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DR

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR JAN 19 82

Subject Codes:
PR 007.01

1 Subject: Briefing luncheon with staff
prior to Jan 19 news conference

PR 016.04
SP 382

2 Interview with correspondents of
the Los Angeles Times newspaper

PR 016

3 Taping of
Meeting with representatives of the
ACTORS FUNDS to receive Actors
Fund Medal.

PR 011
PP 012.06

4 Filming a message for the European
Management Forum Symposium.

ME 002.07

5 Filming a message for the Salute to
Congress Winders, sponsored by
the Washington Press Club

ME 002.06

6 Videotaping of two messages
for the Department of Defense:
A) the National Guard and Ready Reserve
B) the Armed Forces

ME
FG 013

continued

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	82 102 12		C 82 102 12

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE
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Subject Codes:

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
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PR 007.01

7 Subject: Taping of a message for the
Bob Hope International Heart
Research Institute

ME 002.04

4 Audio taping of message for WOR
radio diamond jubilee

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

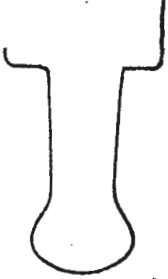
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	8/21/82		8/21/82

Referral Note:

DCF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, January 19, 1982



9:02

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> 9:03 - (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:22 - 9:36 (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min) 11:00	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 9:30 - <i>BRIEFING - LEGISLATION JB, EM, MRS, FIELDING, GREGORY, WILLIAMSON</i>	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Secretaries Haig & Weinberger</u> (William P. Clark) <i>EM, JB, MRS, CLARK, SPENCER</i>	Oval Office
12:00 m (2 hours)	<u>Lunch and Pre-News Conference Briefing</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes) 1:43 <i>JB, GERGEN, ALLIN, EM, JB, CLARK</i> - 1:16	Cabinet Room (TAB A) (Q&A distributed separately)
2:00 pm (30 min)	<u>News Conference</u> - 2:38 (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	East Room
2:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 2:45 -	Oval Office
2:30 pm (15 min)	Interview with Jack Nelson and George Skelton of the Los Angeles Times (Larry Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB B)
3:45 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:45 pm (5 min)	<u>Presentation by Actors Fund and Taping</u> (Aram Bakshian/Mark Goode) (TAB C)	Oval Office (draft remarks attached)
4:50 pm (40 min)	<u>Taping Session: (Bakshian/Goode)</u> (1) European Management Forum Symposium (2) Public Service Armed Forces Advertisement (3) Bob Hope Heart Research Institute (4) 60-yr celebration of WOR Radio, NY (5) Press Club Salute to Congress Dinner	Library (TAB D) (draft remarks attached)

5:33

RESIDENCE



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, January 19, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 11:30 am (30 min)	<i>Briefing on logs</i> <u>Meeting with Secretaries Haig & Weinberger</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
12:00 m (2 hours)	<u>Lunch and Pre-News Conference Briefing</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	Cabinet Room (TAB A) (Q&A distributed separately)
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

BRIEFING LUNCH WITH STAFF MEMBERS

DATE: Tuesday, January 19, 1982

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 12:00 noon

FROM: DAVE GERGEN
LARRY SPEAKES

I. PURPOSE

Briefing luncheon for the President prior to the Presidential News Conference on Tuesday, January 19.

II. BACKGROUND

See attached briefing materials. (In separate folder)

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
Edwin Meese
James A. Baker
Michael K. Deaver
William P. Clark
Martin Anderson
Richard Darman
Craig Fuller
David Gergen
Larry Speakes
Ken Duberstein
Mort Allin
Mike Baroody

IV. PRESS PLAN

no press converage

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape the President receiving the Actors Fund Medal from Mrs. Nedda Logan.

II. BACKGROUND

The Board of Trustees of the Actor's Fund Medal voted to award the President the coveted and revered Actor's Fund Medal on it's 100th Anniversary.

This taping session in the Oval Office is in lieu of going to Radio City Music Hall to receive it in person on February 14, 1982 at the "Night of 100 Stars" celebration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Nedda Harrigan Logan - Presenting the Medal

Alexander H. Cohen - Chairman Emeritus

Mrs. Cohen

Vincent B. Vitelli - General Manager

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mrs. Logan will say a few words and present the medal to the President in front of the fireplace. The President will receive the Medal and respond with a few words.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, January 19, 1982

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5:30

*Carroll and column to report
K. ...*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

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DATE: Tuesday, January 19, 1982

LOCATION: Cabinet Room .

TIME: 12:00 noon

FROM: DAVE GERGEN
LARRY SPEAKES

I. PURPOSE

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II. BACKGROUND

See attached briefing materials.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
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James A. Baker
Michael K. Deaver
William P. Clark
Martin Anderson
Richard Darman
~~Craig Fuller~~ Jim Jenkins
David Gergen
Larry Speakes
Ken Duberstein
Mort Allin
Mike Baroody

IV. PRESS PLAN

no press coverage

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

INTERVIEW WITH THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

DATE: Tuesday, January 19, 1982

PLACE: Oval Office

TIME: 3:30 p.m. (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes / Peter Roussel *PR*

I. PURPOSE

This interview will be used in connection with a 5-part series The Los Angeles Times is running on "How Ronald Reagan has Changed America."

II. BACKGROUND

Questions would revolve around the impact the President believes he has had so far on this Nation, and the impact he hopes to have before he leaves the presidency.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Jack Nelson, Washington Bureau Chief
George Skelton, White House correspondent

IV. PRESS PLAN

Bernie Boston, photographer for The Los Angeles Times, will take pictures the first few minutes of the interview.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After brief introductions and photographs, the interview will proceed.

Attachments: Parts I and II of the series

New Broom Sweeps Uneasily for Reagan

By ROBERT SHOGAN and GAYLORD SHAW, *Times Staff Writers*

WASHINGTON—During the first triumphant spring of Ronald Reagan's presidency, his longtime aide, Lyn Nofziger, was analyzing the reasons for Reagan's success. Someone mentioned the impact on public opinion of the attempt on Reagan's life: "How much did it help to get shot and recover?"

"Well," Nofziger replied, "it sure beats the hell out of getting shot and not recovering."

For a while last year, it seemed that everything that happened, even tragic violence, worked to Reagan's advantage. The combination of his Irish luck, polished nonchalance and keen political instincts made the new President seem invincible.

'Its Course Was Set'

He cowed Congress and curbed the bureaucracy. He cut tens of billions of dollars from the budget and hundreds of billions more in taxes. And as the first year of his stewardship drew to a close, the White House proudly proclaimed: "The Reagan revolution (is) under way; its course (is) set."

Revolutions are easier said than done, however. For all of his eye-catching achievements, Reagan has not yet wrought—or even sought—a sweeping and fundamental transformation of the country or its government. His Administration has not abdicated responsibility for tending to the major needs of American society. Nor has it dismantled the basic machinery established over the last five decades to meet these obligations.

President Held Responsible

It is still the President, for instance, that most Americans hold responsible for successful management of the economy. And it is still to Washington that people look for such basics as protecting the environment and sustaining the poor and disadvantaged.

Because of the profound changes he did not seek, and perhaps could not have achieved, Reagan now confronts many of the same dilemmas—over spending and taxing, inflation and recession—that haunted his predecessors. And he is likely to face increasing difficulty in fulfilling the expectations of broad gains with few pains kindled by his dazzling beginning.

A year ago, Ronald Reagan assumed the presidency with the promise of a "New Beginning" for America. Now the White House proclaims a "Reagan Revolution" is under way. But is it? What is Reagan's impact on government, politics and people?

