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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR KEVIN HOPKINS

FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL

SUBJECT: Domestic Policy Briefing Papers

Attached are the amendments that I suggest for the above papers.

Suggested amendments to Domestic Policy Briefing papers.

1. EDUCATION

(i) Page 2, paragraph 2:

Delete " 466 verbal/482 math in 1967 "  
Insert " 478 verbal/502 math in 1963 "

(ii) Page 2, paragraph 2:

Insert new paragraph after "... (SAT scores) .

" -- SAT test scores increased last year for the first time in 19 years despite a reduction in the Department's funding and a cut in its programs from 150 to 120 under this administration."

2. ABORTION

(i) Page 1, paragraph 3:

Insert after ...Roe v. Wade, "  
" invalidated state abortion laws and "

3. SCHOOL PRAYER

(i) Final Page, paragraph 1:

Delete "...before adjournment October 2."  
Insert "...before the Congress adjourns in October."

4. TUITION TAX CREDITS

(i) Page 10, paragraph 4;

Delete entire paragraph beginning " \* Tax Credits cannot be disallowed... "

(ii) Page 10, paragraph 5:

Delete "In the past, federal aid to schools..."  
Insert "In the past, federal aid to education..."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR BECKY NORTON DUNLOP

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Rose Garden Event --- September 20, 1982

Red Cavaney asked me to come up with names of people appropriate to attend a Rose Garden ceremony Monday afternoon at 1:30 p.m. on the occasion of the presentation to the President of a \$50 million "check" for unexpended OPIC funds.

He was very clear that the people I was to invite were not necessarily to be connected with OPIC. Because this was a significant example of government economy, I felt it would be appropriate to invite conservative organization activists, long loyal to the President, who have seldom if ever been invited to White House gatherings.

Accordingly I invited conservatives at the Kingston group this morning who would be interested in attending this Rose Garden event to give me their names, dates of birth and social security numbers. I asked them also to give me this same data for other officers or staff of their organizations whom they felt should be invited. I will probably have a list of twenty or so people by the close of business today.

I returned from the Kingston meeting to find that only people with some direct affiliation with OPIC should be invited. Is this true? If so, I will, as gracefully as possible, tell these people who expressed an interest that we aren't able to accommodate them.

cc - Red Cavaney

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL *MB*

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Radio Speech on Prayer

This is a fine statement except for the second full paragraph on page 3. Here there are two problems.

The second sentence should be changed to read: "In one case a court ruled against the right of children to say grace in their own school cafeteria before they ate." This is a better statement of the facts. In this case the principal had ruled against the right of children to say grace. Parents contested the principal's decision. The court refused to uphold the children's right to voluntary prayer.

The last sentence of this same paragraph should be changed to read: "Some people are now in federal court objecting to prayers being said in the Congress." It is stronger to point out that there is a pending court case. As a matter of fact, it is a Madelyn Murray O'Hair court case, and she won an initial round and was given by the courts standing to sue against prayer in the House of Representatives.

This statement will have a good political impact.

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Sept. 16, 1982 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: SEPTEMBER 23, 1982

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Radio Speech on Prayer

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Bakshian</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

Please forward your comments directly to Aram Bakshian, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 tomorrow morning.

Thank you.

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
(x2702)

Response:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1982  
3:40 P.M.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO SPEECH ON PRAYER  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1982

My fellow Americans:

Today is a special day for our citizens of Jewish faith. It is Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, marking the beginning of the year 5743 on the Hebrew Calendar. So, to all of our friends and neighbors observing this holiday -- and speaking for all Americans -- I want to wish a happy, peaceful and prosperous New Year.

Rosh Hashanah also reminds us of the rich and varied religious heritage we Americans are blessed with. More than any other nation, ours draws inspiration from the creeds of many peoples from many parts of the world. They came to our shores from different parts of origin at different times in our history, but all of them -- from the men and women who celebrated the first Thanksgiving more than 3½ centuries ago to the boat people of Southeast Asia -- came here with prayers on their lips and faith in their hearts. It is because of this shared faith that we have become, in the words of the Pledge of Allegiance, "one nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all."

At every crucial turning point in our history, Americans have faced and overcome great odds, strengthened by spiritual faith. The Plymouth settlers triumphed over hunger, disease and a cruel northern wilderness because, in the words of William Bradford, "They knew they were pilgrims . . . so they committed themselves to the will of God and resolved to proceed."

George Washington knelt in prayer at Valley Forge and, in the darkest days of our struggle for independence, wrote that, "The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army." Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the wisest of our Founding Fathers, had no doubt about the source from which our cause was derived. "The God who gave us life," he declared, "gave us liberty."

And nearly a century later, in the midst of a tragic and at times seeringly hopeless Civil War, Abraham Lincoln vowed that, "This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

They say that prayer can move mountains. It has certainly moved the hearts and minds of Americans in their times of trial, and helped them to achieve a society that, for all its imperfections, is still the envy of the world and the last, best hope of mankind.

And just as prayer has helped us as a nation, it helps us as individuals. In nearly all our lives, there are moments when our prayers, and the prayers of our friends and loved ones, help to see us through and keep us on the right path. In fact, prayer is one of the few things in this world that hurt no one and sustain the spirits of millions.

I have always believed that this blessed land of ours was set apart in a special way -- that some divine plan placed this great continent here between the oceans to be found by people from every corner of the earth who had a special love for freedom and the courage to uproot themselves, leave homeland and friends to come to a strange land and create something that is new in all



government, government is beholden to man. A land where people are free to worship as they choose, seek the truth and live in peace with their neighbors and their God.

The Founding Fathers felt this so strongly that they enshrined the principle of freedom of religion in the First Amendment of the Constitution. The purpose of that amendment was to protect religion from the interference of government, and to guarantee, in its own words, "the free exercise" of religion.

Yet today we are told that to protect the First Amendment, we must suppress prayer and expel God from our children's classrooms. In one case, a court ruled <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~ children ~~cannot even~~ say grace in their own school cafeteria before they eat. A group of children who sought, on their own initiative and with their parents' approval, to begin the school day with a 1-minute prayer meditation have been forbidden to do so. And some students who wanted to join in prayer or religious study on school property even outside of regular class hours have been banned from doing so. <sup>Some have even</sup> ~~A few people have even~~ objected to prayers being said in the Congress.

That is just plain wrong. The Constitution was never meant to prevent people from praying. Its declared purpose was to protect their freedom to pray.

