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WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

TR

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

0070683

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
M	A	0	0	3	-		
					-		
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<del>BF</del>		0	0	3	-	0	4
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PR		0	1	6	-		
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<del>BE</del>		0	0	4	-		
FO		0	0	4	-		
					-		
					-		
FG		0	1	7	-		
PE		0	0	2	-	0	1
					-		

1) Subject: Presentation of Young American  
Medals for bravery to:  
A) Carolyn HARTSOCK  
B) BENNITT PIONIKE

2) Meeting with television industry  
executives

3) Interview with Donald Lambro,  
syndicated columnist

4) Meeting with Economic Briefing  
Group regarding the domestic  
and international economic situation

5) Meeting with attorney General William Smith  
to discuss candidates for Assistant Attorney  
General for Land and Natural Resources

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



WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

0 0 7 0 6 8 3

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
MA		0	5	5	-		
					-		
					-		
<del>FG</del>					-		
FG		0	1	4	-		
FG		0	1	5	-		
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FG		0	0	6	-	0	1
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					-		
WH		0	0	8	-		
FG		0	1	3	-	0	1
					-		
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					-		
					-		

6) Subject: Presentation of the National Security Medal to Clarence L. "Kelly" Johnson

7) Meeting with Brigadier General Hazel Johnson-Brown and Rear Admiral Frances Shea to honor their retirement from the Army and the Navy Nurse Corps.

8) Meeting with Mitchell Stanley of Mrs. Meese's staff - Promotion ceremony for

9) Meeting with Colonel John S. Tuck, Commander of the White House Communications Agency.

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

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APPOINTMENTS FOR

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
RS					-		
FG		3	5	5	-		
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SO		0	0	5	-		
FG		0	3	1	-		
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10) Subject: Meeting with the Presidential  
Advisory Committee on Small and  
Minority Business Ownership to  
receive its annual report

11) Sequence of Events for barbeque  
for members of Congress

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

Referral Note:



THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday October 6, 1983



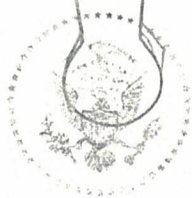
9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Presentation of Young American Medals (Fuller/Henkel)</u>	Rose Garden
	(TAB A) (draft remarks attached)	
11:45 am (10 min)	<u>Dropby Briefing for TV Executives</u> (Gergen)	Roosevelt Room
	(TAB B)	
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Pre-Interview Briefing</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
	(TAB C)	
→ 1:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Interview with Don Lambro</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Economic Briefing</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Oval Office
	(TAB D)	
2:30 pm (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Personnel Time</u> (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:20 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Attorney General Smith (Herrington/Fuller)</u>	Oval Office
	(TAB E)	
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> 1. National Security Medal to Clarence Johnson (Clark) 2. Photo with Gen. Hazel Johnson and Admiral Frances Shea (Whittlesey) 3. Mitchell Stanley (Jenkins) 4. Colonel John Tuck (Hickey) 5. Report from Advisory Commission on Small and Minority Business (Fuller)	Oval Office
		(TAB F)
7:00 pm N	<u>Congressional Barbecue</u> (Duberstein/Rosebush)	South Grounds
	(TAB G)	

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

*def*

The President has seen

Thursday October 6, 1983



*9:01 OMR*

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time <i>9:04</i> (Baker/Meesel/Deaver)	9:11 Clark	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing (Clark) <i>9:25 ROGER ROBINSON</i>	9:21 BUSH 9:59	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	Personal Staff Time <i>10:41 Sec. RAY DONOVAN, STOCKMAN, JR, DARMAN, JACK SWAIN, DUBERSTEIN, Tom DONNELLY -- 10:56</i>		Oval Office
<i>U</i> 11:30 am (15 min)	Presentation of Young American Medals (Fuller/Henkel)	<i>11:30 - 11:40</i>	Rose Garden
11:45 am (10 min)	Dropby Briefing for TV Executives (Gergen)	<i>11:40 - 47 JK</i> <i>11:47 -</i>	(TAB A) (draft remarks attached) Roosevelt Room (TAB B)
12:00 m (60 min)	Lunch with the Vice President	<i>12:05</i>	Oval Office
1:15 pm (15 min)	Pre-Interview Briefing (Gergen/Speakes)	<i>1:15 - CLARK - 1:17</i> <i>1:17 -</i>	Oval Office (TAB C)
<i>1:30</i> 1:30 pm (20 min)	Interview with Don Lambro (Gergen/Speakes)	<i>PHONE CALL ASEAN</i> <i>1:36 -</i> <i>F. SMALL, Pam BAILEY</i>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (30 min)	Economic Briefing (Darman/Fuller)	<i>2:09 - 2:31</i>	(TAB D) Oval Office
2:30 pm (90 min)	Personal Staff Time		Oval Office
<i>3:12 - 3:23</i> 4:00 pm (20 min)	Personnel Time (Herrington), Em, Becky DUNLOP	<i>4:01 -</i>	Oval Office
4:20 pm (10 min)	Meeting with Attorney General Smith (Herrington/Fuller)	<i>4:22 - 4:30</i>	(TAB E) Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	Administrative Time - 1. National Security Medal to Clarence Johnson (Clark) RR - 2. Photo with Gen. Hazel Johnson and Admiral Frances Shea (Whittlesey) 3. Mitchell Stanley (Jenkins) 4. Colonel John Tuck (Hickey) RR - 5. Report from Advisory Commission on Small and Minority Business (Fuller)	<i>4:32</i>	Oval Office (TAB F)
<i>5:00</i> 7:00 pm	Congressional Barbecue (Dubenstein/Rosebush)		(TAB G) South Grounds