Two months ago, two dozen Times reporters in Washington, Sacramento, Los Angeles and elsewhere set out to find the answers.

Articles today present an overview of Reagan's first year and assess his impact on government services and natural resources.

Monday: His impact on California and on a Los Angeles suburb, on welfare and the arts.

Tuesday: Politics, foreign policy and national security.

Reagan slowed the growth of government—but did not stop it. The needs of the economically distressed and the conflicting demands of a multitude of interest groups still impose their claims on the federal budget and the nation's resources.

"Cut, cap and block," is the way Sen. David F. Durenberger (R-Minn.) sums up the first session of the 97th Congress, which Reagan manipulated so brilliantly. "The strategy was to reduce the increase—to achieve a stalemate with the thousands of overextended good in tentions of the last decade."

No Cut 'in Absolute Terms'

The Reagan economic pro "slows down the growth of government in terms of both spend the amount of money gov takes from private individ' John Albertine, presid' American Business Cr coalition of 100 high-companies, and a staunch' Reaganomics. "But 'ministration so far

One-Year Estimate

Continued from First Page

ed Congress to reduce the size of government in absolute terms"

Reagan concentrated mainly on shifting some responsibilities—from the public sector to the private, from Washington to the states and cities—and on altering priorities—from social programs to the Pentagon.

Measured against these goals, Reagan's record could hardly be faulted. He and his aides displayed a skill in handling Congress not seen here since President Lyndon B. Johnson's heyday.

They went out of their way to flatter balky lawmakers and to impress them—even to the extent of shifting the headquarters of the President's lobbying staff from the remote precincts of the Old Executive Office Building to the White House itself, under the same roof with the President.

It was a little thing, but "in this town," said veteran lobbyist Tom Korologos, "images mean a lot."

With the help of such gestures, Reagan pulled in the spending reins dramatically. "But measured against the promise of a new age," Durenberger said, "we have only made small steps toward a new beginning."

Going Gets Slower, Tougher

And the going is likely to be slower and tougher from now on. Norman J. Ornstein, an American Enterprise Institute specialist in congressional relations, sees more change ahead, in "a Reaganesque direction." But he added, "We can expect fewer signs of a 'Reagan revolution' and more of the guerrilla warfare that typifies American politics and policy-making."

One reason for the sobering outlook is Reagan's own declining public standing. Personal approval of the President, which peaked after the assassination attempt last March and which helped push his tax and budget cuts through Congress, has been skidding as projected budget deficits and actual unemployment rates have soared.

In December, Reagan's rating in the Gallup Poll fell to 49%, the lowest score for any elected President at the end of his first year since Gallup started polling in the 1930s.

Whatever happens in the next three years, Reagan's performance in 1981 will long be remembered for its impact on many fronts:

—Changes in the tax laws created a whole new category of citizens: the winners. Besides the first taste of a three-year, 25% cut in personal income taxes, millions of Americans found that they could benefit from tax-exempt savings certificates and tax-deferred individual retirement accounts.

And businesses got billions of dollars worth of new breaks on depreciation and tax credits.

—Budget cutting also created losers: Welfare benefits were eliminated for hundreds of thousands of people, especially among the working poor. New restrictions were imposed on Medicare and Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California). Moves were made to curb food stamps and free school lunches.

And many middle-class families found that the low-interest government loans they had counted on to send their children to college could no longer be taken for granted.

—Reagan's promise to "get the government off the backs of the American people" translated into a substantial slowing of the growth in federal regulations. The number of pages in the Federal Register, for instance, fell by one-third.

Major Changes Under Way

The Reagan cutbacks have also meant the sudden disappearance or erosion of services that Americans have long taken for granted. Major changes are under way in how the government deals with outbreaks of disease, natural disasters and hazards in consumer products, foods and drugs.

Many Americans welcome government cutbacks, convinced that they can take care of themselves without Uncle Sam. "If I get sick, I can just go to my doctor for a shot," an Atlanta woman said. Others were not so sure. "I suspect the money 'saved' will be dwarfed by excess health care dollars spent on diseases we didn't prevent," said Dr. Bruce Dan, a former government epidemiologist.

—The Administration launched processes that could have a sharp impact on the federal stewardship of natural resources.

—Beyond the federal level, cities and states are beginning to feel the impact of a reduction in the flow of dollars from Washington. And most city councils and state legislatures are reducing work forces and cutting services instead of raising state or local taxes to offset the loss of federal revenue.

This means that Republican governors, mayors and congressional candidates could be on the spot this election year as they try to defend themselves against Democratic attacks on Reagan's policies.

—Reagan vowed to be tough with America's enemies and to repair alliances with friends, but he generally has moved more cautiously than his campaign rhetoric signaled.

He also promised to rebuild the nation's military might and he pushed through huge increases in defense spending for a reborn B-1 bomber and a bigger Navy, though his plans for deploying the MX missile system were clouded by confusion and resistance from Congress.

By any standard and in nearly every sector, Reagan has moved the country further in the direction he wanted to go than any President since Johnson. And if times were good, the public would probably not look too closely at any philosophical compromises Reagan may feel compelled to make in the future.

But times are not good. Casting a shadow that threatens to blanket the future is the performance of the economy—which helped elect Reagan but which so far has failed to behave according to his game plan.

The President argues, not implausibly, that his economic policies deserve more time for a fair test. And Administration officials, noting the substantial drop in the inflation rate from year-ago levels, say Reagan's record is already encouraging.

The economy will rebound from the current recession during the coming spring, Administration economists predict. If they are right, then the President may well get some of the time he is asking for.

Even an upswing in the business cycle may not erase the fundamental difficulty, however: The public still expects a lot from government, and the cost of meeting that expectation has become steadily harder to reckon with calls for less spending, smaller deficits and government.

One of the elements that was not changed government's responsibility for helping those Reagan has described as "the truly needy."



"We will continue to fulfill the obligations that spring from our national conscience," Reagan declared in presenting his economic recovery program to Congress last February. "Those who, through no fault of their own, must depend on the rest of us—the poverty-stricken, the disabled, the elderly, all those with true need—can rest assured that the social safety net of programs they depend on are exempt from any cuts."

But critics have contended that Reagan's version of the safety net has some holes in it. Yet last year's budget cuts "barely laid a glove on the core programs of the Great Society, let alone of the New Deal," said Rudolph G. Penner, chief economist of the Office of Management and Budget in the Gerald R. Ford Administration.

The vast entitlement programs—Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, welfare and veterans' benefits, which account for nearly half of all federal expenditures—remain basically in place.

"They (the Reagan Administration) began tempering the existing form of government, the existing system of entitlements and the like," said Richard Holwill, vice president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank that has helped to shape some Reagan policies.

Reagan's performance thus far, like the record of other Presidents, is at least as much a reflection of political and economic circumstances as his own strengths and inclinations.

The economic devastation of the Great Depression created the opportunity for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, just as Johnson's landslide victory over Barry M. Goldwater, combining with the moral momentum of the civil rights movement and a period of economic prosperity, made possible the Great Society.

Deadlocks with Congress

But Johnson's tenure ended with a sour note amid the national turmoil over Vietnam. And subsequent presidencies were marked by deadlocks between the chief executive and lawmakers epitomized by the frustration and apparent ineffectiveness of Jimmy Carter.

Reagan's advisers concluded early on that Carter wasted his energies and dissipated the initial good will granted every new President by his failure to establish clear priorities for his programs. The Reagan team was determined to avoid that pitfall. Aided by an electoral college landslide, public eagerness for forceful leadership and a demoralized Democratic opposition, Reagan set his policy sights on the economy from the first and never strayed.

