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WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Oct 02 81

Subject: Dwight Ink, Sam Cornelius,
Lawrence Goldberg, Clarence Hodges
re: Closing Community Services Adm.
2 Interview with Saul Pettigrew-
ciated Press
3 Lunch w. Richard Mithlin
re: Public
Opinion Poll
4 Out-of-Town Editors
re: President's
Strategic Forces Decision
5 - Audio Taping Session for
Justin Dart Awards
6 OMB Director David Stockman
to discuss Legislative Strategy
7 - Interview with Sam Donaldson
to discuss Coach Ralph McKenzie
8 - Vice President of Egypt Mohamed
Hosni Mubarak
9 - Director of the CIA, William Casey
10 Dr. Paton

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	.0	1
EG	1	0	7	.	.	.
PR	0	1	6	.	.	.
PR	0	1	5	.	.	.
FG	0	0	1	.	.	.
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G.F.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	ORIGINATOR	Type of Response
(Staff Name)	Referral Note:	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
		Code
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Friday, October 2, 1981

8:55 - 9:03

9:00 am Dropby Dr. Ruge's Office Residence
(20 min)

9:04 - 9:28

~~9:30~~ am Staff Time Oval Office
(30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)

10:02 - 10:05 ~~10:00~~ JB, SPEAKES

~~10:00~~ am Senior Staff Time Oval Office
(15 min)

~~[REDACTED]~~ Oval Office

10:45 am Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(15 min)

10:58 ^{11:05} EM, CASEY - 11:05

11:06 ~~11:15~~ Meeting with Dwight Ink, etal re closedown of the Community Services Administration (Edwin Harper) (TAB A) Oval Office
(10 min)

11:15 am Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(15 min)

11:25 am ^{12:08}

(30 min) Interview with Saul Pett of Associated Press MKO, SPEAKES Oval Office
(Larry Speakes) (TAB B)

12:11 - 12:14 DR. PITON - FRIENDS JB

12:04 ~~12:24~~ Lunch with Richard Wirthlin, etal Oval Office
(60 min) (Lyn Nofziger) EM, MKD [REDACTED] ROLLINS, WIRTHLIN

[REDACTED] pm Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(60 min)

1:40 JB, MKO WEINBERGER - 1:50

2:00 pm ~~2:15~~ Press Announcement with Secretary Weinberger East Room
(20 min) (David Gergen/Craig Fuller) (TAB D)

2:15 - PERSONAL TIME

2:35 ~~3:02~~ Meeting with Vice President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt Oval Office
(30 min) (Richard Allen) EM, JB, ALLEN, HAIG distributed separately

3:06 pm ~~3:10~~ Tape Message for Justin Dart Awards Dinner October 6 in Beverly Hills Study
(5 min) (Mark Goode) (TAB E)

~~[REDACTED]~~ Oval Office

3:11 - INTERVIEW - SAM DOUGLASS (TAB F) Map Room

3:30 pm To the Residence Residence


4:00 pm The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for Camp David South Grounds

4:19

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1981

MEETING WITH: DWIGHT INK, Director, CSA
SAM CORNELIUS, Deputy Director, CSA
LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, Assistant Director, CSA
CLARENCE HODGES, Assistant Director, CSA
DATE: October 2, 1981
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 11:00 a.m. 11:06
FROM: Edwin L. Harper 

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate the participants for closing down CSA on October 1, 1981.

II. BACKGROUND

Highlight fulfillment of campaign promise. Show personal support for those who close down agencies.

III. PARTICIPANTS

ED MEESE

- Dwight Ink, Director, CSA
- Sam Cornelius, Deputy Director, CSA
- Lawrence Goldberg, Assistant Director, CSA
- Clarence Hodges, Assistant Director, CSA
- Edwin L. Harper, Deputy Director, OMB

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- A. Mr. Harper will introduce participants to the President.
- B. Mr. Ink will present his final report to the President.
- C. The President will make brief remarks.
- D. The President will shake hands and have picture taken with each participant.
- E. Participants will leave Oval Office.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

INTERVIEW WITH SAUL PETT - AP

DATE: Friday, October 2, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 11:30 am (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by Saul Pett, senior writer for the Associated Press, for an in-depth article on the Reagan Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

Pett's piece will be a probing, yet feature-style article on the Reagan Administration. He has talked with several members of the White House staff, including Mike Deaver, Jim Baker, Helene Von Damm, David Fischer, Dennis LeBlanc, Larry Speakes, and Dave Gergen. The piece will be released around mid-October, to 3,000 AP clients around the world. Pett has done similar pieces on the Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter Administrations.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Saul Pett

IV. PRESS PLAN

An AP photographer, Scott Stewart, will take pictures at the beginning of the interview, to accompany the article.

An White House photographer will also take pictures.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After the President is introduced to Mr. Pett, the interview will proceed.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LUNCHEON: Dr. Richard Wirthlin
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 12:00 noon
Friday, October 2, 1981
FROM: Ed Rollins *ER*
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Political Affairs

PURPOSE: To discuss results from Dr. Wirthlin's recent survey.

BACKGROUND: Decision Making Information (DMI) has recently conducted a nation-wide poll, reflecting public opinion on the last month of the Reagan Administration -- including reaction to the President's September 24 television address and other current Administration programs.

