

Policy Initiatives Follow-Up

The President's Policy Program for 1983 and '84

- o Mid-Term Planning Process Identified
- o 35 Presidential Policy Initiatives (new and continuing)
- o Involving 45 pieces of presidential level legislation
- o Relating to:
 - Reinforcing the Economic Recovery Program
 - Making Essential Programmatic Reforms
 - Social Security
 - Health Care Costs and
 - The Continuing Agenda

Implementing the President's Program Requires:

- o Coordinated Effort
 - Within the White House
 - Presidential Activities: Speeches, Messages & Events
 - Legislative Strategy and Follow-up
 - Outreach activities
 - Press relations
 - Substantive Support
 - With the Departments and Agencies
- o First Steps
 - Confirm policy priorities
 - Agree to a general schedule of messages/speeches
 - Set up implementation team(s).

Work Products Delivered Today

1. List of Policy Initiatives
2. First Cut of Calendar of speeches, messages and events.
3. List of Legislation required.
4. Rough draft/implementation plans for each initiative including:
 - Initiative
 - Theme
 - Plan

Draft Legislation & message
Identify administration speakers
Develop talking points for speakers
Brief interested opinion leaders
Press briefing
Presidential announcement
Interviews with key journalists
Articles for key journals and papers
Media events
Major columnists
Speakers for key groups
Nationwide informative program

 - Message summary
 - Events
5. List of topics to be included in each message or speech.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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CCCT

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CCEA

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CCMA

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The President's Policy Program

(Current* and New Initiatives)

Proposed 1983 Presidential Policy Messages, Speeches and Events

Message: Written submission and press briefings without the President

Speech: Presidential speech

Event: President attends the event and makes brief remarks

| <u>February</u> | <u>March</u> | <u>April</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Unemployment message and speech | Trade strategy message and speech: | Workfare message and speech | Williamsburg Economic Summit Event | Fraud and waste PCIE report event | Omnibus Cost Control Act message and speech** |
| Health care cost message | CBI DISC Exim App. GSP | Private sector survey on cost control message | Energy Reorg. message | | Crime speech |
| Enterprise zone message | New Negotiating Authority | Small business report event | Women: child support, daycare event | | |
| Crime package message | Antitrust Foreign Corrupt Practices Act | Small business legislative message (tentative) | | | |
| Clean Air Act*** message and speech | Education message and speech: | Environmental speech | | | |
| Bankruptcy reform message (no legislation) | Tuition Tax Credits Voucherizing Title I IEA | Budget reform message and speech | | | |
| Natural gas message | Adopt-A-School Adult Literacy Science and math teaching | | | | |
| Regulatory reform message | Commerce Reorg. message (trade/technology) | | * Current initiatives not proposed for Presidential-level message for 83-84 (e.g. immigration) | | |
| Fraud and waste event: DOD appoints I.G. | Social Security speech | | ** Option is to start putting out sections -- once each month starting in May | | |
| School prayer amendment message | Procurement reform message | | *** Clean Air Act assumes we will propose legislation | | |
| Victims' rights report event | Property Review Board message | | | | |
| Organized crime event | Regulatory reform speech | | | | |
| Federalism message and speech | Women: Expanding roles speech in Dallas | | | | |
| Women: initiatives event | Civil rights message and speech Fair housing | | | | |
| Women: pension message | Energy speech: Gas bill Interdependence Falling prices | | | | |

Presidential-Level Legislative Proposals

CCCT

CBI
DISC Alternative
GSP Reauthorization
New Negotiating Authority
Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
Eximbank Appropriation
Antitrust (see CCLP)
Energy Reorganization/Research and Development
USTR/Commerce Reorganization
Small Business Package

CCEA

Omnibus Unemployment Bill

CCLP

Antitrust
Crime
Immigration
Bankruptcy
Women's Equity
Civil Rights/Fair Housing
Tuition Tax Credits
Abortion - legislation by others
School Prayer
Regulation Reform

CCNRE

Clean Air Act
Natural Gas
Energy Reorganization
Wetlands

CCHR

Social Security
Health Care Costs
Federalism
Education
 Tuition Tax Credits (see CCLP)
 Individual Education Account
 Vouchers for Title I
 Math and Science Teaching
 Education Reorganization
Enterprise Zones
Workfare

CCMA

Omnibus Regulatory Reform (see CCLP)
Omnibus Cost Control
Budget Reform
 Line Item Veto
Procurement Reform
Civil Service Retirement Reform (see Social Security)
Property Review Board
 National Debt
 Burton - Santini
 Forest Service Land Sale Authorization

Trade Strategy

Initiative

The President has approved a trade strategy designed to provide more effective support for U.S. trade interests and to strengthen the international trading system. Key elements of the strategy should be included in the State of the Union message and have a high priority in the Administration's legislative agenda for 1983.

Theme

The communications effort should center on the theme that the President is prepared to take steps necessary to defend U.S. economic interests, including its interest in a free and open trading system. This takes place in the context of a world economy where other major countries systematically pursue their own economic goals through subsidies and other forms of direct government intervention. The communications effort should underscore that it is in the economic interest of the United States to continue its leadership in support of the liberalization of world trade. The President should emphasize that the U.S. has supported an open trading system because it served the economic interests of the U.S., and that a reversal of the post-war movement toward freer trade would have serious adverse consequences for the U.S. economy. In sum, the theme should be twofold, first, to provide more effective support for U.S. trade interests, and second, to strengthen the international trading system.

Plan

The President should announce the Administration's trade strategy in the State of the Union message. Trade issues have been and will continue to be extremely visible on Capitol Hill and in the media. The State of the Union message provides an opportunity to seize the initiative from an increasingly protectionist Congress. This should be followed by a legislative program which would implement many of the initiatives contained in the trade strategy. Media contact by the President and key Administration officials in February, March and April will be necessary to ensure passage of the legislative portions of the trade strategy and head off protectionist alternatives.

Elements

1. Formulation of the Trade Strategy Package

The specific trade initiatives approved by the President in December 1982 along with the trade policy objectives identified in the trade strategy portion of the mid-term plan will need to be packaged in a format which can be submitted to the Congress and released to the media.

Action: USTR
OPD

2. Draft Legislation and Message

Specific initiatives requiring legislative action must be incorporated into a specific legislative package with the appropriate message.

Action: USTR
White House Legislative Affairs

3. State of the Union Message

Portions relating to trade strategy must be drafted.

Action: USTR
Speech Writers
OPD

4. Identify Administration Speakers

A list of Administration spokesmen, who will provide the specifics of the trade strategy initiative, should be developed. Talking points for spokesmen should be prepared.