The result was a series of smashing victories, each of which contributed to the next. But to gain these successes and sustain his legislative momentum, Reagan paid a price.

He made some compromises, notably on the tax bill, that resulted in bigger and broader deficits than anticipated in the Administration's economic models.

And, preoccupied with the budget and tax-cut fights on Capitol Hill, the Administration botched one crucial long-term issue: Social Security financing. Reagan's proposal for cuts in some future benefits, issued without warning or consultation, drew a chorus of indignant protest from Democrats and cold stares from many Republicans.

The upshot was that Reagan had to scrap his proposal and turn the thorny questions surrounding the future fiscal soundness of the Social Security system over to a supposedly nonpartisan task force. But the issue is likely to return to plague the President this year.

And so will divisive public controversies in the environmental and social arenas, where the Administration managed to avoid full-scale public confrontations in 1981.

By cutting back on existing regulations, for instance, the Administration has demonstrated its willingness to sacrifice some environmental standards for the sake of economic efficiency. But major battles loom this year over proposed amendments in the Clean Air Act.

About-Face on Tax Issue

Also, some of Reagan's conservative supporters are growing increasingly impatient about such items on their own agenda as abortion and school busing. The Administration may have placated some of these conservatives by its recent reversal of the longtime policy denying tax-exempt status to private schools that practice racial discrimination.

But the bitter public protests against the switch from civil rights supporters served as a reminder to the White House of just how sensitive such social issues are and forced the President to make a partial about-face. He called for denial of the tax-exempt status through legislation rather than by administrative action, as in the past.

Foreign policy and national defense have also demonstrated the difficulties of implementing changes. The President's frustration over the oppression in Poland, the disagreements with the United States' North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies and Israel, and the wrangling among top advisers within the Administration, are reminiscent of the problems for which Reagan sharply criticized Carter during his campaign.

Reagan did succeed in pushing through a hefty budget boost for the Pentagon, as he promised, and has taken a hard rhetorical line against the Soviet Union. But the President has yet to establish the order of battle for the strategic weaponry he has said the United States needs to close the "window of vulnerability" with the Soviets.

In the long run, however, the judgment of history—and of the electors—on the Reagan Administration will depend on the outcome of the economic policies that he has made the cornerstone of his presidency. Right now, the prospects seem chancy.

So far, so good, what Reagan's conservative admirers say. "We are pleased with the trend," said the Heritage Foundation's Holwill. "We are pleased with the assault on spending, the assault on taxes. And we're pleased with monetary policy."

Differences Paired Over

Critics argue that Reaganomics have inconsistency built into it. Walter Heller, chief economic adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Johnson, inveighs against what he calls "the conflicting forces of supply-side economics, monetarist economics, expectationist economics, budget-balancing economics and a little bit of Keynesian economics."

"They papered over those differences at the beginning, but they were bound to come out."

The proof of the inadequacy of Reaganomics in the view of its critics is the current recession, which has pushed the unemployment rate to 8.9% and left 9.5 million people out of work. The White House blames the slump on the policies of past administrations. But wherever the blame lies, Reagan may be forced to adjust to it by modifying his economic plan by calling for new taxes, as some White House advisers urge.

Some analysts believe that the President is caught in a trap shaped by his own glowing rhetoric about the economic future. During his campaign, Reagan castigated Carter for warning Americans of sacrifices to come. And through the first months of his presidency, Reagan made almost no mention of hardship.

Not until September did the President speak of "a period of difficult and painful readjustment." He added, "I know that we are asking for sacrifices from virtually all of you, but there is no alternative."

"This recession was coming," Holwill said. "Everybody knew it was coming. But they (the Reagan Administration) led the public to believe it would not appear. By trying to say there's no pain, they've created the mechanism for a backlash from the public."

Some observers believe that the time may be right for the President to deliver a "blood, sweat and tears" speech, in which he could rally the citizenry to bear the pains required to achieve economic recovery.

Others contend that more than rhetoric is needed. They say the so-called Reagan revolution has overly accentuated negative aspects of the past and has overlooked the need for a positive credo for the future.

"Through the campaign and over the last year, the vision we have seen given might be called 'federal follies,'" Sen. Dureberger complained. "The agenda has been shaped in reaction to the accumulated errors of a political epoch that won't do any more. What we need is a positive theory of government, a precise blueprint for federal policy and purpose."

In his Inaugural Address, Reagan declared, "In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem." Now after a year of running the government, he faces the challenge of persuading the citizenry that he himself has not become just another part of the problem.

Impact on Gardena

Reagan Era: Lost Hopes, New Fears

By RON HARRIS
and MARITA HERNANDEZ,
Times Staff Writers

The small, one-story apartments are clustered on Vermont Avenue, at the edge of Gardena, just north of the flashing lights of the city's card clubs and within earshot of the constant drone of the Harbor Freeway.

In the apartment courtyards, under the shade of huge olive trees filled with noisy starlings, the residents—young and old, black, Mexican and white—stop occasionally and chat.

On Saturday mornings, elderly tenants work in their tiny vegetable gardens, cultivating strawberries, broccoli, lettuce and tomatoes, while young mothers gather the wash from the backyard clotheslines and the men tinker with the engines of troublesome clunkers.

Lawns Trimmed Weekly

The lawns and hedges are neatly manicured, thanks to the grounds crew that arrives every Tuesday without fail, adding to a sense of order and stability. Only the buildings' badly peeling pink and mint green paint, a few torn screens and the sagging white picket fences betray the neighborhood's fading vitality.

The solidly working-class neighborhood sandwiched between 132nd and 134th streets on Vermont reflects much of Gardena, a middle-income community of 45,000 south of Los Angeles, just as Gardena might reflect Rockford, Ill. or Laurinburg, N.C. or suburban Kansas City.

But, in this placid pool, the "Reagan revolution," accompanied by a worsening recession, has landed like a rock, sending ripples of uncertainty through the pond.

Behind the look-alike apartment facades, families quietly wrestle with a new set of realities and fears—rising prices, layoffs, loss of food stamps, welfare and medi-Cal, rising college tuition and possible cuts in Social Security.

From the postman at 13313 S. Vermont to the retiree at 13339, nearly everyone is feeling the pres-

Second in a series on the impact of President Reagan's first year. Other stories on Pages 3 and 12. Tuesday: Politics, foreign policy and national security.

sure as the waves of the new federal order wash up against their lives.

For some, the changes have seeped in slowly, requiring small, though uncomfortable, adjustments—canceled vacations, fewer nights out, more chicken and less beef.

For others, the changes have come crashing in, dashing hopes and creating despair as the loss of jobs and government benefits forces families to choose among health care, clothes and food because there is not enough money to pay for all three.

The mood in some households has turned to anxiety; in others, there is fear. But in all, there is a sense of uneasiness as they watch the city's delicate fabric grow taut.

Knock on most any door, and there is a story.

At 13329½ S. Vermont, Inez Pitt had just finished putting away the dishes from the evening meal. Her daughter, Kimberly, 11, lay sprawled on the living room floor, doing school work.

Please see GARDENA, Page 3

Reagan's First Year



"I was rolling . . . I was living good."

—Mary Link

"To me it's just a place to die."