UNP 10/5/83  
4:00 pm



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

INTERVIEW WITH DONALD LAMBRO

DATE: Thursday, October 6, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 1:30 p.m. (20 minutes)  
FROM: Karna Small

I. PURPOSE:

To grant an interview to Donald Lambro, a syndicated columnist whose features appear in over 100 newspapers nationwide.

II. BACKGROUND:

Donald Lambro is a conservative columnist who has supported your administration on many issues over the years. His last interview with you was almost two years ago. His book Fat City outlined many areas of waste and abuse in federal government and he has written extensively about the need to cut back on government bureaucracy, intrusion into individuals' lives and high taxes.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

— The President  
— Donald Lambro  
— David Gergen  
— Karna Small

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

After initial pleasantries, the interview will begin

VI. REMARKS:

None

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Attachments:

Anticipated areas of questioning  
Briefing paper  
Recent columns by Donald Lambro

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday October 6, 1983



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
10:00 am (90 min) 10	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min) 11:40 - 11:47	<u>Presentation of Young American Medals (Fuller/Henkel)</u> K.D. DD, JAB, STOCKHOLM, SWAHN, DONOVAN TOM DONNELLY	Rose Garden
11:45 am (10 min)	<u>Dropby Briefing for TV Executives</u> (Gergen) (TAB A) (draft remarks attached) JAB (TAB B)	Roosevelt Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u> JB-12:57	Oval Office
1:15 pm (15 min) 1:20 -	<u>Pre-Interview Briefing</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (TAB C)	Oval Office
1:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Interview with Don Lambro</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Economic Briefing</u> (Darman/Fuller) (TAB D)	Oval Office
2:30 pm (90 min) 3:12-3:23	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> WPC	Oval Office
4:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Personnel Time</u> (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:20 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Attorney General Smith (Herrington/Fuller)</u> (TAB E)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> 1. National Security Medal to Clarence Johnson (Clark) 2. Photo with Gen. Hazel Johnson and Admiral Frances Shea (Whittlesey) 3. Mitchell Stanley (Jenkins) <i>Robby</i> 4. Colonel John Tuck (Hickey) <i>Robby</i> 5. Report from Advisory Commission on Small and Minority Business (Fuller)	Oval Office (TAB F)
7:00 pm N	<u>Congressional Barbecue</u> (Duberstein/Rosebush) (TAB G)	South Grounds

*Robby*  
*Roarant*  
*Rear*

UNP 10/5/83  
4:00 pm



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. 

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT ROSE GARDEN CEREMONY

The following Members of Congress were in attendance at the Rose Garden ceremony this morning at 11:30 for the Young American Medal winners:

Congressman John Erlenborn (R-Illinois)  
Congressman Frederick Boucher (D-Virginia)





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

PRESENTATION OF YOUNG AMERICAN MEDALS

DATE: October 6, 1983  
LOCATION: Rose Garden  
TIME: 11:30 am (15 Minutes)  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller *CS*

I. PURPOSE

To present the Young American Medals for Bravery.

II. BACKGROUND

The awards program, set up under a 1950 statute, honors "American boy or girl citizens, eighteen years or under," judged to have exhibited exceptional courage without regard for their personal safety.

Chosen for acts of bravery in 1982 were Carolyn Hartsock, 15, of Castlewood, Virginia and Bennitt Pionke, 11, of Clarendon Hills, Illinois.

Miss Hartsock, known to family and friends as Karen, was chosen to receive the bravery award for having rescued two members of her family when their home in Russell County, Virginia, was destroyed by fire in June 1982. She was 14 at the time. She suffered second and third-degree burns over 80 per cent of her body, requiring months of care in the Burn Unit, and later the Children's Rehabilitation Center, of the University of Virginia Medical Center.

Ben Pionke, then 10, was chosen for having risked his life in December 1982 to save a six-year-old boy who had fallen through the ice while playing on a pond in Clarendon Hills, the Chicago suburb where both boys lived. In the process, Bennitt crashed through the ice himself, into water above his head, but managed to keep the younger boy afloat while stroking to shore and safety.

The Department of Justice administers the Young American Medals program, receiving nominations from the nation's governors. Selections are made by the Young American Medals Committee, headed by William Webster, subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Attorney General  
William H. Webster, Director, FBI  
Ben Pionke  
Karen Hartsock

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Proceed from the Oval Office and take your position on the steps.
- The Attorney General will make brief opening remarks.
- You will then make remarks and present the medals.
- If time permits, shake hands with the two families who will be seated on the front row.

