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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR OPL STAFF

FROM: RED CAVANEY 
SUBJECT: Elizabeth Dole's Schedule

Recently, we have had several scheduling snafus involving EHD which could have been avoided if everyone had followed routine procedures. Unfortunately, "things" fell through the cracks along the way, causing unnecessary extra work for several of us. So, in an effort to save us from similar exercises in the future, I'd like to review the normal scheduling process for Elizabeth with you.

OPL-108 form was designed to alert Charlotte and myself of an upcoming event where EHD is desired. In the normal flow of things, Charlotte does not see the schedule proposals prepared for Elizabeth's signature which involve the President, VP, etc. participation. So, whenever EHD is to be a part of those events, OPL-108 needs to be filled out and sent to Charlotte, alerting her to a potential activity for Elizabeth.

There will be times when Elizabeth will sign off on a proposal to the President, etc. but will not want to participate in the event herself which you have requested she do. This is where OPL-108 is also important. Charlotte will be responsible for returning it to you with Elizabeth's degree of participation, including none. Just because Elizabeth signs the memo for someone else to do an event does not automatically schedule her into the same event. It is important you help us establish this routine to reduce misunderstanding internally which can sometimes lead to external embarrassments.

Then, there are the events where Elizabeth is the key or sole participant. In addition to routing those requests to me, it is important that Charlotte also receives the necessary information. Do not assume that because one of us has the information that it will automatically be passed on to the other. We are both reviewing the request for different reasons and it is important we both receive copies.

Finally, once it has been established that Elizabeth is doing an event, then the right steps need to be taken to insure success. If she is to address the group, she needs talking points 24 HOURS BEFORE the scheduled event for review. Two copies should be made - one for me and another for Charlotte. The same procedure should be followed for any background information needed, etc.

I hope this clarifies how the system is designed to work and I appreciate your assistance on this.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1982

From
MEMORANDUM FOR JUDY POND

FROM:

MORTON C. BLACKWELL *MB*

SUBJECT:

Speaking Request - Idaho
State Republican Party
Convention 6/25/82

Referring to your memorandum of June 11,
this is to advise that I have accepted
the invitation to be keynote speaker
at the referenced convention and will
work directly with the RNC on travel and
lodging.

*Thanks, Morton
You're terrific!
Judy*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR JUDY POND

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Convention 6/25/82

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MORTON BLACKWELL

FROM:

JUDY POND

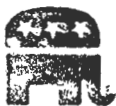
SUBJECT:

Speaking Request for the Idaho State
Republican Party Convention - 6/25/82

The attached speaking request was forwarded to me requesting that you be the keynote speaker at the above-mentioned convention. The Chairman of the Idaho Republican Party, Dennis Olsen, specifically requested your participation and Dick Richards is most anxious to have you address this group.

Since Mr. Olsen is eager to get a keynote speaker, please let me know as soon as possible if you can fit this event into your schedule.

Thanks.



Republican
National
Committee

SPEAKER REQUESTED Morton Blackwell

DATE Fri. June 25, 1982

Frederick K. Biebel
Deputy Chairman

LOCATION Couer D'Alene, Idaho

Sandy Riley
Director
Speakers Bureau

DATE June 10, 1982

TO Judy Pond TEL. NO. 456-2845

FROM Louise Hague TEL. NO. (202) 484-7656
(SPEAKERS BUREAU)

EVENT State Convention

TIME SCHEDULE:

SPONSOR Idaho State Republican Party

BREAKFAST

SITE Convention Center

RECEPTION

AUDIENCE/TYPE 600 - 1000 delegates
and guests

LUNCH

DINNER

OTHER --9:00 A.M. - keynote

^{(2nd} choice: noon - keynote
SPEECH

OTHER DIGNITARIES ATTENDING:

Senators McClure and Symms
Cong. Craig and Hansen

REMARKS:

This request is coming at the special interest of Dick Richards

AIRPORT Spokane + 30 mile drive

EXPENSES travel and lodging


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ED ROLLINS

THRU: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Presidential Appointment for State
Representative Louis "Woody" Jenkins

I believe we have solved the problems you and I discussed yesterday.

Clearly someone gave you very bad information to the effect that the Louisiana Congressional delegation and Governor Treen opposed any Presidential appointment for Woody Jenkins, who is one of only half a dozen conservative leaders whom Mrs. Dole has proposed to receive advisory committee appointments.

Some weeks ago, Presidential Personnel called Jenkins and asked if he would accept an appointment to the Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations. He said he would be pleased to serve in that capacity. His name, I understand, has been cleared by the "Big Three" and was sent to the F.B.I. for checking. Then false information caused the appointment to be put on hold.

The information with respect to the two Congressmen and Governor Treen is completely incorrect.

This morning I spoke to Congressman Livingston, who has been a strong supporter of Jenkins. He agreed to call you in support of his appointment to this advisory committee.

The other Republican Congressman from Louisiana, Henson Moore, called Mike Farrell in Presidential Personnel and told him specifically, while he did not favor a PAS position for Jenkins, he would O.K. a PA position for him.

