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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Thursday, February 11, 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
10:15 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Congressional Leaders re 1983 Budget</u> (Kenneth Duberstein) (Tab A)	Oval Office
10:45 am (75 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs</u> (Craig Fuller) (Tab B)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with County Officials re Federalism Initiative</u> (Richard Williamson) (Tab C)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Roy Williams, President, Inter- national Brotherhood of Teamsters</u> (Elizabeth Dole) (Tab D)	Oval Office
4:45 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with General Jarl Wahlstrom, Inter- national Leader of the Salvation Army</u> (Elizabeth Dole) (Tab E)	Oval Office
4:55 pm (5 min)	<u>Courtesy Call by Henry Dormann</u> (David Fischer) (Tab F)	Oval Office
5:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Taping Session (Aram Bakshian/Mark Goode)</u> (1) Message for Navajo Indians for "Real People" Show (2) Message for Roofing Con- tractors Convention (3) Message for House Ear Institute (Tab G)	Library (draft remarks attached)
5:20 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence
7:30 pm	<u>Diplomatic Dinner (BLACK TIE)</u> (Muffie Brandon) (Tab H)	East Room (draft remarks attached)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATE MAJORITY LEADER HOWARD BAKER
SENATOR PAUL LAXALT AND HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER
BOB MICHEL

DATE: Thursday, February 11, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 10:15 a.m. (30 minutes)

FROM: KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN *Ken D.*

I. PURPOSE

To receive a briefing from the Republican leaders on the initial Congressional reaction to the FY 1983 budget.

II. BACKGROUND

The FY 1983 budget was submitted to the Congress on Monday, February 8. Senator Baker and Congressman Michel participated in your meeting with Speaker O'Neill and others on that date. Since then, many Senators and Congressmen have been quoted in the press commenting on various budget proposals and predicting that the first budget resolution to be adopted by Congress, no later than May 15, will be highly controversial. These three leaders have been most supportive of the President's proposals and have had the opportunity to canvass informally their House and Senate colleagues. Before leaving Washington for the Lincoln-Washington Days' recess, they felt it would be useful to share their insights with the President.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attachment A

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Members arrive Northwest Gate, enter the West Lobby, and are escorted to the Oval Office for a 30-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment B: Talking Points

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President

Senator Howard Baker
Senator Paul Laxalt
Congressman Bob Michel

Staff

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Mike Deaver
Ken Duberstein
Dick Darman

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
SENATORS HOWARD BAKER AND PAUL LAXALT AND
CONGRESSMAN BOB MICHEL

- Thank these three leaders for visiting with you as the Congressional recess begins to share with you their initial views and those of their House and Senate colleagues on your FY83 budget.
- Recognize that this year will be more political and more difficult, but it is important that we stay on the course charted last year.
- Mention your trips to Minneapolis, Des Moines and Indianapolis and the strong support demonstrated for the economic recovery program.
- Acknowledge that the Budget Committees will begin hearings on the FY83 budget when Congress returns and that the rhetoric will likely not be tame.
- Tell them you are aware of their support and their advice to their fellow Republicans who have expressed private reservations "to keep their powder dry."
- Ask for their initial reactions and those of their colleagues to your FY83 budget.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Federal Property Review Program

This memorandum presents recommendations developed by the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs Working Group on the Sale of Federal Property for an Administration program to: (1) review the real property holdings of the federal government; (2) improve the management of this property; (3) expedite the sale of unneeded property; and (4) use the proceeds to begin reducing the national debt.

BACKGROUND

The real property holdings of the federal government are extensive and estimates of their market value exceed \$1 trillion. Current federal accounting methods greatly understate the market value of these properties because they are based on original costs to the government, even if the property was acquired in the 18th century.

These properties are managed by numerous individual departments and agencies with limited government-wide oversight. There are virtually no incentives for a department or agency to release its federal properties. Federal property transfers must pass through an elaborate procedure that almost ensures that another federal agency or state or local government entity will claim it at no cost. Under present law, there is no requirement for fair market payment or even reimbursement of the federal government's acquisition cost.

The Cabinet Council Working Group recommends developing new federal property management procedures requiring that every conveyance include, in one form or another, market value compensation to the federal government. The group also recommends developing incentives for federal departments and agencies to sell unneeded property either to another governmental entity or to individuals or entities in the private sector.