(Dolan/BE)  
October 5, 1983  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: . PRESENTATION OF YOUNG AMERICAN  
MEDALS FOR BRAVERY  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1983

Ladies and gentlemen, I think all of us can feel privileged to be here today. We are in the presence of authentic heroes. You know, there is a great tendency in this business of Government to get lost in the pursuit of policy and power. We tend to forget in all the hustle-bustle of official Washington the really important things in our lives. One of those important things is our sense of wonder at the incredible heights of generosity, courage and magnificence human beings can rise to.

Well, I can think of no better way to renew that sense of wonder than the stories of our two medal winners here today. The accounts of their deeds are simple and straightforward, but they speak volumes about the nobility of the human spirit, and about the nobility of our two medal winners.

In December of 1982, Ben Pionke came upon a struggling 6 year old boy who had fallen through the ice while playing on a pond in Clarendon Hills, Illinois, where Ben and the young man lived. Without hesitating, Ben went to the rescue. He crashed through the ice himself, went into water above his head, but somehow managed -- Ben was 10 years old at the time -- to keep the younger boy's head above water and get to shore and finally to safety.

The facts surrounding the story of Karen Hartsock are also simple and brief. In June of 1982 the Russell County, Virginia home of Karen, who was then 14 years old, was destroyed by fire



but Karen risked her own life to rescue two other members of her family. Karen suffered second and third-degree burns over 80 percent of her body which have required months of care in the Burn Unit and later the Children's Rehabilitation Center of the University of Virginia Medical Center. Karen was brave that day, and she's been brave everyday since.

Ben and Karen, I think I speak for everyone here, when I say you honor us with your presence. I know your families are proud of you and proud to be here today. And Karen, your father is not with us today, and I want to extend my sympathy to you and the rest of your family. But I hope you know you gave him a priceless gift before he died, you gave him wonderful moments of love and pride.

Someone once said that "heroism is the brilliant triumph of the soul over the flesh, that is to say fear. . . . Heroism is the dazzling and glorious concentration of courage." Well, it goes without saying that today all of us are dazzled by the deeds of these two medal winners, and even more overwhelmed by the fact they are so young. "To believe in the heroic makes heroes," Disraeli said. I think what he meant was that only those societies which value the unselfish virtues that make up heroism will ever be lucky enough to have heroes.

Ben and Karen are such heroes and they have taught us again the value of courage and unselfishness and devotion to others. Ben and Karen, for all of that, we are grateful to you and proud of you.

Congratulations and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


October 5, 1983

DROP-BY BRIEFING FOR TV EXECUTIVES

DATE: Thursday, October 6, 1983

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

TIME: 11:45 a.m. (10 minutes)

FROM: Karna Small 

I. PURPOSE:

To welcome to the White House an influential group of TV executives - many are Presidents and General Managers of TV Station Groups.

II. BACKGROUND:

This group is coming in to the Roosevelt Room to be briefed on foreign and domestic policy issues. When you arrive, Secretary Regan will be winding up his remarks on the economic outlook.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President  
Secretary Regan  
Karna Small  
TV executives (list attached)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

When you enter the Roosevelt Room, you will walk around the table to shake hands and have photos taken. You will then make some brief welcoming remarks and take 2-3 questions.

VI. REMARKS:

Talking points attached

Attendees at Briefing for TV Executives

Mr. Jeff Davidson  
President  
Gannett Broadcasting Group

Mr. John McCrory  
President  
Times-Mirror Broadcasting

Mr. William Moll  
Senior Vice President  
Harte Hanks Communications

Mr. James Linen  
Senior Vice President  
Media General, Inc.

Mr. John Haberlan  
President and General Manager  
WESH-TV

Mr. Fred Paxton  
President  
WPSD-TV

Mr. William Dilday  
General Manager  
WLBT-TV

Mr. George Andrick  
Vice President and General Manager  
WSAZ-TV

Mr. Harold Crump  
Vice President and General Manager  
KPRC-TV

Mr. Pierson Mapes  
President  
NBC Television Network

Mr. Albert Jerome  
President  
NBC Television Station Division

Mr. Robert Blackmore  
Senior Vice President  
NBC Television Network



Mr. Cory Dunham  
Executive Vice President  
NBC, Inc.

Mr. Ralph Daniels  
Vice President  
NBC, Inc.

Mr. John Rohrbeck  
Vice President and General Manager  
WRC-TV

Ms. Diane Healey  
Vice President  
NBC Television Network

Mr. Robert Hynes  
Vice President  
NBC

TALKING POINTS FOR DROP-BY OF BRIEFING FOR TV EXECUTIVES

- o Welcome to the White House. I know you have already been briefed on several issues, but let me mention a few issues -- issues that many of your stations have been covering - and some that they may cover in the days ahead.
- o We will soon celebrate our first 1,000 days here and we're quite pleased with progress in the economy, with inflation down to 2.6%, interest rates cut in half, growth in new regulations cut by one-third..and though unemployment is still too high, I'm heartened to see that 2½ million more Americans are working now than at the end of last year.
- o In Central America - many of your stations have been highlighting that situation, but we still have more educating to do: like emphasizing that three out of every four dollars we spend there are for humanitarian and economic aid.
- o Today in Geneva, the START talks are getting underway and as you've heard this morning, Ambassador Rowny has my new instructions. It's interesting to note that we have more major arms control negotiations underway with the Soviets than any Administration in history.
- o And in the weeks ahead, we still have more work to do with the Congress to complete the Appropriations process; but as your stations have been reporting, I have cut short my Asian trip, in order to be here and see that the process is completed.