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Richard Wirthlin
Ed Rollins
EM
JB

PRESS PLAN: None

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

AUDIO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 2, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office Study

TIME: 3:05 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To record an audio taped message.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be used for a Justin Dart Awards Dinner on October 6, 1981 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

none

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read his message into a microphone on the desk in the Oval Office Study.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1981

INTERVIEW WITH SAM DONALDSON

DATE: October 2, 1981

LOCATION: The Map Room

TIME: 3:25 pm

FROM: Mark Weinberg *MW*

I. PURPOSE

To share thoughts about Coach Ralph McKenzie

II. BACKGROUND

Ralph McKenzie, who was the President's coach at Eureka College, turned 87 yesterday. He is still coaching (though no longer head coach) at Eureka College. ABC's Wide World of Sports will be doing a special feature on Coach McKenzie this weekend and would like the President's thoughts about how it was to play football under the Coach and how the President feels about Coach McKenzie still active at age 87. The interview will be limited to this subject and should last approximately 5 minutes.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Sam Donaldson

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer
ABC TV crew

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Upon entering the Map Room, the President will be interviewed by Sam Donaldson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Schedule Distribution List
FROM: Gregory J. Newell
DATE: October 2, 1981
SUBJECT: The President's Schedule


Please note the following addition to the President's schedule for today:

3:10 pm (15 min)	Meeting with David Stockman, et al (Darman/Fuller)	Oval Office
3:25 pm (5 min)	Brief Interview with Sam Donaldson re Coach McKenzie (Speakes/Weinberg)	Map Room

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1981

MEETING WITH: DWIGHT INK, Director, CSA
SAM CORNELIUS, Deputy Director, CSA
LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, Assistant Director, CSA
CLARENCE HODGES, Assistant Director, CSA
DATE: October 2, 1981
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 11:00 a.m.
FROM: Edwin L. Harper 

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate the participants for closing down CSA on October 1, 1981.

II. BACKGROUND

Highlight fulfillment of campaign promise. Show personal support for those who close down agencies.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Dwight Ink, Director, CSA
Sam Cornelius, Deputy Director, CSA
Lawrence Goldberg, Assistant Director, CSA
Clarence Hodges, Assistant Director, CSA
Edwin L. Harper, Deputy Director, OMB

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- A. Mr. Harper will introduce participants to the President.
- B. Mr. Ink will present his final report to the President.
- C. The President will make brief remarks.
- D. The President will shake hands and have picture taken with each participant.
- E. Participants will leave Oval Office.

Attachment: Talking Points

(Ronrabacher)

October 1, 1981

TALKING POINTS: MEETING WITH COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
OCTOBER 2, 1981

- Thank you Dwight for your report on the closing of the Community Services Administration. Yesterday, in many ways, was the first day of my Administration, the day the program we fought so hard to get through the Congress actually went into effect. So if this is the second day, it is appropriate that we are together discussing the closing of a Federal agency.

- During the campaign we pledged to reduce the size of Government and return power to levels of Government closer to the people. That is what this is all about.

- It's, obviously, much easier to talk about reducing the size of Government than doing it. I understand that this is the first time since World War II that an independent Federal agency with a nationwide program has been terminated.

- Getting this job done takes more than getting elected, more than passing the appropriate legislation -- it takes hard work, sensativity, and a working understanding of our Federal system. We are aware of the skill you've demonstrated in this difficult task.

- Closing CSA is not a negative act or a rejection of responsibility for the poor. Instead, it is a positive step toward returning power to the States, where our citizens can have greater influence over the direction of these programs.

- This is also a symbol that when it comes to helping our fellow man, it's up to all of us as individuals or in a group. Relying on the Federal Government to do the job was too expensive and too inefficient.

- Dwight, Sam, Larry, Clarence, Ed -- I want to thank each of you for a job well done.

- By the way, Dwight and I worked together before. We met during the Nixon Administration, back when I was Governor of California. If I recall, we had several meetings about President Nixon's plans for federalism.

- And we met before that too. Back when Dwight was a kid he hitchhiked to Des Moines to watch a live radio broadcast. The fella he came to see was me. That's when I was doing a sports broadcast on WHO. He'd been listening to the broadcast on a homemade crystal set and came into town to see what it looked like in person. I hope you weren't disappointed, Dwight.

- Seriously, to all of you a heart felt thanks.

Biographical sketch

DWIGHT INK

- Director of Community Services Administration for the close-out.
- President may remember meeting Dwight Ink when he served President Nixon implementing federalism. Mr. Ink met with the President several times in California from 1969 - 1971.
- As a child, Dwight hitched to DeMoines, Iowa, to see "Dutch" Reagan broadcast live from WHO radio. Dwight remembers listening to "Dutch" on his homemade crystal set and remembers that the advertiser was Kentucky Club Pipe Tobacco.
- 30 years as a Civil Servant.
- Served on the Reagan-Bush Transition Team in the Domestic Policy area.
- Has run programs ranging from atomic energy through housing through the budget to cleaning up after an earthquake in Alaska.
- "I regret the notion that the bureaucracy is non-responsive. The problem is that we don't do a good job of providing good leadership. The bureaucracy does respond to good leadership at the top management level."

Biographical sketch

SAM CORNELIUS

- Deputy Director, Community Services Administration
- May have had the shortest Presidential Appointment in the history of government. Nominated on June 8. Confirmed on September 30. Terminated on October 1.
- Reagan-Bush campaign in five states.
- Held offices in leadership positions in Republican organizations in four states.