ESTABLISHING A PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

In restructuring the federal property management system, it is essential to involve the highest levels of the executive

branch in developing and implementing an integrated program that will improve property management in every department and agency.

The Working Group has prepared a draft Executive Order establishing a Presidential Property Review Board with responsibility for reviewing and developing federal real property acquisition, utilization, and disposal policies to ensure that unneeded and under-utilized federal property is released for sale at fair market value to the private sector or conveyed to support priority federal programs with appropriate compensation. The draft executive order is attached at Tab A.

The Board would coordinate and establish annual property target sales and management savings for each executive agency. Each agency would immediately review its federal property holdings and submit to the Board within 60 days a list of excess property for appropriate disposition. The Board would also review procedures to expedite disposal of the property.

Recommendation: That a Presidential Property Review Board be established by Executive Order to oversee the property review process.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

USING SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES TO OFFSET THE NATIONAL DEBT

Under current law, all proceeds from surplus federal property sales are deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). When necessary, rents and royalties from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leases are deposited to bring the LWCF annual income up to \$900 million per year, the minimum annual requirement. LWCF funds are earmarked for acquiring new recreational lands and for grants to states for acquiring and developing recreation facilities. With the exception of OCS receipts, all monies in the LWCF not appropriated for these purposes within two years are transferred to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Technically, under the unified budget concept, LWCF monies offset spending, i.e., reduce the deficit, whether they are in the LWCF or in the general fund. However, the practice of earmarking funds for programmatic purposes encourages federal spending.

The Working Group recommends that the federal government use the revenues from the sale of its surplus assets to offset the

national debt rather than current expenditures. This would require legislation so that proceeds from these sales are not automatically deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

There is congressional support for such legislation. Senator Percy (R-Illinois) and Congressmen Winn (R-Kansas) and Kramer (R-Colorado) have sponsored Senate and House resolutions calling for using revenues from the sale of federal assets to retire the national debt. Some environmental interests may resist any measure which could appear to affect adversely the Land and Water Conservation Fund. However, since OCS receipts, currently the principal source for the LWCF, exceed \$900 million each year, the Fund would still reach its annual income level.

There are two alternatives presently under consideration for handling the proceeds from the sale of federal property in order to offset the national debt: (1) a special trust fund or (2) an "undistributable receipts account" in the Treasury. In either case the new legislation would restrict use of the proceeds from federal property sales to reducing the national debt and not for offsetting current expenditures.

Recommendation: That the Cabinet Council Working Group on the Sale of Federal Property develop legislation to place all proceeds from federal property sales in a fund or account for use only to reduce the national debt.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

IMPACT OF THIS PROGRAM ON PUBLIC LANDS

The United States Government owns 744 million acres, about one-third of the land mass of the United States. Approximately 685 million acres are public lands. The other roughly 60 million acres were purchased by or donated to the federal government. Most of the property declared surplus in recent years has consisted of relatively small, sometimes urban, parcels.

The federal government has not disposed of large public land tracts in the recent past. Much of this property is virtually unused. Other large public land tracts are used for commercial purposes, such as grazing, energy and mineral development, and timber production. Current federal user charges are less than

fair market value so that users of these lands receive an implicit subsidy.

Altering present policies, either selling the lands or raising user fees, would likely generate considerable controversy. Several groups would probably oppose major sales of public lands including:

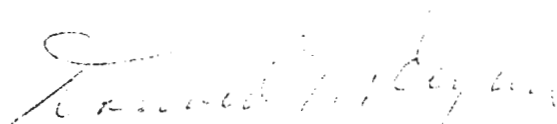
- o Western ranchers unless they could purchase the land at below market value;
- o Environmental groups fearing a shift in environmental protection values and large scale development;
- o Local communities which in the past have received lands for "public purposes" at less than fair market value;
- o Private landowners who might fear that a large sale of federal lands would diminish the value of their own properties; and
- o Citizens whose use of these lands for hunting, fishing and recreational purposes would be restricted if they passed into private hands.

The Working Group, however, recommends promptly developing a program to dispose of unneeded public lands. Current statutes and the regulations which implement them make commercial sales of federal lands time-consuming, if not practically impossible. A successful program to sell federal lands not needed for public purposes will require considerable study, and most likely sweeping revisions in existing federal laws and regulations.