This morning I also spoke to John Cade, 1980 Reagan State Chairman and now a top aide to Governor Treen, regarding the report that the Governor opposed this Presidential appointment for Jenkins. Cade denied that report in the strongest terms and said that he would call you immediately to set the record straight. Treen will most definitely not oppose this appointment for Jenkins.

I spoke also this morning with Helene Von Damm, who had told me previously that clearance from you was all that was now required to proceed with this appointment.

I would appreciate it if you would now notify Helene or Mike Farrell to proceed with processing of this small appointment for this strong supporter, who resigned as Louisiana Democratic National Committeeman to campaign for the President.

BALANCED BUDGET - TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT

Paul Weyrich, Committee for Survival of a Free Congress

Rev. Jerry Falwell, The Moral Majority

John T. Dolan, National Conservative PAC

Karen Davis, Christian Women's National Concerns

Phyllis Schlafly, Eagle Forum

Howard Phillips, Conservative Caucus

Louis Uhler, National Tax Limitation Committee

Don Todd, American Conservative Union

David Keating, National Taxpayers Union


These are Morton Blackwell's recommendations. None of these people has been contacted.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN CRIBB

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 
SUBJECT: President's Remarks on Voting Rights Act

The enactment of the "extension" of the Voting Rights Act will undoubtedly cause a proliferation of litigation attempting to impose proportional representation by race in legislative districts.

This approximation of a national quota system seems virtually certain to accelerate the drive toward creation of segregated election districts. Clearly this is not desirable.

Under the circumstances there appears to be little which can be done to ameliorate the effects of the stampede. One thing which can be done, I am advised, is to make sure that the President's remarks reinforce those remarks on Capitol Hill regarding this legislation which attempted to preclude the courts using this bill to impose proportional representation.

A friend of mine on Capitol Hill has drafted the attached remarks with a view toward providing rational judges with a "legislative history" justification for doing minimum violence to states rights and local self government.

I know it is late to do anything about the President's remarks, but here this is in case it is of use.

Enclosure

Draft Remarks on the Voting Rights Act

The two most important matters at issue in the Congressional debates over the amendment of the Voting Rights Act were the definition of the substantive test for violation of the Act under Section 2 and the proper remedies to be applied once such violations have been established. Through the untiring efforts of Senators and Congressmen from both parties, a satisfactory resolution of these two issues has finally been achieved.

I expressed concern that the original wording of the Act as passed by the House of Representatives might be read to require or to permit federal imposition of proportional representation by race. Leaders of both parties in the Senate and also in the House took my concerns seriously and worked diligently to clarify the meaning of the new law. In the report of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Senators DeConcini and Leahy made their intentions quite clear: "The minority joins the majority in rejecting proportional representation as either an appropriate standard for complying with the Act or as a proper method of remedying adjudicated violations." With the minority thus in agreement with the majority on the essential issue, it became possible for satisfactory language to be devised at the committee level. Despite fears that courts might disregard the revised language of the Act and impose proportional representation as a remedy for other voting rights violations, the majority report of Judiciary Committee reiterated the "basic principle of equity that the remedy fashioned must be commensurate with the right that has been violated." This same formulation of words was later used by the most forceful proponents of the bill in both the Senate and House. Because the language of the Act itself makes clear that there is no right to proportional representation, it is my understanding of the plain intent of the compromise language that the imposition of proportional representation would not be an appropriate remedy because it is not commensurate with any legitimate legal right. I therefore fully agree with the statement in the Senate Judiciary Committee report that the compromise "puts to rest any concerns that have been voiced about racial quotas."

My second concern with the bill as passed by the House was that the new results test was not defined with sufficient specificity to give adequate guidance to courts and to state and local governments. I fully understand the concerns of those who believe that the Supreme Court applied too stringent a version of the intent test in its decision in City of Mobile v. Bolden. Nevertheless, it was my fear that the removal of all vestiges of an intent requirement would grant to the federal courts unbridled license to interfere in state and local governing structures. This concern, too, was conscientiously addressed by members of both parties in both the Senate and the House. All parties were able to agree that they preferred the formulation devised by the Supreme Court in the case of White v. Regester. Unfortunately, there is still significant division as to the meaning of that test. Many proponents of the Act argue that the new language forecloses any consideration of

intent. I agree with other proponents of the Act, such as Senator Orin Hatch and Congressman Henry Hyde, who made clear that they believe the White test requires a finding of intent. Ultimately, only the Supreme Court can determine the meaning of these words which it formulated years ago. While Congress has thus been unable to resolve all the ambiguity in Section 2, Congress has established a test with which the courts have a long working acquaintance. I am satisfied to permit the courts to continue their elaboration of this standard now endorsed by the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

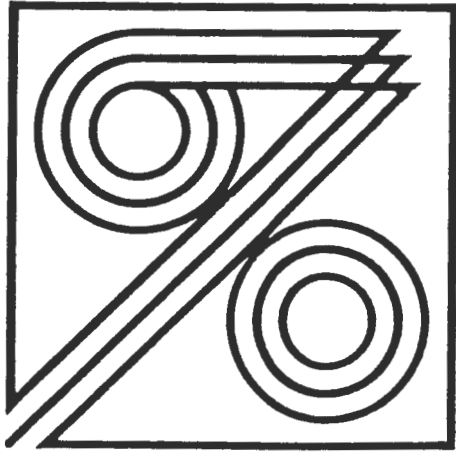
July 21, 1982

NOTE TO PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

FROM: BILL TRIPLETT *BT*

The attached poll results issued
by the Chamber of Commerce may be
of interest to you.

