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Page 1 of 2

ID # 082626

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET TR

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR APR 16 82

Subject Codes:
PR 007.01

1) Subject: List of invitees / attendees for National Security Council Meeting

FG 006.12

2) Lunch with editors and broadcasters from The Southeast.

SO 003.

PR 016.

3) Speaking notes for luncheon

PR 016.04

PR 005.02

4) Signing ceremony for Law Day Proclamation

FE 009.

HO 068.

5) Speaking notes for ceremony

6) Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy regarding immigration policy.

FG 010.02

LM

7) Meeting with Independent Regulatory Agencies.
the chairmen of some

FG 143

FG 090.

FG 105.

FG 108.

FG 128.

FG 134.

FG 137.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT		RSZ	1 1			1 1

Referral Note: _____

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
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Subject: _____

FG 132
 FG 145
 FG 163
 FG 207
 FG 217
 FG 249
 FG 123
 FG 067

Reception for Republican Party
Eagles

SO 004
 PL 005.04

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	/ /		/ /

Referral Note: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED
April 15, 1982
5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Friday, April 16, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker and Meese)	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 (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (William P. Clark) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Lunch with Editors and Broadcasters from the Southeast</u> (Karna Small/Muffie Brandon) (TAB A) (remarks distributed separately)	State Dining Room
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for Law Day Proclamation</u> (Fred Fielding) (TAB B) (remarks distributed separately)	Rose Garden or Roosevelt Room
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u> (Craig Fuller) (TAB C)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (30 min)	^{3:15} 3:00 pm ^{3:20} <u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>p. Clark</i> <i>J. Baker - E. Meese - R. Williamson</i>	Oval Office
3:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Dropby Meeting of Independent Regulatory Group</u> (Craig Fuller) (TAB D) (draft remarks attached)	Cabinet Room
3:45 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Islamic Ambassadors</u> (William P. Clark) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
4:45 pm (30 min)	The President and Mrs. Reagan join <u>Eagles Reception #1</u> (Ed Rollins/Muffie Brandon) (TAB E) (remarks distributed separately)	State Floor (East Room)
5:15 pm (60 min)	<u>To Private Quarters</u>	Residence
6:15 pm (30 min)	The President and Mrs. Reagan join <u>Eagles Reception #2</u> (Ed Rollins/Muffie Brandon) (same as TAB E)	State Floor (East Room) :

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED
April 15, 1982
5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Friday, April 16, 1982

9:01

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker and Meese)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:25-9:55 (William P. Clark), Em. JB, McFarland, Reed	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 9:55 -	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> 11:03 - (William P. Clark)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Lunch with Editors and Broadcasters</u> from the Southeast (Karna Small/Muffie Brandon)	State Dining Room
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for Law Day Proclamation</u> (Fred Fielding) PHOTO app.	Rose Garden and Reesevelt Room
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on</u> <u>Legal Policy</u> 2:07 - 3:11 (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Dropby Meeting of Independent</u> <u>Regulatory Group</u> 3:30 - 3:37 (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room
3:45 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 3:37 -	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Islamic Ambassadors</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
4:45 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join</u> <u>Eagles Reception #1</u> (Ed Rollins/Muffie Brandon)	State Floor (East Room)
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REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

USC Mtg

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on April 16, 19 82

for The President of White House
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

The Vice President ✓
Admiral Daniel J. Murphy ✓

State:

Mr. Lawrence C. Eagleburger ✓
Mr. Richard R. Burt ✓

OSD:

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ✓
Dep Sec Frank C. Carlucci ✓

CIA:

Mr. William J. Casey ✓

OMB:

Mr. William Schneider ✓

USUN:

Amb Jeane J. Kirkpatrick ✓

JCS:

General David C. Jones ✓
Lt General Paul F. Gorman ✓

White House:

Mr. Edwin Meese III ✓
Mr. James A. Baker III ✓
Judge William P. Clark ✓
Mr. Robert C. McFarlane ✓

Mr. Richard G. Darman ✓
Admiral John Poindexter ✓

NSC:

Mr. Thomas C. Reed ✓ Maj Chris Shoemaker ✓
Col Allan Myer ✓ Col Michael Wheeler ✓