The time has come for this Congress to give a majority of American families what they want for their children, a constitutional amendment that will make it unequivocally clear that children can hold voluntary prayers in their schools, just

... the Congress should begin each of its daily sessions with an opening prayer. With this in mind, last May I proposed to the Congress a constitutional amendment that declares, for once and all, that nothing in the Constitution prohibits prayer in public schools or institutions. It also states that no person shall be required by government to participate in prayer who does not want to. So everyone's rights -- believers and non-believers alike -- are protected by our voluntary prayer amendment.

I'm sorry to say that, so far, the Congress has failed to vote on it.

Today, on one of the holiest days of one of our great religious faiths, I urge the Members of the Congress to set aside their differences and act on this simple, fair and long-overdue measure to help make us "one nation, under God," again.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Pinning the Budget Blame on Tip O'Neill

My friend Dick Thompson, Staff Director of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, made an interesting tally which demonstrates the scandalous inactivity of the Second Session of the 97th Congress.

Despite the Budget Resolution calling for reduced outlays, the Congress has lagged behind in its passage of the various appropriation bills compared to last year and all recent years.

The attached pages from Dick Thompson demonstrate that the Congress this year has passed virtually no appropriation bills, thus forestalling budget cuts made by the Budget Resolution. The list includes the appropriation bills from the previous several years and the dates of the passage of each bill by each House.

The Administration should make use of this stark contrast. Appropriation bills, of course, are required to originate in the (liberal Democrat-controlled) House of Representatives.

Enclosure

cc Ken Cribb  
Kevin Hopkins  
Bob Thompson  
Don Moran

97th Congress--- 2nd Session

APPROPRIATIONS BILL

PASSED BY HOUSE

PASSED BY SENATE

Military Construction

August 19

97th Congress--- 1st Session

HUD	July 21	July 30
Interior	July 22	October 27
Legislative	-----	-----
Treasury	July 30	-----
Agriculture	July 27	October 30
Energy-Water	July 24	November 5
Commerce, Justice, State & Judiciary	September 9	-----
Transportation	September 10	November 3
Military Construction	September 16	December 4
District of Columbia	September 22	October 30
Foreign Assistance	December 11	December 11
Labor, HE	October 6	-----
Defense	November 18	December 4

96th Congress--- 2nd Session

APPROPRIATIONS BILL	PASSED BY HOUSE	PASSED BY SENATE
Treasury, Postal	August 20	-----
State, Justice	July 23	Nov. 17
Energy and Water	June 25	September 10
Agriculture	July 30	November 25
Military Construction	June 27	September 17
Legislative Branch	July 21	-----
HUD	July 28	September 23
Interior	July 30	November 17
Transportation	July 31	September 18
Foreign Assistance	-----	-----
Labor, HE	August 27	-----
District of Columbia	September 3	November 17
International Monetary F	September 25	December 13
Defense	September 16	November 21

96th Congress--- 1st Session

Agriculture	June 19	July 12
Energy-Water	June 7	July 12
Labor, HEW	June 28	July 13
Legislative Branch	-----	-----
Military Construction	June 18	November 14
State, Justice	July 12	July 24
Treasury, Postal	July 16	September 6
HUD	June 27	July 27
Transportation	September 18	November 1
Foreign Assistance	September 6	October 12
District of Columbia	July 17	July 27
Interior	July 30	October 18
Defense	September 28	November 9

95th Congress--- 2nd Session

APPROPRIATIONS BILL	PASSED BY HOUSE	PASSED BY SENATE
Military Construction	June 16	August 3
Public Works	June 16	August 7
Labor, HEW	June 13	September 27
Treasury, Postal	June 7	June 27
Foreign Assistance	August 14	September 22
Interior	June 21	August 9
Transportation	June 12	June 23
State, Justice	June 14	August 7
Legislative Branch	June 14	August 7
HUD	June 19	August 7
Agriculture	June 22	August 10
District of Columbia	July 21	August 14
Defense	August 9	October 5

95th Congress--- 1st Session

Treasury, Postal	June 8	June 20
Public Works	June 14	July 13
HUD	June 15	June 24
Labor, HEW	June 17	June 29
State, Justice	June 13	June 24
Transportation	June 8	June 23
Agriculture	June 21	June 29
Military Construction	June 21	June 29
Interior	June 6	June 17
Foreign Assistance	June 23	August 5
Legislative Branch	June 29	July 18
Defense	June 30	July 19
District of Columbia	September 16	October 4

94th Congress--- 2nd Session

Foreign Assistance	March 4	March 23
District of Columbia '76	May 26	June 17
Interior	June 25	June 26
Labor, HEW	June 24	June 30
HUD	June 22	June 26
Transportation	June 28	July 1
Military Construction	June 16	June 26
Public Works	June 15	June 23
Agriculture	June 16	June 23
Legislative Branch	September 1	September 8
State, Justice, Judiciary	June 18	June 24
Foreign Assistance	June 29	September 10
Treasury, Postal Service	June 14	June 24
Defense	June 17	August 9
District of Columbia '77	August 24	August 30
Public Works Employment	August 25	September 10

94th Congress--- 1st Session

APPROPRIATIONS BILL	PASSED BY HOUSE	PASSED BY SENATE
Foreign Assistance	March 13	March 19
Legislative	May 21	July 9
Labor, HEW	June 25	September 26
HUD	June 24	July 26
State, Justice, Commerce & Judiciary	June 26	September 3
Public Works	June 24	December 6
Transportation	July 10	July 25
Agriculture	July 14	July 25
Treasury, Postal	July 17	July 26
Interior	July 23	November 20
Defense	October 2	November 18
Military Construction	October 8	November 6

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1981

TO: MORTON BLACKWELL  
FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON *RSW*  
SUBJECT: AMERICAN INDIAN LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL *) file*

I am in receipt of your memorandum of February 24. Also, find attached a letter which Jim Baker sent on this matter dated February 25 and a prior letter he had received from the Clary Institute on this matter dated January 12, 1980.

In private law practice, my firm represented a number of Indian tribes. I have my own strong views on this issue and would be more than pleased to sit down with you to discuss the Indian issue. Notwithstanding the Supreme Court decisions, some of which I worked on in behalf of Indian tribes, I do not consider Indian tribes separate "governments" and do not feel that they are within the purview of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM: MORTON C BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: PROPOSED EVENT WITH INTERCESSORS OF AMERICA

Attached is a schedule proposal for Presidential remarks in late October at the International Conference on Intercessory Prayer.

Mrs. Jepsen and I agree that this low profile organization provides a good opportunity for the President.