*To Terry
Dolan
Sent.*



Consumer Opinion Survey

Survey Research Center
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

JULY 1982

Dr. Richard W. Rahn
Vice President and Chief Economist

Dr. Paul A. Reardon
Associate Chief Economist

Dr. James R. Morris, Director
Survey Research Center

Mrs. Judy P.M. Lu
Associate Director

Ms. Marguerite Turner
Survey Research Assistant

MAJOR SECTIONS

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I. Consumer Confidence

The latest survey shows reviving confidence on the part of consumers, who may yet lead the economic recovery. Improvements in consumer attitudes, although not large, validate and reinforce improvements noted in the March survey.

Thirty-seven percent say now is a good time to buy a car, up from 34 percent in March, and 25 percent in December. At the same time, 37 percent say now is a good time to buy big ticket items such as furniture, up from 34 percent in March, and 27 percent in December (Table 1).

There has been relatively little recent improvement in people's expectations about their real income (Table 2). Forty-eight percent expect their incomes to rise less than prices during the next 12 months, a proportion which is hardly different from the 50 percent measured last December, but significantly less than the 60 percent last September.

Expectations about real income might have shown greater improvements if public perceptions of inflation were more favorable. Notwithstanding the substantial decline in the inflation rate, just half of the respondents (49 percent) think inflation has gotten worse as a result of Reagan's policies, while 37 percent think there has been improvement, and 13 percent volunteered it has stayed the same.

People still want tax and spending cuts. There is little support for increased taxes. And more than six out of ten favor an amendment to the federal constitution that would both require a balanced budget and limit tax increases to no more than the increase in GNP during the previous year.

These conclusions are from the latest quarterly survey of the public, conducted by The Gallup Organization in June for the U.S. Chamber Survey Research Center. The results are based on in-person interviews with a nationwide representative sample of the public.*

There is a marked difference in personal financial expectations over time, with greater pessimism about the short run, and more optimism over the long run:

Expected Personal Economic Situation,
As a Result of Reagan Policies

	<u>Year From Now</u>	<u>In the Long Run</u>
Better	36%	44%
Worse	40	34
Same (Volunteered)	19	13
Don't know	5	10

Four out of five respondents think unemployment has worsened as a result of Reagan policies. Unemployment or its likelihood is an important factor in explaining real income expectations and the outlook for one's own personal financial situation. Fifteen percent of those now employed think it is either very likely or fairly likely that they will lose their jobs or be laid off during the next 12 months. Taken together, about one-fourth of the work force either think it likely they will lose their jobs or are already unemployed. Among the three-quarters of the labor force who are employed and who do not have a great concern about losing their jobs, personal financial expectations have held up unusually well considering the severity of the recession.

*The survey involved 1,504 face-to-face interviews by The Gallup Organization with a representative sample of the U.S. public, 18 years and older, conducted during June 11-14, 1982. It is very probable (95 chances out of 100) that the survey findings are within three percentage points of the figures that would have been obtained if the entire adult population had been interviewed. Because of sample size, the margin of error for subgroups is larger. Totals in this report may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

II. Government Taxes and Spending

People want the third stage of tax cuts to take place. By more than two to one (61 percent to 29 percent), people are in favor of letting the ten percent tax rate cut go into effect as scheduled for July 1 next year, rather than postponing or eliminating it. These results show almost no change from the results obtained when a similar question was asked in March 1982. The principal finding is that people want the tax cut.

As shown on this card, income tax rates will be reduced by 10% this July 1, and are scheduled to be reduced an additional 10% July 1 next year. Some people have suggested that next year's tax cut be postponed in order to reduce the deficit in the federal government budget. Other people want next year's tax cut to go into effect as scheduled in order to increase employment. Which would you favor -- postponing next year's tax cut, or putting it into effect as scheduled?

	<u>Postpone</u>	<u>Effect as scheduled</u>	<u>Eliminate; no tax cut next year (volunteered)</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
All Respondents	25%	61%	4%	10%
By Union Membership ¹				
Union Members	24	63	4	8
Non Union Members	26	60	3	11
By Family Income				
Less than \$15,000	22	58	4	16
\$15,000 and over	28	63	3	6

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

When they think of the federal deficit, almost half of the public (48 percent) favor reducing spending. Only four percent favor raising taxes. Nineteen percent favor both raising taxes and reducing spending, while 17 percent would do neither, leaving the deficit as it is. These results show remarkably little change since the March survey, considering all the discussion that has taken place. People still want spending cuts and still do not want increased taxes.

Thinking of the federal deficit, which of the following would you favor -- raising taxes, reducing spending, both raising taxes and reducing spending, or doing neither and leaving the deficit as it is?