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing White House Requested by Carol Cleveland
Room No. Cabinet Room Room No. 372 Telephone 3044
Time of Meeting 11:00 a.m. Date of request April 15, 1982

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1982

LUNCH WITH EDITORS & BROADCASTERS FROM SOUTHEAST

DATE: Friday, April 16, 1982
LOCATION: State Dining Room
TIME: 12:00 noon (75 minutes)
FROM: Karna Small *K/S*

I. PURPOSE:

This is the second in a series of four major briefings for out-of-town media. Many of these editors and broadcasters have requested individual interviews with you and since we cannot possibly accommodate them all, we at least can invite them to a group event where they can be briefed by other Administration officials as well as having a chance to see you briefly at luncheon. However, it is mainly an excellent opportunity to explain administration policies directly to the home town media as they will all give this event broad coverage (with some doing 5-part series on the visit).

II. BACKGROUND:

Most of the editors and broadcasters have not visited the White House during this Administration. On this visit, they will first be briefed in 450 EOB by David Stockman (on economic and budget issues), Richard Burt of the State Department (on arms control and nuclear freeze movements), William French Smith (on immigration issues) and John Block (on current agriculture policies). They will then be escorted to the State Dining Room for lunch.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Selected Staff
88 editors and broadcasters from Southeastern states (TAB B)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

25 local crews are coming to town to cover your luncheon remarks. We strongly suggest that remarks be piped into White House press room with NO coverage by White House press corps due to space limitations and an endeavor to give these local crews the coverage. Since all networks are represented by local crews, film can be shared with the networks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

You will enter the State Dining Room at noon. After lunch, you will deliver remarks and take a few questions. Total time: 15 minutes.

(ELLIOTT/AB)

APRIL 16, 1982
12:00 NOON

LUNCHEON REMARKS FOR EDITORS AND
BROADCASTERS FROM THE SOUTHEAST

LADIES & GENTLEMEN, GOOD AFTERNOON.
WE'RE DELIGHTED TO HAVE ALL OF YOU WITH
US.

I KNOW YOU HAVE BEEN BRIEFED BY OUR
PEOPLE SO I'LL TRY NOT TO PLOW THE SAME
GROUND TWICE. WHEN I FINISH I'LL BE
HAPPY TO TAKE SOME OF YOUR QUESTIONS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS & WILL
CONTINUE TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO
HELP HEAD OFF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN GREAT
BRITAIN & ARGENTINA. WE BELIEVE A WAR
WOULD NOT ONLY BE TRAGIC FOR BOTH SIDES,
BUT DANGEROUS FOR WORLD PEACE, AND WE
WILL NOT FALTER IN OUR EFFORTS TO HELP
PREVENT THAT.

HANDWRITING FILE

WE'RE ALSO WORKING FOR A BUDGET
COMPROMISE THAT DOES NOT ALTER OR WEAKEN
THE FOCUS OF OUR ECONOMIC PROGRAM. AS
YOU KNOW, THERE HAVE BEEN INTENSIVE
BIPARTISAN TALKS OVER THE LAST SEVERAL
WEEKS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
CONGRESS & THE WHITE HOUSE OVER THE
BUDGET -- TALKS I AM FOLLOWING WITH
GREAT INTEREST.

THOSE TALKS ARE APPROACHING A
CLIMACTIC STAGE, & I WANT TO EXPRESS
TODAY MY STRONG HOPE THAT THEY SUCCEED.
WE HAVE TRIED TO APPROACH THIS
UNDERTAKING IN A CONSTRUCTIVE &
CONCILIATORY SPIRIT, AND WE WILL
CONTINUE TO DO SO IN THE DAYS AHEAD.

IT IS NOT JUST THE CONGRESS, IT IS NOT JUST THE WHITE HOUSE, IT IS THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE -- MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS OF HARD-WORKING AMERICANS -- THAT NEEDS A SOUND BUDGET. WE MUST JOIN TOGETHER TO BRING DOWN DEFICITS, BRING DOWN INTEREST RATES, & REVIVE THE ECONOMY.