Recommendation: That the Cabinet Council Working Group on the Sale of Federal Property coordinate a comprehensive review by affected federal agencies of existing statutes and regulations pertaining to sales of federal lands and develop appropriate legislative proposals to expedite such sales in a cost-effective manner.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____


Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Employment and Training Policy

The administration must soon present to the Congress its proposal for a new federal employment and training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which expires on September 30, 1982. This memorandum outlines the major issues and recommendations of the Cabinet Council concerning the principal elements of the administration's program.

Background

Although spending for CETA will total over \$53 billion during its seven years in existence, and although CETA has served over seven million people, the program has not proven successful in helping the hard-core unemployed find long-term jobs. CETA has been administered through 480 different state and local government entities which, according to many observers, has caused unnecessary duplication and confusion. The Department of Labor estimates that over 40 percent of CETA funds were spent on administrative overhead, another 40 percent on stipends, and only 20 percent of the funds were spent directly on training and placement functions.

FY 1983 Budget Decisions

You have already made several important decisions regarding the administration's employment and training proposal through the FY 1983 budget review process. In early December you decided to limit FY 1983 funding for employment and training programs to \$2.4 billion. Of that amount, \$1.8 billion would go to the program which formally replaces CETA, \$400 million would go to the Job Corps, and \$200 million would go for special groups traditionally served from the national level such as older Americans, Indians, migrants, and trade adjustment assistance training recipients. The \$2.4 billion figure was considerably more than OMB proposed, somewhat less than the Department of Labor wanted, and substantially less than the amount proposed by most CETA reauthorization bills introduced in the House and Senate.

You also decided to focus the program on out-of-school youth (ages 18-25) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

recipients. The Department of Labor and OMB agreed that a less restrictive proposal could not receive adequate funding at the \$2.4 billion level. In-school youth, unemployed workers not receiving AFDC, and displaced workers needing retraining are not eligible under the current proposal.

In early January the Department of Labor completed its initial design of the administration's legislative proposal for a new employment and training program. The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs met twice in the last several weeks to discuss this proposal, and established a Working Group to examine some of the provisions in greater detail.

Principal Structural Features

The Cabinet Council recommends that the proposed program contain the following principal features:

1. Allocating Grants Between States and Localities.

The Cabinet Council recommends funding the proposed program through block grants to the 50 states, as opposed to the current system of grants to roughly 480 state and local government entities. The Council also recommends that individual political jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more receive guaranteed amounts, passed through the Governors, in proportion to their share of the state's population meeting the eligibility requirements. This provision for a mandatory pass-through, while a departure from the pure block grant concept, should reduce the opposition of mayors and local officials to the proposal. This is also consistent with the policy outlined in your State of the Union message that your new federalism proposals include "a mandatory pass-through of part of these funds to local governments."

2. Private Sector Involvement.

The Cabinet Council strongly believes that the most successful employment and training programs include genuine private sector involvement. Under the Department of Labor proposal, the Governors would appoint and chair a state board with responsibility, subject to the Governor's final approval, for designing the state's employment and training system. Sixty percent of the board's members would come from the private sector, 20 percent from state and local governments, and the remaining 20 percent largely from community based organizations, the state employment service, and the state's vocational education system.

3. Performance Criteria.

The Cabinet Council considered whether the administration should

propose reserving some portion of employment and training funds for distribution between states on the basis of success in job placements.

The case for funding on the partial basis of program performance rests on:

- o The desire for greater accountability in employment and training programs; and
- o The belief that competition between states on the basis of performance will result in more effective programs.

The case against performance criteria rests on the fact that:

- o They represent a departure from the pure block grant concept in requiring that the Federal Government monitor programs state-by-state and issue regulations concerning the compilation of data to measure performance; and
- o Program performance is inherently difficult to measure.

Most employment and training bills introduced this session in Congress contain provisions for distributing funds partially on the basis of program performance.

The Cabinet Council recommends that the administration's proposal contain performance standards, with performance measured on the basis of success with job placements. Job placement success would include a state's economic conditions. The Council also agreed that the Secretary of Labor should have discretion in developing the methodology used for determining performance and its influence on allocating funds.

4. Focus on Training.

Past employment and training programs have often included a major income support component. Stipends to CETA recipients accounted for an estimated 40 percent of the funds expended. The Cabinet Council supports focusing the new program on training activities with no stipends for participants, but permitting up to 10 percent of the funds to be allocated for support services (transportation and meals).

