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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, October 14, 1981

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:45 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:15 am (10 min)	<u>Brief Meeting with Sen. Harry Byrd (Va)</u> (Max Friedersdorf) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
10:30 am (45 min)	<u>Congressional Time</u> (TAB A) (Max Friedersdorf)	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Presentation of Presidential Rank Award</u> <u>of Distinguished Senior Executive to</u> <u>twenty-five Recipients</u> (Craig Fuller) (TAB B) (draft remarks attached)	Rose Garden
11:45 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan host Luncheon</u> <u>for Presidential Task Force on the Arts and</u> <u>Humanities</u> (Frank Hodsoll) (TAB C) (draft remarks attached)	East Room
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Bill Verity, Chairman, Presi-</u> <u>dent's Task Force on Private Sector</u> <u>Initiatives</u> (James S. Rosebush) (TAB D)	Oval Office
1:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Hold for Lyn Nofziger</u> (Cong. Eugene Atkinson, etal) (TAB E) (draft remarks attached)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Congressional Time</u> (Max Friedersdorf) (TAB F)	Oval Office
3:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Postmaster General Wm. Bolger</u> (Craig Fuller) (TAB G)	Oval Office
3:30 pm (2 hours)	<u>To Residence for speech preparation time</u> (World Affairs Council Speech on Thursday)	Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence
6:00 pm	To Private Quarters	Residence

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR HARRY BYRD
(INDEPENDENT-VIRGINIA)

DATE: Wednesday, October 14, 1981
 LOCATION: The Oval Office
 TIME: 10:15 a.m. (15 minutes)
 FROM: Max Friedersdorf *MF*

*PR*I. PURPOSE

To respond to a request from Senator Byrd to discuss with you the possibility of Senator Byrd becoming a Republican.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Harry Byrd was appointed to the Senate in November of 1965 to replace his father, who had been a dominate figure in Virginia and Democratic politics since he was Governor in the early 30's, and was a symbol of fiscal conservatism. Senator Byrd was elected to the remaining four years of his father's term in November of 1966 as a Democrat; but ran as an Independent in 1970. His decision was obviously prompted by his concern that getting the Democratic nomination would be difficult in the face of the changing demography of the Virginia Democratic party and he could win as an Independent. Since then, he has organized with the Democrats in the Senate and is counted as a Democrat for the purposes of establishing committee ratios and naming subcommittee chairmen.

Since he became an Independent in 1970, there has been constant speculation that he would take the additional step and become a Republican. Following a meeting with you last week on the Air Defense sale to Saudi Arabia, he expressed an interest in discussing with you his thoughts about becoming a Republican. Moreover, some of his intimates have advised him that a switch before November would be a boost to the Marshall Coleman campaign in Virginia.

If he switches parties, a certain amount of brokering will have to occur relating to his seniority on the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee, where he currently serves, but this is not a matter that will involve the Executive Branch.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
 Senator Harry Byrd

Staff

Jim Baker
 Ed Meese
 Max Friedersdorf
 Lyn Nofziger

*mf**1/26/01*

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only; no announcement on schedule.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Byrd to arrive through Southwest Gate, enter through the West Basement and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15 minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH SENATOR HARRY BYRD

- This is primarily a listening session.
- Thank him for the solid support he has provided your Administration during the past 9 months, and point out that a decision by him to switch parties will be highly beneficial in terms of what you are trying to accomplish for the country.
- Point out that a number of leaders in the Republican party are former Democrats including Strom Thurmond, Jesse Helms, and House Republican Whip Trent Lott, not to mention yourself.
- Tell him that if he makes a switch, you will be as supportive as possible in terms of handling the arrangements.
- Ask him about the Coleman campaign in Virginia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR JAMES ABDNOR (R-SOUTH DAKOTA)

DATE: October 14, 1981

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 10:30 - 10:35 a.m. (5 minutes)

FROM: Max Friedersdorf *mb*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed sale of the air defense enhancement package (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Abdnor, previously uncommitted on the AWACS issue, has now indicated that he intends to support your proposed sale of this air defense enhancement package to Saudi Arabia. This brief meeting with Abdnor is simply an opportunity for you to indicate to him how important you consider the sale, after which he will undoubtedly let you know that he intends to support you. Following your meeting, Senator Abdnor will announce his decision to the press.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator James Abdnor

Staff

Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Abdnor to arrive Northwest gate and be escorted to the Oval Office for a five-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

Talking Points

President's Meeting with Senators

- Thank you for joining with me today to discuss an issue of vital importance to our national security: the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items.
- This sale serves our national security interests in two important ways: 1) It strengthens our strategic posture in that vital part of the world; and 2) it provides the cornerstone for initiatives designed to bring Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states into the peace process.
- In 1978, the Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of much more sophisticated aircraft -- the F-15s -- at a time when that country did not face the threat occasioned by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Iranian stability, and Soviet advances in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, and the Yemens.
- I find it inconceivable that the Senate might now disapprove a less-sophisticated package at a time of greater threat to Saudi Arabia and its vital oil facilities.
- The only reasons I could see for this negative action would be if the package presents a risk to Israel or an unacceptable risk of technology compromise. This package presents neither risk.
- As I told Prime Minister Begin, and the American public, I remain firmly committed to Israel's security. I would not have approved this package if it adversely affected Israel's qualitative edge.
- To ensure against misuse and technology compromise, we negotiated with the Saudis a very detailed series of arrangements providing for full U.S. participation in the program, safeguards against sharing data with third countries, and the most detailed security plan ever developed in connection with an arms sales.
- These negotiations were conducted after we had received from Senator Baker and others of you your concerns about this sale. Thus, I believe we have been fully responsive to the Congress, especially the Senate, and that we have gone as far with the Saudis as we can and should go.
- I intend to win this battle and am prepared to use all the means available to me to do so. Success is important both to our Mideast policy and to my goal of reestablishing a bipartisan foreign policy consensus.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR JOHN EAST (R-NORTH CAROLINA)

DATE: October 14, 1981
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 10:35 a.m. (5 minutes)
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf *mlf*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed Saudi AWACS sale.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator East has been an early, but silent supporter of the air defense sale to Saudi Arabia. His visit is part of our continuing effort to show momentum in favor of the sale and he is expected to express his support on the drive-way following the meeting.