Dee Jepsen spoke with her friend, Mrs. Baker, who is personally very supportive of this recommendation. Could we add Mr. Baker as a recommender of this event before we submit the schedule proposal?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

September 10, 1982

TO: WILLIAM SADLEIR, DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

REQUEST: Presidential address at International Conference on  
Intercessory Prayer.

PURPOSE: To recognize, before the 1982 elections, the inter-  
cessory prayer movement whose many leaders are praying  
that God will raise up righteous leaders to preserve  
and prosper the nation. To reaffirm the President's  
identification with church, prayer, family, and moral  
values.

BACKGROUND: Intercessors of America is an interdenominational  
organization made up of protestants from both the old  
line denominations and the more fundamental movements  
as well as Catholics and Messianic Jews. Leaders of  
intercessory prayer organizations from 35 nations will  
attend, in addition to approximately 1000 pastors and  
grassroots prayer leaders from this country. Most  
fundamentalist Christians involved on a regular basis  
in intercessory prayer believe that this Administration  
won the election because of prayer and that the Presi-  
dent's life was spared because of intercessory prayer.  
The President has endorsed this latter view.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: No President has previously been invited to speak  
before this ten-year old group.

DATE: October 29-31, 1982. Presidential participation could  
be Friday evening, Saturday daytime or evening, but their  
preference would be at closing worship Sunday morning,  
October 31.

LOCATION: Hyatt Regency, Washington, D. C.

PARTICIPANTS: Anticipate 1500 people, mostly from USA, leading pastors  
and other spiritual leaders. Virtually all who attend  
are among the most dedicated Reagan supporters.

OUTLINE OF EVENT: A short address by President and participation by  
President and Mrs. Reagan in the worship service.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief address.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full press coverage.

RECOMMENDED BY: Morton C. Blackwell, Dee Jepsen, Secretary James Watt

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OFFICER: Morton C. Blackwell

# THE ROUNDTABLE

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Edward E. McAteer, President  
B. Greer Garrott, Field Administrator  
Rev. Charles Mims, Jr., Minorities Director  
Pat Monahan, Assistant to the President  
Mike Evans, Advisor on Middle East Affairs

*Is there not a cause? | Samuel 17:29*

September 8, 1982

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I want to add my request for you to attend a very important meeting.

On October 29 - 31, 1982 Intercessors for America will sponsor an International Conference on Intercessory Prayer, to be held at the Hyatt Regency in Washington, D.C. Leaders of intercessory prayer organizations from thirty-five nations will attend, in addition to approximately one thousand leading pastors, spiritual leaders, and "grass-roots" prayer warriors from the United States.

We respectfully request that you consider addressing this strategic gathering, at a time of your choosing: Friday evening, October 29; Saturday, October 30, daytime or evening; or Sunday, October 31 in the morning. Perhaps Sunday morning would be best, when you and Mrs. Reagan could worship with us in our closing session. If you have flexibility in your schedule, Sunday morning would be our preference.

Intercessors for America is in regular contact with 70,000 Christians of all denominations who pray regularly for you, and for the nation. We believe they view you as the person God has raised up to lead us in restoring righteousness in our land. Those who will attend from the United States are among your most dedicated supporters.

Leaders who will attend from the nations are in a key position to accurately report to their constituents the positive impact you and Mrs. Reagan are having, by word and example, on the moral and spiritual values in America.

*Providing Education & Direction for Leaders Concerned with National Moral Issues*

1500 Wilson Blvd., Suite 502 • Arlington, Virginia 22209 • 703/525-3795

The conference is timed to immediately precede the 1982 national elections. Our corporate prayer will focus on the elections, that God will raise up righteous leaders through whom He can bless, preserve, and prosper the nation that we so dearly love.

Thank you for the earliest possible response.

Yours, in the Cause that Counts,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. E. McAteer".

E. E. McAteer

cc: Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1982

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Attached for your convenience is a copy of an invitation you have received to speak to the Intercessors for America on October 31st here in Washington, D. C. This is a group of 70,000 Christians of all denominations who pray for you regularly.

You have been honored by their prayers and they would be honored by your appearance. I hope your schedule would allow you to drop in on the group.

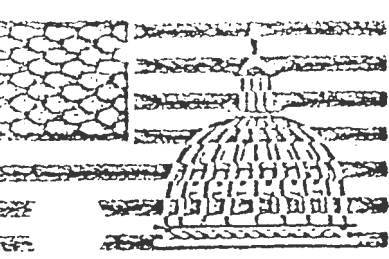
Sincerely,



James G. Watt

Enclosure

cc. ✓ Morton C. Blackwell



# INTERCESSORS FOR AMERICA

February 12, 1982

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Reagan:

On October 29 - 31, 1982 Intercessors for America will sponsor an International Conference on Intercessory Prayer, to be held at the Hyatt Regency in Washington, D.C. Leaders of intercessory prayer organizations from thirty-five nations will attend, in addition to approximately one thousand leading pastors, spiritual leaders, and "grass-roots" prayer warriors from the United States.

We respectfully request that you consider addressing this strategic gathering, at a time of your choosing: Friday evening, October 29; Saturday, October 30, daytime or evening; or Sunday, October 31 in the morning. Perhaps Sunday morning would be best, when you and Mrs. Reagan could worship with us in our closing session. If you have flexibility in your schedule, Sunday morning would be our preference.

Intercessors for America is in regular contact with 70,000 Christians of all denominations who pray regularly for you, and for the nation. We believe they view you as the person God has raised up to lead us in restoring righteousness in our land. Those who will attend from the United States are among your most dedicated supporters.

Leaders who will attend from the other nations (see attached list) are in a key position to accurately report to their constituents the positive impact you and Mrs. Reagan are having, by word and example, on the moral and spiritual values in America.

The conference is timed to immediately precede the 1982 national elections. Our corporate prayer will focus on the elections, that God will raise up righteous leaders through whom He can bless, preserve, and prosper the nation that we so dearly love.

We look forward to your earliest possible response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John D. Beckett".