Action: USTR
OPD

5. Announcement of Legislative Package

The President should meet with Congressional sponsors of the legislative portion of the trade strategy, with media coverage of the announcement of the initiative.

Action: White House Legislative Affairs
USTR (Ambassador Brock)

6. Full Press Briefing

Ambassador Brock should hold a detailed press briefing on the proposal, with a press kit.

Action: USTR (Ambassador Brock)

7. Additional Media Contacts

Interviews with journalists and appearances on morning news and talk shows by Administration spokesmen should be scheduled throughout February, March and April.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH ON U.S.
TRADE STRATEGY & INITIATIVES

DISC Alternative

- o The DISC program is important to U.S. exporters because it has placed them on an equal footing with the exporters of our trading partners.
- o Because of a finding by a GATT panel, the Administration has agreed to modify the DISC program to ensure its GATT conformity.
- o The proposed legislation conforms the taxation of export income to the GATT, but maintains the same level of tax benefits for U.S. exporters.

New Negotiating Authority

- o Authority currently exists under Section 102 of the Trade Act of 1979, to negotiate reductions in non-tariff barriers and "other restrictions."
- o However, this authority is not sufficient to provide for the negotiation of tariff reductions or new agreements governing services, investment and high technology trade.
- o The proposed legislation would provide this authority, and thus enable the Administration to negotiate the reduction of barriers to U.S. trade and investment.

GSP Renewal

- o The GSP program was implemented in 1976 to encourage economic development through trade with lesser developed countries (LDCs).
- o The proposed renewal program contains provisions which condition GSP eligibility on improved access for U.S. exports in beneficiary developing countries.
- o Renewal of GSP fully fills the U.S. Government's commitment at Cancun to work with LDCs to make trade an effective force for economic development in the third world.

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

- o In December 1977, the Congress enacted the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), a law intended to prohibit corporate bribery of foreign government officials. Since its inception,

the FCPA has resulted in lost overseas opportunities for U.S. business. Congress clearly meant for some of these losses to occur, i.e., those related to payments intended to influence officials.

- o However, the FCPA has also cost this country foreign business because of the law's statutory ambiguity and the unclear enforcement priorities of its administering agencies. The vagueness, coupled with the FCPA's severe sanctions, has caused businessmen to be excessively cautious to the point of avoiding situations Congress never intended to reach.
- o These unnecessary and unintended losses signal the need for clarification and revision of the FCPA. The proposed legislation will remove unnecessary restraints and barriers contained in the act without compromising the laws original intent.

Increase in Eximbank Guarantee Authority

- o The Administration is determined that the lack of availability of export financing will not be a major barrier to U.S. exports and related U.S. jobs.
- o This increased guarantee authority responds to current commercial circumstances in which access to export financing, as opposed to cost, is likely to be the predominant problem.

Caribbean Basin Initiative

- o The CBI is a multi-dimensional program integrating aid and trade and tax incentive measures, which are designed to be reinforcing. The program will foster selfreliance by the countries of the Caribbean Basin rather than dependency.
- o The nations of the Basin are concerned about access to the U.S. market. The CBI will address this concern by providing duty-free access for most Caribbean Basin imports for a period of 12 years. In addition, the initiative provides tax incentives for certain U.S. business activities in these countries.
- o This proposal in combination with the aid for the Basin approved by the last Congress will provide a more amenable climate for commercial activity.

Antitrust

- o The proposed legislation is designed to enhance the competitiveness of large U.S. firms in world markets by permitting such firms to conduct cooperative R&D on a scale comparable to foreign firms and to achieve the related economics of scale.

- o This legislation responds to the concern of large U.S. firms that cooperative R&D activity may result in antitrust violations.
- o The legislation also revises the method by which market share is defined in antitrust cases. Under the legislation the ability of U.S. firms to respond to mounting international pressure will be enhanced because the criteria the Justice Department applies to prospective mergers and acquisitions will now take into account the growth of international trade and business and their effects on competitive conduct within the U.S.

TRADE STRATEGY
(Suggested Events)

| <u>Event</u> | <u>Time</u> | <u>Place</u> |
|--|-------------|--|
| Hearings by Senate Finance Committee on GATT | January 25 | Capitol Hill |
| Hearings by Joint Economic Committee on U.S. Trade Policy for the 1980's | February 3 | Capitol Hill |
| International Herald Tribune Conference on International Trade | February 8 | Singapore |
| Major TV Speech | March | White House |
| Major Radio Speech | March | White House |
| Announcement of Initiatives at Steel Plant | April | Pittsburgh |
| International Trade Week (Series of Speeches and Announcements) | May 5-12 | Major Industrial Cities and Farm Communities |
| Announcement of Initiatives in Midwest Farm Community | June | Iowa |
| Establishment Commission on Trade Policy | May | White House-Rose Garden |
| Visit to Silicon Valley | July | California |

*DISC Alternative, New Negotiating Authority, GSP, Eximbank
Authority, Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative

U.S. COMPETITIVENESS*
(Presidential Events)

| <u>EVENT</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>PLACE</u> |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| State of Union | Jan. 1983 | Capitol |
| Establishment of Presidential Commission on Competitiveness | Feb. 1983 | White House |
| Major Address on Trade | March 1983 | Capitol |
| R&D Speech | Spring | Silicon Valley |
| Visit to Bell Labs | Spring | Bell Labs |
| Signing Ceremonies | Various | White House |
| Presentation of National Technology Medal | Fall 1983 | Rose Garden |

*Antitrust, R&D, FCPA, Commission on Competitiveness

Research and Development

Initiative

The President has ordered a priority review of governmental barriers to the competitiveness of U.S. business in international markets. This will include a review of antitrust barriers to joint R&D efforts, a review of U.S. tax policy for R&D and the proper role of government in basic research. In addition, he has established by Executive Order a Council on Industrial Competitiveness to define the problems and needs of industry and to assess the degree to which federal R&D policies address those problems and needs.

Theme

The President is making it a national priority to ensure that U.S. research and development, both federal and industrial, is adequate in quality, quantity and direction to response to high technology challenges from abroad.

Plan

These initiatives should be included in the trade section of the State of the Union Message (with the possible exception of the tax policy study which may be premature). The appointment of the members of the President's Council should be a media event including the President and key Administration officials. In addition, talking points will be prepared for key Administration officials on each of the President's R&D initiatives as they develop during the year.

Commerce Reorganization

This issue will be briefed orally.

Small Business Package

The package is still being developed.

The package will be presented to the CCCT in March.

Productivity

Initiative

The President signed legislation on October 25, 1982, requiring that he conduct a White House Conference on Productivity within one year to develop recommendations for stimulating productivity growth. In signing the legislation he stipulated that it would be held under the auspices of his National Productivity Advisory Committee (NPAC) chaired by William Simon.