Biographical sketch

LARRY GOLDBERG

- Assistant Director, Community Services Administration.
Major achievement has been the legislative enactment of the parts of the Reconciliation Bill which provided for the termination of CSA.

- Reagan-Bush Committee, Executive Director of Coalition for Reagan-Bush - the national effort for Jewish voter support. Largest vote for a Republican Presidential candidate from Jewish voters in modern American history.

Biographical sketch

CLARENCE HODGES

- Assistant Director Community Services Administration.
Responsible for all grant and funding activities to states, local government, profit and non-profit organizations relating to social services and for all community action activities.

- From Indianapolis, Indiana

- Has worked in the community services field for 20 years.

- Worked on staffs of Senators Richard G. Lugar and Dan Quale.

BACKGROUND PAPER

CLOSING CSA

The closure of the Community Services Administration represents a positive and visible example of the President's campaign goal to shift community decision from the Federal Government to the States.

CSA is the first Federal independent agency with a Nationwide program to be terminated since the World War II agencies. As such, this action marks an unprecedented historical step toward Federal decentralization.

The fact that the termination of CSA was achieved on schedule (September 30, 1981) and in an atmosphere of evolution and civility reflects positively on the President's commitments to demonstrate that Federal decentralization and the transition to State-administered block grants can be achieved with responsibility, efficiency and sensitivity.

Because of its history and its clientele, dismantling CSA was likely to be perceived as symbolizing a general lack of interest of this Administration in the poor and in minorities. Insensitive and inept implementing actions could have greatly intensified these perceptions. That the CSA closure occurred without major protest and without serious negative confrontation again reflects well on the Administration's leadership. Indeed, CSA grantees and career staff have been surprisingly cooperative, despite opposition to the dismantlement and a strong militant union.

The closure of CSA demanded close interagency cooperation, OMB Director David Stockman and OMB Deputy Director Ed Harper greatly facilitated such cooperation and provided the support necessary to enable CSA Director Dwight Ink to carry out the immensely difficult management task he faced. OMB, GSA, HHS and OPM, as well as Bob Carleson, have provided outstanding assistance on administrative problems.

The successful closure of CSA should assist the President in achieving his goal of further cutbacks and decentralization actions in the future. CSA was a test case, and through the Administration's leadership and Dwight Ink's capable administrative skills, one of the President's most challenging and fundamental campaign promises has been achieved.



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

October 1, 1981

To: Dave Gergen
From: Ed Harper *EH*
Re: Press Coverage of Presidential Meeting with CSA Personnel

Tomorrow the President will be meeting with Dwight Ink and other members of the CSA closing team. The meeting will take place at 11:00 a.m. in the Oval Office and will last for ten minutes.

Press reaction to the closing of CSA has been a fair mixture of positive and negative reactions. While the main purpose of the meeting tomorrow is to support those who carry out the President's programs, it might be a good time to point out that closing CSA does not mark the end of the "war on poverty"; it marks the beginning of the return of the government to the people. It is the fulfillment of the President's commitment to reduce the size of government and renew the principles of Federalism.

A basic fact sheet is attached if you should decide that the meeting presents a good press opportunity.

The Editorial Notebook

NY TIMES 9/21/81

Minimum Feasible Participation

Critics who say Washington knows only how to throw money at social problems miss the point of Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty. Its innovation was cultivating local leadership for programs in poor communities — "maximum feasible participation" to fill gaps left by indifferent local government and private agencies. Now the flagship of that effort, the Community Services Administration, is about to sink. President Reagan has persuaded Congress to let states choose the services they will support. The odds are they will choose minimum feasible participation.

The demise of community action this month cannot be averted. What can be done is to offer a eulogy for its impressive achievements and the hope that society correctly remembers the lessons it taught.

President Johnson declared the War on Poverty in 1964 with characteristic exuberance, promising to eliminate poverty in a decade. Congress created the Office of Economic Opportunity, and made it responsible for Vista, the

The Flagship Of the War on Poverty Is About to Sink

Job Corps — and community action, which spawned other programs like health centers, Head Start and legal services for the poor.

Most of these programs have survived. Legal Services aided 1.5 million clients last year. Evaluations confirm the benefit of Head Start and the Job Corps. The handful of community economic development corporations initially funded by O.E.O. have encouraged hundreds of imitators, whose housing preservation efforts are often the only bright spots in otherwise bleak surroundings.

There were also failures. The hurried design of some programs fostered a lingering impression of incompetence and waste. The agency's early encouragement of community

organizations, while admirable, amounted to Federal meddling with local political power. Irrate mayors did not appreciate or, finally, tolerate the intrusion. Political puffery created expectations far exceeding appropriations. "A public which has been encouraged to expect great things," wrote Eli Ginzberg and Robert Solow, economists, "will become impatient, critical and alienated by the progress that is achieved falls far short of the rosy promises."

Nevertheless, community action was action, and recognition that poverty is a national problem. That point is no less trenchant today. A society confronted with pervasive social problems cannot expect governors and mayors somehow to solve them. In definition, national economic conditions are national responsibilities, just as in the Depression. When the pendulum of leadership swings again toward activism, there will be no more instructive primer than a history of the anti-poverty program.

