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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

DATE: Tuesday, February 23, 1982

LOCATION: The Cabinet Room

TIME: 10:30 a.m. (one hour)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ken D.*

I. PURPOSE

To review with the Republican Leadership the FY83 budget and the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the first meeting with the Republican Congressional Leadership since their return from the Lincoln's-Washington's Birthday recess. The President previously met with this group on January 25, 1982, the day before the State of the Union address and regularly last year during the First Session of the 97th Congress.

Since the January 25 meeting, the FY83 budget has been submitted to the Congress and many of these Republican Leaders have predicted that the first budget resolution to be adopted by Congress no later than May 15 will be highly controversial. This session provides the opportunity for the President to stress that he will be a "willing listener and a sincere partner" as the budget process goes forward. At the same time, there will be no retreat on the fundamentals of the economic recovery program---holding down taxes and insuring a strengthened national defense.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attachment A

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity and White House photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Attachment B

Talking Points - See Attachment C and D

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of State Alexander Haig
Chairman of the CEA Murray Weidenbaum
Special Trade Representative, Ambassador Bill Brock

Regrets: Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan
Director of OMB David Stockman

SENATE

Howard Baker, Majority Leader of the Senate
Ted Stevens, Assistant Majority Leader of the Senate
James McClure, Chairman of the Republican Conference
Bob Packwood, Chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee
Pete Domenici, Chairman of the Budget Committee
Charles Percy, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee
Bob Dole, Chairman of the Finance Committee

Regrets: John Tower
Jake Garn
Strom Thurmond
Bill Roth
Paul Laxalt
Mark Hatfield

HOUSE

Bob Michel, Minority Leader of the House
Trent Lott, Minority Whip of the House
Jack Kemp, Chairman of the Republican Conference
Dick Cheney, Chairman of Republican Policy Committee
Guy Vander Jagt, Chairman of National Republican Congressional Comm.
Tom Evans, Vice Chairman of National Republican Congressional Comm.
Barber Conable, Ranking Republican Member, Ways and Means Committee
Silvio Conte, Ranking Republican Member, Appropriations Committee
Del Latta, Ranking Republican Member, Budget Committee
Frank Horton, Ranking Republican Member, Government Operations
William Broomfield, Ranking Republican Member, Foreign Affairs Committee

Regrets: Clair Burgener
Edward Madigan
Jack Edwards
John Rhodes

Staff

Ed Meese, Jim Baker, Mike Deaver, Bill Clark, Martin Anderson,
Dave Gergen, Ed Rollins, Craig Fuller, Dick Darman, Ken Duberstein,
Pam Turner, M.B. Oglesby, ~~J.L. Cullen~~

Regrets: Dick Richards, Chairman of RNC

ATTACHMENT B

AGENDA

10:30 - 10:40 a.m. (10 minutes)	The President opens the meeting and makes remarks.
10:40 - 10:50 a.m. (10 minutes)	The President calls on Secretary Haig and Bill Brock for brief comments on the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
10:50 - 10:55 a.m. (5 minutes)	The President calls on Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker.
10:55 - 11:00 a.m. (5 minutes)	The President calls on House Republican Leader Bob Michel.
11:00 - 11:30 a.m. (30 minutes)	The President opens the meeting for comments and discussion.
11:30 a.m.	The President concludes meeting.

ATTACHMENT C

TALKING POINTS ON THE BUDGET

- Welcome the Republican Leaders back from their recess and acknowledge that this is the first full-scale meeting of the group since submission of your budget on February 8.
- Mention that you met with Howard Baker, Bob Michel and Paul Laxalt on the day the recess began to get their initial reactions to the budget.
- Recall that you wrote all Republican Senators and Congressmen on February 13 offering your cooperation and your desire "to hear from them" where further savings can be found or a better way of meeting agreed upon goals can be worked out. But there will be no retreat on a strengthened national defense or holding down taxes.
- Remind them that you dislike the deficits as much as they do, but the economic mess that has piled up over 50 years is not going to disappear overnight.
- Point out that so far the Democrats, with the exception of Fritz Hollings, have not come up with any alternatives--- they should not have a free ride to just criticize.
- Note that the budget season is just beginning---Dave Stockman and Don Regan are testifying right now---and express confidence that the fundamentals of your FY83 budget will pass as you proposed it.