Theme

Our communications plan should focus on the principal theme of the Conference: to focus public attention on the productivity challenge of the 1980s, highlighting the measures the Administration has already undertaken. The Conference will also identify actions business, labor, and private groups can take to enhance productivity growth. It can also help facilitate public discussion of fundamental issues relating to productivity, such as comprehensive tax reform.

Plan

At the conclusion of the December 14 NPAC meeting, William Simon announced the broad outlines for the Conference which are described in the attached paper. The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C. in late September or early October 1983. It will be preceded by a select number of preliminary conferences at various locations around the country to develop recommendations for the Conference's consideration.

Elements

1. Announcement of the Conference and Conference Director -- The White House Press Office should formally announce the date of the Conference, its basic organization, and the Conference Director.

ACTION: Presidential Personnel DEADLINE: February 1, 1983
 Roger Porter

2. First Meeting of the Steering Committee -- The Steering Committee including Advisory Committee members, Congressional sponsors, and Administration representatives should meet to establish the schedule for preliminary conferences and the broad topics they will cover, and where they will be held.

ACTION: Steering Committee DEADLINE: February 20, 1983
 Roger Porter

3. Presidential Speeches on the Economy -- During the coming months the relationship between the President's Economic Recovery Program and enhanced productivity growth should be made more explicitly in his speeches and statements. His speeches should emphasize the need for productivity growth and that the measures the Administration is pursuing to stimulate greater saving and investment, reduce regulatory burdens, enhance research, development and technological innovation, and improve the skills of our labor force are all designed to produce such growth.
4. Talking Points for Administration Officials -- Administration officials likewise should be encouraged to emphasize the relationship between enhanced productivity and the Economic Recovery Program in their public speeches. A set of talking points emphasizing these themes should be developed and distributed.
5. Preliminary Conferences -- Key Administration officials should participate in the preliminary conferences to demonstrate the Administration's interest in and commitment to enhancing productivity growth. Materials on the Conference should be provided to the local and regional press to encourage their coverage of these preliminary conferences.
6. White House Conference on Productivity -- The President and key Administration officials might attend portions of the final White House Conference in Washington which will likely extend over two days.
7. Administration Speakers at Other Productivity Conferences -- The subject of productivity and the widespread interest in it has spawned a large number of productivity related conferences around the country. Administration officials should be encouraged to accept invitations to address such conferences and to emphasize the President's commitment to productivity growth and the measures that the Administration is taking to improve our nation's productivity performance.

Organization of the Conference

The NPAC will retain overall responsibility for overseeing the White House Conference on Productivity. A steering committee, chaired by William Simon, will provide guidance and review Conference planning and activities.

The Steering Committee would include the chairmen of the six subcommittees identified below; Senator William V. Roth and Congressman John LaFalce, the Congressional sponsors of the Conference legislation; and representatives of the Departments of Treasury, Commerce and Labor.

Six subcommittees, drawn from but not limited to the current members of the NPAC, will be responsible for the eleven issue areas identified in the legislation. These subcommittees will review the suggestions offered by government and public individuals and organizations and develop specific recommendations for consideration by the Conference.

1. Capital Investment L. William Seidman
 - o Revising tax laws to improve productivity.
2. Human Resources John T. Dunlop
 - o Improving training and skill level of labor.
3. Research, Development and Technological Innovation Lewis M. Branscomb
 - o Sharing government research with industry.
 - o Awards for business and industries for productivity improvement.
 - o Reviewing our patent laws.
4. Role of Government in the Economy Paul W. MacAvoy
 - o Reviewing the effect of antitrust laws on productivity.
5. Government Organization and Operations Paul H. O'Neill
 - o Reorganizing the Federal Government to promote productivity improvement.
 - o Informing American business about foreign technology.
 - o Improving productivity measures.
 - o Revising Federal civil service laws.

6. Private Sector Initiatives

C. Jackson Grayson

- o Promoting the benefits which result from implementing productivity improvement techniques.

While the legislation calling for a White House Conference on Productivity does not require them, the NPAC believes that holding a select number of preparatory conferences will enhance the opportunities for achieving the Conference objectives. Preparatory conferences seem most appropriate for the subcommittees on Capital Investment, Human Resources and Private Sector Initiatives.

The final White House Conference on Productivity will be held in Washington, D. C. in September or October 1983. The Conference must be held by October 25, 1983 which is the anniversary of the signing of the legislation calling for it. It will be a two day conference and will consist of presentations by the subcommittees on the recommendations they developed in their own deliberations or through their preparatory conferences.

Representatives of the Congress, the Administration, state and local governments, business and employee organizations, academic institutions and other organizations with relevant experience in productivity will be invited to participate in the White House Conference. Members of the public and other interested individuals will be invited to submit suggestions and recommendations in advance of the preparatory conference and the subcommittee meetings for consideration.

PRODUCTIVITY

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|------------|
| 1. | State of the Union Message to mention importance of productivity growth in attaining economic objectives | Jan 25 | Washington |
| 2. | White House Conference on Productivity to address opening or closing session of the Conference to emphasize his involvement and commitment | Sept Oct | Washington |
| 3. | National Association of Manufactures to discuss role of productivity growth in industrial revitalization | Mar | Washington |
| 4. | Chamber of Commerce to emphasize responsibility of business for productivity growth and need to share successes with one another | Apr | Washington |
| 5. | National Productivity Advisory Committee to thank Committee for assistance and highlight the recommendations and status of those pursued | Feb | Washington |
| 6. | National Association of Broadcasters to tape one or two productivity awareness spots for use by the NAB productivity campaign | Feb | Washington |
| 7. | Saturday Radio Message to devote one of his addresses to the productivity challenge, what he is doing to meet it and what others can do | Mar | Washington |
| 8. | President's Meeting with Media Editors to focus attention on the productivity factor in growth and productivity growth to employment growth | Open | Open |
| 9. | Private Sector Health Coalition Leaders to use meeting with health care leaders to emphasize the importance of productivity in efforts to control health care cost while maintaining care quality and level | Early Feb | Washington |

Support Real Job Creation While Reducing Structural
and Youth Unemployment

Initiative

The President will propose to the Congress a package of six measures designed to reduce structural and youth unemployment. This will be a major focus of his State of the Union Message, of the 1984 Budget, and of the Administration's legislative agenda for 1983.

Theme

As pointed out in the Economic Report of the President, unemployment is the most serious economic problem now facing the United States. It is important that the President's program be perceived as an effective means of reducing unemployment and that his proposals for dealing with structural unemployment are an effective supplement to his overall economic recovery program which should reduce cyclical unemployment.

