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WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Subject Codes:
PR 007.01

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR JUN 18 82

1) Subject: Meeting with Cabinet Council on
Human Resources regarding the Urban
Policy Report

FG 010.02
WE
ST
LG

2) Photo sessions with departing White
House Correspondents:
DENIS BRULET - AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
DEAN REYNOLDS - UPI
LEE HESCAZE - WASHINGTON POST

PR 007.02
PR 016

ROBERT ANDERSON

3) Photo session with U.S. Ambassador
to the Dominican Republic

FO 002
CO 042

4 Meeting with Senator Barry Goldwater
regarding Taiwan and the
Peoples Republic of China.

CO 034.01
CO 034.02

5 Reception for the Republican
National Committee

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	1 1		1 1

Referral Note:

THE WHITE HOUSE

REVISED June 18,
7:00 am

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Friday, June 18, 1982**REVISED**

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>RICHARD PIRES</i>	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>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (65 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:05 pm (5 min)	Farewell photo with three departing W. H. Correspondents: (Gergen/Speakes) (1) Dennis Brulet, Agence France Presse (2) Dean Reynolds, UPI (3) Lee Lescaze, Washington Post	Oval Office
1:10 pm (5 min)	✓ <u>Photo with Amb. Robert Anderson & Family</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
1:15 pm (45 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room
2:00 pm (15 min)	✓ <u>Meeting with Senator Barry Goldwater</u> (Duberstein) <i>V.P. BOGHE</i>	Oval Office
2:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Pendleton James</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (3 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join Reception for Republican National Committee</u> (Brandon/Rollins)	State Floor Residence
After Reception	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for Camp David for weekend</u>	South Gro

June 17, 1982
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday, June 18, 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> (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>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> (Fuller) (Tab A)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (65 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:05 pm (5 min)	Farewell photo with three departing <u>W. H. Correspondents: (Gergen/Speakes)</u> (1) Dennis Brulet, Agence France Presse (2) Dean Reynolds, UPI (3) Lee Lescaze, Washington Post (Tab B)	Oval Office
1:10 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with Amb. Robert Anderson & Family</u> (Clark) (Tab C)	Oval Office
1:15 pm (45 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
2:00 pm (1hr45min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:45 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator Barry Goldwater</u> (Duberstein) (Tab D)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Pendleton James</u>	Oval Office
4:15 pm (75 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office/ Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join Recep- tion for Republican National Committee</u> (Brandon/Rollins) (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)	State Floor, Residence
After Reception	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart for Camp David for weekend</u>	South Ground

REVISED June 18, 1982
7:00 am

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

BRIEFING PAPER FOR THE PRESIDENT

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: JUNE 18, 1982
TIME: 11:00 A.M. (60 MINUTES)
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER *CS*

I. PURPOSE

This Cabinet Council meeting has been scheduled to review the current issues confronting urban America and to review the set of guiding principles that the Administration will include in an Urban Policy Report.

II. BACKGROUND

The Administration is required to send to the Congress an Urban Policy Report. The Cabinet Council has been developing the 11 principles in the attached paper over the past several weeks. It was felt that a review of the conditions in America's urban areas should be discussed as part of the review of the principles. Additionally, the Administration has taken several affirmative actions to assist urban areas and those will be reviewed.

- Agenda:
1. Urban Problems.
Rich Williamson will take the lead in discussing this first topic.
 2. Urban Policy Principles.
Ed Harper will lead this discussion since the Office of Policy Development has had the lead in developing the 11 principles, working with the appropriate departments.
 3. Administration Achievements in Urban Areas.

Secretary Sam Pierce will discuss this area.

4. Areas Requiring Further Study. This concluding item will be discussed by all participants. The thought was to identify additional information that is required for urban policy making.

It should be added that this discussion is less structured than usual and is designed to review with you some of the concerns and possible disagreements within the administration on the nature of the challenges we face in the urban area. The administration has been criticized for not focusing enough attention on this problem and for not giving the enterprise zone program and other initiatives high enough priority. This meeting should be a step toward improving such attitudes and forcing our Cabinet system to address these issues more forthrightly.