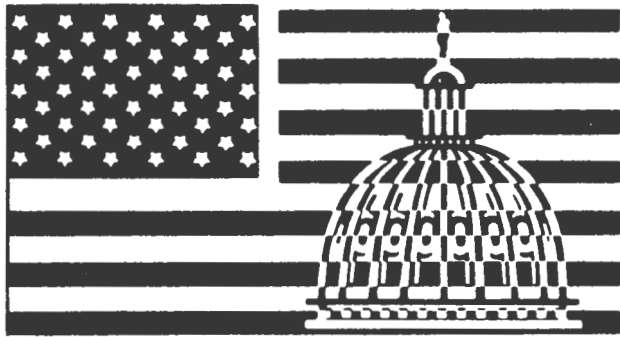
John D. Beckett  
President

cc: Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President

## INTERNATIONAL INTERCESSORS

Intercessors For Australia  
Intercessors For America  
Intercessors For Bahamas  
Intercessors For Belgium  
Intercessors For Canada  
Intercessors For Denmark  
Intercessors For East Africa  
Intercessors For Great Britain  
Intercessors For Fiji  
Intercessors For Finland  
Intercessors For France  
Intercessors For Ghana  
Intercessors For Holland  
Intercessors For Hong Kong  
Intercessors For Iceland  
Intercessors For India  
Intercessors For Ireland  
Intercessors For Israel  
Intercessors For Japan  
Intercessors For Malaysia  
Intercessors For Nepal  
Intercessors For New Zealand  
Intercessors For Nigeria  
Intercessors For Portugal  
Intercessors For Republic of China  
Intercessors For South Africa  
Intercessors For Solomon Islands  
Intercessors For Sri Lanka  
Intercessors For Sweden  
Intercessors For Thailand  
Intercessors For Uganda  
Intercessors For West Germany  
Intercessors For West Malaysia  
Intercessors For Zambia  
Intercessors For Zimbabwe

# INTERCESSORS FOR AMERICA



## NATIONAL PRAYER CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 29-31, 1982  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Hyatt Regency Hotel  
400 New Jersey Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C.

### **PURPOSE:**

To bring together Christians who want to become effective intercessors. A concentrated schedule of teaching, prayer, and fellowship will equip us with the WHY and HOW of this crucial ministry. Outstanding teachers with a worldwide perspective will be sharing - providing an excellent opportunity for growth in our personal and corporate prayer lives.

### **REGISTRATION:**

Conference facilities are limited, so participants are encouraged to register as soon as possible. Registration will be closed when capacity of the facilities is reached. Entrance cannot be guaranteed unless you pre-register by mail. Use the form in this brochure to register yourself and others in your group. The pre-registration fee (for the meetings only) is \$20.00 a person, payable when you send in the Registration Form. PLEASE REGISTER EARLY! (On site registration, as space is available, will be at the following rates: \$25.00/conference, or \$5.00/session)

### **HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND MEALS:**

Hotel rooms are available at reasonable rates at the Hyatt Regency on a "first-come" basis, as follows: Single - \$55.00, Double - \$65.00, Triple - \$75.00, Quad - \$85.00 per room each night plus a 10% sales tax and an \$.80 occupancy tax.

To receive hotel reservation information, check the appropriate box on the Registration Form. Full details will be sent by return mail. Note that the deadline for hotel reservations is Oct. 8, 1982, so you should send for information promptly to reserve hotel space.

Meals are available at the Hyatt Regency or nearby restaurants. A buffet luncheon will be available on Saturday at a cost of \$12.00 a person, payable with the conference registration. (Limited to 500)

### **FINANCES:**

The Registration Fee has been kept at a minimum to encourage participation. It does not cover all conference expenses. Offerings will be taken at evening sessions. We will appreciate your being prepared to give at that time. (Contributions to IFA are tax-deductible)

### **TAPES AND BOOKS:**

Tapes of all conference sessions will be available for purchase at the conference. Please do not plan on private taping, as this is distractive.

Books on intercessory prayer and other related topics will be available at the conference for your convenience.

### **SCHEDULE**

#### **Friday October 29**

7:30 P.M. Evening Session  
(Lance Lambert)

#### **Saturday October 30**

9:00 A.M. First Morning Session  
(Charles Stanley)

11:00 A.M. Break

11:30 A.M. Second Morning Session  
(Ed McAteer/Johannes Facius)

12:30 P.M. Lunch Break

3:00 P.M. Prayer Workshops  
First Session

4:00 P.M. Break

4:15 P.M. Prayer Workshops  
Second Session

5:15 P.M. Dinner Break

7:30 P.M. Evening Session  
(Charles Simpson)

#### **Sunday October 31**

9:00 A.M. Morning Session  
(Ern Baxter)

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INTERCESSORS FOR AMERICA is a non-profit organization dedicated to encouraging intercessory prayer for our nation and its leaders, based on 2 Chron. 7:14, and 1 Tim. 2:1-4. It is not affiliated with any specific church or denomination.

Inquiries are welcome by writing IFA, Box 1289, Elyria, Ohio 44036, or by phoning the IFA office @ (216) 327-5184.



## SPEAKERS

### ERN BAXTER



Ern Baxter is a leader in the worldwide Christian movement to rediscover and restore the foundations of the Kingdom of God and to rally Christians under the Lordship of Jesus Christ. He is the author of many taped messages and magazine articles on the subject of the New Covenant.

Ern was born and raised in Canada. As a young boy he followed his parents into the Pentecostal movement. He has pastored several churches, one for 25 years, and has ministered to many other congregations, conferences, and camp meetings. The scope of his ministry has carried him throughout Canada, the United States and several countries abroad.

### LANCE LAMBERT



Lance Lambert is an internationally known Bible teacher and author. Born in England, he studied at the University of London and was the founder of the first "house church" in Britain.

Lance has lived in Jerusalem, Israel since 1973 and is an advisor to the International Christian Embassy. He serves as part of the leadership of Intercessors For Israel and has been very instrumental in generating prayer for that nation.

Lance is the author of three books: **The Uniqueness of Israel** - a biblical history of Israel from a Christian perspective; **The Battle For Israel** - an account of the Yom Kippur War; and **Until The Day Dawns** - on the fulfillment of biblical prophecy.



### CHARLES STANLEY

Dr. Charles F. Stanley is the Pastor of the 8000 member First Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia. He is seen weekly on two telecasts, "In Touch" and "The Chapel Hour," which are carried by a CBN satellite into 1500 cities throughout the country. As a result of a deep conviction for the

need of God's people to repent of their sins and commit themselves to prayer for the salvation of this nation, Dr. Stanley has extended his ministry to include leadership and direction for the formation of intercessory prayer groups throughout America.

His publications include the following books: **The Walk of Faith; Reaching Your Goals; Stand Up America!** and **The Man's Touch.**

### CHARLES SIMPSON

Charles Simpson is a well-known Bible teacher ministering to a broad spectrum of Christianity. He was trained in Baptist colleges and attended New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.



Charles pastored a Southern Baptist congregation in Mobile, Alabama for 14 years. In 1971, he resigned the Southern Baptist congregation to devote himself to a Bible teaching ministry in writing, tape cassettes, seminars and television. He has spoken in churches of all major denominations, colleges, and a variety of other settings located around the world.