	<u>Raising taxes</u>	<u>Reducing spending</u>	<u>Doing both</u>	<u>Neither; leaving deficit as it is</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
All Respondents	4%	48%	19%	17%	12%
By Union Membership ¹					
Union Members	6	45	20	18	11
Non Union Members	3	49	19	17	12
By Family Income					
Less than \$15,000	3	41	20	19	18
\$15,000 and over	4	53	19	16	8

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.
 Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Social Security. Fully two thirds of all respondents (67 percent) think federal employees should be required to participate in Social Security, pay Social Security taxes on their federal pay, and receive Social Security benefits accordingly. Twenty-three percent favor leaving matters as they are now.

Some people believe that all civilian employees of the federal government should be required to participate in Social Security, pay Social Security taxes on their federal pay, and receive Social Security benefits accordingly. Other people favor leaving matters as they are now, as described on this card. What do you think -- should federal employees be required to participate in Social Security, or not?

	<u>Should be required to participate</u>	<u>Should not be</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
All Respondents	67%	23%	10%
By Union Membership ¹			
Union Members	69	22	8
Non Union Members	66	23	11
By Family Income			
Less than \$15,000	68	16	15
\$15,000 and over	66	28	6

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.
 Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Balanced Budget Amendment. An overwhelming majority of Americans (64 percent) favor an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would both require a balanced budget and limit tax increases to no more than the increase in GNP during the previous year. One-fifth oppose the proposed amendment.

Respondents were asked their opinion of a two-part proposed amendment as follows:

- I. Congress would not be allowed to approve a budget with an expected deficit unless:
 - a) Both the House and Senate approve the budget by a three-fifths vote
 - OR
 - b) In the event of war

- II. Federal tax increases could not be larger than the increase in the nation's total output of goods and services (GNP) during the previous year.

Some people have proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution as shown on this card. Would you favor or oppose amending the Constitution to require a balanced budget and limit the amount of tax increases each year?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
All Respondents	64%	20%	17%
By Union Membership ¹			
Union Members	63	24	13
Non Union Members	64	19	17
By Family Income			
Less than \$15,000	58	17	25
\$15,000 and over	68	22	10

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.
 Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

III. Savings

Consumer spending may well contribute substantially to economic recovery during the coming months. Assuming the scheduled tax cuts (next year as well as this year) do go into effect, so that taxpayers pay 20 percent less than now, the median respondent says he or she would save 10 percent of the extra money, and spend 90 percent. This contrasts with the median respondent who, three months ago, expected to save 20 percent of the additional income retained.

Assuming that federal income tax rates are reduced 10% this July and an additional 10% next July, so that you pay 20% less than now, approximately what proportion of the extra money would you be most likely to save, looking at this card?

Save 0%; spend 100%	28%
Save 10%; spend 90%	18
Save 20%; spend 80%	13
Save 40%; spend 60%	10
Save 60%; spend 40%	5
Save 80%; spend 20%	3
Save 90%; spend 10%	1
Save 100%; spend 0%	5
Pays no federal income taxes now(volunteered)	5
Don't know	12

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Individual Retirement Accounts. Asked how likely it is they will set up an Individual Retirement Account, the results are consistent with the findings when the same question was asked three months earlier. Results were much the same, except that some already have established IRAs, as they said they were likely to do.

Seven percent already had set up IRAs this year. An additional 12 percent think it at least somewhat likely they will set up an IRA for this year. If people realize these expectations, many millions of new accounts will be opened this year, in addition to the millions already established.

It seems probable also that if uncertainty about job security is eased, more people will plan to open new accounts.

Because of changes in the tax law, everyone with wage or salary income is now eligible to set up an Individual Retirement Account -- commonly called an I.R.A. -- as described on this card. Looking at the bottom of the card, how likely is it that you will set up an I.R.A. account for this year -- or have you already done so this year?

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Might; might not	Not very likely	Not at all likely	Already set up IRA this year	Already had IRA earlier (vol)	Already retired (vol)	Not eligible (vol)	Don't know
All Respondents	6%	6%	6%	17%	37%	7%	3%	8%	6%	5%
By Union Membership ¹										
Union Members	9	6	6	18	40	7	1	5	4	5
Non Union Members	6	7	6	16	36	7	3	9	6	5
By Family Income										
Less than \$15,000	4	4	5	13	42	2	1	13	10	7
\$15,000 and over	8	9	7	20	33	10	3	3	3	4
By Age										
18-29	7	9	8	21	41	3	1	*	6	5
30-44	11	7	6	21	36	8	3	*	4	4
45-64	5	7	7	13	35	12	4	7	6	6

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

IV. Money Supply

When respondents were asked if the Fed should keep a tight rein on the money supply or let the money supply increase, there was a split of opinion, plus a large "don't know" response. Forty percent would keep a tight rein on the money supply, 35 percent would let it increase, and 26 percent expressed no opinion. The large "don't know" response is not surprising in view of the complexity of the money issue, and the division of opinion among experts.

As you may know, there has been some controversy recently about what economic policy the government should follow. In your opinion, should the Federal Reserve Bank keep a tight rein on the money supply in the belief that this will restrain inflation, or should the Federal Reserve let the money supply increase in the belief that this will reduce interest rates?