5. Relationship to Vocational Education.

The Cabinet Council recommends that the administration proposal allow Governors and local officials to channel as many employment and training resources through the vocational education system as

they deem appropriate. The Council advises against a formal merger of the proposed employment and training system and the vocational education system.

Recommendation: The Cabinet Council recommends that the administration's proposed employment and training system include the five principal structural features outlined above.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Reauthorizing Targeted Jobs Tax Credits

This spring the Congress will also consider reauthorizing the targeted jobs tax credit (TJTC) provided for in the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. The credit is scheduled to expire in December 1982. Last summer, the administration supported renewing the targeted jobs tax credit provided two important changes were made:

1. Retroactive certification was eliminated; and
2. Eligibility was more clearly focused on disadvantaged youth. (Specifically, the credit does not include cooperative education students.)

These changes were made in the Act. Congressional soundings indicate that there is strong bipartisan support for continuing the credit and that reauthorization is virtually assured.

The Cabinet Council believes reauthorization of the credit would demonstrate administration concern for improving employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth at a time of high youth unemployment and would provide for a more comprehensive employment and training package emphasizing creating jobs in the private sector.

Recommendation: The Cabinet Council recommends reauthorizing the targeted jobs tax credit as provided for in the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

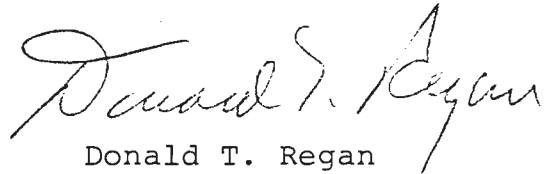
Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Funding the Older Americans Program

Finally, the Cabinet Council considered the status of the Older Americans program and its relationship to employment and training policy. The Older Americans program, which provides

part-time jobs to low-income persons age 55 and older, currently subsidizes approximately 54,000 jobs at an annual cost of \$270 million. Although you recently signed the Older Americans Act extending the program through FY 1983, the FY 1983 budget eliminates specific funding for the Department of Labor's Older Americans program.

The Cabinet Council supports a Department of Labor recommendation for extending funding of the Older Americans program without increasing total federal budget outlays for employment and training. This would require reallocating a small portion of the \$1.8 billion block grant for assistance to older workers.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donald T. Regan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

MEETING WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS

DATE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1982

TIME: 1:30 - 3:00 P.M.

(You will attend from 2:30 to 3:00)

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for you to consult with county officials regarding your federalism initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

Richard Conder (D-Richmond County, NC) who is President of the National Association of Counties (NACo) has established a special Task Force on Federalism to review your proposal.

NACo has strongly supported the federalism initiative, calling it "a stunning victory for the counties." NACo will hold its annual winter meeting here in Washington, D.C., later this month, when they will adopt formal policy regarding the federalism proposal.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
James A. Baker III
Don Moran, Office of Management and Budget
Richard S. Williamson

25 county officials (20 are members of the NACo Task Force on Federalism). See Attachment I - List of Participants

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press coverage during the meeting

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 1:30 Rich Williamson welcomes the group, and calls on Jim Baker who gives an overview of the federalism initiative.
- 1:40 Rich Williamson explains the federalism proposal in detail and opens the meeting for a general discussion.
- 2:30 You arrive, make brief remarks (See Attachment II -- Talking Points) and open the meeting for a general discussion.
- 3:00 You may leave. Meeting adjourned.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -- MEETING WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS

February 11, 1982

NACo TASK FORCE ON FEDERALISM

Chairman

Bill Murphy (R-Rensselaer County, NY)

Members

Ed Pastor (Maricopa County, AZ)
Karen Gottovi (D-New Hanover County, NC)
Cliff Aucoin (Iberia Parish, LA)
Harvey Ruvin (D-Dade County, FL)
Bob Honts (D-Travis County, TX)
Ange Mahnke (R-DuPage County, IL)
Peter Shapiro (D-Essex County, NJ)
Forrest Campbell (Guilford County, NC)
Bruce Bronzan (D-Fresno County, CA)
Albert Abgott (Erie County, NY)
Floyd Wilson (Prince Georges County, MD)
James Scott (D-Fairfax County, VA)
Ben Erdeich (Jefferson County, AL)
Scott Fosler (Montgomery County, MD)
James Krivitz (D-Milwaukee County, WI)
Dan Murphy (R-Oakland County, MI)
Robert Leidner (Dane County, MI)
Jeff Spartz (Hennepin County, MN)