Charles is the Senior Pastor of Gulf Coast Covenant Church in Mobile, Alabama and serves as Chairman of the Board of **New Wine Magazine.**

## WORSHIP

### JOSEPH GARLINGTON



Joseph Garlington attended Howard University in Washington, D.C. and Washington Bible College. He pastored two churches in the nation's capital before moving to Pittsburgh in 1971, where he became the Senior Pastor of Three Rivers Fellowship.

Joseph has shared the Gospel at churches, college campuses, conferences and retreats across the country, as well as in Canada, the West Indies, England and South Africa.

His recent album, "I Exalt Thee," contains a selection of songs which uniquely express an appreciation of reverence for the redemptive nature of God through Jesus Christ.

\* A special music ministry will be presented Friday evening by a Messianic group from the Beth Messiah Congregation in Rockville, MD.



012

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

At a meeting of pro-life and pro-prayer groups Friday evening, a list was prepared whom these organization leaders want the President to call before the third cloture vote on Wednesday.

The Senators are:

John Tower  
Jack Schmitt  
Nicholas Brady  
Ted Stevens  
Alan Simpson  
Mark Andrews

OPZ  
memo file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZAN *DL*

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL *MB*

SUBJECT: Analysis of First Cloture Vote

Contrary to appearances, things are not going badly on the battle for cloture against the Packwood filibuster.

Apparently the President did not begin making calls on this until late yesterday evening. I don't know how many he has made but I am sure that he has had a favorable impact.

On the filibuster cloture, we got 41 of the 60 votes needed. The opposition had 47. There were 12 absences. Seven of the absences were ours. Two were clearly against cloture. Three absences were Senators Cannon, Goldwater, and Wallop, who are possible votes for cloture. Five of the votes against cloture were southerners who traditionally vote against cloture the first time and will almost assuredly vote for cloture on the second or third vote. These five Senators are Harry Byrd, Jr., John Warner, John Stennis, David Boren, and Russell Long.

If you add to our 41 votes the seven pro-cloture absences and five sure southerners, that gives us 53 votes before the pro-life activists forces go to work to swing additional votes our way. Among the remaining anti-cloture votes were Mark Andrews, who is pro-life and had committed to vote for cloture but did not on this first vote and Senators Dixon + *Burdick* and Gorton, who are not pro-life but had agreed to vote for *(per filibuster)* cloture. These are likely switches to our side. If you add them to our 53, this makes 56. If we get Cannon, Goldwater, and Wallop, that makes 59, meaning we have to pry out only one more vote as the pressure builds to pass the debt limitation increase.


Therefore this is a very winnable fight. The pro-life organizations all now have these figures. They know this fight is winnable. Therefore, there is every reason for us to vigorously continue our efforts in favor of cloture on the Packwood filibuster. Sometimes it has taken 5 or 6 cloture votes before a filibuster is broken. If this battle is worth fighting, it is worth fighting all the way to the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR KEVIN HOPKINS

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Issue Update on Economic and Legal  
Equity for Women

The September 8 draft revision is an improvement but there are still changes which ought to be made.

It is entirely appropriate to make points regarding increased employment opportunities for women as a result of this Administration's efforts. This document, however, will be widely circulated. The great majority of people who adhere to the concept of the traditional family are part of the President's winning coalition. For people concerned with the survival of the traditional family this document still lacks the milk of human kindness.

We must clearly and early in the document state that the President has a high regard for women who wish to be full time wives, homemakers and mothers. It is fine for us to remove barriers to employment for women but we must not appear to be urging women to leave their homes. We must make it clear that the President does not consider the role of homemaker demeaning.

Because we make mention at the bottom of page two of women who wish to work at home, we need not make that statement on the bottom of page one. "Work at home" is not a good synonym for the role of wife and mother. "Work at home" could mean selling real estate part time.

We must make clear, complimentary references to those women who choose not to seek employment for wages and to concentrate on their roles as wives and mothers. If we fail to do this, this document will be very offensive to pro-family leaders and activists who worked hard to elect the President.

One other minor change. In the last paragraph on the fourth page which is numbered page two at the top, the word should be "husbands" rather than "husband."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR

DISTRIBUTION

FROM:

KEVIN R. HOPKINS

SUBJECT:

ISSUE UPDATE ON ECONOMIC AND LEGAL EQUITY  
FOR WOMEN

Attached is a revised draft of the Issue Update on Economic and Legal Equity for Women, which many of you reviewed last week. Comments received have, for the most part, been incorporated.

Please provide any additional comments or changes to my office by 5 p.m. Thursday, September 9 (231 OEOB, x6556). If you have no comments, please so inform us by that time as well.

Distribution:

Helene Von Damm

Roger Porter

Bill Barr

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Bob Carleson

Thelma Duggin

Ann Fairbanks

David Gerson

Barb Honegger, DOJ

Pat Korten, OPM

Diana Lozano

Brad Reynolds, DOJ

Emily Rock

Tad Tharp

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL EQUITY FOR WOMEN

During the 1980 presidential campaign, Governor Reagan stated that "As President, I would...advance, guarantee and promote equal rights for women...I consider the women of this nation a great source of strength, creativity and stability. As President, I plan to recognize and utilize that source to the fullest."

The Reagan Administration is making every effort to keep this campaign pledge. After only a year and a half in office, this Administration has made considerable progress in addressing the vital economic, social and legal concerns of women.

The Economic Plan

Women have made enormous strides, both socially and economically, over the past two decades. President Reagan is committed to ensuring that these gains continue.

*Recognizes the ~~to~~ value of full*

→ For women who wish to enter the job market or advance in their careers, the President has sought to remove barriers and disincentives to employment. For women who wish to work at home, he has implemented economic policies which will allow them to more easily do so.

In either case, the President wants women to be able to choose where they wish to work rather than being forced to work one place or the other purely because of economic or social conditions.

To this end, he has put in place an economic program which, while beneficial to all Americans, will be particularly advantageous to women.

The key to the President's economic recovery program is economic growth. The program is expected to create one million additional jobs by 1986, above what would otherwise be expected. This will be of special help to women, who will likely comprise as many as two-thirds of the new entrants into the work force during this time.

There are growing signs that the program is succeeding. Already, inflation has fallen from the double-digit levels of 1979-1980 to less than 6% for the first seven months of this year. These gains will be of greatest help to medium- and low-income women, especially those who head single-parent households. For instance, a woman working full-time at the median wage of \$11,000 a year will realize an annual increase of \$627 in purchasing power over what she would have had if the 1980 inflation rate had persisted.