Now, if you have a question or two...

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

INTERVIEW WITH DONALD LAMBRO

DATE: Thursday, October 6, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 1:30 p.m. (20 minutes)  
FROM: Karna Small

I. PURPOSE:

To grant an interview to Donald Lambro, a syndicated columnist whose features appear in over 100 newspapers nationwide.

II. BACKGROUND:

Donald Lambro is a conservative columnist who has supported your administration on many issues over the years. His last interview with you was almost two years ago. His book Fat City outlined many areas of waste and abuse in federal government and he has written extensively about the need to cut back on government bureaucracy, intrusion into individuals' lives and high taxes.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President  
Donald Lambro  
David Gergen  
Karna Small

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

After initial pleasantries, the interview will begin

VI. REMARKS:

None

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Attachments:

Anticipated areas of questioning  
Briefing paper  
Recent columns by Donald Lambro



Anticipated areas of questioning for interview with Donald Lambro

- o The economy, inflation, deficits
- o Politics, organized labor's endorsement of Walter Mondale
- o Secretary Watt
- o Lebanon
- o Arms control
- o US-Soviet relations since KAL 007; chances for a Summit

## CONGRESS AND THE DEFICIT

Key Point: Deficits can be brought down substantially but only if Congress gives up the temptation to go back to tax and spend and works with RR to restrain spending.

- o Dems attack RR for budget deficit but it was thirty years of Democratic Congresses that gave RR high inflation, high interest rates, high taxes, over-regulation and high deficits.

### RR's Record

- o Administration's programs led to dramatic progress on all of these except deficits, and continuing the program -- by adopting RR's budget proposed last winter -- would give us progress there too.
- o In all, the policies they call "Reaganomics" when they didn't think they would work are not the cause of the deficit problem -- they're the solution to the remaining obstacles we face.

### Democrats' Record

- o The Democrats deficit record doesn't match their rhetoric.
- o Democrats, in contrast to RR, don't offer solutions but a return to the tax and spend, tax and spend policies of the last 30 years.
- o Congress' budget resolution -- which doesn't even go to the President for signature -- born in the Democratic-controlled House, would return us to this state by:
  - tax increases starting next year. \$12 billion in higher taxes in FY84 -- dollars that industry can use to expand and create more jobs; money that consumers can use to spend or save. The Dems try to tax into prosperity, it hasn't worked in the past and won't now;
  - cutting defense budget growth in half from RR's request; and,
  - not only eliminating domestic savings called for in RR's budget but goes further to provide \$30 billion in new domestic spending authority.

- o Dems claim Congress' budget resolution would lower the deficit, but it doesn't. Would raise the FY84 deficit by \$8 billion -- leading only to stalled recovery.
- o Last year, nearly 70% of the Democratic Members of the House voted against a proposed Constitutional Amendment to balance the Federal budget.
- o Even as they take to the well of the House to deliver their broadsides, the liberal House Democrats are cooking up host of new spending bills to further bloat the deficit.
- o Looking at the House Democrats' record another way, we find a spending wish-list of 16 pending items [some only passed in committee; some were approved on the floor] where the add-ons are so massive that the Administration has already announced a veto:
  - 16 House Democratic proposals that would raise the deficit by more than 25% -- by over \$45 billion in FY 1984 and a whopping \$174 billion over the next five years;
  - Two of the items on this list -- the Hawkins Public Service Employment bill and title IV of the Rehabilitation Services Amendments -- are efforts to explicitly overturn savings the Administration achieved in employment, training and education programs, while adding \$36 billion in red ink to the budget over the next five years.
  - Another \$100 billion in five-year spending would flow from three costly mortgage bailout and housing provisions. When it comes to assigning blame for deficits, it should be noted that the President saved the taxpayers by successfully vetoing this kind of excess the last time it came up.
  - Despite the fact that open-ended entitlement programs are the single major source of the deficit problem, the House leadership has blessed Congressman Waxman's \$3.6 billion new entitlement program for health insurance for the unemployed.
- o In addition to this list of sure veto candidates, House Democrats are also at work on a list of program reauthorizations that will pump up spending by \$18 billion over presently authorized levels for wide range of porkbarrel and special interest programs over the next five years.
- o The House leadership has demonstrated that it's their profligate ways that are the source of Federal red ink, not the President's Economic Recovery Program.