—Elsa Post

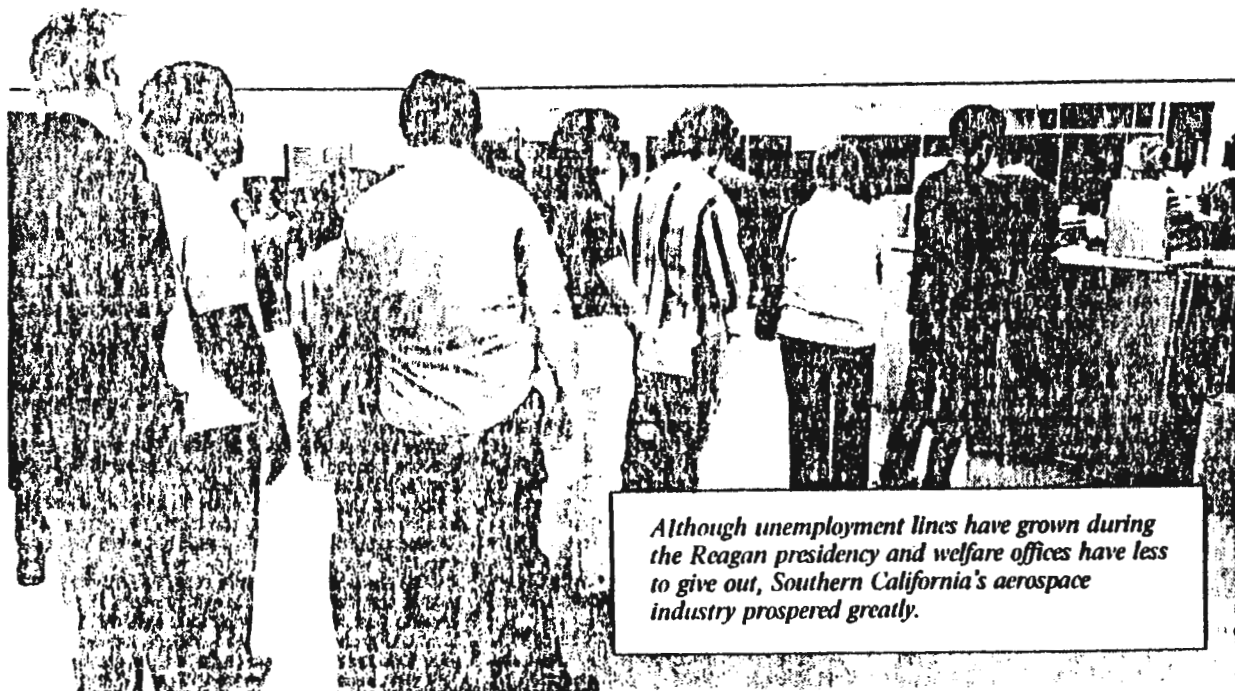


"I used to buy clothes that you take to the cleaners. Now it's all wash and wear."

—Tom Tsuhako



JOF KENNEDY / Los Angeles Times



Although unemployment lines have grown during the Reagan presidency and welfare offices have less to give out, Southern California's aerospace industry prospered greatly.



Los Angeles Times

Continued from First Page

"I cannot survive on what they give me now," Pitt half-shouted from the kitchen, "and now they're talking about cutting me back more, but food prices keep going up."

Pitt came to California two years ago in search of a job. She did not find one and ended up on welfare. Frustrated, she is ready to return to the harsh winters of Chicago if it means a job.

"I'm not a freeloader," she insisted, sitting behind a tattered Bible that marks her favorite spot at the kitchen table. "I want to work. I feel I'm known there and I can find my way, but I can't even save the money to go."

Pitt's fear of cuts in her assistance won't materialize, at least not this year. Under budget guidelines, it is persons like Earline Austin—"the working poor"—who are targeted for the cuts.

Austin, 28, a slender woman with weary brown eyes, had been receiving about \$200 a month, as a welfare supplement to the \$700 she takes home as a clerical worker at Daniel Freeman Hospital in Inglewood, to take care of her 10-year-old daughter.

Now she faces the new year without it.

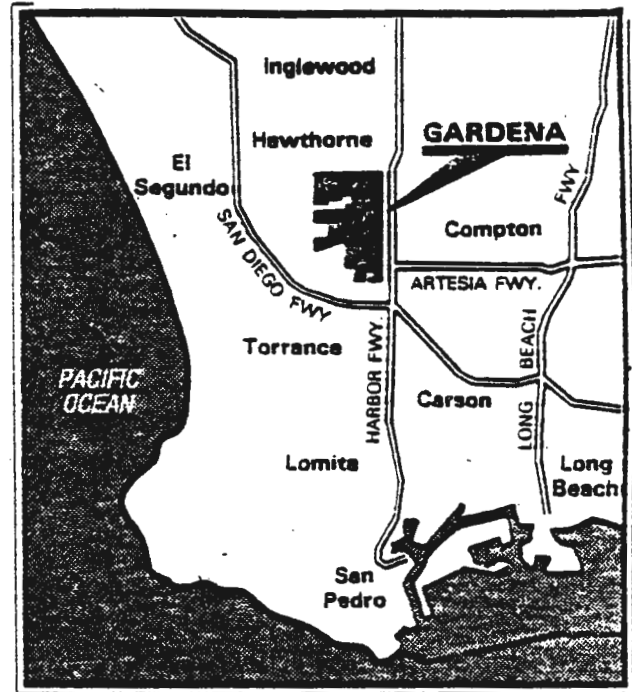
"It was already hard. This will just put me into more of a financial bind," said Austin, just home from the last shift of her 50-hour week. "There's nowhere left to cut corners. I can't even buy groceries the way I need to anymore."

In addition, she lost Medi-Cal and, thus, she will forgo a brain scan her doctor says she needs to determine the cause of persistent head pains. "I can't afford it," she just spent \$700 on a car that keeps breaking down, her daughter's child-care fee looms and there are a dozen other expenses that Austin does not know how she will meet.

There is desperation in her voice: "I can't afford to put anything aside for an emergency. I don't even know what savings is, what a checking account is. . . ."

And sometimes there is anger. "I feel this way: I take my butt to work every day, I pull overtime and I look and see these women have babies after babies and not trying to do a damn thing for themselves. I think it's so unfair, really unfair, because it's my taxes anyway. It's part of my money that I'm getting back from them."

Kathy Stinnett, a young working mother of two, also lost her welfare benefits, but she is one of the more for-



Los Angeles Times

tunate. In July, Stinnett will receive her master's degree and expects to begin teaching for the Los Angeles school system, saying goodbye to government assistance.

"I will be really glad to be off it but, had the cuts come any sooner, I would feel trapped," she said. "I would have been stuck in some kind of low-paying job, ended up being frustrated and bored and maybe gone crazy."

From her tight budget, Stinnett will lose \$50, a meager sum compared to Austin. But Mary Morris, director of the Los Angeles County Public Social Services office that serves Gardena, maintains that, for a mother struggling in today's economy, even that is significant.

"If your boss said I'm going to pay you \$50 less, you would have problems because that was \$50 you counted on," Morris explained. "Maybe for some people that was their gardening fee but, when you get down to people at the level that we serve, that's milk, that's bread, that's butter."

Morris' office sliced 800 working mothers completely

off supplemental welfare under the federal Omnibus—"Some people call it ominous"—Act, Morris said. More are expected to lose their benefits in April and even more in August.

What hurts these working mothers most is the loss or lack of subsidized child care, a necessity for any working parent. Current costs at a private nursery school average \$200 a month per child. A mother of two with take-home pay of \$800 a month can hardly afford to pay \$400 for child care, Morris said.

As working mothers are eliminated from federal assistance, many have turned to Gardena's state-subsidized child-care program for help. But director Pam Brady said the program's 54 slots have long been filled, and new applicants are merely added to the ever-growing waiting list.

Janet Cleveland, 23, has been on the list for nearly a year.