	<u>Keep tight rein</u>	<u>Let money supply increase</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
All Respondents	40%	35%	26%
By Union Membership ¹			
Union Members	37	40	23
Non Union Members	41	33	26
By Family Income			
Less than \$15,000	36	31	34
\$15,000 and over	43	38	19

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

V. Foreign Trade Regulations

Respondents were asked about the regulations that the U.S. and other countries have which affect international trade. While 48 percent think U.S. regulations are more fair than those of the countries we trade with, 35 percent think that U.S. regulations either are less fair or that there is not much difference.

Some people believe that some foreign countries have regulations which give their producers an unfair advantage when they sell here in the U.S., and which also limit the ability of U.S. producers to sell in those countries. Other people say that the U.S. has these kinds of regulations just as much or more than other countries do. What do you think -- does this country have regulations that are more fair, or less fair, than those in the countries we trade with, or isn't there much difference?

	U.S. regulations <u>more fair</u>	U.S. regulations <u>less fair</u>	Not much <u>difference</u>	Don't know
All Respondents	48%	16%	19%	17%
By Union Membership ¹				
Union Members	54	21	12	13
Non Union Members	47	14	21	18
By Family Income				
Less than \$15,000	46	12	20	22
\$15,000 and over	50	19	18	13

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.
 Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Sixty percent favor new laws to restrict imports, which some people have proposed in the hope that this will encourage other countries to become less restrictive toward our products. One-fourth oppose such legislation, which some people argue would lead to more trade restrictions by all countries, and 15 percent were undecided.

It has been proposed that the United States pass new laws to restrict imports from some other countries into the U.S. Some people favor this in the hope that the threat of new laws would encourage those countries to become less restrictive toward our products. Others oppose the new laws because they fear it would lead to more trade restrictions by all countries. Would you favor, or oppose new laws to restrict imports into the U.S.?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
All Respondents	60%	25%	15%
By Union Membership ¹			
Union Members	66	21	13
Non Union Members	59	27	15
By Family Income			
Less than \$15,000	58	22	20
\$15,000 and over	62	28	10

¹Union Members = respondent, or spouse, or both.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 1

Whether Now is a Good or Bad Time for People to Buy:

	June 1980	Sept. 1980	Dec. 1980	Mar. 1981	June 1981	Sept. 1981	Dec. 1981	Mar. 1982	June 1982
(Percent of All Families)									
<u>Cars</u>									
Good time	30%	N.A.	30%	33%	25%	N.A.	25%	34%	37%
Good and bad	8		7	8	7		8	7	7
Bad time	53		57	53	59		54	51	50
Don't know	<u>9</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%

Big Things for
the Home¹

Good time	28%	33%	34%	34%	31%	27%	27%	34%	37%
Good and bad	12	13	13	14	15	13	11	11	11
Bad time	53	48	49	47	48	55	51	47	45
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

N.A. = Not Available

¹ "like major appliances, furniture, or a t.v. set"

TABLE 2

EXPECTED CHANGES IN CONSUMER INCOMES
NEXT 12 MONTHS


	June 1980	Sept. 1980	Dec. 1980	Mar. 1980	June 1981	Sept. 1981	Dec. 1981	Mar. 1982	June 1982
(Percent of All Families)									
<u>Incomes will rise:</u>									
Less than prices	55%	53%	53%	61%	57%	60%	50%	49%	48%
Same as prices	31	30	33	25	28	26	32	36	35
More than prices	8	10	10	10	9	9	11	8	11
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR HELEN VON DAMM

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Directorship of National Institute of
Education

I understand that Bob Sweet, Acting Director of National Institute of Education, is under consideration for the post of Director.

I strongly endorse Bob Sweet for this position. I have known Bob for three years. He was a Republican Congressional candidate in New Hampshire while I was Policy Director for Senator Gordon Humphrey.

Bob is an outstanding young man with a strong and long record of support for the President. Because there is significant concern among conservatives about the direction of the Department of Education and, specifically, of the National Institute of Education, I think it would be very helpful for our relations with conservative groups to have this position filled by Bob Sweet.


While he is strongly committed to Republican political philosophy, he is also a team player who will do the job well and without increasing the internal controversy in the department.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR HELEN VON DAMM

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Directorship of National Institute of Education

I understand that Bob Sweet, Acting Director of National Institute of Education, is under consideration for the post of Director.

I strongly endorse Bob Sweet for this position. I have known Bob for three years. He was a Republican Congressional candidate in New Hampshire while I was Policy Director for Senator Gordon Humphrey.

Bob is an outstanding young man with a strong and long record of support for the President. Because there is significant concern among conservatives about the direction of the Department of Education and, specifically, of the National Institute of Education, I think it would be very helpful for our relations with conservative groups to have this position filled by Bob Sweet.

While he is strongly committed to Republican political philosophy, he is also a team player who will do the job well and without increasing the internal controversy in the department.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1982

The Jefferson Educational Foundation
7414 Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, D. C. 20044

Dear Sirs:

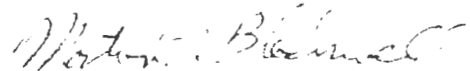
This is a letter of recommendation for Rory Clark whom I understand is under consideration for a scholarship.

I have had the opportunity of working with Rory for some time. He was a successful graduate of another leadership seminar at the Leadership Institute, which I head.

Rory is a bright young man who has already demonstrated in his student activities a potential for becoming one of the new conservative leaders of America.