I BELIEVE OUR PROGRAM, BARELY 6 MONTHS OLD, GOES TO THE HEART OF THE MOST DEEPLY INGRAINED ECONOMIC PROBLEM WE INHERITED: GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SPENDING & TAKING TOO GREAT A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT FOR ITSELF. IT'S BEEN LIKE A BALL & CHAIN ON ECONOMIC GROWTH, WITH TAXES SO HIGH THAT PERSONAL SAVINGS IN AMERICA HAVE BEEN THE LOWEST OF THE INDUSTRIAL STATES.

SO WE HAVEN'T HAD THE CAPITAL POOL
WE NEED TO FUND SPENDING BY GOVERNMENT &
MAKE CAPITAL AVAILABLE FOR HOME
MORTGAGES, FOR BUSINESS INVESTMENT, AND
SO FORTH, FAR FROM HELPING US TO
BALANCE THE BUDGET, HIGH TAXES FUELED
INCREASES IN SPENDING THAT REACHED
17 PERCENT IN 1980 ALONE. YOU KNOW, I
KEEP ASKING ONE QUESTION THAT STILL
HASN'T BEEN ANSWERED: IF HIGHER TAXES
ARE NEEDED TO REDUCE DEFICITS, WHY DID A
\$300 BILLION TAX INCREASE BETWEEN 1976
AND 1981 LEAVE US WITH \$318 BILLION IN
DEFICITS?

THE ONE SURE WAY TO REDUCE
PROJECTED DEFICITS, BRING DOWN INTEREST
RATES, AND STILL ENCOURAGE GROWTH IS TO
REDUCE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF THE G.N.P.

IN OTHER WORDS, REDUCE THE INCREASE IN
BOTH GOVERNMENT SPENDING & TAXING. WE
MUST SHRINK UNCLE SAM'S APPETITE FOR
CREDIT, WITHOUT PREVENTING THE TAXPAYERS
FROM PRODUCING & SAVING MORE TO GET OUR
ECONOMY MOVING AGAIN.

[CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE]

WE'RE STARTING TO DO THIS. WE
HAVEN'T CUT SPENDING IN ABSOLUTE TERMS.
WE'VE JUST CUT THAT 17 PERCENT SPENDING
GROWTH OF 1980 NEARLY IN HALF. WE
REDUCED TAX RATES BY 5 PERCENT LAST
OCTOBER. BUT THAT WAS TOO LITTLE & TOO
LATE TO OFFSET A PERSONAL TAX INCREASE
OF \$41 BILLION LAST YEAR, WHICH HELPED
DRAG THE ECONOMY DOWN & MAKE THE
RECESSION WORSE. IT'S IRONIC TO HEAR
THE SAME PEOPLE WHO INSISTED OUR TAX
PROGRAM BE ADMINISTERED IN DROPS RATHER
THAN SPOONFULS, NOW SAYING THE MEDICINE
OBVIOUSLY DIDN'T WORK.

WELL, THE MEDICINE WILL WORK WHEN THE PATIENT FINALLY BEGINS TO GET IT, & THE FIRST REAL DOSE BEGINS WITH THE 10 PERCENT TAX CUT IN JULY, FOLLOWED BY AN ADDITIONAL 10 PERCENT TAX CUT A YEAR LATER.

TAMPERING WITH THE THIRD YEAR OF THE TAX CUT, OR SAYING, "ALL RIGHT, WE'LL KEEP THAT THIRD YEAR BUT THEN WE'LL INCREASE TAXES AGAIN IN THE FOURTH YEAR AND EVERY YEAR AFTER THAT," WOULD INFLICT MAJOR DAMAGE ON THE ECONOMY. IT WOULD INCREASE THE TAX BILL OF FAMILIES BY HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS & PREVENT US FROM ACHIEVING THE \$260 BILLION INCREASE IN PRIVATE SAVINGS WE EXPECT BY 1984. AND IT WOULD FURTHER WEAKEN THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF U.S. PRODUCTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY.