Since the birth of her 10-month-old son, Cleveland, an insurance claims processor, has had a hard time making ends meet on the \$700 a month she brings home. She pays \$160 a month for child care and \$215 as her share of the rent for the three-bedroom house she shares with two other women. An additional \$60 goes for gas and \$84 for lunch at work. That totals \$519, which leaves only \$181 to pay for food, clothing, laundry, doctor and hospital bills for her and her child.

So, Cleveland looked for assistance.

"I never needed the government programs until now. But by the time I heard about them, they were already cutting them out," she said.

Welfare May Be Better Than Work

Financially strapped, like other single mothers struggling to survive in today's economy, Cleveland said she has thought that it might be better for her and her child if she went totally on welfare.

"I was thinking it would be almost cheaper, almost easier," she said. "When I was on disability after my son was born I was getting less money, but I was better off."

At 13431 S. Vermont, Joy Leslie, 62 eased over to the television set and turned down the volume.

"It was lousy before and it's still lousy," said Leslie, as she plopped back into her overstuffed chair. "I don't have enough to cover my expenses, so I'm in hock up to my you-know-what."

Leslie receives \$228 a month in general county relief, up \$2 from last year. "We got a big raise," she said dryly.

Although she said she is disabled, Leslie has been unable to obtain Supplemental Security Income "And I'm too young for Social Security," she said.

So, with her meager stipend and \$60 in food stamps, she must pay \$210 rent plus utilities and other living expenses.

\$2 a Day for Food 'Is Rough'

"I've already cut to the bone, but I've had to cut back even further," she said. "I'm a hefty woman and squeezing by on \$2 a day for food is rough. My doctor says I should eat high protein. You go out and buy high-protein food, you're talking about steaks and things like that. I go out and buy a lot of starch because it will go further. I know I'm defeating my own purpose, but I'm not going to starve."

Leslie moved into the neighborhood 18 months ago, when the home she was renting was sold out from under her.

"I got into this place because I didn't have to pay a first and last month's rent," she recalled, plucking another cigarette from her pack. "Everywhere I went, they wanted \$1,000. Technically, for the amount of money I'm getting, my rent should be \$110, but you don't have a choice.

"I can't get anybody in here to share the rent, because whatever they paid me, the government would deduct from my general relief. They've got me living on what these politicians get for one month for postage stamps."

Leslie tried to get into federally subsidized housing, but the waiting list was so long that the Los Angeles County Housing Authority wouldn't even take her name.

For the elderly in the community, like Mary Winters,

Waiting time for reasonably priced housing can be as long as 3 years.

82, affordable housing on a limited income is the No. 1 concern.

Winters, a retired factory worker who received about \$450 a month in Social Security and old-age assistance, was forced to share her \$375-a-month, two-bedroom apartment to make ends meet.

"I couldn't handle it alone," she said. "And I'm not moving in with my kids. They have a hard enough time as it is."

The housing situation here is very tight," said Haywood Fong, director of Gardena's community development department. "If you were to take the condominiums and the three-bedroom houses, which most people can't afford, off the list of available rental space, you would be virtually down to zero."

The original 1981 federal allocation of subsidized housing for low-income residents and the elderly in Gardena community was cut last June by 90 units to 336, said Karen Barrett of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Compounding the problem, Gardena must share funds to subsidize those units with 12 surrounding cities.

Thus, Gardena residents such as 85-year-old Rose Hunt, who must move before May, when her trailer park shuts down, are justifiably frightened at the prospect of not finding another home they can afford.

Waiting List Is 3 Years Long

She and her daughter have looked at numerous apartments and trailer parks in Gardena and in nearby Carson. "But, honey, you can't find anything," Hunt said. "I went to one place and they said the waiting list was three years long."

Hunt's neighbors considered taking their plight to the Legal Aid Foundation for assistance, but because of cuts in the budget of the federal Legal Services Corp., the office in Venice that formerly served Gardena closed its doors in October.

When more than 30 elderly persons and other low-income tenants at the Palms Trailer Park on South Broadway got word that their trailer park was closing, they did go to Legal Aid for help. But, because of increased caseload and reduced staff, Legal Aid turned them down.

Faced with 25% in budget cuts, Legal Aid, which provides free legal assistance to those who cannot afford it, shut down four of its seven offices in Los Angeles County and cut 40% of its staff.

Legal Aid's caseload has increased, calls have doubled, and many whites who formerly were reluctant to use the service are now trickling into the office. But Legal Aid spokesmen said that, county-wide, they will turn away at least 8,000 more people than they did last year, taking only emergency cases.

So, residents at the Palms Trailer Park went to court without an attorney.

"We desperately needed some representation," tenant Robert Glenn said. "If we had had some honest-to-goodness legal help, at least we would have known our rights instead of just sitting here, left to our own devices to stumble in the dark."

Another ripple from the "Reagan revolution" threatens to capsize Gardena's federally funded day-care program for the elderly, in which about 35 frail and handicapped old people who might otherwise be in rest homes are cared for during the day.

This year's budget was slashed by 60% to \$13,000. All federal funding ends in July. City officials and community organizations are trying to persuade local businesses to keep the center alive through donations, but few are responding.

The elderly pay \$1 a day for meals. Equivalent care would cost them \$20 a day, program director Marilyn Rafkin said. "and I know they can't afford it."

Elsa Post, 85, cannot. Elsa, who met and married Fred Post at the center, said she dreads the thought of being forced into a nursing home.

"We're a big happy family here," she said. Before coming to the program, Post visited a few nursing homes. "I didn't like them. When you're down, those places are just going to get you down further. To me it's just a place to die."

For Leona Snider and her mother, Laura Harris, 86, the program has been a godsend.

Snider, who was forced to quit her job at Hughes Aircraft to stay home with her ailing mother, cutting the family's income by half, said her mother is more alert and active. And it has also helped her

Blood Pressure Has Gone Down

Since she has been in the program, "the doctor says my blood pressure has gone down from 194 to 168," she said. "And my mother enjoys it so much. It would be a shame if they ended the program."

At the center, Robert Williams, 18, a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act worker hired with city funds that survived federal cuts, chatted with a group of elderly persons as he passed out exercise materials.

"I'm lucky, if it hadn't for CETA, I probably wouldn't have a job right now. A lot of people don't want to give a young person a chance," said Williams, the last person hired under the local CETA program, which was cut by 75%. "On CETA I'm learning a lot about my own self-discipline, and all the things that it takes to hold a job—getting to work on time and working with people."

Aside from cuts in youth employment, federal cuts in the city's CETA program eliminated 20 public-service jobs and 60% of its on-the-job-training positions. Said CETA director Frank Bartilet: "We're trying to run a race and they've cut our legs off at the hip."

Unlike most surrounding communities hit by the "Reagan revolution," Gardena has a city human services department, which provides an added safety net to deal with problems in the community

"The extent to which a community will feel the effect of these budget cuts is in direct relation to the kinds of support services that exist in the area," Morris of the County's Public Social Services office said. "Gardena is



JOE KENNEDY / Los Angeles Times

Lizzie Grandberry and her husband look to move up in life but feel taxes and inflation push them down.

unique. The human services department should lessen the impact."

But Frank Benest, director of the human services department, said his organization is having difficulty holding the line because more and more residents are turning to his office as other assistance dries up.

"We're not talking about cuts to one area," he said. "It's all over. When you're talking about federal cuts in food stamps, aid to mothers, child care, training jobs, and combine that with reduced state aid and inflation, you're talking about all these forces coming together at one time to reduce community services and support. It has a great impact."