## LABOR UNION SUPPORT

- o Labor union members are not a monolithic group who need their leaders to tell them how to vote -- they are individuals who make up their own minds.
- o Recent New York Times/CBS poll showed 63% of the AFL-CIO members would not be influenced by union leaders' candidate endorsements.
- o RR is doing well among labor union members. Forty-nine percent said they approved of RR's job performance compared to 46% approval nationally.
- o Labor union leaders views on Presidential candidates don't necessarily reflect rank and file views.
  - Seventy percent of AFL-CIO members polled said the leadership had not sought their views.
- o RR's record in turning the economy around will continue to generate union membership support.

# Of course the president will run

Enjoying the "luxury" of having plenty of lead time before 1984, Sen. Paul Laxalt is putting the finishing touches on the organizational blueprint upon which Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign will be built.

The key players in the strategic command posts already have been designated by Laxalt. Now the Nevada Republican, and Reagan's chief aides, are in the process of building the campaign structure through which Reagan will seek a second term.

In a wide-ranging interview, Laxalt — the Republican Party's general chairman and the choreographer of Reagan's campaign preparations — revealed what has been decided thus far.

Significantly, Laxalt and chief Reagan aides Michael Deaver and James Baker have agreed that Reagan's 1984 campaign will be run through a committee to re-elect the president, which will be operated independently of the GOP's national party apparatus.

The unanimous choice to head the committee is former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis.

Laxalt says he has talked to Lewis about taking the job, though there are difficulties. Lewis left the Reagan Cabinet to become the chief executive officer at Warner Amex Corp. And there is some doubt about whether he would be able to leave under his present contractual obligations.

Nevertheless, Laxalt reveals that based on his discussions with Lewis, "I'm very optimistic about his being involved." Existing plans call for Lewis taking over the "nuts and bolts" operations of Reagan's campaign "at an appropriate time next year on a full-time basis."

Laxalt also disclosed that the decision to create an independent re-election campaign committee was carefully weighed against running the entire operation out of the Republican National Committee.

"There's some legal and financial advantages (to) going through the RNC, but it was clear to me that it wouldn't work," he said. "The RNC has a full plate with state and local races."

As plans stand now, the re-elect committee will "raise the money, handle the election media campaign," and also "work heavily on the organizational side in cooperation with the RNC," according to Laxalt.

However, "in terms of thematic (campaign) development, issue development, the use of the president's time, we will work that out in coordination with the White House," Laxalt says.

Lyn Nofziger, Reagan's longtime political adviser, will play a major coordinating role as liaison to the army of faithful Reagan workers who labored for the president in his previous campaigns. They form the bedrock of Reagan's political constituencies, and their support and participation is deemed "vital."

White House political strategist Ed Rollins will be "the fellow behind the desk coordinating all this on the committee to re-elect side," says Laxalt. "He would be, with me, a bridge to the White House."

Another key player will be Stuart Spencer, the savvy California campaign consultant who helped rescue Reagan's 1980 campaign when it became bogged down in a series of political blunders.

"Stu works very well on a day-to-day basis with the president in a campaign," says Laxalt. "There's no one better. The president trusts him." Spencer's duties: "Basically, with the president as an analyst and a strategist, without any functional

responsibility per se," Laxalt says.

Laxalt's meticulous campaign flow charts look highly efficient and eminently workable at this juncture. But they could fall apart if the lines of organizational authority should become entangled by campaign strategy disputes or policy differences between Laxalt's command and the White House.

"Organizational charts are fine and important to a smoothly functioning campaign," says one White House political strategist, "but it all comes down to people and how well they can work together on behalf of Ronald Reagan."



Wash. Times  
7/14/83

DONALD LAMBRO

# Is there a tax increase in the works?

Are there income-tax rate increases in America's future?

If Martin Feldstein, the chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, has anything to say about it, there will be, by 1985.

The president has endlessly repeated that he is deeply opposed to raising taxes while the economy is recovering from recession. Indeed, few, if any, economists would seriously urge saddling higher taxes on a sick economy — as, incredibly, Democratic congressional leaders continue to propose.

But imposing new taxes on a relatively healthy economy, when it has regained some of its vigor, is another matter entirely. Cloaked by the president's impassioned anti-tax, more-spending-cuts rhetoric is the emerging reality that once recovery is achieved, Ronald Reagan really has no deep objections to new revenue-raising measures to reduce embarrassingly high deficits.

As governor, Reagan pushed through one of the biggest tax increases in California's history, and he is prepared to do it again as president when the economy is humming again.

"Tax revenue increases for sure,"

Feldstein said in an interview. "We've got to get spending down as we have got to get more revenue in."

Thus, no sooner had Reagan fully achieved his historic 25 percent, across-the-board reduction in personal income-tax rates on July 1 than the focus began to shift once again to raising the tax rates in the out years to bail out the budget. The only remaining questions are: When, and by how much?

Without substantial spending cuts, even the rosiest economic projections do not significantly dent the string of \$200 billion-plus deficits that extend to 1988 and beyond.

Feldstein underscores this dismal prospect by conceding that even "if we have reasonably good growth, but not remarkable growth, then we'll have to have a rate increase."