He has commented, specifically in connection with this issue, that the solid supporters of the President seldom get attention from the Administration or the media. His comment came a couple of weeks ago while Senator Glenn was getting substantial attention in connection with working out conditions surrounding the sale.

One unrelated item that could possibly come up is his strong support of M.E. Bradford of the University of Dallas to head the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bradford is a close personal friend of his and he strongly supports him. He expressed substantial disappointment earlier this week when informed that it appeared unlikely that Bradford would be selected for this position.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator East

Staff

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and statement by Senator East on the driveway.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator East will arrive through the Northwest Gate, enter the West lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 5-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

Talking Points

President's Meeting with Senators

- Thank you for joining with me today to discuss an issue of vital importance to our national security: the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items.
- This sale serves our national security interests in two important ways: 1) It strengthens our strategic posture in that vital part of the world; and 2) it provides the cornerstone for initiatives designed to bring Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states into the peace process.
- In 1978, the Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of much more sophisticated aircraft -- the F-15s -- at a time when that country did not face the threat occasioned by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Iranian stability, and Soviet advances in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, and the Yemens.
- I find it inconceivable that the Senate might now disapprove a less-sophisticated package at a time of greater threat to Saudi Arabia and its vital oil facilities.
- The only reasons I could see for this negative action would be if the package presents a risk to Israel or an unacceptable risk of technology compromise. This package presents neither risk.
- As I told Prime Minister Begin, and the American public, I remain firmly committed to Israel's security. I would not have approved this package if it adversely affected Israel's qualitative edge.
- To ensure against misuse and technology compromise, we negotiated with the Saudis a very detailed series of arrangements providing for full U.S. participation in the program, safeguards against sharing data with third countries, and the most detailed security plan ever developed in connection with an arms sales.
- These negotiations were conducted after we had received from Senator Baker and others of you your concerns about this sale. Thus, I believe we have been fully responsive to the Congress, especially the Senate, and that we have gone as far with the Saudis as we can and should go.
- I intend to win this battle and am prepared to use all the means available to me to do so. Success is important both to our Mideast policy and to my goal of reestablishing a bipartisan foreign policy consensus.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR DAVID PRYOR (D-ARKANSAS)

DATE: October 14, 1981
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 10:40 a.m. (15 minutes)
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf *mf*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed Saudi AWACS sale.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Pryor is a cosponsor of the resolution to disapprove the sale, but he is one of the cosponsors that has demonstrated some openmindedness. In a conversation with a member of the White House Legislative Affairs staff on Friday, he said he is "almost" in an intractable position, but not "completely" intractable and would welcome an opportunity to listen to you.

You called Senator Pryor from Air Force One on your way to Grand Rapids last month. This call, along with several others, was made because Senator Packwood was making a "full court press" to gain cosponsors for his resolution of disapproval. Senator Pryor indicated then that his cosponsorship did not necessarily mean that he was locked-in.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator Pryor

Staff

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and possible comments by Senator Pryor on the driveway.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Pryor will arrive through the Northwest Gate, enter the West Lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minutes meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR MACK MATTINGLY (R-GEORGIA) AND
SENATOR DAN QUAYLE (R-INDIANA)

DATE: October 14, 1981

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 10:55 - 11:15 a.m. (20 minutes)

FROM: Max Friedersdorf *MF*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed sale of the air defense enhancement package (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia.

II. BACKGROUND

Senators Mattingly and Quayle have not taken a position on the proposed AWACS sale. Along with a group of their colleagues (Senators Andrews, Gorton, Kasten, and Murkowski) they have been working with the Administration to devise some method of indicating that certain assurances will be met before the AWACS are delivered to the Saudis.

As a result of these negotiations, we have agreed to submit a Presidential letter addressing the specific concerns raised by Mattingly and Quayle. With this commitment from the Administration, Mattingly and Quayle have indicated that they will be able to support the sale. Because they are viewed as leaders of a "compromise effort," it is important to have Mattingly and Quayle publicly on board, even if the other Senators in their group are not prepared to make a similar commitment.

Mattingly is attempting to convince one or two other Senators to join him and Quayle at this meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator Mack Mattingly
Senator Dan Quayle

Staff

Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senators Mattingly and Quayle to arrive Northwest gate and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 20-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

Talking Points

President's Meeting with Senators

- Thank you for joining with me today to discuss an issue of vital importance to our national security: the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items.
- This sale serves our national security interests in two important ways: 1) It strengthens our strategic posture in that vital part of the world; and 2) it provides the cornerstone for initiatives designed to bring Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states into the peace process.
- In 1978, the Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of much more sophisticated aircraft -- the F-15s -- at a time when that country did not face the threat occasioned by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Iranian stability, and Soviet advances in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, and the Yemens.
- I find it inconceivable that the Senate might **now** disapprove a less-sophisticated package at a time of greater threat to Saudi Arabia and its vital oil facilities.
- The only reasons I could see for this negative **action** would be if the package presents a risk to Israel or an **unacceptable risk** of technology compromise. This package presents **neither risk**.
- As I told Prime Minister Begin, and the American public, I remain firmly committed to Israel's security. I would **not** have approved this package if it adversely affected Israel's **qualitative** edge.
- To ensure against misuse and technology **compromise**, we negotiated with the Saudis a very detailed series of arrangements providing for full U.S. participation in the program, **safeguards** against sharing data with third countries, and the most **detailed** security plan ever developed in connection with an arms sales.
- These negotiations were conducted after we had **received** from Senator Baker and others of you your concerns about this sale. Thus, I believe we have been fully responsive to the Congress, especially the Senate, and that we have gone as far with the Saudis as we can and should go.
- I intend to win this battle and am prepared to use all the means available to me to do so. Success is important both to our Mideast policy and to my goal of reestablishing a bipartisan foreign policy consensus.


B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENTIAL RANK AWARDS
OF DISTINGUISHED SENIOR EXECUTIVE

DATE: October 14, 1981
LOCATION: Rose Garden (Backup -- Roosevelt Room)
TIME: 11:30 am (15 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

The Presidential Rank Award of Distinguished Senior Executive is the most prestigious recognition that can be given to a member of the Senior Executive Service. The President's participation in the award ceremony will be seen by members of the Senior Executive Service, the top civilian career managers of the Federal Government, as supportive of their best efforts.