HUGH PRICE

Death Comes to a Federal Agency

By DAVID SHRIBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — The signs are everywhere. The end is near at the Community Services Administration.

There is nervous talk in the elevators. There are job notices in the corridors. A secretary wonders if her typewriter will be repaired before she, in the rather inelegant phrase that has become fashionable in Washington these days, is terminated.

Meanwhile, in the fifth-floor office suite where Dwight A. Ink is presiding over the first wholesale elimination of a major independent agency since the end of World War II, the bookshelves are empty and the Presidential order designating him the agency's last administrator is propped against the wall. There was no time to hang it.

The Federal antipoverty agency, one of the centerpieces of the Great Society, is closing Oct. 1. Its death symbolizes the end of an era of Federal activism in social affairs.

So it is somewhat ironic that President Reagan chose Mr. Ink, a man who has served seven Presidents and is a symbol of the permanence of Government, to sever the Federal cord on the programs for nutrition, senior citizens, youth employment, and weather-proofing of homes that are run by community action agencies.

Mr. Ink is a Washington phenomenon, one of the officials whose names constantly turn up as an assistant secretary, assistant director or deputy administrator in both Republican and Democratic administrations. Ordinarily such survivors are possessed of a conviction that Government is an instrument for improving the lot of society. But today, instead of planting new seeds, many of these officials are pruning the tree of Government.

"Shouldn't Be Here Forever"

"We shouldn't feel we have to retain every agency we set up," said Mr. Ink, a slight, soft-spoken man. "These things shouldn't be here forever."

Even though the agency will fade from the Washington scene next month, some of the programs spawned by the Community Services Administration and its predecessor, the Office of Economic Opportunity, have become part of the landscape of American life: the Jobs Corps, the Legal Services Corporation, Vista, and Foster Grandparents.

Congress has authorized \$389 million for community service block grants so that many, but not all, of the type of activities run by Mr. Ink's agency can



The New York Times/D. Gorton

Dwight A. Ink

be picked up by the states or, temporarily, by the Department of Health and Human Services. Federal funding for the programs, however, will be cut by about one-fourth.

Mr. Ink was here at the beginning of the era of explosive Government growth; he was an assistant secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in its early days. Now he is here at the end of that era, closing an agency that once had a budget of \$2 billion, employed more than 3,000 people and had its own graphics shop and full-time film producer.

Today the Community Services Administration operates on a budget of \$542 billion, with 1,050 employees, none of whom are being transferred to other Government agencies. Administration officials estimate that the elimination of the agency will save about \$40 million in a year.

Although critics contend that the death of the agency is a symbol of the Government's retreat from the war on poverty, Reagan Administration officials believe the Community Services Administration is an idea whose time is gone.

"By the time the mid-1960's arrived, we had given too little attention to the problems of the poor and the ghettos," said Mr. Ink. "The cities were burning. Whole communities were self-destructing. This was truly a crisis situation and it was necessary for the Federal government to intervene.

"Over a period of 17 years," he said, "there has been enough effort and enough action and enough knowledge developed that we no longer need that degree of Federal presence."

Mr. Ink is a manager rather than an ideologue, but he believes that decisions on social issues affecting local areas are best made by the states or at the local level. It is a position that he developed as assistant director for executive management in the Office of Management and Budget, when he helped generate some of the early "New Federalism" ideas for President Nixon.

Eight years ago, Howard Phillips, now the head of the Conservative Caucus, was prevented by a Federal court order from dismantling the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Community Services Administration's predecessor. The move by Mr. Ink to eliminate his agency has the support of Congress and is an integral part of the Administration's program to award block grants with few restrictions on their use, rather than specifying how communities must spend Federal money.

A Period of Transition

"I don't look upon this as bringing a program to an end," he said. "I look upon it as a transition, a returning of local decisions to local governments. The elimination of a Federal agency is incidental to this process. It's a very important incidental to the men and women employed here, of course, but the main thrust of the President's program is the devolution of programs back to state and local governments."

Mr. Ink, whose life in Government has consisted primarily of initiating or reorganizing programs, is helping to fulfill Mr. Reagan's goal. But if he does it with a manager's zeal, he also does it with a tinge of sadness.

"It's a very traumatic situation," said Mr. Ink. "Most of our employees have spent most, if not all, of their careers here. They tend to be more mission-oriented than most Government employees. When a whole agency is going to close — everything — you don't even have a personnel office that will still be here when the employees aren't. Here the personnel officers themselves are looking for jobs."

Dwight Ink's Disappearing Act

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Dwight Ink once delivered a speech to a crowd in Omaha by telephone, from a borrowed airline office, after his plane was grounded by fog in Chicago. As he hammered home his earnest message, his long-distance audience suddenly heard strange sounds over the public address system.

They were the sloshing of a mop and the stern warning of a cleaning woman telling him he'd better climb onto the desk if he didn't want his shoes mopped.

Ink kept talking as he complied, so the story goes, as intent as the scrubwoman on finishing the task at hand.

This juggernaut of a bureaucrat is the man President Reagan hired for the thankless task of making the federal anti-poverty agency disappear. In 30 years in the classic role of the civil servant, facilitator of the policy of the moment, he has dodged mops and has served and survived under seven presidents.

He has run programs ranging from atomic energy through housing through the budget to cleaning up after an earthquake in Alaska.

