs of State or heads of government of all our Western allies and, among others, a Papal Representative, to sign a documents which contains Soviet commitments — to greater respect for human rights, self-determination of peoples, and expanded exchanges and communication throughout Europe. "Basket three" of the Act calls for a freer flow of people and ideas among all the European nations.

The Helsinki Act, for the first time, specifically provides for the possibility of peaceful change of borders when that would correspond to the wishes of the peoples concerned. With regard to the particular case of the Baltic States, President Ford stated clearly on July 25 that "the United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and is not doing so now. Our official policy of non-recognition is not affected by the results of the European Security Conference." In fact, the Helsinki document itself states that no occupation or acquisition of territory by force will be recognized as legal.



REAGAN STATEMENT

Page 16, paragraph 3

"Now we must ask if someone is giving away our own freedom. Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. 'The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union.' And he added, '...My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available.' "

RESPONSE

Governor Reagan's so-called quotes from Secretary Kissinger are a total and irresponsible fabrication. He has never said what the Governor attributes to him or anything like it. In fact, at a March 23, 1976 press conference in Dallas, Secretary Kissinger said: "I do not believe that the United States will be defeated. I do not believe that the United States is on the decline. I do not believe that the United States must get the best deal it can.

"I believe that the United States is essential to preserve the security of the free world and for any progress in the world that exists.

"In a period of great national difficulty, of the Viet-Nam war, of Watergate, of endless investigations, we have tried to preserve the role of the United States as that major actor. And I believe that to explain to the American people that the policy is complex, that our involvement is permanent, and that our problems are nevertheless soluble, is a sign of optimism and of confidence in the American people rather than the opposite."



REAGAN STATEMENT

Page 17, paragraph 2

"Now we learn that another high official of the State Department, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as his "Kissinger", has expressed the belief that, in effect, the captive nations should give us any claim of national sovereignty and simply become a part of the Soviet Union. He says, 'Their desire to break out of the Soviet straightjacket' threatens us with World War III. In other words, slaves should accept their fate."

RESPONSE:

The statement is wholly inaccurate, and a gross distortion of fact, to ascribe such views to Mr. Sonnenfeldt or to this Administration. Neither he nor anyone else in the Administration has expressed any such belief. The Administration view on this issue was expressed by Secretary Kissinger before the House International Relations Committee on March 29 as follows:

"As far as the U.S. is concerned, we do not accept a sphere of influence of any country, anywhere, and emphatically we reject a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

"Two Presidents have visited in Eastern Europe; there have been two visits to Poland and Romania and Yugoslavia, by Presidents. I have made repeated visits to Eastern Europe, on every trip to symbolize and to make clear to these countries that we are interested in working with them and that we do not accept or act upon the exclusive dominance of any one country in that area.

"At the same time, we do not want to give encouragement to an uprising that might lead to enormous suffering. But in terms of the basic position of the United States, we do not accept the dominance of any one country anywhere.

"Yugoslavia was mentioned, for example. We would emphatically consider it a very grave matter if outside forces were to attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia. We welcome Eastern European countries developing more in accordance with their national traditions, and we will cooperate with them. This is the policy of the United States, and there is no Sonnenfeldt doctrine."