II. BACKGROUND

Under 5 U.S.C. 4507 (c), the Presidential Rank Award of Distinguished Senior Executive is conferred by the President. This award is limited to no more than 1% of the Senior Executive Service, a total of 65 possible winners. Twenty-five Federal agencies nominated 62 people for this award. The nominations were rated by ad hoc review boards of citizens not employed by the Federal Government. Office of Personnel Management Director Don Devine reviewed the board process, and 25 nominees were recommended to the President. He has approved their selection. Winners will each receive a framed certificate signed by the President, a gold lapel pin, and a check for approximately \$20,000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants is attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be coverage by the White House Press Pool, along with certain members of the press invited by OPM.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will be announced and will enter the Rose Garden from the Oval Office. The President will begin the ceremony with appropriate remarks (attached). Donald Devine, Director of the Office of Personnel Management, will respond briefly and then call up each recipient to receive the personal congratulations of the President. Each recipient will then be handed his award by the military aide.

PARTICIPANTS

1981 Distinguished Rank Award Recipients*

Alan G. Forssell
Henry H. Harris
Donald P. Hearth
Jimmie D. Hill
George O. Hipps, Jr.
Clyde E. Jeffcoat
Peter M. Kimm
Lester P. Lamm
R. Kenneth Lobb
John W. Lyons
David G. Mathiasen
Harold A. McGuffin
David E. Menotti
Robert L. Morgan
Frederick T. Rall, Jr.
Glenn Allan Rudd
Joseph H. Sherick
Richard G. Smith
William L. Smith
Earl R. Stadtman
Henning E. G. von Gierke
William C. Watson, Jr.
Harvey J. Wilcox
Walter C. Williams
A. Thomas Young

Office of Personnel Management

Donald J. Devine
George Nesterczuk
Pat Korten
Paul Arnold
Carole J. Klein
Edward T. Jackson

*Each recipient has invited one guest.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

DATE: Wednesday, October 14, 1981
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: 12:00 Noon
FROM: Frank Hodson *FH*

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate your support for private initiative in the arts and humanities -- by a) receiving the report of the Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities; and b) announcing the nomination of your Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

II. BACKGROUND

On May 6 you announced the formation of a Task Force on the Arts and Humanities, to be co-chaired by Charlton Heston, Hanna Gray and Dan Terra. You met with the group on June 15 as they started their effort.

The mandate of the Task Force was to recommend ways in which private support for the arts and humanities might be increased. Other tasks include recommending improvements in the management and structure of the two Endowments and other federal arts and humanities programs.

The Task Force -- comprised of artists, humanists, corporate donors and philanthropists -- has completed its work and is submitting its report to you today. The report will be made public.

The work of the Task Force should be viewed as part of your effort to promote private initiatives in other areas, and so William Verity, Chairman of your Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, will be introduced at the luncheon.

Finally, this luncheon will be the occasion for the announcement of my nomination to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A. At President's Table

President Reagan
Mrs. Reagan
Dr. Hanna Gray
Nancy Hanks
Frank Hodsoll
Dillon Ripley
Ambassador Dan Terra
William Verity

B. Other Participants

Task Force members and other patrons, artists
and scholars.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Complete White House press pool coverage of post-
luncheon remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Scenario attached.

ATTACHMENT: Speech Material

Suggested Sequence of Events
Arts and Humanities Luncheon
October 14, 1981
12:00 p.m.

FROM: Muffie Brandon

12:00 p.m. The President & Mrs. Reagan meet Dr. Hanna Gray and Ambassador Terra in the Red Room for a quick photograph of Chairpersons of the Presidential Task Force for the Arts and Humanities.

12:05 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan are announced into the East Room for luncheon.

PRESIDENTIAL TABLE

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Dr. Hanna Gray
Nancy Hanks
Frank Hodsoll
Dillon Ripley
Ambassador Dan Terra
William Verity

other guests (open seating)

12:05 p.m. -
12:50 p.m. Luncheon is served.

12:50 p.m. Presidential Remarks (Podium):
Thanking the Task Force and noting
importance arts and humanities.

Chairmen Hanna Gray and Ambassador Terra
present Commission report to the President
(Podium).

12:55 p.m. President returns to podium and accepts
the Commission's report and introduces
William Verity, Chairman, President's
Private Initiative Task Force. President
makes broad statement on role of government
in the arts and humanities and need for
public/private partnership. President
announces the appointment of Frank Hodsoll
as Chairman of the National Endowment for
the Arts.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE: Photo opportunity for new Chairman NEA to
meet with President and Mrs. Reagan and
New Chairman.

1:00 p.m. Luncheon concludes:
President and Mrs. Reagan depart.
Guests may have coffee in the Color Rooms.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH Bill Verity, Chairman
Private Sector Initiatives
Task Force
DATE Wednesday, October 14, 1981
LOCATION Oval Office
TIME 1:30 - 1:45 PM

FROM James S. Rosebush

I. Purpose

To discuss with Bill Verity the work of the Private Sector Initiatives Task Force. To provide Mr. Verity with your own insights on the role the Task Force can play in helping to put the private sector back in the driver's seat.

II. Background

On Monday, October 5, 1981, you announced the formation of a 35 member Task Force on PSI to discuss effective models of private sector action and public/private partnerships to address community needs. You named William Verity, Chairman of Armco Steel the Chairman of the Task Force and your spokesman for PSI.

III. Participants

Michael K. Deaver
William Verity
James S. Rosebush

IV. Press Plan

Press pool photo opportunity.

V. Sequence of Events

At 1:30 Mr. Rosebush will bring Mr. Verity into the Oval Office. You will have met Mr. Verity at your luncheon table. Following the press photo opportunity you will have an opportunity to informally discuss your view of the Task Force work and Mr. Verity will informally share his perspective with you. Mr. Rosebush will conclude the meeting after fifteen minutes.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH Bill Verity, Chairman
Private Sector Initiatives
Task Force
DATE Wednesday, October 14, 1981
LOCATION Oval Office
TIME 1:30 - 1:45 PM

FROM James S. Rosebush

I. Purpose

To discuss with Bill Verity the work of the Private Sector Initiatives Task Force. To provide Mr. Verity with your own insights on the role the Task Force can play in helping to put the private sector back in the driver's seat.