III. PARTICIPANTS (list to be provided)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Once the meeting is called to order, Rich Williamson will begin the discussion with the first topic.

Urban policy evolves continuously during the course of any Administration. The basic principles that will guide this Administration's ongoing formulation of urban policy are briefly summarized here. They provide the context within which decisions will be made on urban-related matters by the various departments and agencies. They recognize the rich diversity among and within towns and cities, and rely on building from the people up rather than from the Federal Government down. At their heart is the understanding and conviction that only by following such principles can we maintain healthy communities, and provide lasting improvement for those that are distressed.

1. It is the responsibility of the national government to provide and maintain the basic framework within which our democratic form of government and free enterprise system can flourish to the benefit of all: the protection of individual rights and equality of opportunity.
2. The private--that is, non-governmental--institutions of our society will have a greater opportunity to play their essential roles in promoting the general welfare. It is not the command decisions of government, but the myriad decisions of families, citizen groups, businesses, and associations, each in pursuit of their individual goals, that primarily determine the patters of urban development and the nature and quality of urban life.
3. Government intervention is required in the following circumstances: to assure the provision of public goods, such as police protection; where the benefits of an activity would otherwise accrue to one party while the costs would be borne by another; to prevent exploitation where natural monopolies exist; and to help those who cannot help themselves.
4. Government programs whose unintended effect is to undermine personal ambition and prolong unwarranted dependence should be revised so as to avoid these undesirable outcomes and to encourage self and family support, while their intended function of providing for those who cannot help themselves is restrained.
5. To assure proper democratic accountability and responsiveness to citizens, government activities should be arranged and paid for by the smallest jurisdiction that encompasses most of the beneficiaries of those activities.
6. Federal Government programs whose benefits are local rather than national will be turned over to the States and localities, along with appropriate revenue sources.
7. Where Federal aid for local functions is continued temporarily, it will be delivered through block grants wherever possible, with minimum Federal regulation and maximum local flexibility.

8. Programs that have regional or interstate benefits can be handled by interstate cooperation and joint ventures of the affected jurisdictions; they do not necessarily require a role for the Federal Government, other than relaxation of any regulations which unnecessarily interfere with local cooperative efforts.

9. The fiscal viability of cities depends first and foremost on their ability to perform a useful role in their regional economy, and secondly on their State governments, which establish boundaries, boundary-change and annexation procedures, taxing authority, debt limits, and the forms and processes of sub-State governance. The Administration will encourage States and localities to take the initiative in identifying local needs, determining what, if any, government action is appropriate, establishing priorities among those needs, and acting on them.

10. Local leaders both inside and outside of government hold the key to developing a strategy for their city that capitalizes on the city's comparative advantages and makes it more self-reliant. The Federal Government will permit the comparative advantages of each city to be asserted fully, and, unless a clear and direct national purpose is served, the Government will not intervene in ways whose ultimate effect is to favor one city over another. However, areas of distressed cities may be recognized as a special case. The Federal Government will help them, for example, by joining State and local governments in designating experimental Enterprise Zones in a number of such cities.

11. Important local resources that should not be overlooked by local leaders and which constitute powerful assets and allies in revitalizing urban areas are the city's neighborhoods and the city's private sector, both corporate and voluntary. The Administration is drawing attention to the vast potential for civic revival offered by these institutions.

Past urban policies attempted to shift responsibility for the fate of cities and many of their citizens to the Federal Government--a responsibility which is well beyond the capability of a national government, as the results have shown. By abandoning the large-scale panaceas of the past and instead focusing on more local solutions in the future, this Administration is pointing the way to new opportunities for cities and city dwellers across the land.

CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Secretary of Health and Human Services, Chairman Pro Tempore

Attorney General

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Labor

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Secretary of Education

Ex Officio Members:

The Vice President

Counsellor to the President

Chief of Staff

Assistant to the President for Policy Development

Bob Carleson, Executive Secretary (6630)

B

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

BRIEF PHOTOS WITH DEPARTING WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS

DATE: Friday, June 18, 1982
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 1:05 p.m.
FROM: Larry Speakes LA

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the following correspondents to wish them well in their new positions and have a farewell picture taken with them:

Denis Brulet - Agence France Presse
Dean Reynolds - UPI
Lee Lescaze - The Washington Post

II. BACKGROUND

Denis Brulet will be returning to Paris for the AFP, Dean Reynolds will be changing from print to television as a correspondent for CNN, and Lee Lescaze has already left the White House beat to be editor of The Washington Post's Style section.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Denis Brulet
Dean Reynolds
Lee Lescaze

Larry Speakes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Each individual will be escorted into the Oval Office for a brief handshake and photo.

C

FRIDAY, June 18, 1982 -- 1:10 p.m. -- Oval Office

Photo with the President

Amb Robert Anderson, US Amb to the Dominican
Republic

Mrs. Elena Anderson, Wife


Christina Anderson, Daughter (on crutches)

Mark Anderson, Son

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK 

SUBJECT: Photo Session with US Ambassador
Friday, June 18 -- 1:10 p.m.
Oval Office

Our Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Robert Anderson, will be leaving for his post this weekend. He is most appreciative of your taking the time to meet and be photographed with him and his family prior to his departure.

Attached is a 3x5 card with pertinent background information on Ambassador Anderson.


PHOTO SESSIONAMBASSADOR ROBERT ANDERSON (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY: WIFE - ELENA FENOALTEA
DAUGHTER - CHRISTINA
SON - MARKWHITE HOUSE: WILLIAM P. CLARK
NSC: ROGER W. FONTAINE

--FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER SINCE 1946
--AMBASSADOR TO DAHOMEY, 1972-1974
--AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO, 1976-1978
--SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO CINC, ATLANTIC AND SUPREME
ALLIED COMMANDER, ATLANTIC, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
1978-1982

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

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Attachment: 3x5 card

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER (R-ARIZONA)

DATE: June 18, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 3:45 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ken D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss our relations with Taiwan and the Peoples Republic of China.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Goldwater is deeply concerned by what he perceives to be potential actions of the United States which would result in a virtual "sell-out" of Taiwan. Goldwater has been a staunch and consistent supporter of Taiwan throughout his career in the Senate, and just returned from a week-long trip (May 29 through June 4) to that country.

Goldwater's specific concern results from rumors he has heard that a draft communique has been prepared to be issued by the United States and the Peoples Republic of China. Goldwater is unclear as to what the details of the communique would be, but has indicated that there would be some language regarding a time for the cut-off of arms sales to Taiwan. Goldwater is also concerned that the President has indicated his interest in placing more trust in the Peoples Republic of China, and specifically that the President has acknowledged credibility in the peace plan offered by the Peoples Republic of China. Goldwater thinks that these trends toward the PRC and away from Taiwan are being "pushed on" the President by others in the Administration, and was so irritated by these rumors that he threatened to resign from the Republican Party. Goldwater sent a letter to the President on June 8 (copy attached) asking for an opportunity to meet with the President on this issue.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Alexander Haig, Secretary of State
William Clark, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona)

Staff

Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker III
Michael Deaver
Kenneth M. Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Goldwater to arrive Northwest Gate, enter the West Lobby,
and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with
the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:
INTELLIGENCE, CHAIRMAN
ARMED SERVICES
TACTICAL WARFARE, CHAIRMAN
PREPAREDNESS
STRATEGIC AND THEATRE NUCLEAR FORCES
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATIONS, CHAIRMAN
AVIATION
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE
INDIAN AFFAIRS

June 8, 1982

082850

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

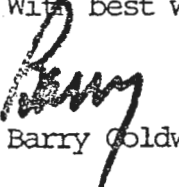
Dear Mr. President:

Several good sources have brought to my attention the rumor that the State Department has virtually signed off on a draft Communique to be issued with Red China that would do everything but make a total sell out of Taiwan. My private and personal sources alerted me to this rumor even before the public news media reported the same thing, such as in Newsweek.