This is hardly heresy from Reagan's chief economic adviser, since it basically supports the contingency-tax proposal in Reagan's proposed fiscal 1984 budget which Congress rejected. That called for enacting tax increases that were contingent upon the fiscal 1986 deficit being more than 2.5 percent of the gross national product, a fully recovered economy and approval of additional spending cuts.

Reagan's standby tax plan fell with a thud in Congress, where lawmakers came up with a budget resolution that called for \$12 billion in new taxes next year, \$15 billion in 1985 and \$46 billion in 1986.

Feldstein was fingered earlier this year as a key figure in the White

***"Once recovery is achieved, Ronald Reagan really has no deep objections to new revenue-raising."***

House group that pushed a \$45 billion tax-surcharge plan, which Reagan quickly moved to squash. The Harvard economist denies that he was "the purveyor of the (tax-increase) package," although he admits that he pushed a different approach to "triggering" new taxes.

Instead of having the contingency tax imposed only when Reagan's three preconditions were met, Feldstein wanted the tax fully enacted in 1985 — but containing a "triggering-off" mechanism, by which the tax would be lifted if the deficit fell below 2.5 percent of GNP.

"One of the problems in the triggering-on mechanism in our original budget is that once you trigger it, it stays on for three years, no matter what happens to the budget," he says. Under his alternative, once the budget deficit is brought down through a combination of spending cuts and economic growth, "the tax would come off."

Is the government underfunded, as the tax and spenders would have us believe? Feldstein confesses that he finds it "hard to say those words."

Still, he admits, "If you add it (revenue) up, you fall short, very substantially, under any reasonable set of forecasts about what the economy is going to produce in revenue. So I suppose in that sense, we're underfunded."

This is the gloomy, no-choice tax-and-spend scenario being presented to Reagan by Feldstein and other key administration officials.

The economy has barely had a chance to feel the full rejuvenating force of Reagan's final 10 percent tax cut. Yet already there are those in the White House who are anxious to impose new tax rates on the economy once it has fully recovered and the 1984 presidential election is over.



# Whatever Happened to Those 'Tax Cuts'?

By DONALD LAMBRO

Political distortion and demagoguery are always in plentiful supply in Washington, but on no other issue are they more evident than taxes. Over and over again, Democratic critics—and some Republicans — have variously, and inaccurately, branded the 1981 tax cuts unfair, excessive and ineffective. If Congress's taxers and spenders could have had their way, the remaining third-stage 10 per cent tax cut, which was effective July 1, would have been killed.

The Democrats are now in the politically difficult position of advocating tax increases instead of just repealing a tax cut that had not yet taken effect. However, the charges probably will still be the same: that the tax cuts help the rich and hurt the poor.

**In truth, there have been no real "tax cuts" as you and I would define that term. Moreover, the rich continue to pay a much larger percentage of their income than any other income group, and lower-income earners have benefited from the tax cuts more than anyone.**

Says James K. Glassman, publisher of the *New Republic* magazine, "Few economists or politicians seem to have noticed it, but the 1981 and 1982 [tax] cuts have been more than canceled out by the effect of inflation and by increases in Social Security taxes—even in the upper brackets." Glassman debunks a number of myths about the tax cuts in an eye-opening article in *The Washingtonian* magazine, which should be required reading for every member of Congress.

Consider an upper-middle-income married couple with two children, who earned \$60,000 in 1981. Assuming \$18,000 in personal exemptions and write-offs for mortgage interest payments, etc., they paid \$10,958 in federal income taxes, plus \$1,722 in Social Security taxes—a total of \$12,680. By 1982, even with the Reagan cuts plus a 5 per cent cost-of-living raise, Glassman figures that their federal income-tax burden rose only slightly to \$10,960. Their Social Security taxes, however, went up quite a bit, to \$2,171. Thus, their total federal tax bill for last year was \$13,131. In other words, it increased \$451, or 3.6 per cent.

"Admittedly," says Glassman, their taxes didn't go up "as much as they would have without the Reagan cut. Without it, they would have paid \$14,191, a jump of 11.9 per cent over their 1981 taxes."

Or, take the case of a single woman making \$30,000 a year, taking the standard deduction. Her total federal income tax, plus Social Security, was \$9,595. With a 5 per cent cost-of-living raise, her income went to \$31,500 in 1982. Her federal tax went down \$91 to \$7,782, but Social Security jumped \$449. Thus, her overall taxes went up \$357, or 3.7 per cent.

"Not even in the very top brackets has the Reagan cut really been a cut," says Glassman, showing that even a

married lobbyist making \$150,000 in 1981 saw his total federal tax bill rise by 2.6 per cent.

The irony, he says, "is that, despite all the talk about the rich getting the benefit of the Reagan cuts, it is lower-income earners who have done the best." Take the case of a couple with a gross income of \$15,000 in 1981. Their Social Security and federal income taxes totaled \$2,428 that year, but in 1982, with a cost-of-living raise, their tax bill rose to \$2,448—an increase of less than 1 per cent.