II. Background

On Monday, October 5, 1981, you announced the formation of a 35 member Task Force on PSI to discuss effective models of private sector action and public/private partnerships to address community needs. You named William Verity, Chairman of Armco Steel, the Chairman of the Task Force and your spokesman for PSI. *Middleton, Jr.*

III. Participants

Michael K. Deaver
C. William Verity
James S. Rosebush

IV. Press Plan

Press pool photo opportunity.

V. Sequence of Events

At 1:30 Mr. Rosebush will bring Mr. Verity into the Oval Office. You will have met Mr. Verity at your luncheon table. Following the press photo opportunity you will have an opportunity to informally discuss your view of the Task Force work and Mr. Verity will informally share his perspective with you. Mr. Rosebush will conclude the meeting after fifteen minutes.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1981

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN EUGENE ATKINSON

October 14, 1981
The Oval Office
1:45 pm

FROM: Lyn Nofziger

PURPOSE

The purpose of the meeting is to welcome Congressman Eugene Atkinson (D, PA) to the Republican Party.

BACKGROUND

Today Congressman Gene Atkinson will officially announce he is changing from a Democrat to a Republican. Secretary Drew Lewis, Congressman John LeBoutillier, and the Political Affairs Office have been working with him for the past several months to achieve the party switch.

PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Drew Lewis
Congressman Eugene Atkinson
Congressman John LeBoutillier
Robb Austin
Lyn Nofziger
Paul Russo
Lee Atwater

PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer in Oval Office meeting
Open press coverage in the Rose Garden

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Lewis, Congressman Atkinson, and Congressman LeBoutillier enter the Oval Office and are greeted by the President.
Atkinson will officially inform the President of his Party switch.
The President will make brief remarks.
The President escorts Lewis, Atkinson, and LeBoutillier to the Rose Garden.
The President makes brief remarks to the press.
The President departs, leaving Lewis, Atkinson, and LeBoutillier to answer questions from the press.

Attachment: Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH

Eugene V. Atkinson

- The President should welcome Congressman Atkinson to the Republican Party.
- With his Party switch, Atkinson will become the 193rd Republican member of the House of Representatives.
- President Reagan first became acquainted with Atkinson on April 21, when the President called him requesting support for the Gramm-Latta budget proposal. The Congressman gave the President his support on live radio, as the President's call came during a live talk show in Atkinson's home district.
- The President should thank Atkinson for the support he gave the Administration as a Democrat and express his anticipation for further support now that Atkinson is a Republican.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR WALTER (DEE) HUDDLESTON
(D-KENTUCKY)

DATE: October 14, 1981

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 2:00 - 2:15 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Max Friedersdorf *mf*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed sale of the air defense enhancement package (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Huddleston is leaning in favor of the proposed AWACS sale, but he has not yet made a firm commitment to support it. He did co-sponsor the resolution offered by Senators Nunn and Warner regarding the conditions which would be certified prior to delivery of the aircraft.

You will recall your earlier telephone conversation with Senator Huddleston (9/21/81) in which he said he had an open mind on the issue and was reassured by the fact that certain equipment would not be on the Saudi aircraft.

It would be particularly helpful to have some public announcement from Senator Huddleston since he is a Democrat. Your conversation with him should reflect your strong conviction that this sale is in our national interest and you should reiterate the litany of assurances we have received from the Saudis in connection with the sale. Encourage Senator Huddleston to support you in this important endeavor.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator Walter Huddleston

Staff

Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Huddleston to arrive Northwest gate and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

Talking Points

President's Meeting with Senators

- Thank you for joining with me today to discuss an issue of vital importance to our national security: the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items.
- This sale serves our national security interests in two important ways: 1) It strengthens our strategic posture in that vital part of the world; and 2) it provides the cornerstone for initiatives designed to bring Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states into the peace process.
- In 1978, the Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of much more sophisticated aircraft -- the F-15s -- at a time when that country did not face the threat occasioned by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Iranian stability, and Soviet advances in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, and the Yemens.
- I find it inconceivable that the Senate might now disapprove a less-sophisticated package at a time of greater threat to Saudi Arabia and its vital oil facilities.
- The only reasons I could see for this negative action would be if the package presents a risk to Israel or an unacceptable risk of technology compromise. This package presents neither risk.
- As I told Prime Minister Begin, and the American public, I remain firmly committed to Israel's security. I would not have approved this package if it adversely affected Israel's qualitative edge.
- To ensure against misuse and technology compromise, we negotiated with the Saudis a very detailed series of arrangements providing for full U.S. participation in the program, safeguards against sharing data with third countries, and the most detailed security plan ever developed in connection with an arms sales.
- These negotiations were conducted after we had received from Senator Baker and others of you your concerns about this sale. Thus, I believe we have been fully responsive to the Congress, especially the Senate, and that we have gone as far with the Saudis as we can and should go.
- I intend to win this battle and am prepared to use all the means available to me to do so. Success is important both to our Mideast policy and to my goal of reestablishing a bipartisan foreign policy consensus.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH WILLIAM COHEN (R-MAINE)

DATE: October 14, 1981

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 2:15 - 2:30 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Max Friedersdorf



I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed sale of the air defense enhancement package (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Cohen is currently opposed to the AWACS sale and is a co-sponsor of the Packwood resolution. Cohen's concern about Israeli security and his own Jewish background impact heavily on his position on this issue. Nevertheless, Cohen has given strong indications that he is somewhat uncomfortable in his current status and may be willing to discuss the issue further. In your discussion with Cohen, you should stress the importance of this sale to our national security and also emphasize your deep concern that the interest of Israel will not be harmed in any way by the Saudi sale.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator William Cohen

Staff

Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Cohen to arrive Northwest gate and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY (R-IOWA)

DATE: October 14, 1981
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 2:30 p.m. (15 minutes)
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf *mf*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed Saudi AWACS sale.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Grassley has remained in the undecided column on this issue from the very beginning. He has indicated some uncertainty because his colleague, Senator Roger Jepsen, has been very active in opposing the sale.