TALKING POINTS ON CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

- Let me turn now to a foreign policy initiative that I will be announcing tomorrow. We have been working for the better part of a year on a program to stimulate fundamental economic and social progress in the Caribbean Basin area.
- My program fits naturally into the progressive development of this Administration's foreign policy. We began with strong proposals to revitalize America's economy and military power. We worked hard last year to strengthen relations with Mexico and Canada. Now we are ready to move forward with Mexico, Canada and Venezuela to help our Caribbean neighbors help themselves.
- The Caribbean Basin Initiative builds on the principles of market-oriented development that I outlined at Cancun last October. It offers the prospect of economic growth based on free trade and investment incentives. Foreign aid serves these purposes; it does not substitute for them.
- Passing this program will not be easy. Some will say we cannot do it, given our domestic economic difficulties. Others will accuse us of moving toward a military buildup in Central America.

ATTACHMENT D(cont.)

--- My reply, and I hope yours also, will be simple. Our neighbors are threatened. Their real aspiration is economic and social progress. If we help them in this area, the spread of violence will be slowed and eventually stopped. There will be a small economic price to pay now to open up American markets to their products and to help the most endangered countries protect their development effort. But if we hold back now, there will be a much greater price to pay later.

--- Many of you will be here tomorrow morning for a full scale briefing, but I want to call on Al Haig and then Bill Brock for a few comments. Al....

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1982

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
OF THE U. S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DATE: February 23, 1982
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 11:40 A.M. (5 minutes)

FROM: KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN *K.M.D.*

I. PURPOSE

To receive a Capitol Historical Society medal commemorating George Washington's 250th birthday anniversary and the 200th anniversary of the Great Seal of the United States from Congressmen Barber Conable (R-NY), J.J. (Jake) Pickle (D-TX), Senator David Pryor (D-AK), and former Congressman Fred Schwengel (R-IA).

II. BACKGROUND

The Capitol Historical Society coined this commemorative medal to recall these two great events in America's heritage. It will be sold to raise funds for the Society so that it may continue its endeavor of research and publications on the history of the capitol building and the Congress to give Americans a better understanding of their capitol and the origins of their government. The medal will have Washington's profile on one side and the Great Seal of the United States on the other.

Former Congressman Schwengel is president of the Society. Messieurs Conable, Pickle and Pryor are executive committee members.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

~~The Vice President~~

~~Senator David Pryor (D-Arkansas)~~
Congressman Barber Conable (R-New York)
Congressman J. J. Pickle (D-Texas)
Former Congressman Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa)

~~Kenneth M. Duberstein~~
John F. W. Rogers

W. E. Jgleeny

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The four representatives of the Capitol Historical Society will be brought into the Oval Office from the West Lobby and introduced to the President. After their greetings, they will then present the medal. Photographs will be taken throughout the 5 minute exchange.

Attachment: Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS
FOR MEETING WITH
PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE
CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

- Commend the gentlemen on the aims of the Society to educate and remind the American people of their origins.

- Say that it is indeed fitting to celebrate jointly the birthday anniversary of the father of our country and the anniversary of the symbol created by Congress that so embodies his character and dedication.

- Wish the Society every success in this and its important ongoing mission of rekindling interest in the history of their capitol and the ideals of their government.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1982


THE PRESENTATION OF THE AMVETS

GOLD HELMET AWARD

DATE: February 23, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 11:45 - 11:55 a.m.

FROM: Elizabeth H. Dole 

I. PURPOSE

To receive the AMVETS highest honor, the Gold Helmet Award. You were unable to receive the award at their National Convention in Washington, D.C. on April 4, 1981, as a result of your hospitalization.

II. BACKGROUND

The American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam (AMVETS) have a membership of 175,000 and are one of the "Big Four" veterans service organizations. They have actively supported your Administration's programs. Past National Commander Ernest Pitochelli participated in your Cabinet Room Economic Recovery Program briefing of Veterans Leaders in July and met you following the meeting.

The AMVETS highest honor, the Gold Helmet Award, is being presented to you, "For Presidential leadership that has effused the Nation and the American people with a revived spirit of patriotic endeavor and accomplishment inaugurating a 'New Beginning' for these United States of America."