This decline in inflation will also make it easier for women to work at home if they want to. In recent years, high inflation rates have made it impossible for many single-earner families to make ends meet: as many as 60% of

the labor force reported that they did so out of need rather than desire. Lower inflation rates will return to them the choice of whether or not to work outside the home.

### Tax Issues

President Reagan recognizes that in the past the U.S. tax code has discriminated against women. To reverse this, he has instituted tax reforms which substantially correct three major inequities: the marriage tax penalty, Individual Retirement Account (IRA) limitations, and confiscatory inheritance taxes. In addition, he has instituted other tax reforms which will reduce existing biases against women.

The "marriage tax penalty," which imposes a special tax burden on married couples where both spouses work, is one of the most glaring examples of discriminatory provisions in the tax code. Prior to last year, married couples filing jointly were taxed at substantially higher marginal rates than were two single individuals earning the same income. Thus, the marriage tax penalty actually served to discourage couples from marrying.

Moreover, because women generally entered the labor force after their husbands had, their income was, for tax purposes, added on top of their husbands. Women thus faced much higher marginal tax rates beginning with their first dollar earned -- a significant disincentive to working outside the home.



The tax changes approved last year in the President's 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act will greatly reduce this penalty by permitting a two-earner couple to keep substantially more of what they earn. A typical two-earner family, for instance, will save up to \$300 per year in taxes when the plan is fully in effect in 1984.

Another set of provisions which the President signed into law last year removed the 15% income limitation on IRAs, increased the limits for contributions to IRAs from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year, and for the first time permitted any working American to have an IRA account, even if the employer also provided its employees with a private pension or retirement plan. These steps will be of great help to women working outside the home and saving for their retirement. In addition, paid spouses will now be permitted to contribute \$500 more each year to spousal accounts, which will aid non-paid spouses who work at home.

The virtual elimination of the estate tax enacted last year is also of particular benefit to women, since they outlive men by an average of eight years. In the past, many women who had worked alongside their husbands building a family farm or business were forced to sell it when their husband died in order to pay the estate taxes. The new law will prevent this from occurring by providing for unlimited property transfers between spouses. The law also raises the tax exemption on inherited property from \$175,625 in 1981 to

\$600,000 by 1985, thus preserving intact some 99.7% of all estates.

The President's efforts to promote greater economic opportunity and equity for women does not stop there. President Reagan has acted to aid parents working outside the home by approving an increase in the tax credit for child care expenses, to become effective next year. For parents who earn less than \$10,000 per year, the credit will rise from \$400 to \$720 per child. The credit is then reduced by one percentage point for each additional \$2,000 of income above \$10,000. For parents with incomes of \$28,000 or more, the allowable credit remains fixed at \$480 per child.

The 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act also provides incentives for employers to include prepaid day care in their employee benefit packages, and raises the dependent care tax credit from \$4,000 to \$4,800. These tax reforms will go a long way toward helping women achieve greater financial independence and security -- especially for the growing number of working mothers who are the heads of single-parent households.

Finally, the indexing of the income tax to inflation, approved last year and set to begin in 1985, will be of significant help to women whose income increases over time. No longer will inflation be allowed to force taxpayers into higher tax brackets -- thus hindering women's advance up the economic ladder.

Other Economic Issues

In addition to these tax reforms, the President has proposed other economic changes to improve women's financial status. For example, he has approved a recent change in the official definition of poverty. Previously, the poverty level was lower for men than for women, thereby understating the proportion of women experiencing financial hardship. To correct this inequity, the Reagan Administration has approved a sex-neutral definition of poverty to ensure that women are evaluated by the same assistance criteria as are men.

The President is also acting to ensure that families of veterans who have died in service to their country receive the federal assistance to which they are entitled. In this regard, he is strongly supporting legislation that would restore benefits to veterans' widows with children ages 16-17, and to surviving children 18-21 who are in college.

Finally, the President, on July 23, 1982, signed the Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1982, which will permanently allow federal agencies to adopt "flexitime" schedules for their employees. Under flexitime, federal agencies may permit employees to arrange their work hours on a more flexible basis in order to meet their personal needs. As the President stated when signing the bill, institutionalizing flexitime will be "particularly important to working mothers who used the flexibility in scheduling work hours to help them meet their responsibilities both at home and at the office."

#### Legal Issues

In conjunction with these efforts to promote economic equity and opportunity for women, President Reagan has also committed his Administration to the identification and correction of laws and regulations at both the federal and state levels which discriminate against women.

At the federal level, the President has established the "Task Force on Legal Equity for Women," composed of a representative from each Cabinet Department and the major agencies. The Task Force is an integral part of the Justice Department's thorough and updated review of the entire U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. As its review is completed, the Department will report any remaining instances of gender discrimination in federal laws and regulations to the President, so that he can take action to revise them.

The President also recently announced the formation of the White House Council on Women. This Council will be headed by <sup>the new sp. Asst. to the Pres. for W.L.</sup> Dee Jepsen, ~~wife of Senator Roger Jepsen of Iowa.~~ It will ~~serve~~ <sup>1</sup> as a focal point for the coordination of federal policies and issues that are of particular concern to women.

Action at the federal level alone, however, would not be sufficient, for many state and local laws which discriminate against women still exist. Although these laws were generally established with good intentions -- such as safeguarding women from unusually long work hours or physically demanding tasks -- they were based on the paternalistic notion that women needed an extra dose of protection because they were, somehow, the "weaker sex." Other critics have charged, less generously, that many of these laws were enacted to insulate male workers from female competition in the work place.

Whatever the intent, it, has little relevance today. The fact that these laws violate the economic and civil rights of women to compete openly in the job market means that they cannot be fairly justified.

To assist governors and local officials in identifying and correcting such discriminatory laws and regulations, the President last year established the "Fifty States Project." Each governor was asked to appoint a representative from his staff to work with the White House project director, Thelma Duggin, who was recently promoted to Special Assistant to the President. Both the state and White House representatives to the Project have met with the President, and he has personally urged them to work diligently to see that such laws are changed.

Progress is already being made. In many states, the review process is well underway, and the Administration is now working with those states on corrective legislation. In other states where the review process has just begun, the governors have appointed a liaison to the Fifty States Project with whom the White House will continue to work closely.

### Presidential Appointments

Previous administrations' efforts at finding qualified women to fill important positions within the executive branch have been inadequate. The President was determined to change this, and he is succeeding.