You should be warned that Senator Grassley complained to the Vice President, the Senate Majority Leader and the Iowa media about an incident involving Powell Moore of the White House Legislative Affairs staff. The background of this incident concerns a recommendation of Senator Grassley that Evan Hultman be nominated U. S. Attorney in Iowa, in spite of the fact that Hultman is under investigation by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on possible perjury charges. The Justice Department does not believe Hultman committed any wrongdoing, but there has been an unwillingness at the White House to overlook the fact that the subcommittee investigation has been occurring. In connection with a discussion of this matter, Grassley showed impatience with the delay and Moore suggested that loyalty is a two way street referring specifically to Grassley's unwillingness to cooperate in raising the debt ceiling and the AWACS sale. Grassley accused Moore of intimidation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator Charles Grassley

Staff

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and statement by Senator Grassley on the driveway.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Grassley will arrive through the Northwest Gate, enter the West lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

Talking Points

President's Meeting with Senators


- Thank you for joining with me today to discuss an issue of vital importance to our national security: the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items.
- This sale serves our national security interests in two important ways: 1) It strengthens our strategic posture in that vital part of the world; and 2) it provides the cornerstone for initiatives designed to bring Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states into the peace process.
- In 1978, the Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of much more sophisticated aircraft -- the F-15s -- at a time when that country did not face the threat occasioned by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Iranian stability, and Soviet advances in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, and the Yemens.
- I find it inconceivable that the Senate might now disapprove a less-sophisticated package at a time of greater threat to Saudi Arabia and its vital oil facilities.
- The only reasons I could see for this negative action would be if the package presents a risk to Israel or an unacceptable risk of technology compromise. This package presents neither risk.
- As I told Prime Minister Begin, and the American public, I remain firmly committed to Israel's security. I would not have approved this package if it adversely affected Israel's qualitative edge.
- To ensure against misuse and technology compromise, we negotiated with the Saudis a very detailed series of arrangements providing for full U.S. participation in the program, safeguards against sharing data with third countries, and the most detailed security plan ever developed in connection with an arms sales.
- These negotiations were conducted after we had received from Senator Baker and others of you your concerns about this sale. Thus, I believe we have been fully responsive to the Congress, especially the Senate, and that we have gone as far with the Saudis as we can and should go.
- I intend to win this battle and am prepared to use all the means available to me to do so. Success is important both to our Mideast policy and to my goal of reestablishing a bipartisan foreign policy consensus.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATOR ERNEST (FRITZ) HOLLINGS (D-S.C.)

DATE: October 14, 1981
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 2:45 p.m. (15 minutes)
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf 

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed Saudi AWACS sale.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Hollings has been carried in the undecided category on this issue from the very beginning, but has expressed his concern about the issue of compromising technology and the security arrangements in connection with the transaction.

As a member of the Defense Appropriation Subcommittee and of the Budget Committee, he takes a strong interest in national security issues, and is responsive to arguments about the national interest. He has been talking to former Governor John West of South Carolina about this issue. West was President Carter's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and supports this sale.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator Hollings

Staff

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Dick Allen
Max Friedersdorf

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and statement by Senator Hollings on the driveway.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Hollings will arrive through the Northwest Gate, enter the West lobby and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

Talking Points

President's Meeting with Senators

- Thank you for joining with me today to discuss an issue of vital importance to our national security: the sale to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items.
- This sale serves our national security interests in two important ways: 1) It strengthens our strategic posture in that vital part of the world; and 2) it provides the cornerstone for initiatives designed to bring Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states into the peace process.
- In 1978, the Senate approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of much more sophisticated aircraft -- the F-15s -- at a time when that country did not face the threat occasioned by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Iranian stability, and Soviet advances in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, and the Yemens.
- I find it inconceivable that the Senate might now disapprove a less-sophisticated package at a time of greater threat to Saudi Arabia and its vital oil facilities.
- The only reasons I could see for this negative action would be if the package presents a risk to Israel or an unacceptable risk of technology compromise. This package presents neither risk.
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- These negotiations were conducted after we had received from Senator Baker and others of you your concerns about this sale. Thus, I believe we have been fully responsive to the Congress, especially the Senate, and that we have gone as far with the Saudis as we can and should go.
- I intend to win this battle and am prepared to use all the means available to me to do so. Success is important both to our Mideast policy and to my goal of reestablishing a bipartisan foreign policy consensus.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEETING WITH WILLIAM F. BOLGER, U.S. POSTMASTER GENERAL

DATE: October 14, 1981
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 3:15 PM (20 minutes)

FROM: Craig L. Fuller

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this meeting with Postmaster General William F. Bolger is to afford him the opportunity to brief you on the Postal Service.

II. BACKGROUND

William F. (Bill) Bolger is a graduate of Harvard Business School and a long-time Republican and fiscal conservative. Bill Bolger has successfully avoided a major postal strike (predicted for mid July); and he has been supportive of the Administration's budget proposals. With respect to the avoidance of the postal strike, note that at this writing there is some concern as to whether the wage settlement agreed to in July is in fact all that it appeared to be. It is possible that the Administration will not be able to support the wage levels that ultimately come out of the settlement.