This award was given to Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford; each of whom had demonstrated a strong commitment to the needs and concerns of national security and veterans. President Carter did not receive the award.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Donald Russell, National Commander
Ernest Pitochelli, Past National Commander
Morgan Ruph, National Executive Director
Gabriel Brinsky, National Service/Legislative Director
Robert Ashworth, National Programs Director

IV: PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:45 a.m. You greet your guests as they enter and move to the fireplace area for the presentation.

11:50 a.m. You are presented the Gold Helmet Award by National Commander Russell.

11:55 a.m. Your guests depart.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF
THE AMVETS GOLD HELMET AWARD

- I am aware of the very special significance associated with your Gold Helmet Award, and I want you to know of my deep appreciation for this honor. With the help of concerned citizens, like yourselves, I intend to restore the United States to preeminence in the field of military preparedness. A strong national defense is critical to preserving the peace.
- I appreciate all of the support the AMVETS have given my Administration, especially on the Economic Recovery Program and the AWACS sale.
- I well remember the warm reception I received at the 36th AMVETS National Convention in Dallas in August, 1980, during my campaign. I wish I could have joined you last year.
- Please let all of my fellow members of AMVETS know of my Administration's commitment to rebuilding our Nation's defenses and protecting the interests of veterans.
- We have proposed an increase of \$530 million in the medical care budget for veterans in 1983. We have suggested the addition of 1259 new employees. These increases will provide for the activation of two new replacement hospitals, a new outpatient clinic, and four new nursing homes.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1982

LUNCH WITH GEORGE WILL

DATE: February 23, 1982 (Tuesday)

PLACE: Oval Office

TIME: 12 noon (60 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To have lunch with George Will, as agreed during a telephone conversation with him February 11.

II. BACKGROUND

You asked that this lunch be placed on your schedule. You have seen George Will several times during your Presidency - the last time being dinner at his home on January 28.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
George Will

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After beginning pleasantries, the lunch will take place.

George F. Will

Deficits: Dangerous Gamble . . .

On ABC television last Sunday, when Ed Meese said the administration might favor making retroactive to January the tax cut now set to take effect in July, a dull-witted journalist (me) asked him: What do you want Americans to do with their tax cuts? Open IRA (Individual Retirement Accounts), thereby increasing the pool of savings available for investment? Or buy new cars, thereby igniting a recovery driven by consumer spending?

"Both," answered Meese. There, in a single word, is the do-everything-at-once spirit that makes the administration's economic program so exhilarating to some people and so hair-raising to others.

The Reagan program is called, and is, "pro-business." But the business community is a house divided, and the Reagan program has a split personality. Part of the business community hopes for a burst of high consumption. Another part hopes for increased savings and investment. The administration rationally wants the latter, but emotionally wants both.

The body is the temple of the soul, and a genial soul has made its home within the ample Meese temple. Meese is a Dickensian sort, round and jolly and Micawberesque. Mr. Micawber was the fellow in "David Copperfield" who, when things looked dark, always said that something would turn up to make things turn out well.

But many unlikely things have to turn out right for the administration just to make the budget turn out no more dismaying than it is as proposed. Keeping the deficit at \$91.5 billion depends on, among other things, \$55.9 billion worth of congressional actions—raising revenues and cutting spending—many of which are doubtful.

Reaganomics always has presupposed a kind of consensus that is rare: a consensus that must endure for several years. But Reagan's consensus was jeopardized by the successes achieved in the first year.

In 1981 Reagan achieved a degree of Republican discipline in Congress unprecedented in the 29 years that Congressional Quarterly has been keeping such records. And three-quarters of all Democratic senators—37—voted for Reagan's tax cut. But all this was purchased at a terrible cost to the Treasury, as congressmen and senators auctioned their votes. And the budget cuts voted midway through the first year have begun to galvanize the client groups.

Some Republicans worry, reasonably, that their party will acquire—or reinforce—an image like another Dickens character: Scrooge. Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia worries that relentless pressure to prune social programs will make the GOP seem like "a party of bookkeepers." But the fiscal 1983 budget may be the worst of two worlds, politically. It may make the GOP seem like a party with the soul of a bookkeeper who cannot even balance the books.