WE HEAR SO MANY JUDGMENTS MADE
ABOUT COMPASSION -- WHO HAS IT & WHO
DOESN'T, OUR ADMINISTRATION HAS
COMPASSION FOR THOSE IN NEED, BUT WHERE
WAS THE COMPASSION IN THOSE BANKRUPT
SPENDING POLICIES THAT BROUGHT THE PAIN
OF HIGH INFLATION & INTEREST RATES TO SO
MANY PEOPLE? WHERE IS THE COMPASSION
NOW IN RAISING TAX RATES AGAIN ON OUR
PEOPLE, MAKING IT EVEN HARDER FOR THEM
TO WORK & COMPETE? FOR ALL THE TALK
ABOUT OUR SO-CALLED MASSIVE TAX CUT, IT
WILL BARELY OFFSET TAX INCREASES ALREADY
BUILT INTO THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING THE
SOCIAL SECURITY TAX INCREASES PASSED IN
1977. ANOTHER INSTALLMENT ON THAT
INCREASE WENT INTO EFFECT LAST JANUARY &
THERE ARE MORE TO COME IN THE YEARS
AHEAD.

ANOTHER POINT: OUR TAX CUT IS SAID
BY SOME TO FAVOR THE RICH, THAT SIMPLY
ISN'T TRUE. 74 PERCENT OF THE TAX
SAVINGS GOES TO THE LOWER & MIDDLE CLASS
WHO PRESENTLY PAY 72 PERCENT OF THE TAX.
THE OLD SYSTEM OF PUSHING EVERYONE INTO
HIGHER TAX BRACKETS ONLY CHASED THE
WEALTHY INTO TAX SHELTERS & ENCOURAGED
THE GROWTH OF THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY.
BY REDUCING TAX RATES WE PROVIDE
INCENTIVES TO GET MORE AMERICANS BACK IN
THE MAINSTREAM, PAYING TAXES AGAIN.

SOMETIMES A POLL WILL ASK, "WOULD
YOU GIVE UP THE THIRD YEAR OF YOUR TAX
CUT IF IT WOULD HELP REDUCE THE
DEFICIT?" WELL THAT'S NOT A FAIR YES OR
NO QUESTION. IT SUGGESTS THAT HIGHER
TAXES AUTOMATICALLY REDUCE DEFICITS, AND
HISTORY PROVES OTHERWISE.

WHEN PEOPLE ARE PERMITTED TO CHOOSE
BETWEEN FEDERAL SPENDING CUTS OR
INCREASING TAXES TO REDUCE PROJECTED
DEFICITS, A BIG MAJORITY -- 77 PERCENT
IN THE MOST RECENT NBC/AP POLL --
INVARIABLY CHOOSE SPENDING CUTS. I

THINK THE PEOPLE ARE SENDING A MESSAGE
OF COMMON SENSE IF WE'LL JUST LISTEN.

THEY'RE ASKING THEIR GOVERNMENT TO HAVE
ENOUGH COURAGE TO BRING FEDERAL SPENDING
UNDER CONTROL -- NOT JUST FOR A QUICK
FIX, BUT PERMANENTLY.

THAT'S THE ONLY WAY TO RESTORE
CONFIDENCE IN THE MONEY MARKETS FOR
LONG-TERM LENDING, BRING INTEREST RATES
DOWN MORE, AND THEN KEEP THEM DOWN.

WE'VE BROUGHT THEM DOWN FROM
21-1/2 PERCENT TO ABOUT 16 PERCENT, BUT
THAT'S NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

INFLATION HAS DROPPED FROM DOUBLE DIGITS TO AN ANNUAL RATE OF 4.5 PERCENT FOR THE LAST 6 MONTHS. AND WHOLESALE PRICES EVEN REGISTERED A NET DECLINE FOR THE PAST 2 MONTHS. OUR PROGRESS ON INFLATION MEANS THE CUMULATIVE INCREASE IN AMERICANS' PURCHASING POWER, WHICH HAS RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION, FAR OUTWEIGHS THE IMPACT OF BUDGET RESTRAINT IN VARIOUS PROGRAMS, WHICH HAS RECEIVED SO MUCH ATTENTION.

WITH COOPERATION FROM THE CONGRESS ON SPENDING, I BELIEVE WE CAN HAVE A STRONG RECOVERY. PERHAPS NOW YOU HAVE SOME QUESTIONS YOU'D LIKE TO ASK.

#

(Elliott/AB)
April 15, 1982
9:30 a.m.