I am sure you will not go wrong by assisting Rory Clark.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Rory Clark
1306-8C Preston Avenue
Charlottesville, Va. 22903

October 9, 1982

Morton Blackwell
The White House
Washington, D.C.

for dictation

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

As I explained to you a few weeks ago, Dave Barron at Y.R.'s is paying me for my work last summer by means of a Jefferson Educational Foundation Scholarship.

He, as the only member of the committee on selections so far, chose me to receive the award for this semester. But for future reference and appearance's sake, he would like to have a file on me, extolling my virtues (such as they are), and proving my worthiness of the scholarship.

We would both appreciate your helping by writing a letter of recommendation to:
The Jefferson Educational Foundation
7414 Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044

Dave asks that you pre-date it, say early August, and use White House stationery, if possible.

I thank you for already agreeing so readily to help.

My father, who as you know is Senior Executive Assistant to the Executive Vice President of the National Wildlife Federation, is excited at the prospect of working with you to set up a meeting between the NWF and Secretary Watt. Because of Dad's Republican and Federation allegiances, he is concerned over the bad press each is receiving.

Dad feels that if Secretary Watt and Dr. Jay Hair, Executive Vice President of the NWF, could meet and talk freely about their concerns much could be accomplished to benefit everyone. Secretary Watt might well want a colleague along and prefer Dad be on hand, also. It is most important that all parties understand that this is a serious

effort to explore common ground and develop mutual trust. Dad would never be a part of any tricks or set up, I assure you.

Because the Federation is not only the largest, but most moderate of the conservation organizations, not sharing many of the views of other conservation or preservation groups, it would seem that this first meeting need only involve the people I have mentioned. Hopefully, this will lead to more extensive talks which will provide even more progress.

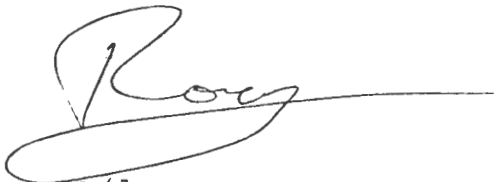
Of course, this is not my father's only proposal, just basic guidelines. I am sending Dad a copy of this and will have him call you soon to discuss the necessary arrangements. If you can help set this up, I believe you will be doing a great service to all.

In 1980, the NWF members were overwhelmingly for Reagan, but many are becoming disillusioned. It should be relatively easy to return them to our fold.

I personally appreciate your help on both of these matters.

Yours respectfully,

Rory Clark

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rory". The signature is written in black ink and has a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

GSC/dc

cc: Dale Clark

*P.S. a copy of The Scholarships' basics is
included.*

R.C.

FOUNDATION BRIEFING

The Jefferson Educational Foundation

- a non-profit, non-governmental, educational foundation
- an operating, public foundation with national geographical characteristics

The objective of The Jefferson Educational Foundation is to develop new conservative leadership in America. The efforts of the Foundation will be focused primarily on training young political leaders in the technological aspects of electing conservative candidates to various political positions in American government. The Foundation will accomplish these goals mainly through the following three methods:

- 1) ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS: The Foundation will provide partial academic scholarships for conservative, astute, politically active college students at the college of their choices, supplement their education with courses, seminars, and additional studies providing complete training in issue development and campaign management.
- 2) LEADERSHIP CONFERENCES: The Foundation will fund campaign management and issue studies conferences throughout the country. The purpose of these conferences is to teach young campaign workers the fundamentals of campaign management such as fundraising techniques, volunteer coordination, direct mail, and phone bank operations, and to expand the base of knowledge in many important yet often neglected subjects including domestic and foreign policy issues.
- 3) EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS: The Foundation will undertake projects such as multimedia presentations, brochure publication, and videotape productions that are designed to educate young people in current issues involving the free world.


Through these activities the Foundation will provide education and experience for politically active young people across America. We realize that the leaders of our time are central in shaping the history of the United States for our future generations. The Foundation is an attempt to guarantee that these young leaders will be correctly motivated and directed in the commitment to the preservation of our liberties, and will be armed with the necessary technological abilities that are needed to assure the continued existence of a free democracy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR HELEN VON DAMM

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 

SUBJECT: Directorship of National Institute of Education

I understand that Bob Sweet, Acting Director of National Institute of Education, is under consideration for the post of Director.

I strongly endorse Bob Sweet for this position. I have known Bob for three years. He was a Republican Congressional candidate in New Hampshire while I was Policy Director for Senator Gordon Humphrey.

Bob is an outstanding young man with a strong and long record of support for the President. Because there is significant concern among conservatives about the direction of the Department of Education and, specifically, of the National Institute of Education, I think it would be very helpful for our relations with conservative groups to have this position filled by Bob Sweet.

While he is strongly committed to Republican political philosophy, he is also a team player who will do the job well and without increasing the internal controversy in the department.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN



SUBJECT:

Length of Presidential Remarks

As we discussed in a recent senior staff meeting, it would be helpful for us all to have a basic set of guidelines regarding the length of Presidential remarks. Following are the agreed upon guidelines on the maximum length of Presidential remarks and speeches:

- Presidential announcement or opening to press conference: 2-3 minutes
- Rose Garden or East Room event: 5 minutes
- Drop-by to group in private session: talking points not to exceed 3-4 minutes.
- Special event not amounting to a full speech (e.g., Balanced Budget remarks): 10 minutes
- Full scale speech to major audience: 15 minutes

These guidelines can of course be adjusted for specific exceptions. It would also be helpful if all scheduling proposals involving Presidential remarks state exactly how long the President is to speak.