Did anyone get "a real tax break" from the Reagan cuts? Yes, says Glassman: people who had a lot of "unearned" income from increased investments and capital gains. This, of course, is the whole idea of the rate cuts on investment income.

These cuts shifted investments away from tax shelters and back into taxable investments, which have helped capital formation. The Treasury insisted in 1981 that such cuts would result in less tax revenue. Instead, the figures show that tax revenues from these top brackets have in fact risen—supporting the contention of supply-siders.

As for soaking the rich, "there aren't enough rich people to soak," says Glassman. Even if you taxed everyone making over \$100,000 at a rate of 100 per cent, you would only cut the deficit by one-third.

Pretty soon it becomes painfully clear that when the politicians talk about raising taxes, they are looking right into the wallets of America's low- and middle-income workers.

and  
United Press & Syndicate



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC BRIEFING GROUP

DATE: October 6, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 2:00 p.m.

FROM: Richard G. Darman

Craig L. Fuller *as*

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

An update on the current domestic and international economic situation.

II. PARTICIPANTS

— The Vice President  
— Secretary Regan  
— Edwin Meese III  
— David Stockman  
— James A. Baker, III

— Richard G. Darman  
— Martin Feldstein  
— Craig L. Fuller  
— ~~David Gergen~~  
— Jack Svahn

III. PRESS PLAN

(White House photographer only)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Regan will be prepared to lead the discussion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

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III. PRESS PLAN

(White House photographer only)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Regan will be prepared to lead the discussion.

103 00-18 12 P. OP  
R. G. Darman

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

MEETING WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL AND JOHN HERRINGTON

DATE: OCTOBER 6, 1983

LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE

TIME: 4:20 (10 minutes)

FROM: John Herrington *JCH*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the candidates for Assistant Attorney General for Land and Natural Resources

II. BACKGROUND

Presidential Personnel has recommended a candidate. The Attorney General supports a different candidate. Both will discuss their respective candidates and ask the President for a decision.

III. PARTICIPANTS

John Herrington  
Attorney General William F. Smith

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Attorney General William F. Smith will discuss his candidate  
John Herrington will discuss the Presidential Personnel candidate

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1983

AWARD OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY MEDAL

DATE: OCTOBER 6, 1983  
 LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE  
 TIME: 4:30 p.m. - 4:35 p.m.  
 FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*

I. PURPOSE

Presentation of the National Security Medal to Mr. Clarence L. "Kelly" Johnson.

II. BACKGROUND

On July 22, 1983, the President approved the award of the National Security Medal to Mr. Clarence Johnson.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Family and guests of recipient (list at Tab C).

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Brief Remarks by the President (Tab A)

Citation to accompany the award will be read by RADM John Poindexter (Tab B).

Presentation of the medal by the President.

## Attachments

Tab A Proposed Remarks  
 Tab B Citation  
 Tab C List of Invited Guests

cc Vice President

102 02-0 10 8 83  
 102 02-0 10 8 83



CITATION

Clarence L. (Kelly) Johnson's service to his Nation in aeronautics and national security is one of continuing excellence. He is a living example of American ingenuity and dedication. He has led the design efforts of this country's most demanding national security projects and gained international recognition within the aeronautics community.

Beginning in the 1930s, Kelly Johnson's contributions to aerodynamics and aircraft design have led him to become America's foremost and possibly most prolific innovator in aviation design since the Wright Brothers. His original ideas and designs have led to the successful production and use of some of our country's most famous aircraft, especially the P-38, P-80, F-104, the U-2, and the SR-71. Each of these designs not only advanced the state of the art in aviation technology, but also pushed forward the frontier of aerodynamics.

Besides his design genius and project leadership, Kelly Johnson has given his energies to national security and intelligence problems, to the considerable gain of our country. This unselfish devotion to his country is demonstrated by this selfless participation, done while continuing his principal work in aircraft design.

Kelly Johnson has been well recognized by many awards in both aeronautics and intelligence. To this recognition is now added our country's highest award in national security, the National Security Medal.

Clarence L. Johnson

Nancy Johnson

Roy Anderson

Richard Cook

Benjamin Rich

Hilda Rich

John Poindexter

Gus W. Weiss

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

MEETING WITH BRIGADIER GENERAL HAZEL JOHNSON-BROWN  
AND REAR ADMIRAL FRANCES SHEA

DATE: October 6, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:30 p.m.  
FROM: Faith Whittlesey

I. PURPOSE

To honor the retirement of Brigadier General Hazel Johnson-Brown and Rear Admiral Frances Shea for their years of service to this country and the nursing profession.

II. BACKGROUND

Brigadier General Hazel Johnson-Brown retired August 31, 1983 after 26 years of service in the Army and four years as Chief of the Army Nursing Corps. She was the fourth general officer in the history of the Army Nurse Corps, and the first black female general in the military.

Rear Admiral Frances Shea retired on September 30, 1983 following 32 years of service, most recently serving as Director of Navy Nurse Corps for four years. She was the fourth woman to be selected for flight rank in the United States Navy.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The honorees and their guests, members of the military nursing corps, Judi Buckalew, and Faith Whittlesey.  
(See below).