Plan

Cyclical unemployment will come down only gradually as the economy recovers. Real progress can be made in the near-term, however, by attacking structural and youth unemployment. This new package supplements the overall macroeconomic policies the President is pursuing and the major 1982 training initiative which was enacted in the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The new six part program includes:

- o Extending the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program with tighter eligibility requirements to assist those who are unemployed through no fault of their own;
- o Providing these FSC recipients with an option to help them once again secure employment — a wage subsidy voucher to make it more attractive for employers to hire them.
- o Permitting the states to use the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to provide unemployed workers with retraining and relocation assistance;
- o Increasing substantially the funds for displaced workers under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA);
- o Establishing a youth differential minimum wage for summer employment to help remove a significant barrier to employment for many of our nation's youth; and
- o Encouraging uniform state standards to support part-time work by unemployment insurance beneficiaries.

ACTION: CCEA Working Group
Roger Porter

DEADLINE: January 28, 1983

6. Identify Administration Speakers -- A group of knowledgeable and articulate Administration officials should be identified to draw from in filling speaking and media requests.

ACTION: CCEA Working Group
Roger Porter

DEADLINE: January 28, 1983

7. White House Press Corps Briefing -- At the time the President's Message on Unemployment is sent to the Congress key Administration officials, most likely Secretary Donovan and Martin Feldstein, should brief the White House Press Corps.

ACTION: Secretary Donovan
Martin Feldstein

DEADLINE: Early or Mid February, 1983.

8. Meeting with Key Business Organization Leaders -- It is important to have early and strong business support for the entire package, especially the youth differential minimum wage. A Roosevelt Room briefing by senior Administration officials, including a Presidential drop-by, can help in clarifying the specific elements of the program and in building support from key business organizations including the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Roundtable, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Alliance of Business, the National Federation of Independent Businesses, and United Business Associates.

ACTION: Public Liaison
OPD

DEADLINE: Early or Mid February, 1983

9. Briefing of Labor Leaders -- Secretary Donovan has met with several major labor leaders in recent weeks and reviewed with them the unemployment situation. He should meet with them collectively again to brief them on the elements of the program and seek their support.

ACTION: Secretary Donovan

DEADLINE: Early or Mid February, 1983

10. Interviews with Key Labor Journalists -- At the time of the Presidential Message, key Administration spokesmen should meet with the most influential labor journalists to explain the specifics of the program and its rationale. These interviews should include, but not necessarily be limited to:

Robert Pear -- New York Times
JoAnn Lublin -- Wall Street Journal
Robert Greenberger -- Wall Street Journal
John Berry -- Washington Post
Carol Atkinson -- Washington Post
Merrill Hartson -- Associated Press
Bob Jackson -- Los Angeles Times
Stuart Jackson -- Business Week
Jerry King -- New York Times

11. Major Media Events -- During the week after the legislation is sent to the Congress, key administration spokesmen should be scheduled for:
 - o MacNeil-Lehrer
 - o ABC Nightline
 - o Good Morning America
 - o The Today Show
 - o CBS Morning News

12. Speakers at Meetings of Key Organizations -- A number of groups important to this proposal will have spring meetings. The President should deliver at least one of these. Other top administration officials should address the others.
 - o Business Council -- February 8-9, 1983 in Washington, D.C.
 - o National Association of High School Principals -- March 3-6, 1983 in Williamsburg, Virginia.
 - o National Association of Manufacturers -- March 9-11, 1983 in Washington, D.C.
 - o Association of General Contractors -- March 10-15, 1983 in Atlanta, Georgia
 - o U.S. Chamber of Commerce -- April 30 - May 3, 1983 in Washington, D.C.

Message on Unemployment

- o No one predicted that the current recession would be as deep or last as long as it has. The unemployment rate which has not recovered from the 1980 recession has risen to historically high levels.
- o The high unemployment we are currently experiencing must be reduced in a way that will keep it down. We must find permanent, stable jobs for all Americans who want to work.
- o Our economy is also undergoing a fundamental change as some industries decline and others expand. The effects of this restructuring have been magnified by the recession, making unemployment worse and delaying the recovery.
- o This Administration has followed a two part approach to reducing unemployment. First, we have put in place policies designed to reduce the high inflation and high interest rates that have stifled economic growth. In the past, reductions in inflation have invariably been followed by reductions in unemployment. Second, the Administration has proposed and the Congress has enacted a major new piece of legislation to provide training for those most in need of acquiring skills to enable them to find productive employment. The multi-billion dollar Jobs Training Partnership Act brings government and business together in providing training for over one million Americans annually.
- o To supplement this basic approach to economic recovery and training, we are advancing an additional set of programs designed to reduce structural unemployment, that unemployment which results, not from cyclical fluctuations in economic activity, but from a mismatch of skills between what employers are looking for and what workers have to offer or from barriers erected that make it difficult for some in the labor force to secure employment.
- o This six-point program includes:
 - Extending the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program with tighter eligibility requirements to assist those who are unemployed through no fault of their own;
 - Providing these FSC recipients with an option to help them once again secure employment — a wage subsidy voucher to make it more attractive for employers to hire them. This will help get the unemployed back to work in productive and permanent jobs;
 - Permitting the states to use the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to provide unemployed workers with retraining and relocation assistance;

- Increasing substantially the funds for displaced workers under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA);
 - Establishing a youth differential minimum wage for summer employment to help remove a significant barrier to employment for many of our nation's youth; and
 - Encouraging uniform state standards to support part-time work by unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
- o These new measures combined with the recently enacted Job Training Partnership Act provide a foundation for dealing with our structural unemployment challenge as our economic policies provide the basis for a sound and sustained recovery.

STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | State of the Union Message | Jan 25 | Washington |
| 2. | Presidential Message to accompany employment legislation | Early Feb | Washington |
| 3. | Saturday Radio Address | Early Feb | Washington |
| 4. | Meet at the White House with key business leaders to explain the rationale of the jobs package | Mid Feb | Washington |
| 5. | Meeting at the White House with major news editors to explain the rationale of the President's jobs package | Mid Feb | Washington |
| 6. | Address to the National Association of High School Principals to urge the summer youth differential wage proposal | Mar 3-6 | Williamsburg |
| 7. | Address to a graduating class concerning the issue of jobs for the future | May or June | Outside the Washington area |
| 8. | Address to the Business Council | Feb 8-9 | Washington |
| 9. | Meeting at the White House with group of religious leaders to seek support for the summer youth differential wage proposal | Late Mar | Washington |
| 10. | Visit to a Private Industry Council in a high unemployment area to demonstrate public-private partnership under the new Job Training Partnership Act | Late Mar | Open |

Antitrust

Background

Certain antitrust theories (more fashionable with Congress and the courts than with recent heads of the Antitrust Division) have had a deleterious impact on business practices beneficial to industrial competitiveness and, ultimately, the consumer. Despite abundant economic evidence to the contrary, the Populist rhetoric inextricably associated with antitrust enforcement makes needed legislative reform difficult to achieve. Moreover, substantial reforms, whatever their demonstrable theoretical truth, can be characterized as catering to the interest of big business.