The agency is still funded at \$500,000 a year by the city government, which, though it has felt little from the federal cuts, is concerned that future cuts may be deeper.

"We're being more cautious this year than last," Keith Bennett, city finance director, said. "Right now we're dragging our heels a little bit on filling vacancies within the city."

The city's card clubs, six establishments that supply one-fifth of Gardena's \$20-million operating budget, insulate the city to some extent against slumping federal and state support.

Although the economy is down and people have less disposable income, business is up at the clubs—an indicator of bad times, managers say.

"I don't know why, but people gamble more when times are hard," John Anthony, manager of the Eldorado Club, said. "We're seeing more people and new faces. Perhaps they do it to make more with what little they have, to stretch it. Maybe they just want to get away from their lives."

The Eugene Garmans live at 13405 S. Vermont. Garman, 51, a machinist at a Los Angeles computer disc manufacturing firm, had just recently returned to work after being laid off for five months.

Because he was unable to find work in the interim, he and his wife depleted their savings and lost their apartment. Garman's wife stayed with friends while Garman, an Air Force veteran, slept wherever he could.

"It was rough, awful rough," said Garman through his walrus-like mustache. "We're just starting to get on our feet a little bit, but we're still in the hole."

Reached His Breaking Point

Only 30% of workers at Garman's plant returned to work. But there was no callback at other plants.

A few doors down, Felipe Magana and his family sat in the middle of the living room floor, surrounded by packed boxes. They would depart for Mexico the next morning. Magana, with two years at Honeywell Inc. was among the nearly 500 workers laid off by the company, one of Gardena's two largest employers.

Unable to find work for nearly eight months and powerless to cut through red-tape for unemployment benefits, Magana had reached his breaking point.

"In the 10 years that I've been here, I've never collected anything (in government assistance), and now they won't give it to me," Magana said bitterly. "Jobs are getting scarcer, and everything is more and more expensive.

"It just isn't worth it anymore. At least in Mexico you have your family to help you out. Before, if you didn't have money you could go to the (county) clinics, and they would let you pay in installments. Now they won't even treat you unless you have the money in hand."

Budget-tightening measures at the county health facility in Lawndale, which serves Gardena residents, have included a \$20-a-visit fee for prenatal and well-baby care. Most recently, the facility lost its five social workers, who assisted in child abuse cases and general counseling.

And as new federal budget cuts loom on the horizon, Dr. Philip Kani, a county health officer, is worried about adequate funding for the center's tuberculosis prevention program, particularly in light of recent increases in the incidence of TB throughout Los Angeles County.

At the Gardena Free Clinic, which complements the Lawndale facility's family-planning program, the number of patients has doubled in the last six months, overtaxing its limited facilities. To cope with the increase caseload, which workers at the clinic say may be due to the increasing cost of private medical care, the facility has been forced to ask for a minimum donation of \$5 a visit and the cost of medicine.

As the economy has slumped under "Reaganomics," layoffs have hit hard in the Gardena area.

At Honeywell, where home heating and air-conditioning parts are manufactured, layoffs reflected a slowdown in the housing industry. Slumping auto sales forced Garrett Automotive Parts Co. to lay off 400 workers. Other area industries—American Standard Inc., Hi-Shear Corp., Martin Marietta Corp., Reynolds Aluminum Co.—have joined the ranks of firms releasing workers.

Florence Foreman of the state Employment Development Office reported that unemployment in the area is rising, and some companies, such as Water & Wood Corp. in Gardena, have reduced working hours for 181 employees to avoid layoffs.

Staff Cut at Jobs Agency

As layoffs increase, the ability of Foreman's staff to find work for the jobless has diminished. Federal cuts to her department have reduced her staff, and new cuts are threatened this month.

Under the new cuts, the 15 positions in employment development will be reduced by 50%, and the remaining three positions in a job development program for welfare recipients also will be reduced. Earlier cuts forced Foreman to discontinue use of all part-time employees.

For some, like one 31-year-old Gardena mother, layoffs and financial strain have turned to violence. When the woman's husband was unable to find work after layoffs at an electronics firm, he became depressed—and then aggressive.

"He started taking it out on me," she said. "It's gotten to the stage where he might really end up hurting me."

She called the city's human services department for help, but the staff could offer little. The seven shelters to which they referred battered women were filled.

"Shelter for battered women is tight even in good times," Gene Painter of human services said. "It's almost impossible now."

Adding to her family's problems, she said, her child has dropped from the subsidized school lunch program under new federal guidelines that have lowered the income ceiling for eligibility, eliminating free lunches for some children and requiring others to pay.

Even worse, the cost of the regular lunch has jumped to 75 cents, which means a heavy expense for many children who last year paid 20 cents for a subsidized

'Even when you're working they may close the plant permanently.'

lunch. For a mother of three, that means squeezing out an additional \$33 or so each month from an already tight budget.

As the prices have risen, many children are bringing their lunch to school while others do without, said Joan Jefferson, principal of 186th St. Elementary School. Lunch participation at her school, and county-wide, too, is down 30%, she said.

One street west of the Vermont apartments, tract homes with two-car garages, reflect the city's solidly middle-income nature. Here there are homeowners who keep Gardena's median income at \$16,000 a year, about \$3,000 higher than the rest of Los Angeles County.

Ron Bullocks, 20, a machinist, lives there with his mother, brother, wife and child. He breathes easier after surviving a layoff at his factory that idled 40 workers. He had thought about leaving to work for Hughes Aircraft, but he is uneasy about making the move.

"I had a lot of friends who were getting jobs at General Motors," he said. "They kept telling me to come on over, they're paying \$10 an hour. They were hiring like crazy. Then, six weeks later, they laid everybody off."

Three houses away on 133rd Street, Jim Ealy, a General Motors employee for 21 years, remembers the layoff of 1,600 workers at the plant in nearby South Gate.

Ealy briefly joined their ranks, as the plant closed for a week. He returns to work today, but the plant will close again for two weeks in early February.

"Even when you're working, you don't know how long you'll be working," said Ealy, who moved with his wife, Nancy, to their comfortable two-bedroom home in Gardena six years ago. "We have to be very careful with our money. We really don't buy a lot of things. They may just close the plant up permanently. Then what do you do?"

Although revenues at the card clubs are up, Gardena's businesses generally have felt the pinch.

"Everybody is just kind of holding tight," Anita E. Bell, manager of the Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce, said.

"Holding tight" is becoming much more difficult for real estate broker Joe Finzell. When six agents left his

Continued from 13th Page

Gardena office because of the slumping market, he closed the business and moved the remaining staff to Redondo Beach.

To keep what's left afloat, he has borrowed money to subsidize salaries.

A few blocks east of the Vermont apartments, Mary Link rocked quietly in a chair in her small, one-bedroom apartment. In 1979, Link made a bundle selling real estate and rewarded herself with a Mercedes-Benz.

"I was rolling," she recalled with a laugh. "I was living good."

Housing Market at Standstill

Hoping to make even more money, she took off from real estate to get her broker's license. But, when she returned, the housing market was at a standstill and she could not make a living.

Now, the Mercedes is all that is left of her high times.

After waiting tables, working in bars, parking cars, painting walls and shampooing rugs to get by, Link landed a job at a Culver City mortgage firm.

"But I may not be there much longer," she said. "My boss told me two months ago that I was subject to being laid off because the housing industry is so bad and that I should look for another job."

Just down the street from the Vermont apartments, past the Eldorado Card Club, middle-income families enjoyed an infrequent night out at the Gardena Bowl.