In an era dominated by charges that the bureaucracy is hard to move, Ink scoffs at red tape.

"I regret the notion that the bureaucracy is non-responsive," he said, blinking behind his thick spectacles, a man about as flashy as a filing cabinet, and as shakable.

"The problem is that we don't do a good job of providing good leadership. The bureaucracy does respond to good leadership at the top-management level. They have to know what's expected. I think they are responding now, here, in most difficult circumstances."

He said he believes that good public servants carry out the policies of elected leaders, but he said he also believes that good leaders must trust and rely on their career employes to help determine that policy. Too many administrators, he said, mistake candid recommendations or objections, made by their career staffers, for disloyalty.

One of Ink's talents is that, like Lamont Cranston, "The Shadow" on the old radio show, "he has the ability to cloud men's minds," according to one veteran government-watcher. "He can talk that bureaucratic lingo, and make it sound like he's really



DWIGHT INK
... the bureaucracy's Lamont Cranston?

said something. Everybody says, 'Wow.' I don't know how he does it."

Ink now bears the soon-to-be obsolete title of director of the Community Services Administration (CSA), what's left of the Office of Economic Opportunity, created in 1964 to wage Lyndon B. Johnson's War on Poverty. The agency has been ordered to self-destruct by Oct. 1 and scatter its authority to the states. Other agencies may soon follow the kamikaze blueprint Ink is designing for this one.

Ink is known to colleagues as a skilled administrator who can play the bureaucratic levers like a virtuoso, make a call at the right moment, cultivate a member of Congress and build crucial relationships between the permanent career employes and the shifting surface crust of political appointees.

Even the employes whose jobs he is canceling methodically don't seem to resent him. "I believe he is a good administrator, a decent individual," said David Matthews, a veteran anti-poverty employe and an officer in his union local, a unit of the American Federation of Government Employes, which has taken legal action to try to save the employes' jobs. "But his hands are tied by the administration, [which is] carrying this out in the harshest, most precipitous way they can."

To those who criticize his current

project as a desertion of the poor by the government, Ink emphasizes that he believes the programs will continue, just in different hands. A primary architect of the "new federalism" of the Nixon administration, he said he believes that any program can be better managed by people "out there," close to the problems.

"I do not accept the idea that the federal government is highly efficient and the states are inefficient, that people at the federal level are highly compassionate and the states ignore people and social problems . . ." he said.

Like many veterans of federal service, Ink argues that the government places too little emphasis on management skills and is driving out its best management talent through a false economy, failing to provide economic and other incentives for them to stay. The problem is compounded, he adds, by generous government incentives to retire early.

He blames many of the problems of the CSA, long a favorite whipping boy of Congress, on deficiencies in this area. "I admire many of the career people. But they've been handicapped by political leadership that has often been indifferent to, and sometimes intolerant of, good management," he said.

Ink began his career as an assistant city manager in Fargo, N.D. There, just over a year out of college, he resigned to protest the firing of the city manager when the manager tried to expose local corruption.

Ink has been a top manager at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Housing and Urban Development Department, the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget. President Johnson sent him to Alaska to direct the restoration of services after the earthquake of 1964. Now retired from the career service, he left a vice presidency of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank to take his current assignment.

Where will he go after Sept. 30, when the doors are to close on the CSA? "I have no idea," he said. "But I've been out of work before."

This is one of a series of occasional articles about the death of the federal anti-poverty agency.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF REPORTS

CSA DIRECTOR

In the News

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wednesday, August 5, 1981

Are states ready to take initiative in war on poverty?

'Yes,' says the administrator tapped to
dismantle federal antipoverty agency

By Julia Malone

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The war on poverty, declared 17 years ago and still far from won, is moving out of the federal government and into the states.

Within the next two months the Reagan administration will close the agency that has been a symbol of the national commitment to fight poverty, the Community Services Administration (CSA). An outgrowth of the old Office of Economic Opportunity, the CSA has been official lobbyist for the poor in Washington, and it has funneled millions of dollars into local projects, ranging from meals for the elderly to schools for dropouts.

Now most of that money will be going directly to the states where governors will decide how to use it.

"What this is is a transition from federal to state decisionmaking," says CSA director Dwight A. Ink in an interview sandwiched between meetings to complete the one task he has been appointed by President Reagan to perform: dismantle the agency by Sept. 30. And the soft-spoken, seasoned federal administrator has a reputation for meeting

earthquake. To his current credit, he is working quietly, taking care not to criticize the agency he is disbanding. ("He listens," says a longtime antipoverty activist who has been lobbying hard against the Reagan approach.)

Ink also allows that the war on poverty has had "some victories." He recalls that "in the middle '60s when the cities were burning" the federal government needed to set up a plan to combat urban blight. But to make such federal efforts permanent "discourages state and local governments from carrying out their responsibilities toward the disadvantaged and poor," the CSA director says.

Now is the proper time to turn the task over to the states, he says. The states have increased their share of funds for social programs during the last 10 or 15 years, he argues, and they are "better equipped today than the federal government was at the time OEO was launched [in 1965]" to fight the antipoverty war.

Low-income citizens and minorities must protect their interests through local elections, according to Ink, who also expects the news media to help out. "The development of TV dramatizes these problems in a way that just didn't happen" in earlier decades, he says.