The budget embodies domestic policy that is off-putting to all but a fraction of the conservatives—those whose equanimity is not disturbed by the combination of large deficits and contracted social programs. And the administration's principal foreign challenge—Poland—has elicited a policy mortifying to most conservatives. This situation might discompose an administration made up entirely of Micawbers.

Mr. Micawber said: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditures nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income

twenty pounds, annual expenditures twenty pounds ought and six, result misery." Micawber did not take the broad, spacious view of things. He had a picky, cramped attitude about deficits that some conservatives today consider old-fashioned.

Some say the deficit is not alarmingly large, relative to GNP—that is, when compared with other deficits that occasionally occurred when the GNP was smaller. But the fiscal 1983 deficit is most alarming precisely because it is not an isolated phenomenon produced by a particular passing phase of a business cycle. Rather, it is projected to be one of a series of huge deficits produced by structural rather than cyclical reasons—by the structure of America's economy and government.

Some say that the deficit, relative to GNP, is not worse than some Japanese or German deficits, relative to those nations' GNPs. But last year personal savings were 13 percent of Japan's GNP and 9 percent of Germany's. America's personal savings are just 4 percent of GNP, so government borrowing to finance deficits sops up an alarming amount of the investment resources generated internally.

Felix Rohatyn, the financier who is becoming the Democrats' shadow Treasury secretary, says: "Huge deficits will push interest rates higher until the economy really goes into a nose dive." Donald Regan, the real Treasury secretary, says large deficits will have "no effect" on interest rates. We are going to find out who is wrong.

George F. Will

John Glenn: The Right Kind of Democrat

characteristics of an astronaut and a sledgehammer. An astronaut because running for office requires an abnormal combination of daring and attention to detail. A sledgehammer because running requires an almost inhuman obdurateness.

John Glenn, who obviously is thinking of running, acquired the attributes of an astronaut by becoming one. Twenty years ago on Feb. 20, 1962, he flew around the Earth and, as is said, into the hearts of his countrymen. Whether or not he has attributes that would cause the sledgehammer to sit up and say "That's my boy!" remains to be seen.

It is Broder's Law (named after its author, columnist David Broder, the Newton of the physics of politics) that anyone who desires to run for president, especially now that there seem to be more state primaries than there are states, reveals by his desire to run that he is too loony to be entrusted with the office. Broder's premise is that the desire to run for president may be public-spirited, but certainly is peculiar. So Broder's Law leads us to the Glenn Paradox: Glenn's charm is that he is almost abnormally normal.

A politician's first task is to solve his "name-recognition" problem. No one ever solved that problem more expeditiously than Glenn did with his short flight—America's first orbital flight. It made him emblematic of the zip, pep, vigor and general can-do spirit of the Kennedy years.

The secret of American politics generally is to be, or at least to be seen to be, middling: in the middle of the road, and in the middle of the general range of human virtues and aspirations. And it does not hurt to come from the middle of the country, which Ohio can claim to be, symbolically if not geographically.

Beginning with the ninth president (William H. Harrison in 1840) through the 29th (Warren G. Harding), six presidents (and three vice presidents) were elected from Ohio. Two other presidents were born there. Harding caused the nation to put a moratorium on having Ohio presidents, a moratorium that not even Robert Taft could get the country to break.

Ohio is where the Middle West begins, yet it is a seaport for ocean-going shipping. It combines a strong agricultural economy with six major industrial centers, producing glass, rubber, steel—all the things that make automobiles and make Ohio so vulnerable to the economic problems of the old "smokestack" industries. Glenn represents the "smokestack" Democratic Party, a party grounded in the issues and constituencies of classic American industrialism. It is not clear that full restoration of that America of the

rarily and politically, the tendency within the Democratic Party that was the dominant tendency when he orbited the Earth. That tendency has been in eclipse for 15 years, and the restoration of it to predominance within the party is to be desired, and not just by Democrats.