Bolger has mentioned several topics he would like to raise with you: 1) general overview of the Postal Service and its future; 2) postal financing and rates; 3) postal monopoly; 4) electronic mail; and 5) Postal Service Board of Governors. Background on each of those subjects is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ed Meese, Craig Fuller

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Express appreciation for Bill Bolger's support of our budget proposals
- Express appreciation for Bolger's handling of the postal strike
- Recognize gains made in improving productivity at the Postal Service

Background Information the President's Meeting
With Postmaster General William F. Bolger,
October 15, 1981

Background

- The U.S. Postal Service was organized as an "independent establishment of the Executive Branch" in 1971, replacing the Cabinet level Post Office Department.
- The Postal Service Board of Governors is composed of 11 members, including the Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster Generals as non-voting members. The remaining 9 members are appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and not more than 5 may be adherents of the same political party.
- The composition, term expiration, and political affiliation of the Board of Governors is:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Robert L. Hardesty (Chairman)	Dem.	12-8-83
Hung Yai Ching	Rep.	12-8-81
Timothy Jenkins	Rep.	12-8-82
William J. Sullivan	Dem.	12-8-84
George W. Camp	Dem.	12-8-85
Vacant		12-8-86
Paula D. Hughes	Rep.	12-8-87
David E. Babcock	Ind.	12-8-88
Fred Malek-Nominated	Rep.	12-8-89
William F. Bolger (non-voting)	N/A	Ex Officio, Postmaster General
C. Neil Benson (non-voting)	N/A	Ex Officio, Postmaster General

Background on Postal Finances

- The total Postal Service budget in FY 1981 was \$23 billion, mostly revenues from stamps and postal services. This portion of the postal operation is carried off-budget. The on-budget portion of postal finances is made up of the Federal subsidy which in FY 1981 was \$1.3 billion.
- The Board of Governors recently overturned a Postal Rate Commission (PRC) recommendation which would have held the cost of a first-class stamp to 18¢. In a unanimous vote the Governors approved a 20¢ first-class stamp with other increases and decreases across the other mail classes. The vote marks the first time since the creation of the Postal Service that a PRC rate recommendation has been overturned. New rates go into effect November 1, 1981.

- Postal subsidies are made up of three components. A general public service subsidy which finances services that would not otherwise be self-sustaining, revenue forgone subsidies which provide special rates for certain mailers, (charities, non-profit, religious and educational publications, and small rural newspapers are a few of the subsidy recipients), and transitional payments for liabilities of the former Post Office Department.
- This Administration has proposed reductions to postal subsidies. The following table reflects recent Presidential and Congressional budget action relative to postal subsidies:

(Dollars in millions)

	FY 1981 <u>Actual</u>	Carter	Reagan March <u>Revision</u>	Reconci- liation <u>Act</u>	Reagan September <u>Revision</u>
Public Service	486	250	300	250	--
Revenue Forgone	789	800	500	696	619
Transitional	68	69	69	---	---
Payments	<u>1,343</u>	<u>1,119</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>619</u>

In addition, it should be noted that we are exploring whether further reductions can be made in the revenue forgone subsidy in FY 1983. These decisions will be made during the FY 1983 budget process.

- The Postmaster General has been supportive of our budget proposals in testimony before Congress and in public. Postal management would probably favor elimination of postal subsidies for mailers believing that without them they would be a totally independent entity. Discontinuation of these subsidies (for churches, charities, etc.) would be hard to justify, and the Administration would likely be held responsible for the increased postage costs to these philanthropic enterprises.

Postal Monopoly

- The Postal Service maintains its monopoly over first class letter mail by the Government's enforcement of the Private Express Statutes.
- With the Postal Service becoming more independent and entering into new competitive areas, the Private Express Statutes may be out-of-step with the Administration's reliance on market competition.

Electronic Mail (E-Mail)

- Controversy exists over the Postal Service's role in the emerging electronic mail industry. Whether it should have a limited role of delivering only the letters which result from electronic communications or provide the equipment, service and delivery itself is at issue.
- The Director of OMB, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, the Departments of Justice and Commerce have come out in opposition to postal involvement in E-Mail stating that insufficient safeguards exist to assure that E-Mail is not cross-subsidized by postal revenues, that the Postal Service's presence would hinder the industry's development and that there are private sector firms capable and willing to enter into the electronic mail business.
- Another potential problem related to E-Mail is the nine-digit zip program which would increase the current 5-digit code by 4 numbers. OMB delayed the Postal Service's proposal but ultimately ruled that it had done an adequate cost-benefit analysis.
- Others oppose the proposal on the grounds that nine-digits are too many numbers to remember and that once implemented 9-digit zip codes can be easily computerized for a Postal Service controlled electronic mail system.

OCTOBER 14, 1981 - 1:45 PM

ROSE GARDEN: WELCOME EUGENE ATKINSON TO GOP

GOOD AFTERNOON, L & G:

I'VE INVITED U HERE TODAY FOR AN HISTORIC OCCASION — TO WELCM THE 193RD & NEWEST REPUB. MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REP'S, THE HONORABLE EUGENE ATKINSON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

~~AT MY PERSONAL REQUEST, CONG. ATKINSON IS CHANGING HIS REGISTRATN FROM D. TO R.~~

GENE HAS UNDERTAKEN AN ACT OF OUTSTANDING POLITICAL COURAGE THAT SYMBOLIZES THE BEGINNING OF A NEW COALITION & A NEW ERA IN AM. POLITICS.

AS MANY OF U KNOW, GENE & I FIRST BECAME ACQUAINTED APRIL 21, WHEN I TELEPHONED HIM SEEKING SUPPORT FOR THE GRAMM-LATTA BUDGET

PROPOSAL. "I AM FULLY SUPPORTIVE OF YOUR PROGRAMS," GENE TOLD ME — & HE DID SO BEFORE A LIVE RADIO AUDIENCE. ~~AS~~ ^{RAD} MY CALL CAUGHT HIM IN THE MIDDLE OF A RADIO INTERVIEW IN HIS HOME DISTRICT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

*original copies
in Presidential
Handwriting file*

PAGE 2

SINCE THEN, WE HAVE GOTTEN TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER, I HAVE PROFITED IMMEASURABLY FROM GENE'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY, WHICH IS SO VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE WORKING M & W OF HIS 25TH DISTRICT IN PENNA.

IN ANOTHER SENSE, GENE & I ACTUALLY "GO BACK" WELL BEFORE LAST APRIL, AS HIS ODYSSEY FROM D. TO R. IS SO STRIKINGLY PARALLEL TO MY OWN.

BOTH GENE & I HAVE LONG SHARED THE SAME CONCERNS FOR THE PLIGHT OF THE WORKING MAN IN AM. — I WAS PRES. OF A LABOR UNION, WHILE GENE LIVED & WORKED HIS ENTIRE LIFE IN AN AREA THAT EMBODIES THE BLUE-COLLAR WAGE-EARNER AS MUCH AS ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.

AS D'S, BOTH GENE & I DID THE HARD VOLUNTEER CHORES FOR THE CANDIDATES OF OUR PRTY.