He concedes that the local programs will vary. "There will not be a uniform level of quality," he says. "When it goes to 50 states, you'll have different approaches."

According to the plan forged on Capitol Hill, the states will divide \$355 million in funds targeted for low-income communities, and \$35 million will be set aside for national projects such as migrant worker programs.

The Reagan budget knife has sliced about 25 percent off spending for low-income projects. But the antipoverty lobby managed to salvage one major victory: The grants will be earmarked for the poor. Reagan had pushed for tying no strings to the grants, but critics said such a move would allow states to ignore low-income projects completely.

Under the compromise, Reagan has won removal of the independent antipoverty agency, the CSA, and he has put control into the hands of states. But even if it has to move to a

CLOSING OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Under provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, enacted by Congress and ~~the Administration and~~ signed into law by President Reagan on August 13, 1981, the Community Services Administration closed its doors on September 30, 1981.

Originally created as the Office of Economic Opportunity in August 1964 under President Lyndon B. Johnson as part of the Executive Office of the President, it was reconstituted in 1974 as the Community Services Administration. It has served for the past 17 years as the Federal Government's principal anti-poverty agency.

A number of successful programs were originated in OEO/CSA, among them Head Start and Foster Grandparents. In its heyday the agency had a budget of as much as \$2 billion and a staff numbering over 3,000 employees. When Congress enacted the Omnibus Reconciliation Act the Agency numbered some 900 employees, administering programs for which over \$600 million was appropriated in FY 1981.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provided for the creation of a Community Services Block Grant to replace CSA categorical grants. It also provided for the closeout of the Community Services Administration effective September 30, 1981. The Office of Management and Budget was given the responsibility for assuring an orderly closedown.

Dwight Ink, who was sworn in as CSA's 10th Director on June 30, 1981, was delegated this additional responsibility

by Budget Director David Stockman on August 13. There were 49 days remaining in which to complete the assignment.

Mr. Ink immediately took steps to implement plans for the Agency's closedown. To carry out this responsibility, he relied heavily on career CSA employees who were requested to continue with ongoing program activities, carry out operations required to facilitate the transition from categorical to block grants, and complete the actions required for the successful closedown of the agency.

As a part of the closedown activity, a special effort was made to assist employees in securing other employment. A portion of this effort will continue through mid December.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

INTERVIEW WITH SAUL PETT - AP

DATE: Friday, October 2, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 11:30 am (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by Saul Pett, senior writer for the Associated Press, for an in-depth article on the Reagan Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

Pett's piece will be a probing, yet feature-style article on the Reagan Administration. He has talked with several members of the White House staff, including Mike Deaver, Jim Baker, Helene Von Damm, David Fischer, Dennis LeBlanc, Larry Speakes, and Dave Gergen. The piece will be released around mid-October, to 3,000 AP clients around the world. Pett has done similar pieces on the Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter Administrations.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Saul Pett

IV. PRESS PLAN

An AP photographer, Scott Stewart, will take pictures at the beginning of the interview, to accompany the article.

An White House photographer will also take pictures.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After the President is introduced to Mr. Pett, the interview will proceed.

C

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LUNCHEON: Dr. Richard Wirthlin
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 12:00 noon
Friday, October 2, 1981
FROM: Ed Rollins *ER*
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Political Affairs

PURPOSE: To discuss results from Dr. Wirthlin's recent survey.

BACKGROUND: Decision Making Information (DMI) has recently conducted a nation-wide poll, reflecting public opinion on the last month of the Reagan Administration -- including reaction to the President's September 24 television address and other current Administration programs.

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Richard Wirthlin
Ed Rollins

PRESS PLAN: None

D

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

MEETING WITH OUT-OF-TOWN EDITORS

DATE: Friday, October 2, 1981
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: 2:00 p.m. (10 minutes)
FROM: Karna Small

I. PURPOSE

To make your announcements regarding strategic weapons, including MX, B-1 and other systems. This is an opportunity to explain your position to a large group of editors and broadcasters from across the country, many of whom have supported your programs in the past.

II. BACKGROUND

This is one in a series of briefings being held for out-of-town editors to give them a better understanding of your programs, both domestic and foreign.

This group of 75 will have been briefed during the morning on the economic situation, budget cuts, inflation and interest rates, AWACS, and legislative strategy by top members of your Administration including Murray Weidenbaum, Richard Allen, James Baker, Edwin Meese and David Stockman (who is the luncheon speaker). After lunch in the State Dining Room, the editors will proceed to the East Room for your remarks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Tab A.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Press Corps will be present, along with several local crews from around the country. Some press may carry your remarks live.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Editors will move to the East Room after luncheon in the State Dining Room. You will enter the East Room at 2:00 to make your announcements and then turn the meeting over to Secretary Weinberger who will take questions from the floor.

TAB A

Attendees - Friday Briefing, October 2, 1981

William Dale Allen
Executive Editor
Akron Beacon Journal
Akron, Ohio

Jeffrey J. Atherholt
News Director
WTOW
Towson, Maryland

Stewart Awbrey
Editor
The Hawkeye Newspaper
Burlington, Iowa

James T. Barnes
Managing Editor
Times Herald
Port Huron, Maine

Kenton D. Bernhard
Editor
Charlotte News
Charlotte, N.C.