"You'd think a guy making \$34,000 a year wouldn't be doing too badly," said Tom Tshako, 45, a mechanic for Western Airlines. "At least that's what I thought. But I feel it, it's hurting—food, entertainment. I used to buy clothes that you take to the cleaners. Now it's all wash-and-wear."

At nearby California State University at Dominguez Hills, Janet Waters of the school's financial aid office said federal cuts in student aid coupled with increasing tuition will probably result in low- and middle-income students' taking longer to work their way through school. Others may drop out.

For the most part, Gardena residents are digging in, skittish about setting a new course in the middle of the changing tide. There are few among them who say that they are better off now than a year ago.

At 13313 S. Vermont, the furniture tells of better times. Walls lined with contemporary graphics complement the rich oak tables and tweed sofas. Lizzie Grandberry, 37, and her husband, Ronald, 38, a postal worker, squeezed into the smaller apartment recently when they could no longer afford to pay a \$450 a month for a modest two-bedroom house, their first effort to move into a nicer neighborhood.

She has been looking for a job, but with no success.

"Instead of getting ahead, we're steadily going down and going down," she lamented. "My husband gets a pay raise and we don't see it—taxes and inflation eat it up."

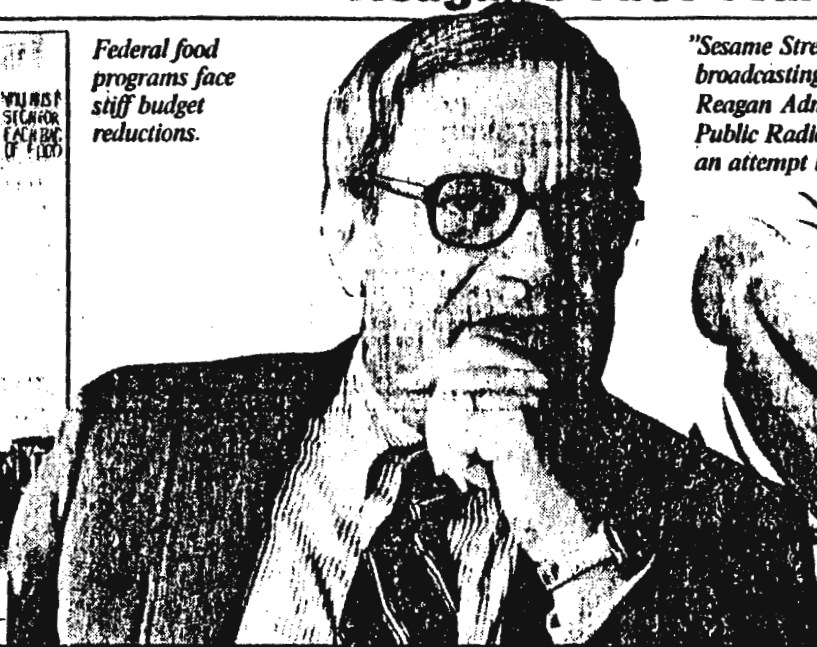
Sometimes she talks to relatives in Missouri. But there is no good news from home.

"They've been laid off from Chevrolet and the steel plants," she said. "They're calling me about moving here, but I say, hey, don't you dare. I can't even find a job and things for us are at a standstill. I don't know what we're going to do. I guess for now we're stuck here."

Reagan's First Year



Federal food programs face stiff budget reductions.



"Sesame Street" and other shows produced by the noncommercial broadcasting media face a clouded future because of funding cuts by the Reagan Administration. Frank Mankiewicz, president of National Public Radio, says any further reductions in funding would constitute an attempt to kill the system.



C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape the President receiving the Actors Fund Medal from Mrs. Nedda Logan.

II. BACKGROUND

The Board of Trustees of the Actor's Fund Medal voted to award the President the coveted and revered Actor's Fund Medal on it's 100th Anniversary.

This taping session in the Oval Office is in lieu of going to Radio City Music Hall to receive it in person on February 14, 1982 at the "Night of 100 Stars" celebration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Nedda Harrigan Logan - Presenting the Medal

Alexander H. Cohen - Chairman Emeritus

Mrs. Cohen

Vincent B. Vitelli - General Manager

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mrs. Logan will say a few words and present the medal to the President in front of the fireplace. The President will receive the Medal and respond with a few words.

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(Elliott/AB)

January 18, 1982

TAPING: ACTORS FUND MEDAL
JANUARY 19, 1982

Thank you very much. I've often been kidded about not receiving an Oscar in my old job. But receiving this medal is such an honor, I couldn't imagine a more wonderful tribute.

America is special in so many ways. But I think our greatest strength is that spirit of faith, love and determination we share in our beliefs, our aspirations and our feelings for each other. You epitomize those qualities in all you do for the needy of the entire entertainment community. Often you receive no recognition because much of your work is confidential.

I have long been aware of your activities to help writers, stage hands, opera singers, dancers, designers and so many others, as well as actors from television, stage and film who are in distress.

So this evening I want to say thank you not only for this honor, but also for your 100 years of caring and generosity. And may I join my former colleagues, and the artists appearing in tonight's celebration, to wish you continued success in your second century of service.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: The Library

TIME: 5:05 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a message

II. BACKGROUND

This filmed message from the President will be played at the opening of the European Management Forum Symposium in Davos, Switzerland, January 28, 1982.

Internationally this is the most important annual meeting for chief executives around the world.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After the taping session in the Oval Office, we will move to the Library where this message will be the first on the docket. The President will read from a teleprompter.

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TAPING: EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT FORUM SYMPOSIUM
JANUARY 19, 1982

Greetings to all of you attending the European Management Forum. On behalf of the American people, please accept our very best wishes for the new year. I would have liked to meet with you personally, but I am glad Ambassador Brock will be in Davos (Dah-vos) representing our Administration.

As we begin 1982, we know these are times of testing in our relations. Together we face new perils of repression in the East and problems of weak growth in our own countries. Unless we are careful, these stresses could divide rather than unite us. They could combine with a sense of the complexity of modern life to produce skepticism and fear -- a turning away from the sources of our strength.

Let us resolve that this must not and will not happen. The values and principles we share -- faith in God, devotion to the rule of law, human rights and economic liberty -- are the foundation of Western civilization. They give life to the spirit of freedom and nourish the dreams of millions of oppressed around the world.

Our values and principles have never failed us -- when we have lived up to them. Think back over the past 35 years. They have been remarkable years of peace, prosperity and progress -- years in which America and Europe have grown together to new heights of community and commerce.

We need to remember that despite the problems we face, we are strong, secure and stable democracies. We need to remind ourselves that when we stood together in the past,

we performed great feats. We can do it again; we can meet any challenge if we remain true to each other and to the beliefs we share.

In America, we are trying to do this. We have relearned one lesson we should have never forgotten: That only by rewarding personal initiative, and insisting government live within its means, can we save the spirit of enterprise and risk-taking so essential to economic progress, human fulfillment and the preservation of freedom itself.

There is no other way. Higher government spending and taxation do not work. Protectionist tariffs do not work. Always they are sold as short-term solutions. But inevitably, a quick-fix leads to long-term addiction, and in this case, the disease of higher interest rates, inflation and economic stagnation nearly destroyed our economy.

The United States has turned an historic corner. We have put together the greatest collection of incentives in 50 years to help Americans rebuild our economy and restore their financial security. These reforms are just beginning. They won't work overnight. But they will work, and savings, investment and productivity growth will revive.

No one appreciates the role of personal initiative and incentives better than you, the entrepreneurial leaders of Europe. We are impressed by the talent and treasure of your industry and commerce. We look to you to initiate the revival we seek, to overcome the fears that some betray, and to reignite the spirit of independence and individual freedom we need.