BUT AS TIME WENT ON, WE BOTH CAME TO REALIZE THAT THE PARTY WE BELONGED TO HAD DRAWN AWAY FROM THE CONCERNS WE SHARED —

PAGE 5

THE SIZE OF THE FED'L GOV'T & THE EXTENT OF ITS REGULATIONS, THE NATURE OF FED'L INCOME TAXES & HOW THEY AFFECT AMERICA'S WAGE-EARNERS, & THE DECLINE OF AM'S DEFENSES.

THOSE WERE THE CONCERNS UPPERMOST IN MY MIND IN 1962, WHEN I ENDED ~~OVER~~ 30 YEARS AS A REGISTERED D. TO JOIN THE R. PRTY. THOSE

ARE THE CONCERNS THAT HAVE LED GENE ATKINSON

TO DO SO TODAY. IN BOTH CASES, WE FOLLOWED THE COURAGE OF ACTION CHARACTERIZED SO

ELOQUENTLY BY WINSTON CHURCHILL: "SOME MEN CHANGE THEIR PRINCIPLES FOR PRTY; I CHANGE MY PRTY FOR PRINCIPLES."

MORE THAN ANY OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENT, I BELIEVE THAT GENE ATKINSON'S DECISION WILL SEND A LOUD & CLEAR MESSAGE TO AM. THAT THE R. PRTY STANDS FOR THE WORKING M & W OF THIS CO. THAT IS WHY GENE IS HERE TODAY.

AND NOW, CONG. GENE ATKINSON, REPUB. OF PENNA.

#

(ROHRBACHER)

OCTOBER 14, 1961, 11:30

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENTIAL RANK AWARD OF
DISTINGUISHED SENIOR EXECUTIVE TO 25 RECIP'S

THE ABILITY OF THIS OR ANY ADMIN. TO
SUCCEED DEPENDS IN NO SMALL DEGREE UPON THE
ENERGY, DEDICATION, & SPIRIT OF OUR NATN'S
CIVIL SERVANTS. THE GRANTING OF PRES. RANK
AWARDS PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY TO RECOGNIZE
A SELECT GROUP OF THESE EMPLOYEES FOR
EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE.

AM. IS PASSING INTO A NEW ERA, REVERSING
A LONG TREND OF GOV'T EXPANSION. GOV'T MUST
LIMIT WHAT IT DOES, YET STILL PERFORM ITS
RIGHTFUL TASKS WITH UTMOST SKILL &
PROFESSIONALISM. MEETING THIS DIFFICULT
CHALLENGE WILL REQUIRE THE DETERMINATION &
IMAGINATION WHICH THIS YEAR'S RANK AWARD
RECIPIENTS HAVE ABLY DEMONSTRATED.

PAGE 3

SOME EXCELLED IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING PROJECTS, SAVING TAX DOLLARS BY DESIGNING EQUIPMENT THAT WORKS WELL. IN THE CASE OF HENRY HARRIS, HE DEVELOPED A NEW WEAPONS SYSTEM OF JOINT LOGISTICS THAT WILL BE OF CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS.

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY LIST. CLYDE JEFFCOAT, FOR EXAMPLE, DESIGNED AN ACCOUNTING & BILLING SYSTEM THAT ELIMINATES THE NEED FOR THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES & SAVES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. RATHER THAN FOCUSING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION, PETER KIMM LED AN EFFORT TO UPGRADE CURRENT HOUSING UNITS & PROMOTE A SELF-HELP PROGRAM FOR THE UNITS' UNDERPRIVILEGED OCCUPANTS. AND DAVID MENOTTI, WHO HAS A REMARKABLE RECORD, MEDIATED DIFFICULT CONFLICTS BTWN. THE EPA, INDUSTRY & ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS.

PAGE 4

TIME WILL NOT PERMIT ME TO DETAIL ALL
OF YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, BUT LET ME JUST SAY
THAT WE ARE VERY PROUD TO HAVE YOU WORKING
WITH US. AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY,
I OFFER YOU A HEARTY THANK YOU & ...
WELL DONE.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6266

Henry Roberts

ROSE GARDEN EVENT, WELCOMING HON. EUGENE ATKINSON TO GOP
OCTOBER 14, 1981

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I've invited you here today for an historic occasion -- to welcome the 193rd and newest Republican member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Eugene Atkinson of Pennsylvania.

At my personal request, Congressman Atkinson is changing his registration from Democrat to Republican. Gene has undertaken an act of outstanding political courage that symbolizes the beginning of a new coalition and a new era in American politics.

As many of you know, Gene and I first became acquainted April 21, when I telephoned him seeking support for the Gramm-Latta budget proposal. "I am fully supportive of your programs," Gene told me -- and he did so before a live radio audience, as my call caught him in the middle of a radio interview in his home district in Pennsylvania. Since then, we have gotten to know each other better, and I have profited immeasurably from Gene's knowledge of the steel industry, which is so vitally important to the working men and women of his 25th District in Pennsylvania.

In another sense, Gene and I actually "go back" well before last April, as his odyssey from Democrat to Republican is so strikingly parallel to my own.

Both Gene and I have long shared the same concerns for the plight of the working man in America -- I was President of a labor union, while Gene lived and worked his entire life in an area that embodies the blue-collar wage-earner as much as anywhere in the United States.

As Democrats, both Gene and I did the hard volunteer chores for the candidates of our party.

But as time went on, we both came to realize that the party we belonged to had drawn away from the concerns we shared -- the size of the Federal Government and the extent of its regulations, the nature of Federal income taxes and how they affect America's wage-earners, and the decline of America's defenses.

Those were the concerns uppermost in my mind in 1962, when I ended over 30 years as a registered Democrat to join the Republican Party. Those are the concerns that have led Gene Atkinson to do so today. In both cases, we followed the course of action characterized so eloquently by Winston Churchill: "Some men change their principles for party; I change my party for principles."

More than any other recent development, I believe that Gene Atkinson's decision will send a loud and clear message to America that the Republican Party stands for the working men and women of this country. That is why Gene is here today.

And now, Congressman Gene Atkinson, Republican of Pennsylvania.