That is, Glenn is a Democrat in the Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson tradition—a tradition exemplified by Pat Moynihan, Henry Jackson, Sam Nunn and Fritz Hollings among Glenn's Senate colleagues. He sees no incompatibility between strong defense and strong social policies, no conflict between liberal social values and a nationalist, anti-communist foreign policy. This kind of Democrat, although representing a clear majority of this party's rank and file, has not represented the party at the national level since the decisive event of the party's modern history: the McGovernite takeover in '72. Glenn, a Marine pilot, is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He takes defense policy seriously enough to have organized an after-hours bipartisan study group that meets periodically for dinner and discussion.

But even the best ideas depend for their effectiveness on some forensic competence. As a public speaker, Glenn is a bit like Cream of Wheat: nourishing but not exciting. Still, in 1980, when Democratic senators were falling like leaves in an autumn gale, Ohioans did not just re-elect Glenn; they conferred upon him a second term virtually by acclamation. He got 69 percent of the Ohio vote while Ronald Reagan was getting 52 percent.

Of course, Americans do not look at presidential candidates and Senate candidates in the same way. They seem to want their Senate candidates to be just folks, but they want their presidential candidates to be rather more. Americans loved Jerry Ford, but did not elect him.

Since 1804, only seven presidents have won the White House without winning Ohio. In this century, only two presidents (FDR, in 1944, and JFK) have done so. No Republicans have. That should be encouraging to this man of the middle, from the middle of Ohio. He is from New Concord, down the road apiece from the home of two other Ohio pioneers of flight, Wilbur and Orville Wright.

E

THE REAGAN DOCTRINE

Establishing

A Long Term National Policy on Agricultural Exports

Nowhere has the free enterprise system worked better than it has in American agriculture. When one looks at the astonishing productive capacity of U.S. farmers we see a modern miracle, a miracle that is too often not fully appreciated. Our agriculture is the most productive on earth and is the envy of every other nation. Here's why:

- In the U.S. 600,000 commercial farmers produce enough food and fiber for a nation of 225 million people and, in addition, exported nearly \$44 billion worth of agricultural commodities in 1981!
- In the U.S. our 1981 \$28 billion agricultural trade surplus offset almost half of the nation's petroleum deficit!
- U.S. agricultural exports account for about 40 percent of the world's total agricultural trade.
- For the U.S., agricultural trade accounts for one-fifth of our Nation's total export earning.

This bounty from our nation's farms has been easy for us to take for granted. We've had no food shortages, our cost of food is lower than any other place, and our farmers keep on increasing their productivity.

But there is one area we have neglected far too long. We have not, as a nation, established a clear policy on agricultural exports. For far too many years we have given signals which have been inconsistent, confusing, and counter-productive. In 1973 we suspended shipments of soybeans and thereby frightened Japan and other major buyers into urging Brazil to grow more soybeans; and they did. In 1975 we suspended shipments of feed grains because

of feared domestic shortages; that encouraged our foreign customers to stimulate production in Argentina, Canada, Australia, and Europe. In 1980 we imposed a grain embargo on sales to the Soviet Union which severely hurt our farmers and forced the Russians to buy their grain from our competitors.

Our record is not a good one. In the past eight years our start-stop farm export actions have not given us the kind of reputation we would like to have as a reliable supplier. If we are to take full advantage of our magnificent agricultural resource, we must let our farmers, those who market our crops, and those in foreign lands who buy them know what events or actions may affect this essential trade.

For this reason I now proclaim a new long-term policy on agricultural exports. The agriculture export policy of the United States of America will now insure that:

1. No restrictions will be imposed on the exportation of farm products because of rising domestic prices. Farm prices go up and farm prices go down. High prices tell our market-oriented farmers to produce more, and they will, if we allow them to compete freely in export markets.
2. Food exports will be used as an instrument of peace. We will not interrupt exports to any nations except under the most serious conditions where a severe threat to this Nation's security is involved. Agricultural commodities are fungible; that is, they are easily interchanged for the same commodity from other nations. For this reason the embargo of 1980 was almost totally ineffective, yet it caused great economic hardship to U.S. agriculture.
3. Foreign markets must be kept free of unreasonable trade barriers and unfair trade practices. We must continue to pursue this objective aggressively. World economic health will be improved and strengthened by freer agricultural trade. Our great productivity in agricultural

products must be turned loose to use its full capacity to benefit not only Americans but people throughout the entire world.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 19, 1982

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR WILLIAM CLEMENTS (R-TEXAS)

DATE: Tuesday, February 23, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:45 - 4:00 p.m.