Also, this memo should serve as a reminder that on occasions when the President is making private remarks (no press coverage), the specific office responsible for that event should prepare the talking points.

Many thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR OPL STAFF

FROM: JACK BURGESS^{JB}
DIANA LOZANO^{DL}

SUBJECT: Attached

Please note the attached memorandum on scheduling procedures -- especially the 14 day advance notice.

EHD
Red
Jack (for Staff)

~~(for Staff)~~
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: SENIOR STAFF
FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER ^{WV}
SUBJECT: REVISED SCHEDULING PROCEDURES

With the new appointment of William K. Sadleir as director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling, I wish to inform you and remind you of certain procedures that should be followed with respect to the President's schedule.

Schedule Proposals

All schedule requests, including photo opportunities and courtesy calls, must be submitted to the Office of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling at least 14 days prior to the proposed event. Thereafter, only legitimate, unforeseen requests will be considered for addition to the schedule. Please send any correspondence or memoranda concerning the President's schedule directly to the Appointments and Scheduling Office.

Format

As a reminder, attached is a copy of the format that all schedule proposals must follow.

Scheduling Meetings

As part of a new program for determining short and long-range scheduling strategies, the Appointments and Scheduling Office will be meeting regularly with all White House offices that impact on the President's schedule.

We appreciate your cooperation in following these procedures.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

(DATE)

TO: WILLIAM K. SADLEIR, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM:

REQUEST: (Meeting, briefing, speech, reception,
drop-by, etc.)

PURPOSE: (Reasons why the President should honor
the request)

BACKGROUND: (Additional pertinent information)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: (The President's previous participation
with this organization or similar events)

DATE AND TIME: (OPEN if no date is given) DURATION:

LOCATION:

PARTICIPANTS: (List attached if more than five)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: (Including description of the President's
participation)

REMARKS REQUIRED: (Major speech, keynote, brief remarks, etc.)

MEDIA COVERAGE: (Type of media, photo coverage if any)

RECOMMENDED BY:

OPPOSED BY:


PROJECT OFFICER: (Individual responsible for implementing
the request and submitting the briefing paper)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR H. P. GOLDFIELD
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL 
SUBJECT: Foundation to Rebuild America

Thanks for the question about the Foundation to Rebuild America.

Attached is a memorandum I sent Fred Fielding on this subject on July 1, 1982. Fred sent a sizzling letter to the Foundation to Rebuild America and demanded that they not only cease and desist, but that they write letters correcting their misstatements to all who received their letter on the subject of a national day of prayer and fasting.

This letter on child pornography is also misleading. There is absolutely no justification for a private organization to tell potential contributors that a petition of support for President Reagan "will not be valid" unless \$3.25 is paid.

The letter also strongly suggests that the President is actively involved with this organization. Take for instance the sentence: "President Reagan needs your petition to show the liberals in Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union that he has you on his side." The reader is clearly intended to believe that this organization has arranged for the President to receive these petitions and show them to Members of Congress. This is false, of course.

Conservative direct mail often is unfairly criticized. This outfit, however, would not be defended by any of the large, reputable conservative direct mail consultants.

What can we do to keep them from involving the President in their various scams?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE AND EOP STAFF