CIVIL SERVICE AWARD CEREMONY, OCTOBER 14, 1981

The ability of this or any administration to succeed depends in no small degree upon the energy, dedication, and spirit of our Nation's civil servants. The granting of Presidential Rank Awards provides the opportunity to recognize a select group of these employees for extraordinary service.

America is passing into a new era, reversing a long trend of Government expansion. Government must limit what it does, yet still perform its rightful tasks with utmost skill and professionalism. Meeting this difficult challenge will require the determination and imagination which this year's rank award recipients have ably demonstrated.

There are 6,500 Federal employees in the Senior Executive Service, and this year only 25 were selected to receive this Distinguished Executive Award.

These men are being honored for the contributions they have made during their careers as public servants. Over the years they have maintained a level of accomplishment head and shoulders above their fellows. While their talents have long been recognized by those with whom they work, this award gives us the opportunity to thank them in the name of the people of the United States who are the beneficiaries of their diligence.

There is a small stipend that accompanies this award; yet, it in no way represents the enormous sums they have

saved the taxpayers. In looking over their backgrounds, I was impressed beyond words at the services they performed.

Some excelled in science or engineering projects, saving tax dollars by designing equipment that works well. In the case of Henry Harris, he developed a new weapons system of joint logistics that will be of considerable savings.

This is an extraordinary list. Clyde Jeffcoat, for example, designed an accounting and billing system that eliminates the need for thousands of employees and saves millions of dollars. Rather than focusing on new construction, Peter Kimm led an effort to upgrade current housing units and promote a self-help program for the units' underprivileged occupants. And David Menotti, who has a remarkable record, mediated difficult conflicts between the EPA, industry and environmental groups.

Time will not permit me to detail all of your accomplishments, but let me just say that we are very proud to have you working with us. And for the people of this country, I offer you a hearty thank you and . . . well done.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES TASK FORCE LUNCHEON STATEMENT
OCTOBER 14, 1981

I want to welcome all of you here today to the White House and -- on behalf of the American people -- I want to thank you for the important work you have undertaken in the past few months.

You are here because of your love for art, culture and learning -- you care deeply about things of the mind and spirit -- indeed many of you are America's cultural leaders.

There are simply no words to express the value of such pursuits to our country. When Nancy inaugurated the Young Artists in Performance at the White House program here in this room -- she quoted a line from Henry James that went: "It is art that makes life, makes interest, makes importance . . . and I know of no substitute whatever for the core and beauty of its process."

Those words can truly be applied to art, to the humanities and their scholarly pursuit -- it is the flourishing of such activities that gives testimony to the nobility of the human spirit. As you know, our tradition of arts and scholarship in America is, like most of our traditions, a pluralistic one -- there are many wellsprings of support here for works of creativity and culture.

It was in this context that I asked Bill Verity, the Chairman of Armco Steel, to chair a new Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. The Task Force is comprised of 35 leaders from corporations, foundations, and voluntary and religious organizations.

I am delighted that Bill Verity is here with us today, for the thrust of our new efforts in the arts and humanities is very much in the spirit of our overall private sector initiative. We hope, in this area, as in others, to assure pump priming and seed money in partnership with private giving.

We have done some talking recently about how our economic problems are the result of too much Government intrusion into the economy -- intrusions that stifle the spirit of creativity and enterprise while promoting dependency on the state.

The danger of too much Government was one very much on the mind of the men who framed our Constitution, constructed our Government and built this house and -- if you think about it -- their fear of Government has a special meaning for our century. It is important for us to continue to resist the intrusions of Government--especially as these intrusions impact matters of the spirit.

As John Updike has said so well: "I would rather chance my personal vision of truth striking home here and there in the chaos of publication . . . than attempt to filter it through a few sets of official, honorably public-spirited scruples."

Fostering art and scholarship--not stifling it, not filtering it--has been the goal of the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. It has also been the goal of your work on the Task Force--to act as a catalyst, to encourage the arts and humanities, to find for them new outlets and more generous sources of support.

I like to believe that that is why artists and scholars continue to flock to our shores from other countries. Today we are seen as a great center of Western culture -- a place where the artist and the scholar can find enrichment and excitement.

Part of the reason for this preeminence is the work done by those of you here today. I know all of you have a consuming interest in the work of your task force -- but that doesn't change the fact that many of you made considerable sacrifices to continue its work.

I want now to call on Dr. Hanna Gray, president of the University of Chicago, and Ambassador Daniel Terra, Ambassador at Large for Cultural Affairs, to present a report on your work. As you know, Charlton Heston, is on location in Vancouver directing a film, but I know he is proud of this report and all of you. First, Dr. Gray.

Thank you very much, Dr. Gray. Thank you, Ambassador Terra.

I think I would like to conclude by pointing out that we hope your work will be very much a part of that "era of national renewal" I spoke of in my inaugural address; an era we hope to make a reality in the next few years.

As I noted to the National Alliance of Businessmen on October 5, we propose to seek private solutions with the same energy that Franklin Roosevelt sought government solutions. The challenge before us is to find ways once again to unleash the independent spirit of the people and their communities. That energy will accomplish far, far more than government programs ever could.

Unlike many other countries, American support for the arts and humanities comes primarily from the private sector-- \$3 billion in 1980. The Endowments, which began in 1965, account for only 10% of donations to art and scholarship. Nonetheless, they have served an important role in catalyzing additional private support, assisting excellence in arts and letters, and helping to assure the availability of art and scholarship.

Our primary goal in the arts and humanities is to strengthen the public-private partnership. We hope to encourage a variety of private support and involvement and to assure responsiveness of federal programs to real needs. To assure an effective dialogue between government and the private sector, we will explore with Congress the expansion of our Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities to include private membership.

I would like now to announce my nomination of Frank Hodsoll, as our proposed Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. Frank, as many of you know, is now deputy to Jim Baker on our White House staff. He has worked with you on the Task Force, and I have charged him to encourage additional private support for the arts in states and communities across the land and to assure that federal programs are responsive to needs.

The arts and humanities have always been something of great personal importance to Nancy and me. Nations are more often than not remembered for their art and thought. As I stated at the time of establishing the Task Force, "our cultural institutions are an essential national resource; they must be kept strong".