James Blount
Editor
Journal News
Hamilton, Ohio

J. Donald Brandt
Editorial Page Editor
News Journal/Evening Journal
Wilmington, Delaware

John Eric Braun
News Director
WEWS
Cleveland, Ohio

David J. Brull
News Director
KKFM Radio
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Otis A. Brumby, Jr.
Editor
Marietta Daily Journal
Marietta, Georgia

Richard E. Buzbee
Editor
Hutchinson Kansas News
Hutchinson, Kansas

Richard Rice Campbell
Editor
Columbus Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Edward D. Casey
Editor
Evening Capital
Capital Gazette Newspapers
Annapolis, Maryland

Laurence Eugene Chamberlin
Editor
Mobridge Tribune
Mobridge, S.D.

Frank D. Cipolla
News Director
WCRV
Washington, N.J.

Thomas M. Connell
News Director
WEAN
Providence, RI

Joseph A. Cooley
Editor
Times Record
Troy, N.Y.

Paul Courson
News Director
WLMD
Laurel, Md.

Vicki A. Cox
WCBM Radio
Baltimore, Maryland

Vernon Lyle Debolt
Publisher
Valley Morning Star
Harlingen, Texas

George B. Delaplaine, Jr.
Editor
Frederick News Post
Frederick, Maryland

Marvin Lavern Ellis
Editor
Tyler Telegram
Tyler, Texas

Jane Cook English
News Director
WZYQ
Frederick, Maryland

Joseph N. Fazzary
General Manager
WGMF Radio
Watkins Glen, N.Y.

Joseph John Fenley
Managing Editor
Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Harold C. Fildey
Executive Editor
Lansing State Journal
Lansing, Michigan

Barbara Christine Funkhouser
Editor
El Paso Times
El Paso, Texas

George Jennings
News Director
WFAA-AM
Dallas, Texas

Cary Griffin
Editor
Forney Messenger
Forney, Texas

Kenneth Edison Hamrick
Editorial Director
Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

John F. Hladky
President, Editor
The Cedar Rapids Gazette
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

William Hornby
Editor
Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

John Nesbitt Hurt
News Director
KJET Radio
Beaumont, Texas

Walter Hussman, Jr.
Publisher
Arkansas Democrat

Phillip J. Johnson
News Director
WWL TV
New Orleans, La.

Benny Lee Johnston
Publisher, Editor
Bastrop Daily Enterprise
Bastrop, La.

Herbert N. Kamm
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio

Charles O. Kilpatrick
Editor and Publisher
San Antonio Express-News
San Antonio, Texas

Forrest J. Kilmer
Editor
Quad City Times
Davenport, Iowa

Joseph M. Kirik
News Director
WIVB-TV
Buffalo, New York

Gilis Parker Lambertson
Editor
Greensboro Record
Greensboro Daily News
Greensboro, N.C.

David E. Layman
Anchorman
KXAS-TV
Fort Worth, Texas

Edward Lehman
Publisher and Editor
Daily Times Call
Colorado

Jack Donald Loftis
Houston Chronicle
Houston, Texas

Gary H. Long
News Director
KARK
Little Rock, Ark.

Daniel Gerald Lynch
Managing Editor
Times Union
Albany, NY

Bill M. Meroney
Publisher
Port Arthur News
Port Arthur, Texas

Mark Shepherd Miller
Reporter
Baltimore News American
Baltimore, Md.

George Melloan
Deputy Editor of Editorial Page
Wall Street Journal
New York, NY

Barbara E. Mink
WHCV Radio
Ithica, New York

John Fortunato Montone
News Director
WRAN
Dover, N.J.

David J. Oestreicher
National News Editor
N.Y. Daily News
NY, NY

Ralph Maurice Otwell
Exec. VP and Editor
Chicago Sun Times
Chicago, Illinois

Robert L. Pisor
Channel 4 WDIV TV
Detroit, Michigan

Hillery Eugene Price
Editor
Goldsboro News Argus
Goldsboro, N.C.

Robert H. Rawlings
Pueblo Chieftain
Pueblo, Colorado

Richard A. Reingold
News Director
WJZ-TV
Baltimore, Md.

Virginia Reuss
Editor
Town & Country
Gouverneur, NY

Robert E. Rhodes
Exec. Editor
Corpus Christi Caller Times
Corpus Christi, Texas

Richard Roberts
WOI-TV
Des Moines, Iowa

John A. Kerans
News Director
WOI TV
Des Moines, Iowa

Herbert Bruce Rothwell
New York Post
NY, NY

John Paul Rydell
News Director
WHAV Radio
Annapolis, Md.

William Hugh Shearman
Publisher
Lake Charles American Press

Dolph C. Simons, Jr.
Editor & Publisher
Journal World
Lawrence, Kansas

James D. Squires
Editor
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Judith Ann Stark
Managing Editor
Buffalo Courier Express
Buffalo, N.Y.

Herman J. Stevens
Publisher
Banner
Cambridge, Md.

Ronald Homer Stevens
Editor
Delaware State News
Dover, Delaware

Thomas H. Teeppen
Editor, Editorial Pages
Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Robert K. Wilbanks
News Director
WHO
Des Moines, Ohio

William H. Wild
Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Glenn Lawrence Williams
Editor
Salinas Journal
Salinas, Kansas

Michael C. Williams
Editor/ Assoc. Publisher
St. Louis Sentinel
St. Louis, Mo.