OTHER COUNTY OFFICIALS

Roy Orr (D-Dallas County, TX)
Philip Elfstrom (R-Kane County, IL)
Bob Aldemeyer (D-Kenton County, KY)
Conrad Joyner (R-Pima County, AZ)
Mitch McConnell (R-Jefferson County, KY)
Charles Horn (R-Montgomery County, OH)

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS

February 11, 1982

- I am pleased all of you could be here today, and I understand you have been discussing in some detail my federalism initiative with Rich Williamson.

- I was delighted to see the recent issue of County News with its headline, "A Single Bold Stroke." Your support for the conceptual framework is greatly appreciated.

- I am also pleased to know that this Federalism Task Force has been established to review my proposal of returning responsibility and resources to state and local governments. By creating this Task Force, you understand that this initiative is one that will stand on its own merits and is one that warrants a full and genuine debate.

- Our proposal for a revitalized federalism demonstrates the valuable input county officials have given us over the past year. We have tried to include many of your recommendations in the framework.

-- I remember meeting with your President, Richard Conder last September when he urged me to retain full funding for General Revenue Sharing. We have done just that -- revenue sharing is protected in our FY 1983 budget. (NOTE: RICHARD CONDER WILL NOT BE ATTENDING THE MEETING.)

-- In addition, knowing of local officials' strong support for the revenue sharing concept, we have proposed a "Super Revenue Sharing fund" in our federalism initiative.

-- As you know, what we have proposed is a conceptual framework. We are looking to you for advice and suggestions on how we can best design the specifics of the proposal to meet the needs of all concerned.

-- Since I came here today to hear from you, I would like to call on Bill Murphy to open the discussion. (CALL ON BILL MURPHY WHO WILL BE SITTING TO YOUR IMMEDIATE LEFT.)

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

MEETING WITH ROY WILLIAMS

DATE: Thursday, February 11, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:30 - 4:45 p.m.

FROM: Elizabeth H. Dole 

I. PURPOSE

The meeting has been arranged at the request of International Brotherhood of Teamsters President, Roy Williams, to discuss issues of concern to the Teamsters. Roy was unable to attend last week's Labor Leaders meeting at which you "dropped by."

II. BACKGROUND

This is a follow-up to your December 1, 1981, meeting with the General Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Following that meeting, the Teamsters pledged support for your efforts to get the economy moving while voicing concern over specific problems that affect Teamster members such as trucking deregulation and the serious decline in the airline industry. Williams also expressed strong support for Davis-Bacon and applauded the Administration stance on the Hobbs Act Amendments.

Out for ratification to the rank and file is a new Master Freight Agreement of which Roy Williams is quite proud. In the new contract under circulation, the Teamsters Board recommends a freeze on direct wage increases and a major work rule change in order to provide relief to the troubled trucking industry and put more members back to work.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Roy Williams, Elizabeth H. Dole, Robert F. Bonitati

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:30 p.m. You greet Roy as he enters the Oval Office and escort him to the chairs in front of the fireplace for discussion.

4:45 p.m. Roy thanks you and takes his leave.

Attachment: Talking Points

TALKING POINTS

- Before we get to your agenda, I wanted you to know how grateful I am for the continued support of the Teamsters in our efforts to get this economy turned around. Your leadership is a credit to the Teamster tradition of realism, pragmatism and good sense. I know you appreciate that there are no easy answers.

- I admire and applaud your leadership in negotiating a new Master Freight Agreement. You have lighted the road for others to follow in your efforts to work with industry to foster an environment which will create more jobs for your members.

- Now, Roy, I'd like to hear from you.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

MEETING WITH GENERAL JARL WAHLSTROM

DATE: February 11, 1982
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:45 - 4:50 p.m.
FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

I. PURPOSE: To greet General Jarl Wahlstrom, the international leader of the Salvation Army.

II. BACKGROUND: General Jarl Wahlstrom (Volstrom) of Finland was elected general of the Salvation Army six weeks ago and is visiting the United States. He is responsible for all Salvation Army Officers and ministries in 87 countries.