Nevertheless, some reform is possible if properly packaged. Emphasis should be placed on the relationship of antitrust to (a) increasing U.S. employment, productivity, and growth, and (b) maintaining U.S. technological leadership and competitiveness abroad.

DOJ is in the final stages of preparing a comprehensive legislative package. Not all elements of the proposal will see the light of day, and it is probably the case that any antitrust legislation presented in its own right will be savaged on the Hill. An early opportunity to achieve some of our goals -- which will be discussed at a CCLP meeting in February -- is presented by the various trade-related activities now being planned for February.

Initiative

Serious consideration should be given to including antitrust reform language as part of the trade legislative/presidential message in February.

ACTION: Attorney General
coordinating through Uhlmann

DEADLINE: ASAP, to coincide with trade-related matters

Note: Because of strong Populist sentiment in this area, presidential association with the issue should be carefully assessed until a clear tie-in to U.S. competitiveness can be articulated.

WORKING WOMEN

Initiative

Build a good record on issues of concern to women (e.g., economic and legal equity, child support and care, social security) and effectively communicate this record to women.

Theme

The Administration has genuine empathy for women's concerns and supports initiatives that will promote legal and economic equity.

Plan

Increase the number of Administration representatives speaking on women's issues and the frequency with which they address these issues. Develop a coordinated communications program, stressing a regional and grassroots network.

Elements

- o Intensive use of regional and local press on a regular basis.
- o Use of a speaking team to communicate Administration's record.
- o Concentration on selected women's groups.
- o Use of Cabinet Secretaries to speak to select audiences.
- o Close coordination with RNC.
- o Presidential events, including statements in the State of the Union; meetings with elected Republican women, women's groups, child welfare groups; attending National Convention of Republican Women.

Women's Speech--March

- Theme: Changing and expanding role of women in American society and Administration's response to those changes.

- Accomplishments--

Appointments
Pension Reform
Child Care
Education
Equal Pay for Equal Work
Child Support Enforcement
Federal Equity Project
50 States Project

- Challenge to government and business to move forward to respond to the expanding role of women in society.
- Part of the American dream is based on the concept of the dignity of work. As long as society questions whether women should participate as equally as men in the pursuit of the financial and personal rewards of work, that dream is unfulfilled. The dignity of work that is done by women in the work force and at home must be recognized before we can truly say that that American dream is possible for everyone.
- Review of statistics reflecting influx of women into the work force, number of working women with children under the age of six, explosion of single heads of households both working and dependent on welfare, pay gap and causes, women in politics.

Recommend March 17, Dallas, Business Leadership Conference.
Theme of conference: Business in the Changing World, Challenges to the American Dream. Request is in Sadlier's and Gergen's shop. Audience is 2000 executives from companies that support Junior Achievement. The luncheon is to honor the volunteers who have worked with Junior Achievement.

Pension Legislation--Message

If we introduce an alternative to the Economic Equity Act and the Fair Insurance Practice Act, Administration supported legislation the following points should be included:

- The insurance industry, representatives of women's groups, state and local pension providers, and the Hill have been wrestling with the difficult problem of proposing legislation that would provide fair and equitable pensions and insurance for men and women without creating a cost situation that would penalize all or some of the parties involved.
- After careful, bipartisan consideration and consultation with all involved, we feel we have come up with a solution to a problem that has plagued us for ___ years.
- We are happy to have played a role in reaching a compromise that is fair to all.

WOMEN'S INITIATIVE

| Event | Time | Place |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| State of the Union Set the agenda for women's strategy. | 1/25/83 | Capitol Hill |
| Action: OPD Speechwriters | | |
| Meeting with individuals and organizations concerned with economic equity for women. Discuss strategy initiatives. | 2/open/83 | White House |
| Action: OPL OPD | | |
| Sat. radio speech re changing role of women, building on initiatives themes. | 2/open/83 | White House |
| Action: OPD OPI Speechwriters | | |
| Speech: Changing and expanding role of women in American society. | 3/17/83 | Dallas, Texas |
| Action: OPD OPL Speechwriters | | |
| Meeting with elected Republican women to encourage recruitment of candidates for 1984. | 4/open/83 | White House |
| Action: OPL WH Legislative Office WH Political Office | | |
| Meeting with Governor's reps to the 50 States Project to review progress and future priorities. | 6/open/83 | White House |
| Action: OPL WH Intergovernmental Affairs | | |
| Meeting with individuals and organizations concerned with child care and child support enforcement. | Spring 1983 | White House |
| Action: OPL OPD WH Intergovernmental Affairs | | |

WOMEN'S INITIATIVE continued

| Event | Time | Place |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Attend National Convention of Republican Women and give speech. | 10/6-9/83 | Kentucky |
| Action: OPD WH Political Office OPL Speechwriters | | |
| Meeting with Republican women candidates to support their candidacy for elective office and highlight accomplishments of the Administration. | 7/open/84 | White House |
| Action: OPL WH Political Office Speechwriters | | |
| Throughout 1983 and 1984 visit child care facilities identified by the 50 States Project and the Women's Bureau. Fold into existing Presidential schedule. | | |
| Discuss success of child support enforcement when visiting states that have a good to excellent record in this area. States to be identified by the 50 States Project. | | |

CHILD CARE

| <u>EVENT</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>PLACE</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1) In a Presidential speech addressing Federalism, the President urges state and local governments to: (a) relax unnecessary barriers to private child care provision, and (b) encourage workfare programs and work-study programs whereby welfare recipients and college students provide child care | Open | Open |
| 2) President speaks at Conference sponsored by Private Sector Initiatives Office to encourage state and local governments to relax unnecessary barriers to private child care provision. | Open | Open |
| 3) President visits the on-site child care center associated with Opportunities Industrial Center, Providence, Rhode Island, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Women's Bureau. | After 6/1/83 | Providence, Rhode Island |
| 4) President visits the on-site Head Start and Montessori centers at the Center for Employment Training, San Jose, California, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Women's Bureau | After 2/1/83 | San Jose, California |

| EVENT | TIME | PLACE |
|--|------|-----------------------|
| 5) President visits Stride Rite Children's Center serving company employees and the neighboring community. | Open | Boston, Massachusetts |
| 6) President visits Zales' on-site employer-provided child care center. | Open | Dallas, Texas |
| 7) President visits Mrs. Barbara Hanna's home day care center. Mrs. Hanna, an advocate of reduced, unnecessary child care regulations, is coauthor of <u>Teaching Preschoolers at Home</u> . | Open | Endora, Kansas |
| 8) President visits a Church-sponsored child care center. Contact Reverend Eileen Lindner, Director of the Child Advocacy Project of the National Council of Churches. | Open | Open |
| 9) President visits Wheezles and Sneezles Day Care Center where mildly ill children of employees and students of the UC Berkeley receive special day care. | Open | Albany, California |
| 10) President visits a parent owned-and operated child care center. For example, that run by employees of the Multnomah County government in Portland, Oregon. | Open | Open |