LUNCHEON REMARKS FOR EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS FROM THE SOUTHEAST
APRIL 16, 1982

Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. We're delighted to have all of you with us.

I know you have been briefed by our people so I'll try not to plow the same ground twice. When I finish I'll be happy to take some of your questions.

The United States has and will continue to do everything possible to help head off hostilities between Great Britain and Argentina. We believe a war would not only be tragic for both sides, but dangerous for world peace, and we will not falter in our efforts to help prevent that.

We're also working for a budget compromise that does not alter or weaken the focus of our economic program. I believe our program, barely 6 months old, goes to the heart of the most deeply ingrained economic problem we inherited: Government has been spending and taking too great a percentage of the gross national product for itself. It's been like a ball and chain on economic growth, with taxes so high that personal savings in America have been the lowest of the industrial states.

So we haven't had the capital pool we need to fund spending by Government and make capital available for home mortgages, for business investment and so forth. Far from helping us to balance the budget, high taxes fueled increases in spending that reached

17 percent in 1980 alone. You know, I keep asking one question that still hasn't been answered: If higher taxes are needed to reduce deficits, why did a \$300 billion tax increase between 1976 and 1981 leave us with \$318 billion in deficits?

The one sure way to reduce projected deficits, bring down interest rates and still encourage growth is to reduce Government's share of the GNP. In other words, reduce the increase in both Government spending and taxing. We must shrink Uncle Sam's appetite for credit, without preventing the taxpayers from producing and saving more to get our economy moving again.

We're starting to do this. We haven't cut spending in absolute terms. We've just cut that 17 percent spending growth of 1980 nearly in half. We reduced tax rates by 5 percent last October. But that was too little and too late to offset a personal tax increase of \$41 billion last year, which helped drag the economy down and make the recession worse. It's ironic to hear the same people who insisted our tax program be administered in drops rather than spoonfuls, now saying the medicine obviously didn't work. Well, the medicine will work, and the first real dose begins with the 10 percent tax cut in July, followed by an additional 10 percent tax cut a year later, and then indexing in 1985.

The tax program is an expression of faith in the people, because we're saying: if you work or save more in the future than you do now, your reward will be greater than it was. But

people won't make new commitments to produce and save if all they keep hearing from Washington is threats that the incentives will never pan out.

Tampering with the third year of the tax cut, or saying, "All right, we'll keep that third year but then we'll increase taxes again in the fourth year and every year after that," would inflict major damage on the economy. It would increase the tax bill of families by hundreds of dollars; it would prevent us from achieving the \$260 billion increase in private savings we expect by 1984 -- essential for new jobs and economic growth -- and it would further weaken the competitive position of U.S. products in the world economy. You know one story it would be nice to hear more about is the way high tax rates have set labor against management, and destroyed American jobs by pushing up the price of our products in world markets. Many median-income workers now face tax rates of up to 44 percent on added income, compared to 30 percent in the early 60's. This means it costs firms \$1.70 just to compensate a worker for every \$1.00 increase in the cost of living, or for overtime work. No wonder we're no longer as competitive.

We hear so many judgments made about compassion -- who has it and who doesn't. Our Administration has compassion for those in need. But may I ask: Where was the compassion before in those bankrupt spending policies that brought the pain of high inflation and interest rates to so many people? Where is the

compassion now in raising tax rates again on our people, making it even harder for them to work and compete? For all the talk about our so-called massive tax cut, it will barely offset tax increases already built into the system, including the Social Security tax increases passed in 1977.

Another point: our tax cut is said by some to favor the rich. That simply isn't true. Seventy-four percent of the tax savings goes to the lower and middle class who presently pay 72 percent of the tax. The old system of pushing everyone into higher tax brackets only chased the wealthy into tax shelters and encouraged the growth of the underground economy. By reducing tax rates we provide incentives to get more Americans back in the mainstream, paying taxes again.