FROM: Richard S. Williamson

I. PURPOSE

To listen to Governor Clements' comments regarding the Administration's proposal to dismantle the Department of Energy.

II. BACKGROUND

Governor Clements requested this meeting. He wants to explain his reasons for opposing the Administration's proposal to dismantle the Department of Energy and transfer many of its functions to Commerce. Governor Clements will suggest that energy-related matters should continue to be within the authority of a separate federal entity.

The NGA Committee on Energy and Environment will consider a resolution similar to Governor Clements' position outlined above at the NGA Conference in Washington, D.C., February 21-23, 1982.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Governor William Clements
Richard S. Williamson

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Rich Williamson will escort Governor Clements to the Oval Office. Governor Clements will make his presentation. Informal discussion to follow.

G

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
Dinner in Honor of the Governors
of the States and Territories
Tuesday, February 23, 1982

FROM: Muffie Brandon *Muffie Brandon*

- 7:10 p.m. Guests begin to arrive the Diplomatic Reception Room and are led by Social Aides to the State Floor. They may proceed to the Color Rooms or the East Room for cocktails.
- 7:30 p.m. Aides direct all guests to the East Room to prepare for the Receiving Line.
- 7:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN proceed to the State Floor via the Grand Staircase. They proceed down the Cross Hall and are announced into the East Room. (Full Honors.)
- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN take their places facing south between two trees, and then the receiving line begins.
- As the guests come off of the receiving line, they proceed down the Cross Hall and into the State Dining Room to be seated for dinner.
- 8:10 p.m. After all the guests have gone through the receiving line, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN should hold in the East Room until all guests are in the State Dining Room, then proceed down the Cross Hall to the State Dining Room.
- 8:15 p.m. Dinner is served.
- 9:00 p.m. Dessert is served accompanied by Strolling Strings.
- 9:15 p.m. Toasts:

PRESIDENT REAGAN

Governor Richard Snelling
Chairman of the National Governor's Association

- 9:30 p.m. Following the toasts, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN will be escorted to the Blue Room. All other guests will be encouraged by Social Aides to mix and mingle in all Color Rooms. Coffee and liqueurs will be served.
- 9:40 p.m. The Cross Hall Doors to the East Room will be opened to allow those who wish to stroll in and be seated.
- 10:00 p.m. All guests but PRINCIPALS will proceed to the East Room via the Cross Hall for seating. The two side sections should be seated first, then the middle section.
- Seats will be reserved for Governor and Mrs. Snelling, Secretary and Mrs. Regan, Secretary and Mrs. Schweiker, Mr. and Mrs. Meese, Mr. and Mrs. Deaver, and Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.
- 10:10 p.m. PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN enter the East Room via the Cross Hall doors and are seated for entertainment in specially allocated chairs in the first row.
- 10:15 p.m. The entertainment begins.
- 10:45 p.m. Conclusion of the entertainment.
- PRESIDENT REAGAN makes brief remarks to the guests and mounts the stage to be photographed with the entertainers.
- After thanking the performers, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN lead guests out of the East Room via the Cross Hall doors to the Grand Foyer for dancing.
- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN then retire.
- 11:00 p.m. All guests depart.

TABLE 11

THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Snelling (Vermont)
Governor Milliken (Michigan)
Mrs. Babbitt (Arizona)
Mr. Mercer Ellington
Mrs. Alexander (Tennessee)
Governor Ray (Iowa)
Mrs. Busbee (Georgia)

TABLE 3

MRS. REAGAN

Governor Snelling (Vermont)
Mrs. Dreyfus (Wisconsin)
Governor Orr (Indiana)
Mrs. Matheson (Utah)
Governor Busbee (Georgia)
Mrs. Rockefeller (West Virginia)
Governor Clements (Texas)

DINNER

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES & TERRITORIES

Tuesday, February 23, 1982

7:30 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT & MRS. REAGAN

ALASKA

The Governor of Alaska & Mrs. Jay S. Hammond (Bella)

AMERICAN SAMOA

The Governor of American Samoa & Mrs. Peter T. Coleman (Nora)