It has been suggested to me that if such a document exists, it would represent the effort of pro-Peking individuals at the State Department to circumvent and effectively abrogate the Taiwan Relations Act. A Communique would not be in the form of a treaty presented for Senate approval; nor would it be tied to a request for legislative amendment of the law. Thus, in the eyes of those who wish to abandon Taiwan, a Communique would be a sneaky way of setting government policy without any need for prior consultation with, or participation by, the Congress.

You know as well as I that the Taiwan Relations Act is the law of the land and that a mere Communique cannot repeal a Congressional statute, and if there is any truth at all in the rumors about a proposed joint Communique or statement with Red China, I would like very much to have an opportunity to talk with you about this before you reach a decision.

With best wishes,


Barry Goldwater

June 14, 1982

Dear Senator Goldwater:

On behalf of the President, I would like to acknowledge and thank you for your recent letter expressing concern over reports regarding a draft Communique to be issued with Red China.

The President appreciated hearing from you, and please know that we are working on your request for a meeting to discuss this matter. I will be back in touch with you as soon as this meeting can be arranged.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Barry Goldwater
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

KMD: CMP: nap

cc: w/copy of inc, Greg Newell -- for appropriate action re
Scheduling request

cc: w/copy of inc, NSC Secretariat -- for appropriate action

cc: Pam Turner -- FYI

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT WILL RETAIN ORIGINAL INCOMING

TALKING POINTS DISTRIBUTED IN THE A.M.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT RECEPTION FOR THE REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1982
THE WHITE HOUSE

I. PURPOSE

The President is hosting this reception to express his appreciation to the members of the Republican National Committee for all they have done in supporting the Republican Party and the President's legislative programs.

II. BACKGROUND

The Republican National Committee is comprised of the national committee man and woman from each state and territory, along with the Republican state chairmen. The National Committee meeting is being held in Washington this week at the Washington Hilton, and will be highlighted by this reception at the White House hosted by the President and Mrs. Reagan. The reception is being held in the East Room from 5:00p.m. to 6:00p.m.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A. GUESTS (approximately 400)

Republican National Chairman Dick Richards

Members of the Republican National Committee (and their guests)

GUESTS CONTINUED

Republican National Committee Executive Staff

B. STAFF CONTACT

Ed Rollins

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

5:30p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan enter the reception, (which is in progress), and work their way through the crowd to the podium.

The President makes brief remarks.

The President and Mrs. Reagan work their way back through the crowd and depart.

TALKING POINTS

- Express appreciation to the Republican National Committee members for all they have done to strengthen the Republican Party and rally support for the President's legislative initiatives.
- Express gratitude to Dick Richards for his outstanding leadership as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.
- Stress the importance of this year's elections; and let the members know, that as the "heart and soul" of the Republican Party, they will be key figures in determining our party's fortunes in November.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
Republican National Committee
Reception
June 18, 1982

FROM: Muffie Brandon *Muffie Brandon*

4:45 p.m. Guests begin to arrive the Diplomatic Reception Room and are led by Social Aides up the Grand Staircase to the State Dining Room or East Room for refreshments.

5:20 p.m. Social Aides begin to gather all guests in the East Room to hear the remarks of the PRESIDENT. There should be a center aisle to the podium.

5:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN arrive the State Floor via the elevator and proceed down the Cross Hall. They are announced into the East Room and then proceed to the podium.

THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks. Following the PRESIDENT'S remarks, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN will mix and mingle briefly with the guests, then will return to the Residence via the Cross Hall.

6:00 p.m. All guests depart.

(DOLAN/AB)
June 17, 1982
3:15 pm

RECEPTION FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
June 18, 1982

It's wonderful to have you here today. I'm only going to speak for a few minutes -- first because I want a chance to mix and mingle with all of you and, second, I think it's fair to say you of all people don't need a pep talk on the virtues of Republicanism.

Standing here in fact I feel a bit like that survivor of the Johnstown flood who made his living for many years lecturing on his experiences during that great disaster. It seems this fellow died and wasn't in Heaven more than a few minutes before he started bothering St. Peter about giving him an opportunity to recount his tale of the flood to all the occupants of Heaven. After several weeks of this harassment, St. Peter finally gave in but just as the man from Pennsylvania was getting up to address the heavenly throng -- St. Peter tugged at his sleeve and said: "You know, of course, that Noah is in the audience."

Well, I am very much aware that there are more than a few Noahs in my audience right now -- you are the party professionals, many of you with long records of service -- you know how far we've come in the last few years -- you know how crucial the upcoming election is going to be. You form the front line in this approaching battle.

When I spoke to the Republican members of the House and Senate a few months ago about the economic mess we inherited when we took office and the growth in Government that occurred in the

last decade I got a very strong reaction from some of the statistics I cited. In 10 years spending tripled, as did taxes, and the amount of interest alone we are paying every year on the national debt is more than the entire federal budget in 1962. I won't go through the rest of the drill -- I'm sure RNC headquarters will be delighted to give you and your candidates chapter and verse.

You know as well as anyone the changes that we've been able to make: in a Government that overspent, overtaxed and overregulated, we've cut the rate of increase in spending by nearly half, we've enacted a \$300 billion tax cut over three years and we've cut the growth of new Federal regulations by a third. We have also ended the erosion of America's strength and begun rebuilding our national defenses. This, combined with a firm, consistent foreign policy, has meant enormous gains in the security and safety of our Nation.

That's why I believe so strongly that the issues are going to be with us in this fall's election. It's the liberal leadership that is going to have to admit to the American people that they refused to cut spending, that they tried to take away the tax cut, that they favored a bargain basement military and a fire sale on national security.

As I said recently in California, it's the other party that represents the forces of negativism, they are the party of no growth, they are the ones who said "no" to incentives to work, "no" to incentives to save, "no" to neighborhood schools, "no" to

protections for the family and "no" to security for our Nation and safety at home.

Actually, this sort of thing has gotten to be characteristic of the other party. Let me take you back a few years. Remember when confidence in our political institutions was at an all time low -- when much of the electorate was openly questioning whether politicians in either party would keep the promises they made in election campaigns.

Remember when we were being told that our best days as a Nation were over, that a great national malaise had infected our people? Remember when our leaders said we had to learn to live with less, that the era of limitations and zero growth were upon us; that we had to withdraw and conserve; that we had to tell our children not to dream as we once dreamed?

Well, Americans showed in 1980 that they didn't like that kind of talk. We are by nature an optimistic people -- a people who by instinct look to the future. And we expect our Government officials not to make excuses or blame the people for our troubles, but to help solve our problems and lead our Nation.

I think there's been a change since 1980 -- one that hasn't always been noted on the nightly news but one that is there, one which the American people are intuitively aware of. Even in the midst of this recession -- our legacy from many years of Government excess -- the American people believe our economic program is going to bring in a new era of economic recovery and renewal.

I noticed something of the same trend in Europe. Our European allies and friends got nothing from Washington for more years than I care to mention but drift, confusion and uncertain signals.

But I think now there is a growing confidence in American leadership -- a realization that our foreign policy -- just like our economic policy -- is straightforward, consistent and firm.

This kind of consistency and coherence is really the essence of leadership. We haven't been set back by negative news stories and we won't be diverted by temporary fluctuations in opinion polls. We've known since the day we took office what we intended to do, on both the foreign and domestic fronts, and we've gone out and done it. We've worked to get Government off the backs and out of the pockets of the people. We have worked to secure and rebuild our defenses, to tell the truth about the evil of totalitarianism, to deal realistically with the Soviets and fairly with our allies. We've kept our promises. We intend to go right on keeping them.

As I said before, the American people know all of this intuitively -- they sense a strength of leadership and a surge of hope resulting from the first year and a half of this Administration.

In the weeks and months ahead we have to remind the American people that their deep-seated feelings are well founded, we have to make those feelings explicit and widely recognized. Then we have to transform that recognition into votes. And we have to start by convincing others that we have only come part of the

way -- that we need a Republican House and Senate to finish the job.

That's the work ahead of us; that's the job that needs doing. You and I are up to the challenge. Let's go to work.