We must not break faith with the people. Now sometimes a poll will ask, "Would you give up the third year of your tax cut if it would help reduce the deficit?" But frankly that's not a straight question. It suggests that higher taxes reduce deficits, which has not been borne out by history. When people are permitted to choose between Federal spending cuts or increasing taxes to reduce projected deficits, a big majority -- 77 percent in the most recent NBC/AP poll -- invariably choose spending cuts. I think the people are sending a message of common sense if we'll just listen. They're not asking us to stick them with an even bigger tax bill. They're asking this Government to summon enough courage to bring Federal spending

under control -- not just for a few months, not just for a quick fix, but permanently.

That's the only way to restore confidence in the money markets for long-term lending, bring interest rates down more, and then keep them down. We've brought them down from 21½ percent to about 16 percent, but that's not good enough.

Inflation has dropped from double digits to an annual rate of 4.5 percent for the last 5 months. And wholesale prices even registered a net decline for the past 2 months. Our progress on inflation means the cumulative increase in Americans' purchasing power, which has received little attention, far outweighs the impact of budget restraint in various programs, which has received so much attention.

With cooperation from the Congress on spending, I believe we can have a strong recovery. Perhaps now you have some questions you'd like to ask.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


April 15, 1982

SIGNING CEREMONY

Friday, April 16, 1982

The Rose Garden

1:30 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

I. PURPOSE

To sign a proclamation designating May 1, 1982, as
"Law Day, U.S.A., 1982."

II. BACKGROUND

Requested by a Joint Resolution of Congress, Law Day
was established as a counterbalance to the Soviet
Union's "May Day" and has been proclaimed for the
first day of May for the last 24 years.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
The Attorney General

Senator Strom Thurmond, Chairman, Senate
Judiciary Committee
Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Ranking Minority Member
Senate Judiciary Committee

John D. Ashcroft, Attorney General of Missouri and
President, National Association of Attorneys General
David R. Brink, President, American Bar Association
Arnette R. Hubbard, President, National Bar Association
W. Edwin Youngblood, President, Federal Bar Association

Morris Harrell, President-elect, American Bar Association
Eugene C. Thomas, Chairman, House of Delegates,
American Bar Association
Carolyn B. Lamm, Chair-elect, Young Lawyers Division,
American Bar Association
Thomas H. Gonser, Executive Director, American
Bar Association
Robert D. Evans, Acting Director, Governmental Relations
Office, American Bar Association

Fred F. Fielding

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Coverage
White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1:30 p.m. - Deliver brief remarks (attached)

1:40 p.m. - Sign proclamation

(Counsel/MM/AB)
April 14, 1982
3:00 p.m.

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR LAW DAY, U.S.A. PROCLAMATION
APRIL 16, 1982

It is a particular privilege for me to sign this year's proclamation of Law Day, marking the 25th annual observance of the rule of law in America. Any progress our generation has brought to our people and to the world rests on the foundation of law and justice laid by earlier generations of Americans -- beginning with those courageous, farsighted individuals who, two centuries ago, had the faith to believe that men and women could live in freedom under law. They also had the wisdom and judgment to craft a system of government in which that faith would not only survive, but flourish.

In our courts, our Congress, our Federal and State attorneys general and in the private bar, we see daily that law remains the cornerstone of the freedom we have been given, and we bear a solemn obligation to preserve it.

Our Declaration of Independence begins with an appeal to "the laws of nature and of nature's God"; our Constitution proclaims that to "establish justice" shall be among the first of our priorities; and our history since has been replete with great men of law -- from Webster to Lincoln, and Marshall to Holmes -- who have played such major roles in our public life.

This is the heritage we honor on May 1 of this year, as we have on the 1st of May for a quarter of a century. In other

parts of the world, May 1 is used for a different kind of "celebration" -- a forced, unnatural observance of a system that promises a freedom it systematically denies, proclaims justice while practicing tyranny and uses what it calls law as little more than a thin veneer for the edicts of a totalitarian elite.

We can and should be grateful to God that such is not true in America. As we celebrate Law Day, 1982, and the "generation of progress" it marks, let us renew our appreciation for the traditions of law and justice that are our precious heritage as free men and women -- and let us rededicate ourselves to preserving and improving that heritage, as our legacy to the generations of Americans that will follow us.

Thank you very much.

(MASENG/AB)

APRIL 16, 1982
1:30 P.M.

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR LAW DAY
PROCLAMATION

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HANDWRITING FILE

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