William J. Woestendick
Exec. Editor
Arizona Daily Star
Tucson, Arizona

PROGRAM FOR BRIEFING OF OUT-OF-TOWN EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

- 9:00 Arrive SW Gate - escorted to Indian Treaty Room
Coffee and Danish available
- 9:30 Karna Small greets the group, explains press, public affairs and media relations operations as well as services available to them
- 9:45 - Larry Kudlow, OMB - explains the President's
10:15 economic program, its hoped for impact on financial markets, interest and inflation rates as well as the deficit.
- 10:15 - Richard Allen, NSC - gives brief foreign policy overview
10:45 with emphasis on AWACS (is accompanied by AWACS briefing team, with maps and charts)
- 10:45 - Murray Weidenbaum, CEA - gives overview of the economy,
11:15 inflation, the GNP - where we've been and where we're going
- 11:15 - James Baker - the legislative strategy of moving the
11:30 President's program through the Congress (or other subject of his choice)
- 11:30 - Edwin Meese - subject of his choice - upcoming issues
11:45 important to the Administration
- 11:45 - Karna Small - wrap-up
(local crews break down - move to State Dining Room to set up and light)
- 12:00 - Break - escort group to State Dining Room
- 12:30 - Lunch in State Dining Room
(Member of senior staff or press office hosts each table - Karna introduces staff and then the luncheon speaker)
- 1:00 - David Stockman - luncheon remarks - the budget cuts -- why and how (can take questions if he desires)
- 1:30 - Break - move to East Room (local crews move equipment)
- 2:00 - The President enters the East Room, makes his announcements regarding MX, B-1, etc. and turns meeting over to: (Pres. depa
- 2:10 - Casper Weinberger - Explains in more detail the strategic decisions and answers questions of both the out-of-town editors and White House Press Corps
- 2:30 - Karna concludes - meeting ends

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

AUDIO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 2, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office Study

TIME: 3:05 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To record an audio taped message.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be used for a Justin Dart Awards Dinner on October 6, 1981 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

none

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read his message into a microphone on the desk in the Oval Office Study.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1981

MEETING WITH DAVID STOCKMAN

DATE: October 2, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:10 p.m. (15 min)

SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY
RE CONTINUING RESOLUTION(S)
DEFERRALS/BUDGET

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss selected sensitive issues of legislative strategy. These relate to operations under the continuing resolution, the possibility of advancing a set of "deferrals," and associated issues which may affect the ability to achieve your deficit targets.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Dave Stockman
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver
Richard Darman
Max Friedersdorf
Craig Fuller

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Dave Stockman will introduce the issues. Following group discussion, he will seek your guidance.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1981

INTERVIEW WITH SAM DONALDSON

DATE: October 2, 1981

LOCATION: The Map Room

TIME: 3:25 pm

FROM: Mark Weinberg *MW*

I. PURPOSE

To share thoughts about Coach Ralph McKenzie

II. BACKGROUND

Ralph McKenzie, who was the President's coach at Eureka College, turned 87 yesterday. He is still coaching (though no longer head coach) at Eureka College. ABC's Wide World of Sports will be doing a special feature on Coach McKenzie this weekend and would like the President's thoughts about how it was to play football under the Coach and how the President feels about Coach McKenzie still active at age 87. The interview will be limited to this subject and should last approximately 5 minutes.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Sam Donaldson

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer
ABC TV crew

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Upon entering the Map Room, the President will be interviewed by Sam Donaldson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sara,

This should be attached to
Friday's schedule.

Kathy O.

(Rohrabacher/TD)

October 2, 1981

TAPING -- JUSTIN DART AWARDS DINNER
OCTOBER 2, 1981

Good evening. Tonight we pay tribute to a man who exemplifies the entrepreneurial spirit that made America an economic dynamo. Justin Dart started in the stockroom of a Chicago-based drug store chain and ended up -- after a lot of hard work -- as general manager.

Later, he joined Liggett Drug Company which, after even more work, became Dart Industries.

Justin has accomplished much because he understands that free enterprise requires enterprise. He also knows that the only place success comes before work is in the dictionary. Justin put in long hours and was always willing to listen to new ideas on how to serve the consumer. His diligence made him a success; his achievements are testimony to his integrity and an uncompromising commitment to getting the job done right.

I know these things because he is a dear friend. Some of you may have guessed that we agree on many things politically, but that wasn't always true, especially when we first met. Jane, Justin's lovely wife, was in a picture with me called "Brother Rat." After getting married she invited me out to dinner for an introduction to her new husband. Later Jane told me that she warned him not to bring up politics because I was a Roosevelt Democrat and he was . . . well, let's put

it this way, he hasn't changed many of his basic opinions over the years . . . we can be glad of that.

Justin has been a stalwart defender of free enterprise; and at the same time, he made enormous contributions to his community, State and Nation. He serves on the Board of Trustees of the University of Southern California -- and was Chairman of the Board from 1967 to 1971. To help Government have a better understanding of business, he established the California Roundtable.

Justin has been a leading force in the political community as well. My personal debt to him is incalculable. During my years as Governor, I sought his counsel on many occasions.

His contributions of time and resources to charity, education and politics have had significant impact on the American society.

So Justin, for all of your friends, and admirers, I want to thank you for being one of California's and America's leaders, for being our friend, for being the man you are. I wish you and all the rest of you there tonight a pleasant evening.