Civil Rights

Background

For reasons all too keenly etched in everyone's memory, we have allowed ourselves to become sitting ducks for every traditional civil rights organization in the country. No matter what we do on particular cases, this will continue for three reasons: (a) virtually every media-styled "civil rights" group in the country is dominated by a philosophy essentially opposed to that of the President; (b) virtually all well known leaders of these organizations are Democrats; and (c) we have allowed the agenda of civil rights to be defined in terms established by the President's ideological and political enemies.

The hard truth of the matter is that unless we are prepared to embrace significant parts of a civil rights agenda fundamentally opposed to what the President has over many years articulated, these attacks will continue. As 1984 draws near, they will increase in velocity and ferocity. The best defense here is a good offense. We are on the verge of making some truly outstanding appointments to the Civil Rights Commission, which can and should become a major vehicle for changing the terms of public debate on this subject.

Ultimately, however, the President, and only the President can turn things around. Thus far, his major involvements have been limited to deeply-felt statements which the media is all-too-quick to portray as a defensive, "he-says-he's not-a-racist-but" posture.

What is badly needed is a major presidential address on the subject.

Initiative

Late this Winter, the President should address the nation, in a televised speech, on the subject of civil rights. It should be high-toned, principled, moving, even Lincolnian.

Theme: Officially sanctioned discrimination based on race has no place in American society. (The speech should be limited to race, saving sex-related issues for a speech on the status of women in American society.) Not very long ago there was fundamental agreement on the proposition that special burdens should not be accorded because of the color of one's skin. That is the promise of the Declaration of Independence, the meaning of the Civil War, the purpose of the 14th Amendment, and the understanding which underlay Brown v. Board and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In short: a color-blind society.

We have, however, drifted away from that fundamental agreement. Without quite intending to do so, we have over the past 10-15 years begun to implement policies based on racial preferment. Affirmative action programs, originally designed to redress the lingering effects of past discrimination, have become the vehicle by which discrimination is newly inflicted upon "non-favored" classes of citizens. Such a policy is not just; it will undermine that moral consensus underlying a just and human civil rights policy, without which laws in this area come to be seen as mere coercion. If perpetuated, will produce the opposite of what was intended: race consciousness.

ACTION: Uhlmann will prepare draft speech for closely held circulation

DEADLINE: March 1

CIVIL RIGHTS

| Event | Time | Place |
|---|---|-------------|
| Meeting with Clarence Pendleton and soon-to-be appointed members of Civil Rights Commission | Either (a) upon nomination (probably February) or (b) upon confirmation (March/April) | White House |
| Meeting with Congressional leaders on Fair Housing legislation | Contingent upon congressional schedule - but probably late Winter | White House |
| Major speech on civil rights (national TV) | April | White House |
| Meeting with educators from inner-city schools (60% black school age population is in 5 cities) | To coincide with March education speech (which will propose vouchers for Title I) | White House |
| Meeting with Ruth Love, black superintendant of schools in Chicago | Just before or after major civil rights speech -- to get update on alternatives to busing | White House |

Crime

Initiative

The President, both in administrative acts and legislative proposals during the past two years, has established a sizable agenda on crime. The issue remains a sure "winner" with little downside for the next two years. Strong sentiments will be expressed in the SOTU, to be followed in short order by a presidential message on crime.

Theme

The first duty of government is to protect the lives and property of its citizens against those who would unlawfully interfere with either. Crime continues in epidemic proportions. The cases of crime are as complex as society itself, but we cannot endlessly debate the issue. Whatever its cases, the simple facts remain that far too many criminals go unapprehended and that far too few of those apprehended are punished sufficiently. While the federal government has no direct control over the great bulk of criminal enforcement, its attitude and actions set the tone for the nation and exercise indirectly a pervasive influence over the entire law enforcement system.

The administrative actions and legislative proposals of the President, although limited to the federal sphere, can have a measurable impact on crime. Key elements:

ADMINISTRATIVE:

- o establishment of law enforcement coordinating committees in each federal district
- o expansion of federal training facilities for state and local officers
- o South Florida task force
- o nationwide drug/organized crime effort, modeled on Florida experience
- o creation of Victims' Task Force
- o judicial appointments

LEGISLATIVE:

- o habeas corpus
- o exclusionary rule

- o insanity defense
- o bail reform
- o sentencing reform
- o increased penalties for drug trafficking
- o criminal forfeiture reform

In short, we have much to sell and should not be shy about selling it.

Plan

1. As soon as feasible, the elements of a comprehensive crime package should be assembled, to be accompanied by a presidential message. If we put all our baubles in one package, according to DOJ, it would be a 42-section bill bearing a striking resemblance to a phone book. There are multiple advantages to putting it together in one place, even in the sure knowledge that it will be broken into parts once on the Hill.

ACTION: Attorney General
coordinating through Uhlmann/Fielding

DEADLINE: February 1

2. Background press briefings/kits to be prepared, outlining both our accomplishments to date, as well as our legislative package. Schedule for briefings to be established (a) for press (b) for law enforcement interest groups. To coincide with transmittal to Hill.

ACTION: Attorney General
substantive coordination through
Uhlmann/Fielding
scheduling through OPL and press office

DEADLINE: February 1

3. Throughout the late Winter and Spring, Administration spokesmen should undertake a coordinated foray into the heartland, calling attention to accomplishments and proposals for change. Local press should be briefed. We want to fix firmly in the public mind that this Administration is way out front on crime.

ACTION: Attorney General
coordinating through OPL and press office

DEADLINE: Rough schedule to be submitted by February 15

4. The steps in 3 could perhaps be coordinated with the

establishment of the regional task forces dealing with drugs/organized crime. The establishment of each regional group should be bally-hoed in the relevant media centers within that region.