President Reagan has selected more women for presidential appointments than has any previous President in the first 16 months of his administration -- almost 10 percent more than

President Carter during the same time period. The President has appointed more than 300 women to serve in top level presidential appointments -- more than 70 of them for full-time positions.

The most significant appointment has been Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman ever to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. President Reagan has appointed women to many other major policy positions as well: Jeane Kirkpatrick, as U.S. Representative to the United Nations; Anne Gorsuch, as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Loret Ruppe, as Director of the Peace Corps; Nancy Steorts, as Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission; and Janet Steiger, as Chairman of the U.S. Postal Rate Commission.

Women also hold several crucial positions on the White House staff. Among them are Elizabeth Dole, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison; Helene von Damm, Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel; Karna Small Stringer, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Media Relations and Planning; Pamela Turner, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs; and Becky Norton Dunlop, Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Cabinet Affairs.

In addition, the President has selected more than 250 women for part-time presidential advisory boards and commissions -- an increase again over the number named by the previous administration. He has, as well, appointed more than 100 women to Senior Executive Service positions and nearly 700 women to Schedule C jobs.

These appointments, taken together, represent more than 1,200 women who, to date, have been selected for positions in the Reagan Administration. It should be noted that these women had to compete for their positions of responsibility with numerous other highly qualified candidates, and were chosen because of their abilities, not because of an arbitrary quota.

Thus, this Administration has made a concerted and successful effort to place qualified women in important posts throughout the federal government.

### Conclusion

President Reagan has worked vigorously to identify and eliminate economic and legal discrimination against women. He has established effective mechanisms for implementing the necessary changes, and has forcefully demonstrated his commitment to equal opportunity for women by appointing a large number of talented women to key posts in his Administration.



In the end, however, it is the President's program for economic recovery which will benefit women the most. The program will increase real incomes and create a million new jobs. Such results will be especially beneficial to women, who will comprise as many as two-thirds of the total number of new job market entrants over the next few years, and will continue to head a growing proportion of households.

Thus, by generating real economic growth, the President's policies will ensure that women not only have the right to build upon their economic and social gains of the past two decades, but have full and equal opportunity to do so as well.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: H.R. 6350


I recommend that we sign the bill. The arguments of OPM about the need to coordinate policy across the Administration are good arguments. If this were a bill to grant special privileges to nurses employed by HHS I think that we would have to support the OPM position.

This bill on the other hand has to do with veterans and is of great interest to the veterans organizations which are part of the President's winning coalition. It is not demonstrated that this will cost the government additional money.

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/2/82 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 6350 - VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HEALTH-CARE PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOLE 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

May we have your comments on the attached bill by close of business tomorrow, Friday, 9/3. Thank you,

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
(x2702)

Response:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 2 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 6350 - Veterans Administration  
Health-Care Programs Improvement and Extension Act  
Sponsor - Rep. Montgomery (D) Mississippi and 31 others

Last Day for Action

September 8, 1982 - Wednesday

Purpose

Provides the Veterans Administration (VA) with discretionary authority to permit flexible pay and work schedules for nurses and certain other health care personnel; expands VA's health professional scholarship program; extends the State veterans' homes and contract programs; and makes some other changes to veterans' programs.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval
Department of Health and Human Services	Defers to VA (Informally)
Office of Personnel Management	Disapproval (Veto message attached)

Discussion

H.R. 6350 incorporates provisions from a number of bills that had been considered separately in Congress. H.R. 6350 was initially passed by a 390-0 vote in the House and by voice vote in the Senate; the final version was approved by voice votes in both Houses.

The most significant features of H.R. 6350 -- including the one troublesome section -- are discussed below. More detailed descriptions of all the bill's provisions are provided in the analysis enclosed with VA's attached views letter.

The following provisions of H.R. 6350 were proposed or supported by the Administration, or are not seriously objectionable. Specifically, these provisions would:

-- extend for one year, until September 30, 1983, VA's authority to provide contract care and medical services for veterans in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. Territories;

-- extend for four years, through fiscal year 1986, the appropriations authorization for the program of grants to States for construction, remodeling, or renovation of State veterans homes at "such sums as may be necessary" annually to carry out the program;

-- authorize the VA to exchange and share, on a reimbursable basis, medical data, information, and techniques with State veterans' home health-care facilities;

-- extend for 1 year, until March 31, 1984, the date by which VA must report to Congress on its pilot program for treatment and rehabilitation of alcohol or drug dependencies;

-- revise the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the VA (CHAMPVA), which provides health care eligibility for the survivors and dependents of certain service-connected disabled veterans, to provide for a reinstatement of CHAMPVA eligibility if an individual, after losing such eligibility by becoming eligible for Medicare, exhausts some or all Medicare eligibility. The VA opposes this provision because it is not aware of any significant problems affecting CHAMPVA beneficiaries in connection with exhaustion of Medicare coverage that call for a legislative remedy. This provision, however, would have such a minor cost, less than \$200 thousand in 1983, that it is not seriously objectionable; and

-- expand VA's health professional scholarship program to permit current full-time VA employees to participate in the program while continuing to work for the agency on either a full- or part-time basis. Although the VA initially had objected to making VA employees eligible for the scholarship program, believing that the limited funds available for the program should not be diverted to students enrolled part time, the enrolled bill's prohibition against paying a stipend to VA employees eliminates VA's most serious concern. Moreover, this provision will enable the VA to compete, to some degree, with non-Federal health-care facilities, many of which offer tuition reimbursement programs for their nursing personnel.

The remaining feature of H.R. 6350, dealing with pay and work schedules of nurses and certain other health-care personnel, was strongly opposed by the Administration and presents some serious concerns. Section 2 of H.R. 6350 would give the VA Administrator discretionary authority to allow nurses employed at VA facilities who work two regularly scheduled 12-hour weekend tours of duty to be considered to have worked a full 40-hour basic workweek and be compensated on that basis. This practice is commonly referred to as the "Baylor Plan". The bill would

also give the VA Administrator discretionary authority to allow premium pay of up to 25 percent for Saturday work, and to increase additional pay for night, weekend, holiday, or overtime work by VA nurses, physicians' assistants, and expanded-function dental auxiliaries.