Some say it is dangerous to push for dramatic reforms in a period of instability. I believe it is dangerous not to. There will always be a crisis. There may not always be an opportunity.

As we strive for economic recovery, we are strengthening our defenses so America can work with your countries as a trustee of freedom and peace. We will work with our allies in a spirit of equality and consultation. There will never be complete agreement on all issues, nor should there be. We are sovereign nations. But let us remain unified and resolved on the essential: That above all, the Atlantic Alliance was built for the defense of Europe, and that it's because we've worked together for more than 30 years to keep the Alliance strong that Europe has remained at peace, free to grow and prosper.

Today we face a new challenge in Poland. Soviet-sponsored repression brings fresh evidence of the failure and inflexibility of their totalitarian system. 65 years after their revolution, they still need the West to feed their people; they need our credits and technology to run their industries; and they remain so frightened of freedom they need walls, minefields, barbed wire and guns to keep their people in.

It is a measure of our strength that we would never declare martial law to prevent our citizens from voting for the kind of government they want. It would be a sign of our weakness if we tied our future too closely to the system that must.

Let me leave you with the words of a man who grew up in Germany and later moved to the United States -- a man who never stopped leading us to new frontiers in space and time. His name was Albert Einstein and he said: "Everything that is really great and inspiring is created by the individual who can labor in freedom."

This is the wonderful heritage we share -- entrusted to us to stand by, to protect, and one day, to pass on.

Thank you and God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 5:05 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape two messages.

II. BACKGROUND

To be played for our men in the Armed Forces as a reminder that we are thinking of them. These messages will be released internally by the Defense Department.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After the filmed messages are completed, we will switch over to a video camera and proceed with these tapings. The President will read from a teleprompter.

(Rohrabacher/AB)
January 18, 1982

ARMED FORCES ADVERTISEMENT (TAPING 1)
JANUARY 19, 1982

There are more than 900,000 men and women serving America in the National Guard and the Ready Reserve. They are a vital part of our Nation's defense.

Duty with the Guard and Reserve is demanding. It requires members to take time off from their regular jobs and takes them away from their families for military training.

Therefore, I extend the thanks of the Nation to those of you who support the Guard and Reserve. Without the backing of employers and families, we could not maintain these essential volunteer forces. The security of our Nation depends on a strong Guard and Reserve, and a strong Guard and Reserve depends on us.

(Rohrabacher/AB)
January 18, 1982

ARMED FORCES ADVERTISEMENT (TAPING 2)
JANUARY 19, 1982

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt pioneered the use of the American forces network to speak directly to members of American Armed Forces. That, of course, was during the Second World War when Americans were engaged in combat in many different parts of the world.

Today, thank God, we are not in combat; yet Americans still serve as guardians of freedom around the world.

As your Commander in Chief, I want to reassure you that your sacrifice -- your service -- is deeply appreciated. You are the protectors of your home and country and the keepers of peace. I know many of you experience personal and family hardships because of your profession. I salute your courage, dedication, and selflessness for making these sacrifices to help preserve our freedom and protect our Nation. The security you provide is the greatest gift one can give.

In return, I pledge to you that we'll strive to improve your working conditions, give you tools which are adequate to the tasks you are expected to perform, and improve your pay so that it is more in line with the responsibility you're expected to assume. But more than that, I promise you your country will never let you down when the going gets rough. We're counting on you and you can count on us; on that you have my word.

God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: The Library

TIME: 5:05 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape a message.

II. BACKGROUND

This 45 second message will be used as an introduction to a twelve minute fund raising film for the Bob Hope International Heart Research Institute.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read this message from a teleprompter in the Library.

(Parvin/AB)
January 18, 1982

TAPING: INTRODUCTION FOR BOB HOPE HEART RESEARCH INSTITUTE FILM
JANUARY 19, 1982

The heart is a wonderful thing. In song and poetry it is the source of love. In sports it is a synonym for the ultimate in drive and determination. And in medicine the heart is a miraculous life-giving pump, and yet at the same time a major killer. Heart disease kills over half the people of the Western world.

As that grim statistic indicates, cardiovascular research is more important than ever. Recently a friend of Nancy and mine explained to us a project he's become involved with that is global in scope and dramatic in its potential. The man is Bob Hope and the project is the Bob Hope International Heart Research Institute.

This film is about their partnership and their plans for the future. It is a promising future that I hope you will actively support. On behalf of all Americans, let me say thank you, Bob, for the role you've chosen to play in the fight against that killer and crippler -- heart disease.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: The Library

TIME: 5:05 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To audio-tape a message.

II. BACKGROUND

The message will be played for a spectacular on-air program which will feature many WOR highlights spanning it's 60 year history as this is a celebration of their 60 years on the air.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After all the filming and taping sessions we will audio tape this message at the end of the session.

TAPING: WOR RADIO DIAMOND JUBILEE
JANUARY 19, 1982

Good evening. It is a pleasure for me to take part with you tonight in WOR's Diamond Jubilee. During the past 60 years some of the greatest names in broadcasting have entertained and reported on this channel. From its first transmission in 1922 this station has been a part of the history of America.

As we listen tonight to fascinating samples from WOR's program library, we can appreciate the richness and diversity of our past. The energy of this city and this country, reflected in the story of this station, leaves me no doubt that we Americans will be equal to the challenges that still lie ahead. Together we will meet those challenges, shaping the next 60 years of broadcasts on WOR. We will write the scripts our children and grandchildren will hear: scripts of recovery, of greatness and of peace in the last decades of the 20th century.

Thank you. I hope you enjoy the evening.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

FILMING SESSION

DATE: January 19, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 5:05 PM

I. PURPOSE

To Film a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the annual Salute to Congress Dinner, sponsored by the Washington Press Club at the Sheraton Washington Hotel on January 27, 1982.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This filming session will follow the message for Davos. The President will read from a teleprompter.

(Parvin/AB)
January 18, 1982

TAPING: WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB SALUTE TO CONGRESS DINNER
JANUARY 27, 1982

Good evening to all of you attending the Washington Press Club's Salute to Congress Dinner. You'll recall that a year ago at this dinner I made a couple of jokes about my age. I'm not doing age jokes anymore. You know that creationist trial in Arkansas? Well, they called me as an eyewitness.

I'm pausing here in hopes you're laughing.

But I've got some good years left in me. I used to be a sports announcer, and I may do that again when I leave the White House. I figure after being in politics I ought to be able to talk faster than ever.

My relations with Capitol Hill have remained strong since I spoke to you last, although a member of my staff the other day was puzzled by the Congress. He said, "Someone gets up to speak and says nothing. Nobody listens and then everybody disagrees." I said, "Yeah, sort of like our budget meetings."

Over the past year the Administration also has tried to make the States less dependent on the Federal Government. Yes, we did give the states millions of tons of cheese, but they had to buy their own crackers.

Since so many reporters are present, I'll provide you with an exclusive. I almost didn't give the State of the

Union Address last night. I figured it might get more coverage if I just leaked it.

You don't know what are leaks and what aren't anymore. Last year it got so bad the Congress passed one and I signed it.

By the way, I am glad to hear the Club after some difficulty finally found a clubhouse here in town. Last I heard, you were looking at a trailer in Greenbelt.

I understand my press secretary Jim Brady is there tonight. Jim, if they ask how my friend Bill Clark is doing at NSC, tell them fine. And the flash cards you sent him of the different countries are a big help.

So, Jim and all of you at the dinner, enjoy yourselves this evening, and the best to everyone in the year ahead.