ACTION: Attorney General
coordinating through press office

DEADLINE: Same as 3, with phasing as required thereafter

5. In addition to the foregoing, there are two related phenomena which can receive more or less separate billing: (a) the establishment of the commission on organized crime and (b) the report of the victims' task force.

(a) Crime Commission

Two options here: (1) submit legislation asking for its creation as part of omnibus crime bill (downside: Congress will dilly-dally, steal the President's thunder with dog-and-pony show hearings; size and function of commission may be substantially altered away from what we want); or (2) create the Commission by Exec. Order (being sure to name Thurmond and Rodino as members), confront Congress with a "done deal", seek needed appropriations and subpoena power by special legislation, thereby maintaining maximum control over membership, size, and function of commission (downside: will offend segments of Congress; subpoena power or appropriations legislation could become Christmas tree).

In either event, a whole series of media events, some involving the President, could be planned around the establishment of the Commission, its first meeting to be held with the President, etc.

(b) Victims' Task Force

Originally due to report in November, then December, but in any event soon. Once the report is in good shape, it could be presented to the President, who should take the occasion to express sympathy with victims of crime, etc. Depending on what the report recommends, this gives us a new opportunity to recommend yet further legislation in the Spring, accompanied by another presidential message.

ACTION: Attorney General
coordinating on substance through
Uhlmann/Fielding
scheduling with OPL and press office

6. Maximum effort should be made to get as much as we can through the Senate. The sooner the Senate acts, the sooner can a coordinated legislative/media strategy be set for attacking the

anticipated recalcitrance of the House. We should not let the opportunity slip as we did last year to focus on the inability of the House to get its act together on crime. If sufficient satisfactory action is not taken by the Fall, the President can and should escalate. Contingent, of course, on other events not now foreseeable, major television address on crime should be considered.

ACTION: Attorney General

DEADLINE: Contingent

CRIME

| Event | Time | Place |
|--|--|--|
| Meeting of CCLP to announce Administration's new omnibus crime bill | Mid-February | White House |
| Visit to one of the newly established offices of a regional drugs/organized crime task force | Optional | Optional |
| Meeting with members of soon-to-be established Organized Crime Commission | February, or whenever details are made final | White House |
| Ceremony honoring (a) heroic police officers, generally (b) federal officers who have made noteworthy contributions to the war on drugs and/or (c) families of slain police officers | Summer | White House |
| Meeting with victims of crime/families | Upon completion and review of Victims' Task Force Report-- Feb. or March | White House |
| Major speech on crime (national TV) | Summer/Fall (contingent upon degree of congressional inaction) | (a) White House or locale with major crime problem |
| Meeting with business leaders to urge their support | Immediately following speech on crime | White House |

REGULATORY REFORM

Initiative

The Administration will complete administrative efforts at deregulation.

The President will introduce major regulatory reform legislation in April 1983.

There is little support for the old regulatory reform bill proposed last Congress. We will develop new proposals for the 98th Congress over the next two months. There will probably be two legislative items -- one involving the review and reform of the various organic acts, the other involving reform of the administrative process and judicial review.

Theme

Our deregulation efforts to date are already benefitting the public. We have gone about as far as we can administratively. Fundamental legislation is essential to ensure that in the future the peoples elected representatives keep close control over the regulatory process.

Plan and Elements

In February and early March, the President should make 2 or 3 short trips around the nation to:

- o Visit sites where deregulation has had a positive impact;
- o Review the Administration's accomplishments in reducing regulatory and paperwork burdens on business and the public; and
- o Announce and promote support for Administration policies and legislative proposals in the regulatory area.

After these trips, the President should deliver a major, televised address in mid-March in which he:

- o Cites the benefits of deregulation that he observed during his trips;
- o Demonstrates the benefits of deregulation to the business community, academia, state and local government, private associations, and the public;
- o Indicates that he and his appointees have gone about as far as they can administratively to reduce the regulatory and paperwork burden.

- o Points out that Congress now has the initiative, and the Administration is introducing or backing legislative proposals that would reform relevant organic acts and the administrative process. Legislation would be introduced early in April 1983.

REGULATORY REFORM

| Event | Time | Place |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <p>Make videotape providing illustration of real life situations where removing federal regulatory impediments and relying on local voluntarism have improved a problem (e.g., revision of Social Security Act provisions to allow local groups to provide free heating to the elderly and poor.) The videotape would be made available to local chambers of commerce, etc., either through SBA or some other group (RNC).</p> | <p>February - April</p> | <p>To be determined</p> |
| <p>Invite Congressional regulatory reform leaders in for discussions in White House, including members of the Congressional Task Force on Regulatory Reform that recently issued a report on possible Congressional actions on regulatory reform.</p> | <p>February</p> | <p>White House</p> |
| <p>Invite small business leaders into White House for discussion on regulatory reform. This should be timed so that the President can announce a favorable resolution of an IRS issue -- Rule 385 -- that is of tremendous concern to small businessmen and venture capitalists.</p> | <p>February</p> | <p>White House</p> |
| <p>Have White House spokesman emphasize regulatory reform to governors at the NGA conference in Washington.</p> | <p>Late February</p> | <p>District of Columbia</p> |

In releasing the "State of Small Business Report", the President should point to the Administration's accomplishments in regulatory reform benefiting small business.

March

White House

President should make a speech to a local chamber of commerce, again drawing the connection between regulatory reform and small business. President could announce the implementation of the commitment he made last year to review every existing rule with a significant impact on small business within 5 years. President could also announce Administration policy to exempt small business from regulation to the maximum extent permitted by law.

March

To be determined

President should make a radio speech on regulatory reform. This would concentrate on regulatory reform as it benefits small businesses, state and local governments, and voluntary local efforts.

April

National radio

Transmittal message to Congress introducing legislation on regulatory reform.

April

White House

President should make remarks upon issuing final report from the Task Force on Regulatory Relief describing overall Administration accomplishments. Emphasize that enduring improvements have to be made through legislation. Press for enactment of Administration regulatory reform legislation.

Summer

White House

Bankruptcy Court Reform

Initiative

The 97th Congress failed to enact legislation in response to the Supreme Court's ruling last year in the Northern Pipeline case, and its failure to do so adds a considerable element of disarray to an already overburdened bankruptcy court system.

There are any number of proposals to "fix" the problem, but the factional interests behind each effectively negate one another. That is likely to remain the case until the President takes the lead.

Plan

1. The President should begin to assert leadership by referring to the need for legislation in the SOTU. Appropriate language has been drafted and submitted for approval.