The VA, in its views letter on H.R. 6350, notes that given current authority to effect pay increases, provide additional pay, and implement compressed work schedules, the "Baylor Plan" is unnecessary. The VA also believes that the bill's requirement to publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations for implementing the various pay and scheduling authorities is unwise and burdensome. The VA is concerned that the "Baylor Plan" is inflexible and could cause serious morale problems by creating disincentives to work necessary irregular tours of duty. VA's concerns, however, are somewhat allayed because H.R. 6350 gives the Administrator broad discretion in determining whether or not to implement the "Baylor Plan". In fact, this bill gives the Administrator full flexibility to use any of the pay authorities on a nationwide, local, or other geographic basis, as deemed necessary for the recruitment or retention of nurses. As a result, VA expects use of the "Baylor Plan" authority to be very limited.

OPM, in recommending a veto because of section 2, notes that other Federal employees do not generally receive premium pay for non-overtime work on a Saturday, and that they are not paid 40 hours' pay for 24 hours' work. Furthermore, OPM believes that these pay provisions would set a costly and dangerous precedent for other Federal employees who might seek similar treatment.

The provisions in section 2, as the OPM views letter states, are the latest in a series of pay provisions that have been enacted in the last several years to provide special premium pay and other special treatment for VA hospital workers in situations where their counterparts in other Federal agencies do not receive such special treatment.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the pay provisions contained in section 2 of this bill will cost \$1.9 million in 1983, and will cost a total of \$21.5 million over the next five years. This estimate assumes that Saturday premium pay would be implemented in 25 VA medical facilities in fiscal years 1983 through 1987. Further, it assumes that the use of the "Baylor Plan" would be limited, beginning with 5 facilities in 1984 and increasing to 15 facilities by 1987 (15 VA facilities are located in communities in which the "Baylor Plan" is currently offered by private and municipal hospitals).

#### Recommendation

While the VA notes its reservations concerning some of the provisions of H.R. 6350, especially with the "Baylor Plan," on

balance VA recommends approval of the bill, because none of the provisions poses so significant a problem as to warrant a veto.

As noted above, OPM recommends a veto because of its serious objection to the granting of special pay privileges to a group of Federal employees in situations where their counterparts in other Federal agencies do not receive such special treatment. This type of practice hinders OPM's efforts to treat all Federal employees fairly and as a whole.

We share OPM's concern about the pay provisions in this bill. We believe, however, that the broad discretionary authority provided the VA Administrator on whether or not to implement these pay authorities is a sufficient safeguard to allay most of our concerns. Furthermore, Congress made it very clear that the pay authorities of this bill are to be exercised by the VA only when necessary for recruitment and retention purposes. The bill is specific on this point. The Senate Committee's report emphasized that the Administrator should use the authority only in the specific locations where the need is clear and where the use of a compressed workweek would not be a sufficient employment incentive. Senator Cranston, in presenting the Conference Report on H.R. 6350, emphasized that the exercise of these new pay authorities is discretionary with the Administrator, and that they could be used only when determined necessary to improve the agency's ability to recruit or retain needed personnel.

We recommend, therefore, that you approve the bill.

Joseph R. Wright, Jr.  
Acting Director


Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR KEVIN HOPKINS

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Proposed Issue Update on Economic and Legal Equity  
for Women

I suggest several significant changes.

The entire paper appears directed to upper income women with upper income spouses. There is no sensitivity to the real sacrifice which many women make in order to be full time mothers and home makers. I believe it is entirely appropriate for that caring concept to be included.

In the third paragraph, particularly, there is a very serious problem. The point is made that women working full time rose in numbers in twenty years from 37% to 44%. The last sentence describes the President as "committed to ensuring that these gains continue". Does that mean that the President is committed to increasing the number of working women (i.e., non full-time mothers) to 50%, 60%, or 70%? While women should be free to choose employment careers, I think the President would agree that it should be our policy to encourage women, where possible, to remain in the home as full time mothers and home makers. It is not, and ought not to be, our objective to use government policy to induce women to leave their homes to seek jobs.

On Page 2, the third paragraph, reference is made to the virtual elimination of the inheritance tax. This is technically not an inheritance tax and might better be described as a "Federal death (inheritance) tax". I think it appropriate here also to use the term popularized by the womens libbers in their efforts for this beneficial change in the law. They refer to it as the "widows tax". We should crow a bit because of our successful efforts to reduce the tax burden on surviving spouses.

I believe that the conclusion is the best part of the paper. It might be good to run the current conclusion as a preface to the Issue Update in order to highlight the excellent points made.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Proposed Letter to Senators on Cloture Vote .

I have reviewed the proposed letter circulated by Ed Harper. It is an excellent letter, one which will both be persuasive to wavering Senators and inspiring to grassroots activists.

EHD  
Red  
Morton

SEP 2 1982

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: ELIZABETH DOLE  
KEN DUBERSTEIN  
DAVE GERGEN  
MIKE UHLMANN

FROM:

*Edwin Harper* EDWIN HARPER *by E. Red*

SUBJECT:

Attached letter to Senators

Attached is a draft letter to Senators on the abortion issue. The next to last paragraph will be deleted for those Senators for whom we are only asking for support on cloture.

May I have your comments and recommendations not later.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1982

DRAFT

Dear Senator:

A broad spectrum of concerned Americans are joining with me in calling upon the Senate to bring its debate on Senator Helms anti-abortion amendment to the debt ceiling bill to an end. Cardinal Krol, The Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Daughters of America support my position. Senator Hatch, whose own Constitutional Amendment against abortion I have supported, has generously joined in the call for a vote on the amendment now before the Senate. The American Life Lobby, the Moral Majority, the National Right to Life Committee and many others with whom I have shared a concern about the unborn have rallied behind calling for a vote on the Helms amendment.

This amendment is a responsible statutory approach to one of the most sensitive problems our society faces -- the taking of the life of an unborn child. Specifically, the Senate is debating an amendment which:

1. Affirms the humanity of the unborn child in our society.
2. Bans permanently federal funding and support for the taking of the life of an unborn child except to save the life of the mother, and
3. Provides opportunity for the Supreme Court to reconsider its usurpation of the role of legislatures and state courts in this area.

I realize that this amendment reflects a moderate approach. My purpose is not to impede any other anti-abortion measures including Senator Hatch's amendment that may come before you. But this is the first clear-cut vote in this Congress on the humanity of the unborn, and it is crucial that a filibuster not prevent the representatives of our citizens from expressing their judgment on so vital a matter.

Please lend your support to gaining cloture on this measure and please give the closest possible attention to the cause of our unborn fellow humans when you vote your conscience on this amendment. It is time to stand and be counted on this issue.

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Beyond the matter of cloture, it is vitally important for the Congress to affirm, as this amendment does, the fundamental principle that all human life has intrinsic value. We must never become a society in which an individual has the right to do away with inconvenient life.

I hope that you will be able to join me on this issue. If not, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

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