FROM: JOHN F. W. ROGERS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: REVISED WEST WING TOUR POLICY

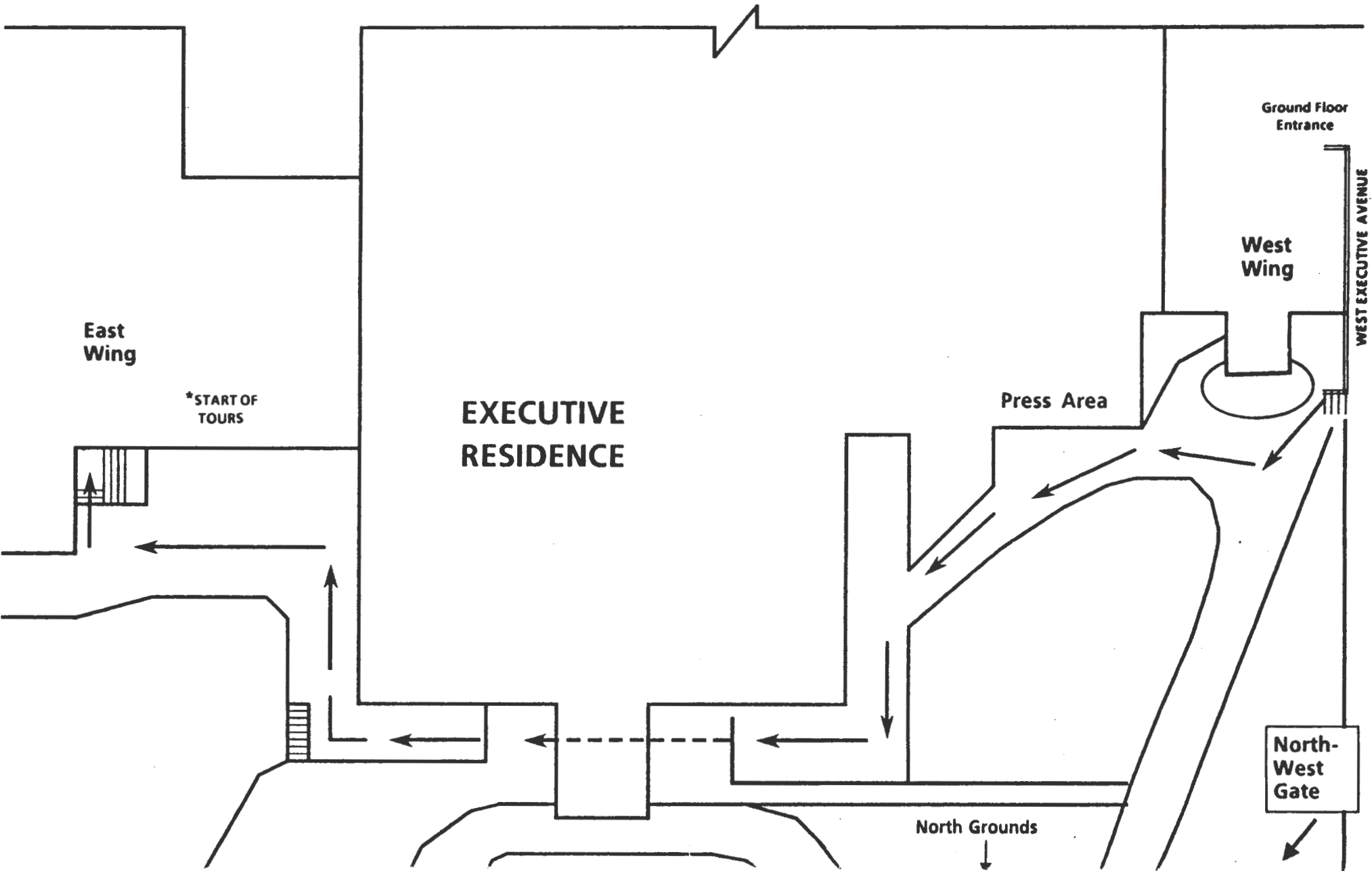
The West Wing of the White House is a restricted area with limited access. Due to the inordinate number of tours and the need to maintain security, the policy regarding West Wing tours has been revised as follows:

- Tours of the West Wing are only permitted after 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, weekends and Federal holidays. (Please note tours will be stopped any time the President or Vice President are in the area.)
- During business hours guests meeting with staff members that have offices in the West Wing must be escorted to and from their appointment. (No tours are to be given from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.)
- Staff members escorting guests to the morning White House tour must walk outside to the North Grounds through the outside kitchen area to the East Wing entrance by the Family Theater. Staff members will not be permitted to escort guests through the West Wing to join the tour. (See attached diagram)
- During the evening tours the Oval Office, Cabinet Room, Vice President's office and senior staff offices may be viewed from outside the room, behind the ropes.
- Staff members should be extremely circumspect in the selection of individuals for tours. (Guests should be limited to relatives and close personal friends in small groups.)
- The staff member who conducts the tour of the West Wing is responsible for the conduct and demeanor of their guests.

The Uniform Division has been instructed to immediately enforce this policy. Therefore, to avoid embarrassment to anyone and suspension of individual tour privileges, please adhere to the guidelines set forth in this memo.

Any questions regarding this policy should be directed to my office.

Tour Escort Route



East Wing

*START OF TOURS

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE

Press Area

West Wing

Ground Floor Entrance

WEST EXECUTIVE AVENUE

North-West Gate

North Grounds

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on August 31, 19 82

for Morton Blackwell of OPL
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

INDIAN GROUP

Norman Hollow, Tribal Chairman, Assiniboine & Sioux
Sid Morris, Plant Manager, A & S
Rex Moore, Tribal Representative, Devils Lake Sioux
Bob Richmond, General Manager, " " "
Allen McKay, Council Member, Devils Lake Sioux
Frank Myrick " " " "
Herb Ennis, President, Defense Division, Brunswick & Devils Lake Sioux
Glenn Feldman, Attorney
Leonard Cole, Former SBA REgional man in Denver and now consultant to Devils
Lake Sioux

SBA

Peter Terpeluk, SBA Acting Deputy Director
Robert Turnbull, Associate Deputy Administrator
Robert Wright

Senator Andrews Office
Mary Jane Wren, Indian Affairs
Staffer

ARMY

John Shannon, Deputy Under Secretary
Mrs. Juanita Watts, Director, Small & Disadvantaged Business
George Dausman, Materials

INTERIOR

Roy Sampsel, Acting Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs (Ken Smith's deputy)
Theodore Krenzke
Gordon Evans

MEETING LOCATION

Building OEOB

Requested by CAROLYN SUNDSETH Ext. 2657

Room No. 248

Room No. 191 Telephone 2657

Time of Meeting 4:00 p.m.

Date of request 8-31

This is a revised list. I have marked * on new names.
Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742