2. This should be followed, in the final week of January or as early in February as possible, by a message which draws attention to the gravity of the problem, indicates the willingness of the Administration to work out a principled solution, and places the onus squarely on Congress. The essential elements for a compromise are already present among the diverse bills pending late in the 97th Congress. Because a specific proposal on our part may actually reduce the chances of compromise, without being able to succeed in its own right, no formal bill should be submitted at this time. Instead, we should seek to forge a quiet alliance with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts -- the theory being that a united Executive-Judicial branch front will put maximum pressure on Congress.

ACTION: Attorney General
coordinated through Uhlmann/Fielding

DEADLINE: At or about February 1.

3. Coincidental with the drafting of the message, Justice should consult with Senate leaders, and after taking into account the likely response of Democrats in both Houses, propose a legislative strategy for the achievement of Administration goals. Anticipating that whatever comes out of the House will in some significant respect be unsatisfactory, the strategy should make every effort to ensure that a Senate-passed bill includes all or most of the elements that we would like to have in an enrolled bill. Every effort should be made to ensure early Senate action.

ACTION: Attorney General plan
coordinated through White House

DEADLINE: February 15

4. The next logical occasion for presidential action is contingent upon Senate action. Once the Senate acts, the President should express his congratulations (press statement, perhaps reinforcing sentiments in the next available press conference), and follow that up with a letter to the Speaker urging prompt action by the House.

ACTION: Attorney General draft
coordinated through White House

DEADLINE: Contingent upon Senate events

5. Should the House fail to act in a timely fashion, the same process as in 4. can be repeated. Theme: while the bankruptcy court system is in disarray, the Democrats are playing politics. Strength of rhetoric to be dictated by the circumstances.

6. No media events or presidential meetings with interest groups needed.

BANKRUPTCY COURT REFORM

| Event | Time | Place |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Reference to the need for legislation in the SOTU. | Late January | Congress |
| Message to the Hill stressing gravity of problem and willingness to work out solution. | Late January | White House |
| Press release or public statement praising Senate for passing bankruptcy legislation and calling upon the Speaker of the House to achieve passage. | Contingent (after Senate passage) | White House |

No further Presidential events are appropriate. No media events or meetings with interest groups are needed.

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| If House fails to act in a timely fashion, the President should escalate the pressure. The President should make an opening statement at a news conference stating that, while the court system is in disarray, the Democrats are playing politics. Strength of rhetoric to be dictated by circumstances. | Contingent (if House fails to act promptly) | White House |
|---|---|-------------|

SCHOOL PRAYER

Initiative

The President will re-propose a Constitutional Amendment to permit voluntary prayer in school.

The President will mention school prayer in the State of the Union.

Achieving Senate and House votes on this Amendment will be a high priority for our legislative agenda for 1983.

Theme

We care not only about the economic and military strength of America but also about its moral strength. The Constitution was never intended to prohibit voluntary school prayer. The President's proposal reaffirms the basic intent of the framers of the Constitution.

Plan

The President should mention school prayer in the State of the Union.

The President should transmit the Constitutional Amendment to Congress within days of the State of the Union.

Our goal should be to achieve a vote in the Senate at the earliest possible date.

There will be a number of legislative proposals introduced that would prohibit schools from discriminating against student religious clubs (i.e., Bible study groups must have same rights as chess club). These measures enjoy broader support than the Amendment. We should be prepared to back these measures as they arise.

Elements

1. State of the Union -- The Constitutional Amendment should be highlighted in the State of the Union address.

ACTION: Speechwriters
Ed Harper

DEADLINE: Jan. 20, 1983

2. Transmittal of Legislation and Message -- The legislative package should be the same as the one proposed in the 97th Congress and should be transmitted soon after the State of the Union message.

ACTION: Ken Duberstein
Ed Harper

DEADLINE: Jan. 26, 1983

3. Major Media Events, Speeches, and Meetings with Major Constituency Groups -- Throughout the Spring, as we press for a Senate vote, events should be scheduled to keep attention focused on the issue.

ACTION: Office of Public Liaison
Ken Duberstein
Ed Harper

After the Supreme Court decision in the Lubbock case is announced, President should be prepared to react.

Contingent

White House

SCHOOL PRAYER

| Event | Time | Place |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| President will address National Religious Broadcasters where he will tout school prayer. | Late January | To be determined |
| President should transmit the proposed amendment to Congress at a White House ceremony for supporters. | First week in February | White House |
| President should announce through press release or at address to National Religious Broadcasters that he will start off Cabinet meetings with prayer, as President Eisenhower did. | Early February | White House |
| President should hold a news-covered meeting with Howard Baker and Congressional supporters of school prayer stressing his strong desire for a Senate vote ASAP. | Early March | White House |
| President should give a radio address on the subject of moral values in America in which he discusses school prayer. | Early April | White House |
| President should address Southern Baptists and mention school prayer in his speech. | Spring | To be determined |
| President should sponsor a White House conference on prayer in schools. | Early Summer | White House |
| If the Senate passes School Prayer Amendment, President should give a major speech calling upon the House to follow suit. | Contingent (after Senate passage) | To be determined |

ABORTION

Initiative

The President will not be proposing his own legislation on abortion. However, the President will move away from the posture that he adopted early last Congress -- namely, that he would act only when our supporters developed a proposal they could all agree on.

The President will take the position he recently took in his videotaped message to the right-to-life groups and in his letters to Congress on the Helms Anti-Abortion Amendment -- namely, that the time for Congress to act is now and that he will actively support any appropriate anti-abortion measure that comes up for a vote.

We will use quiet behind-the-scenes leadership to coordinate right-to-life initiatives with Hill supporters. We will aim to encourage, initially, small-scale initiatives that will garner majority support and give us a victory, such as cutoffs of remaining federal funding and bans on fetal experimentation. In the House we should be supportive of Cong. Hyde's efforts, and in the Senate we should encourage additional legislative leaders to assist Senator Helms by taking the point on some of these right-to-life measures.

ABORTION

| Event | Time | Place |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| President will address National Religious Broadcasters where he will condemn abortion and call for swift Congressional action. | Late January | To be determined |
| President will react to Supreme Court's decision in the five pending abortion cases. | Contingent | White House |
| Escorted by pro-life doctors' group, President visits California site where 17,000 aborted babies are stored. President makes strong extemporaneous statements at the site. | March | California |
| President addresses the Catholic Educational Association convention where he condemns abortion and calls for swift Congressional action. | April | District of Columbia |
| President holds a reception for the Catholic Hospital Association at the White House where he praises their accomplishments and their stand against abortion. | May | White House |
| President addresses the Knights of Columbus where he condemns abortion. | Summer | To be determined |
| President addresses Daughters of Isabella or Catholic Daughters of America. | Summer | To be determined |
| President hosts a reception honoring Mother Theresa where the theme will be the sanctity of human life. | Summer | White House |