President Eisenhower was the last President to receive the international head of the Salvation Army. This Christian organization is best known for its social welfare services. The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 by William Booth and was established in this country in 1880. This group is actively involved in stimulating voluntarism.

III. PARTICIPANTS: See attached.

IV: PRESS PLAN: White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:45 p.m. You greet your guest and exchange brief remarks.

4:49 p.m. You pose for pictures in front of the fireplace.

4:50 p.m. You thank your guest and he departs.

ATTACHMENT: Participants
Talking Points

PARTICIPANTS

General Jarl Wahlstrom, the international leader of the Salvation Army

Commissioner John D. Needham, National Commander of the Salvation Army

Major Fred Ruth, Divisional Commander, Washington, D.C.

Administration

Elizabeth H. Dole
Morton Blackwell

TALKING POINTS

- Congratulations on your recent election as General of the Salvation Army.
- Your organization commands worldwide respect for its outstanding volunteer work with the needy.
- I was proud of the work of your volunteers for their invaluable assistance during the recent Air Florida crash rescue operations. They were at the Potomac within thirty minutes of the crash and remained until the last victim was recovered.
- We recently formed a Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. This group is designed to stimulate volunteer activity to help those less fortunate than ourselves. The Salvation Army is a model of such selflessness.
- Your one-hundred and seventeen year legacy is proof that people can and will extend their assistance to those in need.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 10, 1982

COURTESY CALL BY HENRY DORMANN

DATE: February 11, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:55 p.m. (5 min.)

FROM: Dave Fischer *DCF*

I. PURPOSE

To provide a photo opportunity for Henry Dormann, President and Editor-in-Chief, Leaders Magazine.

II. BACKGROUND

Photographs taken during this meeting will be used in a special issue of Leaders on Free Enterprise and Private Sector Initiatives, to be published later this year. A picture of the President, obtained from the White House photo office, will be on the cover. White House Speechwriting Office is currently preparing the article to appear in this special issue.

Dormann has a background in business and business development. He was once Chairman of the Board of the National Enquirer.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Henry O. Dormann, President and Editor-in-Chief, Leaders.
Dave Fischer

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Henry Dormann will be escorted into the Oval Office by Dave Fischer.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: February 11, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will air on "Real People" on Memorial Day. Recently the "Real People" TV show did a special segment on the Navajo Indian Code-Talkers of World War II. (The Marine Corps used Navajo Indians to communicate in Navajo language to confuse the Japanese intercepting messages.) The point was the Indians were not recognized for this endeavor.

The show precipitated over 16,000 letters to the White House asking the President to give them recognition. You gave them recognition (A certificate of appreciation and a letter) and this will be reiterated in the message.

III. PRESS PLAN

None

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

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

(Parvin/AB)
February 10, 1982
2:30 p.m.

TAPING: MESSAGE TO NAVAJOS FOR "REAL PEOPLE" SHOW
FEBRUARY 11, 1982

A few months ago "Real People" reported on the Navajo code-talkers who served our country during the second world war. Following that broadcast, I received over 17,000 letters from citizens seeking presidential recognition for these Navajo patriots.

One of the best things about this job is being able to honor individuals who have served the United States with distinction. I know I speak for all our citizens when I express the Nation's gratitude to America's Navajo sons for their dedicated and highly effective service during the war. And I'd like to add my personal admiration for these men who, almost 40 years ago, volunteered for duty with the Marine Corps in defense of their country.

The code-talkers themselves must be proud to see that many of their own sons and grandsons are carrying on their tradition. Today a new generation of young Navajos, many of whom have now completed training in San Diego, are following in their fathers' footsteps of courage and patriotism.

In appreciation for the bravery and fearless service of the code-talkers, it is my pleasure to present a Presidential Certificate of Recognition for their role in winning World War II.

I am told there is a Navajo term that means "with a courageous heart you have fought." Well, I know all the American

people will join me in saying to the Navajo code-talkers, "With a courageous heart you have fought."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

FILMING SESSION

DATE: February 11, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the National Roofing Contractors Association 95th Convention in Los Angeles on March 2-5, 1982.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read from a teleprompter in the Library.

(Rohrabacher/AB)
February 10, 1982
2:30 p.m.