ARIZONA

The Governor of Arizona & Mrs. Bruce Babbitt (Hattie)

ARKANSAS

The Governor of Arkansas & Mrs. Frank D. White (Gay)

CALIFORNIA

Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor of California

COLORADO

The Governor of Colorado & Mrs. Richard D. Lamm (Dorothy)

CONNECTICUT

The Governor of Connecticut & Mrs. William A. O'Neill (Natalie)

DELAWARE

The Governor of Delaware & Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, IV (Elise)

FLORIDA

The Governor of Florida & Mrs. D. Robert Graham (Adele)

GEORGIA

The Governor of Georgia & Mrs. George Busbee (Mary Beth)

HAWAII

The Governor of Hawaii & Mrs. George R. Ariyoshi (Jean)

ILLINOIS

Hon. James R. Thompson, Governor of Illinois

INDIANA

The Governor of Indiana & Mrs. Robert D. Orr (Josie)

IOWA

The Governor of Iowa & Mrs. Robert D. Ray (Billie)

KANSAS

The Governor of Kansas & Mrs. John W. Carlin (Karen)

KENTUCKY

The Governor of Kentucky & Mrs. John Y. Brown (Phyllis)

LOUISIANA

The Governor of Louisiana & Mrs. David C. Treen (Dolores)

MAINE

Hon. Joseph E. Brennan, Governor of Maine

MARYLAND

The Governor of Maryland & Mrs. Harry R. Hughes (Patricia)

MASSACHUSETTS

The Governor of Massachusetts & Mrs. Edward J. King (Jody)

MICHIGAN

The Governor of Michigan & Mrs. William G. Milliken (Helen)

MINNESOTA

The Governor of Minnesota & Mrs. Albert H. Quie (Gretchen)

MISSISSIPPI

The Governor of Mississippi & Mrs. William Winter (Elise)

MISSOURI

The Governor of Missouri & Mrs. Christopher Bond (Carolyn)

MONTANA

The Governor of Montana & Mrs. Ted Schwinden (Jean)

NEBRASKA

The Governor of Nebraska & Mrs. Charles Thone (Ruth)

NEVADA

The Governor of Nevada & Mrs. Robert F. List (Kathy)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Governor of New Hampshire & Mrs. Hugh Gallen (Irene)

NEW JERSEY

The Governor of New Jersey & Mrs. Thomas H. Kean (Debby)

NEW MEXICO

The Governor of New Mexico & Mrs. Bruce King (Alice)

NEW YORK

The Governor of New York & Mrs. Hugh L. Carey (Evangeline)

NORTH CAROLINA

The Governor of North Carolina & Mrs. James B. Hunt, Jr. (Carolyn)

NORTH DAKOTA

The Governor of North Dakota & Mrs. Allen Olson (Barbara)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands & Mrs. Peter P. Tenorio (Sophia)

OKLAHOMA

The Governor of Oklahoma & Mrs. George Nigh (Donna)

PENNSYLVANIA

The Governor of Pennsylvania & Mrs. Richard L. Thornburgh (Ginny)

PUERTO RICO

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico & Mrs. Carlos Romero-Barcelo (Kate)

RHODE ISLAND

The Governor of Rhode Island & Mrs. J. Joseph Garrahy (Margherite)

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Governor of South Carolina & Mrs. Richard W. Riley (Ann)

TENNESSEE

The Governor of Tennessee & Mrs. Lamar Alexander (Honey)

TEXAS

The Governor of Texas & Mrs. William P. Clements, Jr. (Rita)

UTAH

The Governor of Utah & Mrs. Scott M. Matheson (Norma)

VERMONT

The Governor of Vermont & Mrs. Richard A. Snelling (Barbara)

VIRGINIA

The Governor of Virginia & Mrs. Charles S. Robb (Lynda)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Hon. Juan F. Luis, Governor of the Virgin Islands

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The Governor of Washington & Mrs. John Spellman (Lois)

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The Governor of West Virginia & Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, IV (Sharon)

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Counsellor to the President

The Secretary of the Treasury & Mrs. Regan (Ann)

The Secretary of Health & Human Services & Mrs. Schweiker (Claire)

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San Francisco, California

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Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs