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ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION  
IN EMPLOYMENT ON THE BASIS OF SEX

Following is a list of the eighteen cases brought by this Administration alleging sex discrimination in employment:

1. United States v. Rhode Island. Brought in March of 1981, this suit alleges employment discrimination against women by the state police. A consent decree was entered in March 1982 in which the state agreed to employ and promote women on a nondiscriminatory basis and to engage in a vigorous recruitment effort designed to attract women into the pool of applicants as state troopers.
2. United States v. Maryland. This suit was filed in April 1981 and alleged sex discrimination by the state's transportation authority. A consent decree remedying the violation was entered the same month.
3. United States v. New York City. A complaint was filed in July 1981 alleging employment discrimination based on sex, race and national origin by the city police department. A consent decree was entered in November 1981 ordering the city to halt its discriminatory practices and to engage in active efforts to recruit women and minorities into the police force.
4. United States v. New Hampshire. The complaint, filed in September 1981, alleged discrimination against women by the state police department. A consent decree settling the case has been entered.
5. United States v. Vermont. The complaint and consent decree were filed in December 1981. The state police department has agreed to discontinue its sexually discriminatory practices and to engage in active efforts to recruit women as state troopers.
6. United States v. North Little Rock, Arkansas. The case was filed in April 1982, and a consent decree was entered in April 1983 ordering the city to halt its discriminatory practices and to engage in active efforts to recruit both blacks and women. A back pay award of \$172,000 was obtained for the individual discriminatees.
7. United States v. Clayton County Board of Education (Georgia). In a complaint filed in May 1982, the Department alleged discrimination based on sex and race in the employment of teachers and principals. The case has been settled, the county agreeing to utilize nondiscriminatory hiring and promotion criteria and to engage in active efforts to recruit women and blacks.

8. United States v. Massachusetts State Police. The case was filed and a consent decree entered in September 1982. The state has agreed to use nondiscriminatory selection criteria and to engage in active efforts to recruit women as state troopers.

9. United States v. Burlington County College (New Jersey). This case was filed in December 1982 and a consent decree entered in January 1983, in which the Department obtained affirmative relief for female faculty members, including back pay totalling almost \$300,000. The Department had alleged that the college had discriminated against incumbent female faculty members by paying them lesser wages and failing to promote them on an equal basis with their counterparts.

10. United States v. Whitney National Bank. The complaint, filed in November 1982, alleges discrimination in employment based on sex and race, citing specifically the bank's "men only" lunchroom, limited to white males. The case is still in the discovery stage.

11. United States v. Virginia Department of Highways. The complaint was filed by the United States on behalf of black and women employees and applicants. A consent decree was entered in March 1983 in which the Department of Highways agreed to use nondiscriminatory employment criteria and to engage in active efforts to recruit women and blacks. Individual back pay awards were obtained for the female discriminatees.

12. United States v. Lancaster County Sheriff's Department (Virginia). The case was resolved by consent decree entered in May 1983, in which the sheriff's office agreed to engage in active efforts to recruit women and to hire women as field deputies on a nondiscriminatory basis. Specific affirmative relief was obtained for the individual female complainant.

13. United States v. Buffalo Board of Education (New York). The complaint, filed in April 1983, alleges unlawful discrimination under the Pregnancy Disability Act (1978 Amendments to Title VII). The case is in litigation.

14. United States v. Maine State Police. The complaint was filed and a consent decree entered the same day in this suit in which the Department alleged sex discrimination in the employment of state troopers. The state police agreed to recruit women applicants actively and to hire them as state troopers on a nondiscriminatory basis.

15. United States v. Little Rock, Arkansas. The suit was filed and a consent decree entered in June 1983. The Department had alleged that the police and fire departments had discriminated in the hiring of women and minorities.

16. United States v. Suffolk County, New York. Filed in June 1983, the case is still in litigation. The Department has alleged that the Suffolk County police department has refused to hire or promote women or blacks on account of their sex and race.

17. United States v. Patrick County, Virginia. Filed in June 1983, the case is still in litigation. The Department has alleged that the Patrick County Sheriff's Department has discriminated against women and blacks in public employment.

18. United States v. Gallup, New Mexico. In a complaint filed on August 30, 1983, the Department has alleged that the City of Gallup discriminates in public employment against women and American (Navajo) Indians based upon sex and national origin.

In addition, the Department has either settled or litigated to a conclusion the following six cases alleging sex discrimination in employment filed during the prior Administration:

1. United States v. Buffalo Fire Department -- This case went to trial in March 1983. The Department argued that physical agility tests were not job-related and had a disparate impact on the hiring of women. We are awaiting a decision.

2. United States v. Duquesne Light Co. -- This case was recently settled, and affirmative relief was obtained for blacks and females who had alleged race and sex discrimination in Duquesne Light's hiring practices.

3. United States v. State of Indiana. The Department of Justice obtained a consent decree in May 1983 in which the state agreed to open jobs as guards in the state prisons to women.

4. United States v. Nassau County, New York. A consent decree was obtained in April 1982 in which the county agreed to recruit blacks and females actively and to hire and promote blacks and females without discrimination. Back pay of approximately \$1 million was awarded the individual discriminatees.

5. United States v. Nassau County Sheriff's Department. In April 1982 the Sheriff's Department agreed in a consent decree to halt its exclusion of women and to recruit women actively to work as guards in the county jails.

6. United States v. Fairfax County, Virginia. In this case, the Department obtained a record-breaking back pay award for individual victims of the county's employment discrimination. Over two-thirds of the discriminatees awarded relief (459 of 685) were women.

Title 3—

Executive Order 12336 of December 21, 1981

The President

The Task Force on Legal Equity for Women

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to provide for the systematic elimination of regulatory and procedural barriers which have unfairly precluded women from receiving equal treatment from Federal activities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Establishment.** (a) There is established the Task Force on Legal Equity for Women.

(b) The Task Force members shall be appointed by the President from among nominees by the heads of the following Executive agencies, each of which shall have one representative on the Task Force.

- (1) Department of State.
- (2) Department of The Treasury.
- (3) Department of Defense.
- (4) Department of Justice.
- (5) Department of The Interior.
- (6) Department of Agriculture.
- (7) Department of Commerce.
- (8) Department of Labor.
- (9) Department of Health and Human Services.
- (10) Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (11) Department of Transportation.
- (12) Department of Energy.
- (13) Department of Education.
- (14) Agency for International Development.
- (15) Veterans Administration.
- (16) Office of Management and Budget.
- (17) International Communication Agency.
- (18) Office of Personnel Management.
- (19) Environmental Protection Agency.
- (20) ACTION.
- (21) Small Business Administration.

(c) The President shall designate one of the members to chair the Task Force. Other agencies may be invited to participate in the functions of the Task Force.

**Sec. 2. Functions.** (a) The members of the Task Force shall be responsible for coordinating and facilitating in their respective agencies, under the direction of the head of their agency, the implementation of changes ordered by the President in sex-discriminatory Federal regulations, policies, and practices.

(b) The Task Force shall periodically report to the President on the progress made throughout the Government in implementing the President's directives.

(c) The Attorney General shall complete the review of Federal laws, regulations, policies, and practices which contain language that unjustifiably differentiates, or which effectively discriminates, on the basis of sex. The Attorney General or his designee shall, on a quarterly basis, report his findings to the President through the Cabinet Council on Human Resources.

**Sec. 3. Administration.** (a) The head of each Executive agency shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Task Force with such information and advice as the Task Force may identify as being useful to fulfill its functions.

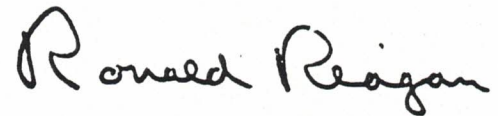
(b) The agency with its representative chairing the Task Force shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Task Force with such administrative support as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

(c) The head of each agency represented on the Task Force shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish its representative such administrative support as is necessary and appropriate.

**Sec. 4. General Provisions.** (a) Section 1-101(h) of Executive Order No. 12258, as amended, is revoked.

(b) Executive Order No. 12135 is revoked.

(c) Section 6 of Executive Order No. 12050, as amended, is revoked.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 21, 1981.

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Editorial Note: The President's remarks of Dec. 21, 1981, on signing Executive Order 12330, are printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 17, no. 52).

The Third Quarterly Report of the Attorney General to the President prepared pursuant to Executive Order No. 12336 identifies 140 statutes that contain sex-based distinctions. Of these statutes, 24 already have been corrected; 64 more would be corrected by a pending bill (S. 501) that Senator Dole has introduced. <sup>1/</sup> However, there remain 65 statutes that contain sex-based distinctions which the Dole bill would not correct.

The sex-based distinctions found in these statutes fall into the following three categories: (1) sex-based distinctions containing references to gender whose amendment the Administration should support; (2) sex-based distinctions that tend to favor women (see text at note 4); and (3) sex-based distinctions that bar women from engaging in certain activities whose amendment the Administration should oppose (see text at note 5).

I. Sex-Based Distinctions Containing References to Gender Whose Amendment the Administration Should Support

33 U.S.C. §857-4 - Commissary privileges extended to widows of members of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Uniformed Services.

10 U.S.C. §311(a) - Militia consists of "all able-bodied males at least 17 years of age ... and of female citizens of the United States who are commissioned officers of the National Guard."

10 U.S.C. §520 Note, Pub. L. No. 97-252, §403 - Limits the number of males enlisted or inducted into the Army during FY '83, who are not high school graduates to 35% of all males joining that year.

10 U.S.C. §772(c) - Allows retired officers of Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps to wear retired-grade uniforms, but a retired officer of Navy Nurse Corps may wear her retired-grade uniforms only under conditions prescribed by Secretary of Navy.

10 U.S.C. §1451 - Provides for reductions in monthly annuities for a widow with one dependent child by the lesser of (a) an amount equal to mother's benefit under title II of the Social Security Act, or (b) an amount equal to 40% of the monthly annuity to which entitled.

37 U.S.C. §551 - Includes "wife" and not husband in the definition of dependent of a member of the uniformed service for the purpose of payments to missing persons.

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<sup>1/</sup> These 64 statutes include 13 not identified in the Third Quarterly Report.



50 U.S.C App. §§530(1) and 530(4) - Prohibits eviction from house of wife, children, or other dependents of person in military service. A related provision is found at §530(4).

70 Stat. 124 (1980) - Provides for burial in national cemeteries of the remains of commissioned officers of the United States Public Health Service who were detailed for duty with the Army or Navy during World War I, and of the wife, widow, or minor child. Also, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, the remains of the wife, widow, or children may be removed from the national cemetery proper to the post section if, upon death, the related officer is not buried in the same or adjoining gravesite.

50 U.S.C. App. §1593 - Separate provisions for retirement grade and pay of members of the Army Nurse Corps and females appointed under §1591.

50 U.S.C. App. §1595 - Computation of length of service of female dietetic and physical therapy personnel.

50 U.S.C. App. §1596 - No uniform allowance for women appointees of Army Nurse Corps; rather a completed issue of uniforms, insignia, etc. will be provided.

50 U.S.C. App. §1597 - Blanket appointment of female officers in Army Nurse Corps and Army Medical Service by President.

50 U.S.C. App. §1598 - Transportation allowances for women appointees in Army Nurse Corps and Army Medical Service.

14 U.S.C. §§372, 373 - Provides that "male citizens in civil life may be enlisted as, and male enlisted members of the Coast Guard with their consent may be designated as, aviation cadets." Although these statutes remain in the United States Code the Coast Guard no longer has aviation cadets.

14 U.S.C. §487 - Provides for procurement and sale of items to Coast Guard officers, enlisted men, and to their widows. (This provision originally applied to certain isolated stations for which the Coast Guard purchased goods for resale. These purchases are no longer made. However, surviving spouses have exchange privileges.)

33 U.S.C. §§773-775 - Provides for benefits to "widows" of Lighthouse Service Personnel. (Lighthouse personnel have been phased out beginning in 1941 and there are presently none. There are no known female lighthouse personnel and therefore no class of "widowers." There are some widows of lighthouse personnel presently receiving benefits under the Act.)

10 U.S.C. §6915 - Provisions for appointment of enlisted members of Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve as student aviation pilots.

10 U.S.C. §6964 - Midshipman sentenced to imprisonment for hazing may not be confined with men convicted of crimes or misdemeanors.

42 U.S.C. §411 - Establishes rules for crediting earnings for persons who are self-employed. In community property states all of the income derived from a trade or business is treated as income of the husband "unless the wife exercises substantially all of the management and control of such trade or business ...". This provision was held to be unconstitutional in Hester v. Harris, 631 F.2d 53 (5th Cir. 1980); Carrasco v. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 628 F.2d 624 (1st Cir. 1980); and Becker v. Harris, 493 F. Supp. 991 (E.D. Cal. 1980). See 20 C.F.R. §404.1086.

42 U.S.C. §413(a) - Defines "quarter of coverage" for purposes of determining insured status. There is a savings provision for people who reached retirement age between Jan. 1, 1955 and July 1, 1957 and had too few quarters of coverage to be eligible because earnings were credited in the quarter in which they were paid instead of when they were earned. Retirement age at that time was 62 for women and 65 for men.

42 U.S.C. §415(f) (5) - Provides for recomputation of benefits for survivors of men who died between age 62 and age 65 using the date of death as the computation point. This provision only applies to men who would have reached age 65 before 1972 because age 62 is the computation point for women and for younger men.

42 U.S.C. §602(a) (19) (G) (iv) - Permits a mother to choose among available child care services, but not to refuse such services. Amended by Pub. L. No. 96-272, 94 Stat. 512 (1980) but discriminatory provisions were not changed.

42 U.S.C. §1307 - Provides penalties for obtaining information from the Social Security system by misrepresentation. Applies to various individuals including divorced wives but does not include divorced husbands.

8 U.S.C. §1432 - A child born outside U.S. of alien parents or an alien parent and a citizen parent who subsequently lost citizenship, automatically becomes a citizen upon naturalization of both parents, or if the child is illegitimate, upon naturalization of the mother providing that other requirements are met.

25 U.S.C. §933(c) - Provides that tribal assets (Catawba tribe) remaining after distribution are to be appraised without including any improvements placed on an assignment by an assignee, or his wife or children.

25 U.S.C. §973(c) - Provides that payment for selections of tribal land (Ponca tribe) for homesite purposes does not include any improvement or repairs made by member, his wife, children, or ancestors.

43 U.S.C. §271 - Provisions contain substantive discrimination and relate to entry on public lands and benefits flowing from such entry.

49 U.S.C. §10722 - Common carriers subject to jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission may provide free transportation to employee' families: family includes the widow but not the widower of an employee.

42 U.S.C. §1986 - Provides for damages to the "widow" (if none, to the "next of kin") of a deceased person as a result of a wrongful conspiracy in violation of §1985.

30 U.S.C. §934 - Provision utilizing the discriminatory definition of "dependent" and "widow."

33 U.S.C. §909(b) - Under the Longshoremen and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act, death benefits are paid to a widow or widower, (if the deceased has no child), during a widowhood, but only during dependent widowhood, with two year's compensation, in one sum upon remarriage.

33 U.S.C. §909(c) - Death benefits provided under above Act where there is more than one surviving child of the deceased, but no widow or dependent husband.

33 U.S.C. §909(g) - Compensation provided under Act to nonresident aliens or aliens about to become residents are to be the same as for residents, except for dependents in a foreign country which is provided only to a surviving wife and child or children.

33 U.S.C. §914(j) - Reference to American Experience Table of Mortality and the remarriage tables of the Dutch Royal Insurance Institution for the probability of remarriage of the surviving wife.

45 U.S.C. §231a(c) (4) - Entitles a divorced wife, but not a divorced husband, to an annuity.

26 U.S.C. §1402(a) (5) (A) - Provides that for purpose of defining net earnings from self-employment in community property jurisdictions, all gross income and deductions attributable to a trade or business shall be treated as gross income and deductions of the husband unless the wife exercises substantially all of the management and control of such trade or business, in which case all such gross income and deductions shall be treated as the gross income and deduction of the wife.

18 U.S.C. §2421 - Prohibits transportation across state lines, of any woman or girl, for the purpose of prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes.

18 U.S.C. §2422 - Prohibits coercion or enticement of any woman or girl to cross state lines for purposes of prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes.

18 U.S.C. §3056 - Refers to the President of the United States, his wife, his widow and "until her remarriage."

5 U.S.C. §5561 - Dependent of an employee of an Executive agency or military department is defined to include a wife but not a husband.

12 U.S.C. §1715m(g) - When a serviceman (who has been issued a housing certificate) dies while on active duty in armed forces of U.S., Coast Guard, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, leaving a surviving widow as owner of the property, the period of ownership is extended for 2 years from date of death or date the widow disposes of the property, whichever is first.

15 U.S.C. §1052(c) - Provides that no trademark may be registered if it includes the name, signature, or portrait of a deceased President of the U.S. during the lifetime of his widow unless she provides written consent.

24 U.S.C. §165 - Pensions of male inmates of St. Elizabeth's Hospital to be used for the benefit of the pensioner and in the case of a male pensioner, his wife, minor children, and dependent parents, or if a female pensioner, for the benefit of her minor children.

24 U.S.C. §191 - St. Elizabeth's Hospital may admit insane persons including men who were insane while in military service, and become insane again after discharge.

28 U.S.C. §604 - Although the Judicial Survivors Annuities Reform Act and Pub. L. No. 96-504 extended payment of annuities from "widows" to "widows and widowers," the duties listed for the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States courts were not expanded to include the payment of annuities to widowers.

42 U.S.C. §1652 - Provides for benefits to dependents of aliens and non-nationals which include a surviving spouse residing in the United States, but if the surviving spouse is residing outside the United States, only a female surviving spouse is entitled to benefits.

48 U.S.C. §§1413, 1415, 1418 - Provides for the protection of rights of the widows of discoverers of guano islands.

48 U.S.C. §1461 - No polygamist, bigamist, or person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any person just described is eligible to vote or hold office in any

United States territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

II. Sex-Based Distinctions that Tend to Favor Women

A. Statutes that Should be Amended Immediately

10 U.S.C. §2102 as amended by Pub. L. No. 95-485, title VIII, §809, 92 Stat. 1623 - Military colleges allowing women to enroll must provide the opportunity, but may not require participation in military training.

10 U.S.C. §8848 - Different years for men and women for separation of officers or transfers to retired reserve.

10 U.S.C. §6403 - Separate statute determining how Secretary of Navy can eliminate Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve women officers from active status. [Note: Technical Amendments made, but not cured by Pub. L. No. 96-513, §503(49)(A)-(D) (1980).]

29 U.S.C. §12 - President must appoint a woman as Director of Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

36 U.S.C. §671 - Requires that one of the eight national officers of AMVETs be a woman.

B. Statutes that Require Further Study

10 U.S.C. §5896 - Reserve officers to be recommended for promotion - separate subsections for eligible women. [Note: Amended but not cured by Pub. L. No. 96-513, §503(34) (1980).]

10 U.S.C. §5897 - Certification of reports by selection boards for promotion of reserve officers. Separate treatment of women and men.

10 U.S.C. §5898 - Submission of selection board reports to President for approval. Separate treatment of women officers.

10 U.S.C. §5899 - Promotion zones for reserve officers. Separate provisions for women.

22 U.S.C. §2151(k) - Requires that the Foreign Relations Assistance Act be administered to give particular attention to programs that tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries. Requires that up to \$10,000,000 each fiscal year be used to encourage the participation of integration of women in the development process by supporting activities that increase their productivity and income earning capacity. It does not authorize a separate development assistance program for women.

22 U.S.C. §2225 - Requests the President to instruct U.S. representatives to international organizations to carry out their duties, so as "to encourage and promote the integration of women into the national economies of member and recipient countries and into professional and policymaking positions of such organizations." The President is also requested to take into account the progress or lack thereof by such organizations in furthering the above goals in making U.S. contributions to these organizations.

III. Sex-Based Distinctions that Bar Women from Engaging in Certain Activities Whose Amendment the Administration Should Oppose

25 U.S.C. §342 - Permits removal of Southern Utes to new reservation with consent of the majority of the adult male tribal members.

10 U.S.C. §8549 - Female members of the Air Force may not be assigned to aircraft engaged in combat missions.

10 U.S.C. §6015 - Women not to be assigned to combat duty nor to vessels other than hospital and transport ships. Amended by Pub. L. No. 95-485, § 808 to provide:

"... [W]omen may not be assigned to duty on vessels or in aircraft that are engaged in combat missions nor may they be assigned to other than temporary duty on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships, transports, and vessels of a similar classification not expected to be assigned combat missions."

50 U.S.C. App. §453 - Male citizens must register for draft. See Rostker v. Goldberg, 453 U.S. 57 (1981) (upholding constitutionality of all male registration for draft).

50 U.S.C. App. §455 - Men selected for training and service.

50 U.S.C. App. §456 - Deferments relating to men.

50 U.S.C. App. § 466 - Men in definition.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1983

MEETING WITH JOANNA STRATTON

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:30 - 4:35

FROM: Faith Ryan Whittlesey *FRW*

I: PURPOSE

To informally meet Joanna Stratton and have photo opportunity

II. BACKGROUND

Joanna Stratton is the author of Pioneer Women, a book from which the President quoted in his Mother's Day radio address. Miss Stratton's book focuses on the lives of women who were the first settlers of Kansas and on the heretofore generally unrecognized contributions of women to the settlement of the West. It emphasizes the strength and character of women and the importance that family, communal generosity and individual integrity played in the settlement of the West. Miss Stratton now resides in California.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Joanna Stratton

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:30 The President enters Oval Office and makes brief remarks about the book Pioneer Women, and the role that women have played in the history of Western settlement.

4:34 The President has picture taken with Miss Stratton and Miss Stratton leaves the Oval Office.

Attachment: Talking points

## TALKING POINTS

- Your book, PIONEER WOMEN, represents an important addition to American history. By describing the lives of the women who first settled in Kansas, your book provides some well-deserved recognition for the essential contributions women made.
  
- The bravery that these women possessed is truly remarkable. As the book cited, "To forsake culture, plenty, prosperity and peace for crude living, poverty, adversity and war, requires a poise of soul few possess."
  
- I am particularly impressed by the book's characterization of the importance and relevance of family, neighbors and community in the settlement of Kansas. The willingness of people to help each other by building their sod dugouts and serving as midwives for each other is a strong American characteristic.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

PHOTOGRAPH WITH HEROIC PILOTS

DATE: September 8, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:30 p.m.  
FROM: Dave Fischer *DF*

PURPOSE

To meet Pilgrim Airlines Captain Thomas Prinster and First Officer Lyle Hogg and commend them for their heroic deeds performed on February 21, 1982.

BACKGROUND

On February 21, 1982, Flight 458 departed New London, Connecticut at 3:00 p.m. en route to Boston. Half way through the 40 minute flight to Boston, icing conditions were encountered. The First Officer activated the windshield deicing system designed to spray isoprophyl alcohol onto the windshield.

The system was inoperative and alcohol was emitted into the space directly below the cockpit. Almost immediately the alcohol ignited and filled the cockpit with dense smoke and flames.

They were in the clouds, the windshields were covered with ice, and the instrument panel, yoke and control levers were completely obscured by smoke. Headsets had to be discarded because of the intense temperature, and vision was obtained by both pilots extending their heads through the side windows of the aircraft.

It took two minutes to descend from 4000 feet to ground level. Flames had burned through the flight deck and "Prinster and Hogg were being roasted in their seats. Their uniforms, part synthetic, were melting to their bodies. The heat and the flames were charring their arms, legs, and torsos. Their hair was singed to dust. Their fingers were frying on the yoke." (Professional Pilot magazine, May, 1982) They were unable to see each other. On two occasions during the descent, Hogg attempted to take the controls when the aircraft pitched upward, to find Prinster still firmly in control. After breaking out of the clouds, a frozen lake was identified, and the aircraft was successfully crash landed. All but one of the ten passengers survived, with the one passenger succumbing to asphyxiation.

The two pilots "...were burned horribly and as they made their way towards the shore, a quarter-mile away, lumps of charred flesh fell from their arms and legs. Their hair was cinder. Smoke or body steam was riding from their open wounds and clothing. Burnt, blackened gashes split their legs, exposing the bone beneath." (Professional Pilot magazine, May, 1982).

Hogg was burned over 25% of his body. Seventy percent of Prinster's body was burned and much of that was third degree. Today, 18 months later, Lyle Hogg is still undergoing plastic surgery but has returned to his job with Pilgrim Airlines. Tom Prinster continues to undergo plastic surgery as well as remedial surgery to regain the use of his hands and right leg. It is unlikely that he will be able to return to flying.

U.S. Air pilot, Vincent Green, an Air Safety Chairman for the Airline Pilots' Association has said "it was one of the most outstanding feats of flying I have ever encountered."

### III. PARTICIPANTS

Thomas Prinster  
Linda Prinster  
Lyle Hogg  
Gretchen Hogg  
Louis Fischer

### IV. PRESS PLAN

WH Photographer only

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Guests will be escorted into the Oval for a brief meeting and photographs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1983

MEETING WITH THE WHITE HOUSE GIFT UNIT

DATE: September 8, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:30 pm  
FROM: John F. W. Rogers  
Assistant to the President for  
Management and Administration

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity with the White House Gift Unit.

II. BACKGROUND

The White House Gift Unit handles the cataloguing and acknowledgements of all foreign and domestic gifts received by the President and First Lady.

III. PARTICIPANTS

John Hilboldt  
James Tobin  
Charles Free  
Sylvia Bosak  
Margaret Slipek  
Linda Frick

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

MEETING WITH:  
MEMBERS OF OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON STAFF

DATE: September 8, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE

To provide an opportunity for members of the senior staff of the Office of Public Liaison to meet and be photographed with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

Many have recently joined the Office of Public Liaison and have not had the privilege of meeting the President.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

President enters, each participant is introduced by Faith Ryan Whittlesey, and photographed.

Participants assemble for group photograph.

REC 225 -1 21 11 31

## PARTICIPANTS

FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

MARY ANN MELOY, Deputy Director, Office of Public Liaison

MORTON BLACKWELL, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

JUDI BUCKALEW, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

MARY JO JACOBI, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

LINAS KOJELIS, Associate Director, Office of Public Liaison

DOUG RIGGS, Associate Director, Office of Public Liaison

JOHN ROUSSELOT, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

JOHN TILLER, Associate Director, Office of Public Liaison

CATHI VILLALPANDO, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

FILM/VIDEO TAPING SESSION

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Area

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This film will be played at the 35th Anniversary of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Advisory Council celebration at the Corcoran Gallery, September 21, 1983.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard video taping set-up.

attachment: to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

1983 SEP 21 10 30 AM

(Dolan/BE)  
September 7, 1983  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: NATIONAL HEART, LUNG AND BLOOD ADVISORY  
COUNCIL ANNIVERSARY  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

Thirty-five years ago, on September 8, 1948, the then National Heart Advisory Council met for the first time. Its members, from the leading ranks of science, medicine and industry, represented a unique blend of concerned Americans, joining forces to combat one of America's most dreaded diseases. Theirs was the demanding task of guiding the newly established National Heart Institute in its attack on that dreaded killer, coronary heart disease. It is no coincidence that the same year, 1948, saw the birth of the American Heart Association as we now know it: a health agency combining the best talents of physician, scientist and dedicated volunteer from the community.

The institute, the Council and the American Heart Association have formed what proved to be a truly remarkable partnership and in the years to follow, as the areas of concern of the institute widened to include diseases of the lungs and blood, the size and breadth of the Advisory Council has increased in equal measure. New voluntary groups have joined the American Heart Association and developed close working relationships with the Council and the Institute -- all of these dedicated Americans giving of their time and talent in a frontal assault on heart disease.

Today I salute the National Heart, Lung and Blood disease Advisory Council for 35 years of service to their fellow citizens. The members of the council past and present can point

with pride to their unselfish devotion to this humanitarian cause -- as President I want to convey to them my heartfelt thanks and those of their countrymen many of whom are enjoying life today because of their selflessness. My congratulations and my best wishes for many more successful years.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FILM/VIDEO TAPING SESSION

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message from the President and Mrs. Reagan.

II. BACKGROUND

This tape is to be used for several fund-raising events for the Brady Foundation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
Mrs. Reagan

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard video taping set-up only this time we will be using 2 cameras.

attachments: texts to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

SEP 21 1983

(Dolan/AB)  
September 7, 1983  
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: BRADY FOUNDATION EVENTS IN CHICAGO AND  
DETROIT  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

President: Nancy and I want to welcome all of you here today and thank you for participating in the work of the Brady Foundation. Of all the private initiative efforts we have going forward, none is closer to our hearts than this one and, thanks to people like yourselves, the Brady Foundation -- even though it's hardly a year old -- is past the halfway mark in its fundraising drive and going strong.

Mrs. Reagan: I've had a chance to see firsthand how much this foundation means to Jim Brady and his family. Jim and Sarah have made such great sacrifices in the service of their country. Because of their remarkable courage and character, they are a source of inspiration and strength to all of us. The work of this foundation is our way of telling Jim and Sarah how much we love them and how grateful we are to Jim for lending his name to this effort.

President: Along with Jim and Sarah, we all hope and pray, of course, that the resources of the Brady Foundation will never have to be used. However, it is good to know that the Nation now has a foundation that will be prepared to help those who are victims of an assassin's bullets. Nancy and I wish you well in your work for the Brady Foundation.

Mrs. Reagan: And from the bottom of our hearts we thank you for what you are doing.

President and Mrs. Reagan: Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

FILM/TAPING SESSION

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To Video tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This tape will be played at the Twelfth Annual Conference of Eagle Forum, to be held at the Capitol Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. on September 16-18, 1983.

The Eagle Forum is made up of bipartisan political activist women from all over the country.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard video-taping set-up.

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attachments: Text to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(Rohrabacher/AB)  
September 7, 1983  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF EAGLE FORUM  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

Greetings to all of you attending the 12th annual Eagle Forum Leadership Conference. I appreciate this opportunity to thank you for all the Eagle Forum has done and is doing to strengthen our Nation and its basic institutions.

Your participation in the Eagle Forum proves that you understand that great nations are built on solid foundations -- foundations that must be preserved. In the last 20 years, the social and political underpinnings of our country were under attack as never before. Advocates of values totally contrary to traditional American standards have had an enormous influence on our country and on Government policy. If those trends of the last two decades had not been reversed, there is little doubt that the land of liberty, as we know it and love it, would not have survived.

But, with your help, we've started to turn things around. Although there is still much to be done, we've made dramatic progress -- some of it directly resulting from your efforts. I want to thank you for your support in our efforts to achieve equality for women, not through a broad and imperfect constitutional amendment that would cause more problems than it would solve but, instead, through a rational step-by-step approach that will insure that every reform, instituted in the name of women, will actually benefit women.

Our Administration remains fully committed to legal equity for women and to ending all legal discrimination against women. I know that you support me in that effort.

We are, of course, not opposed to constitutional change when that is the appropriate remedy for a specific problem. I am referring to the school prayer amendment, the balanced budget amendment, and the human life amendment, all of which this Administration joins you in supporting.

The proposals I just mentioned are part of an overall effort to rectify imbalances created by liberal domination of the American political scene over the last two decades. We've learned that the health of our fundamental institutions cannot be taken for granted and that, in a free society, good and decent people must not sit on the political sidelines.

Another area of concern has been the defense of our country, something that seriously eroded during the last decade. History is clear on this score; peace has never been secured by weakness. We are committed to rebuilding our defenses and maintaining the peace. In meeting this responsibility, we will not expect the young men and women who defend our country to put their lives on the line for us, unless we are willing to provide them with the weapons, equipment, and moral support they need to do the job right.

Here again, I appreciate all your support, especially your backing of our research into defensive systems that utilize our vast scientific and high-tech capabilities.

What we want is a strong, healthy America, an America at peace with itself and with the world. Ours is a sacred mission, to protect the liberty that our forefathers and mothers won with blood, sweat, and tears. This is no easy task, but no one ever said freedom would be easy.

Thanks for all you've done, good luck in your leadership conference and God bless you.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

FILM/VIDEO-TAPING SESSION

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This tape will address 5,000 members of the Independent Insurance Agents of America Annual Convention, September 26, 1983 at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard video-taping set up.

attachments: to be submitted by the speechwriters office.



(Elliott)  
September 7, 1983  
3:45 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: INDEPENDENT INSURANCE AGENTS OF  
AMERICA CONVENTION  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

Hello and greetings to all of you in San Francisco. I'm very sorry I couldn't be with you for your 87th annual convention. I assure you it's not by choice, but the pressure of events that's kept me here in Washington.

Before I forget, I wanted to say hello to a good friend of mine who I believe is in your audience. He's my agent and one of California State Association's past presidents -- Jim Norris. Jim, if you're out there, I've been meaning to ask you about including my Washington residence on the homeowners policy for our ranch. I haven't decided yet how long the added coverage should run. It might be for four more years.

As America's largest insurance producer group, the Independent Insurance Agents of America could write the book on the hard work, get-up-and-go qualities that keep our enterprise system growing, and keep America free. You're proof that small business brings big progress. The work you do each day, in your businesses and your communities is an inspiration of good citizenship for all Americans.

I know how active you were during the last elections. And believe me, your support on key issues like tax reductions, product liability and the anti-drunk driving campaign has been decisive. Also, your work on this Administration's Small Business Initiatives.

It hasn't been easy, trying to get our economy back on track and get this country moving again. But what we've been trying to accomplish together has begun to pay off. America is on a new road, a far better road than before, and we're not going back to the tax and tax, spend and spend addiction that nearly destroyed our economy. Inflation has been cut by two-thirds; the prime interest rate has been cut nearly in half; the economy is growing, workers are being called back, new opportunities are opening up, and as Al Jolson used to say, "You ain't heard nothin' yet, folks."

We're also working hard to rebuild America's defense security so our families will be safe and our freedoms secure. I hope the tragic, and outrageous attack on the Korean airliner will convince you just how important and urgent that goal is. So if I could just ask you: please, stick with us, help us finish the job we've begun. And keep doing what you do best -- helping America grow and prosper.

We're on our way back, and we're not stopping now.

God bless you all. And may God bless America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

FILM/VIDEO-TAPING SESSION

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the American Legislative Exchange Council tenth anniversary annual meeting on Friday, September 16th at the Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard video taping set-up.

attachments: to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

SEP 25 1983 11 5 31

(Maseng/BE)  
September 7, 1983  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

Good evening, and thank you for this opportunity to take part in the 10th anniversary of the American Legislative Exchange Council. I'm sorry I can't be there to celebrate in person -- especially since I have so many long-time friends among your ranks -- but I am glad to have this opportunity to talk with you, and I know that my assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs, Lee Verstandig, will be speaking at your breakfast tomorrow morning.

First, I would like to give a special hello to my good friend and your National Chairman, Buz Lukens. I continue to count on Buz for advice and counsel and I know you at ALEC rely every bit as much as I do on his superb leadership.

In the decade since ALEC was established, your members have been of tremendous service to America, your fellow legislators, and the people in your districts around the country. Your Jeffersonian philosophy of government is an effective counterweight to the ever present pressures of greater and greater centralization. ALEC has been in the forefront of the effort to return as much power and resources as possible to levels of government closest to the people, and all Americans owe you a great debt of gratitude.

From your staunch support of this Administration's federalism proposals, I know you agree that for too many years our leaders strayed too far from our first principles -- principles men like Thomas Jefferson spelled out so clearly. The

Federal Government, at great cost, for too many years attempted to perform tasks that were not its proper function. Those who led us down that path had good intentions, but just didn't see how far they were taking us from the Constitution. That's why, with your help, we in this Administration are restoring an Amendment I'm sure you're very familiar with: the 10th Amendment, the one that says the Federal Government will do only those things called for in the Constitution and all other powers shall remain with the States or the people.

Your support for our common goals means a great deal to me now, as it has over the years. Whenever I've needed your help, you've been there, both as individuals and as an organization. In particular, I relied on many of you to help pass the bipartisan Economic Recovery Program and to develop our emerging federalism program. For that, I thank you on behalf of all Americans. Knowing your commitment to the principles of free enterprise, tax limitation, fiscal responsibility in State government, and traditional judicial and educational values, I look forward to our continued close cooperation in the months ahead.

Let me congratulate you again on 10 years of outstanding service for all you have done to bring about better, more locally controlled government. It will be an honor and a privilege to be a soldier in your cause as we go about returning America to the values and principles that made her great.

Thank you very much, and best wishes for another decade of outstanding achievement.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1983

FILM/VIDEO-TAPING SESSION

DATE: September 8, 1983

LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Area

TIME: 5:00 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This tape is to mark the 150th Anniversary of the signing of "The Treaty of Amity and Commerce" by the governments of United States and Oman, September 21.

State Department and USIA believe that this message will help to create a more positive environment in our efforts to establish a Voice of America relay station in Oman.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard video-taping set up.

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attachments: Text to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(NSC/Rohrabacher/AB)  
September 7, 1983  
3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY OF AMITY &  
COMMERCE BETWEEN U.S. & OMAN  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

Your Majesty and the people of Oman:

This month marks a special event in the long history of friendship between the Sultanate of Oman and the United States of America. One hundred-fifty years ago, on September 21, 1833, our two nations signed the "Treaty of Amity and Commerce" to establish formal commercial relations.

At that time, our two lands were a study in contrast, separated not only by thousands of miles of ocean, but by a difference of many years in their nationhood. On one side was Oman, an Arabian country with wealth, power, and history. On the other, the United States of America, a young nation with 24 States, whose pride lay in its new ideas and future potential. Our countries came together in mutual respect, to sign a treaty vowing "perpetual Peace."

Edmund Roberts, the American merchant who negotiated the treaty, envisioned a special bond between Oman and the United States, and labored to make it a reality. This outstanding achievement was possible because of the foresight and statesmanship of the great Omani ruler, Sayyid Said Bin Sultan, [Say-yid Sy-eed bin Sol-taan].

In his journal, Edmund Roberts described Sayyid Said as "a very powerful prince", "of unquestionable bravery", "a strict lover of justice, . . . and greatly beloved by his subjects." One hundred-fifty years later, the American people have come to

know and respect another renowned leader from Oman, through Your Majesty's state visit to Washington. I said when you arrived at the White House that, "Welcoming you, a courageous and admirable leader, is, indeed an honor." Your Majesty, after getting to know you as a man, as well as a leader of a great people, we appreciate even more the friendship that we commemorate today.

Our world has changed in ways too numerous to mention over the past 150 years. Yet, despite these changes, the historic goodwill between the Sultanate of Oman and the United States has flourished. The last decade has witnessed a dramatic increase in cooperation between our two societies. As Your Majesty remarked last April, "That these relations should have stood the test of time with such constancy is hardly surprising, for our two peoples share common and deeply cherished traditions which lie at the very foundation of our national existence."

It is in this spirit that we Americans celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce. May our friendship grow, and may the people of the Sultanate of Oman and the United States of America always be blessed with "perpetual peace."