TAPING: NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA)
CONVENTION, FEBRUARY 11, 1982

Greetings to all of you. I hope you're enjoying that famous California weather. Being from Illinois originally and having spent most of my life in Southern California, I can appreciate why many national organizations, especially those based in Illinois, conduct their conventions in Los Angeles during the cold season.

I'm sorry I couldn't be with you today because I'm certain I'd see some of the friends I made in 1978 when I had the honor of addressing your convention.

Much has happened since we gathered together 4 years ago. The last decade saw a once proud and energetic American economy slow and begin to falter. Our progress and prosperity were threatened as never before. By the end of the decade, inflation and interest rates had reached record levels, savings had plummeted and stagnation had spread throughout the economy.

The enormous problems we faced were a result of decades of nonsensical government policies that ate away at the foundation of the American economic miracle.

Small business, which creates most of the new jobs and produces 38 percent of our Gross National Product, found itself under siege by Government regulations and taxes, as well as inflation. Many of you in the NRCA understand this well. New businessmen and small entrepreneurs don't have the luxury of large staffs to fill out Government forms.

Furthermore, Government taxation drains so much from the private sector there is little left with which to start new businesses and create jobs. Those in the construction industry, like yourselves, know investment capital just isn't available if too much money is being spent by the bureaucracy -- and Federal taxes had doubled since 1976 and tripled since 1970.

When we entered office last year, we immediately began to turn the situation around. We have already cut the increase in Federal spending by \$35 billion and set in place the largest tax cut in the Nation's history.

Our regulatory relief program, headed by Vice President Bush, is paying special attention to regulations that come down hardest on small firms. Those efforts are already showing results. In 1981, for example, there were one-third fewer pages in the Federal Register -- the book which lists new regulations -- than there were in 1980. When I took office, Americans were spending over one and a quarter billion hours each year filling out Federal forms and records. We will be eliminating more than 200 million hours of this wasteful burden by October of this year, which means a savings of productive effort equal to that of 95,000 people working 40 hours a week for the entire year.

Getting the job done right -- whether it's putting on a roof or putting America's economic house in order -- is hard work. But we've rolled up our sleeves and we're making progress: The inflation rate has decreased, the savings rate is up, and, last month notwithstanding, interest rates are on a downward trend.

Further efforts to control Federal spending are necessary if we are to keep a handle on the situation. That's what our 1983 budget is all about. With the cooperation of the Congress and the continued support of the people, we expect investment to jump and unemployment to decrease as our program begins to clear away the legacy of stagnation left us by the tax, tax, spend, spend policies of the past decade. It will take time, but I am as confident today as when I entered office that we will overcome our economic difficulties. And we're going to do it without raising your taxes.

I want to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your support during this last year and for your continued support in the months ahead. Of course, NRCA is doing its part, as are each of you, by providing a better product, promoting energy-efficient roof systems, and trying your hardest to keep costs down. My congratulations to your President John Zamrzla (Zam-er-zlaw) for a job well done. And best wishes to all of you for a successful convention.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: February 11, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the Fifth Annual Benefit Dinner of the House Ear Institute on Tuesday, March 9, 1982.

The House Ear Institute is recognized the world over for its numerous developments that have helped people with hearing and balance disorders and for its training programs to help develop the skills of ear specialists in this country and abroad.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read from a teleprompter located in the Library.

(Maseng/AB)
February 10, 1982
3:30 p.m.

TAPING: MESSAGE TO HOUSE EAR INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 11, 1982

Good evening. Nancy and I are sorry we could not be with you tonight, but send you our best wishes and heartfelt thanks for another year of remarkable accomplishment on behalf of the hearing impaired.

Howard and Bill House and their associates have opened new horizons in the research that is helping to solve many hearing problems, especially through their development of electronic implants to enable deaf children to hear sound again.

All of us owe you a great debt of thanks.

Those of you here tonight, together with the many who have joined you in this cause, represent the best of what is the American spirit. Without waiting for government, you have given of your time and your hearts and your money to bring new hope to people locked in the vacuum of silence.

Your motto is "So All May Hear," and toward that end you raise funds, recruit people and buy the equipment so needed for progress. You demonstrate that individuals can make a difference, and that the ingenuity, initiative and commitment of the American people offers the greatest promise for all mankind. This is the spirit that built America, and this is the spirit that will renew it. I wish you continued success.

Thank you for allowing me to be a part of your evening.

H