Brigadier General Hazel Johnson-Brown  
Mr. David Barrow Brown (Gen. Johnson-Brown's husband)  
Mr. Dwayne Brown (Gen. Johnson-Brown's son)  
Rear Admiral Frances Shea  
Captain (Ret.) Emmanuel Buckley (Admiral Shea's guest)  
General Connie Slewitzki (Slew-it-ski), Chief of the  
Army Nursing Corps  
Commodore Mary J. Nielubowicc (Neil-above-its), Director  
of the Navy Nurse Corps

III. PARTICIPANTS (Continued)

Ms. Patricia Bachman, Director of the Red Cross Nursing  
Division  
Brigadier General Dianne Hale, Chief of the Air Force  
Nursing Corps  
Dr. Faye Abdellah, Deputy Surgeon General and Chief  
Nurse Officer of the U.S. Public Health Service

IV. MEDIA PLAN

White House Photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:30 - 4:32	Guests enter the Oval Office and President Reagan greets.
4:32 - 4:34	President congratulates and photo made
4:34 - 4:35	Guests depart.

Attachments: Talking Points (as appropriate)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING  
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHNSON-BROWN AND REAR ADMIRAL SHEA

- Welcome to the White House.
- Congratulations on your retirement, General Johnson-Brown after 26 years dedicated to the Army Nursing Corps, and Admiral Shea after 32 years dedicated to the Navy Nursing Corps.
- Both of you have made significant contributions to your respective branches of service and especially the nursing corps.
- It is with great respect and honor as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Services that I congratulate each of you on your retirement and wish you continued success in your future endeavors.
- Thank you for coming and may God bless.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

MEETING WITH MITCHELL STANLEY

October 6, 1983

Oval Office

4:30PM

FROM: Edwin Meese III

I. PURPOSE

Farewell Photo w/Mitchell Stanley

II. BACKGROUND

Mitchell has been with the Administration through the transition, and has worked with Mr. Meese ever since. He has departed to work with the Department of Commerce in the International Trade area.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ed Meese and Mitchell Stanley.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity - White House photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Ed Meese and Mitchell Stanley will enter the Oval Office at 4:30PM. Mr. Meese will introduce the President to Mr. Stanley. A brief photo opportunity and both Mr. Meese and Mr. Stanley will depart.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

MEETING WITH COLONEL JOHN S. TUCK

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EH*

I. PURPOSE

Traditionally, the President has participated in the promotion ceremony for the WHCA Commander.

II. BACKGROUND

Colonel Tuck assumed command of the White House Communications Agency on June 17, 1982.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Colonel John S. Tuck  
Mrs. John S. Tuck (Ellie)  
Mr. Edward V. Hickey, Jr.  
Military Aide

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will pin a star on one shoulder while Mrs. Tuck pins on the other star. The President will then have his photograph taken with General and Mrs. Tuck.

5000-2-11135

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON  
SMALL & MINORITY BUSINESS OWNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTATION

DATE: October 6, 1983  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:30 P.M. (5 Minutes)  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller

I. PURPOSE

To formally receive the annual report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership.

II. BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Public Law and Executive Order Mandate, the Presidential Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership must submit a report of its activities to the President and the Congress on an annual basis.

The Committee members were selected from high level officers of minority small businesses. Al Cardenas was appointed Chairman to lead the Committee in accomplishing its very important task -- that of obtaining greater private sector subcontracting opportunities for our nation's small and minority-owned businesses.

This Committee, during the past year, has traveled throughout the United States and Alaska meeting with our nation's executive corporate sector to further these subcontracting opportunities. In addition, the Committee has studied and proposed incentives and assistance needed by the private sector to help in the training, development and ungrading of our small and minority entrepreneur.

It is appropriate for you to receive the report during Minority Enterprise Development Week.

III. PARTICIPANTS

James Sanders, Administrator, SBA; Heriberto Herrera, Deputy Administrator, SBA; Henry T. Wilfong, Jr., Associate Administrator, SBA; Alberto Cardenas, Presidential Advisory Committee on Minority Small Business Chairman; and six members of the Committee.



IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS


- The report will be presented to you by Chairman Cardenas.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: BARBECUE  
Members of Congress  
Thursday, October 6, 1983

TIME: 6:30 p.m.

LOCATION: South Lawn

DRESS: Casual

FROM: Gahl L. Hodges 

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6:15 p.m. Guests arrive the East Gate and proceed into the East Entrance through the First Lady's Garden and then onto the South Lawn.

Guests may select seats at picnic tables, then begin to serve themselves at the barbecue tables.

7:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN arrive Lower Cross Hall via the elevator and proceed through the Diplomatic Room, across drive, and to one of the barbecue tables where they serve themselves.

THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN then proceed to their reserved table and are seated.

7:30 p.m. Announcement of the Oak Ridge Boys.  
Approx.

Performance by the Oak Ridge Boys.

8:05 p.m. At the conclusion of performance, THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN proceed to the stage to thank the Oak Ridge Boys and then proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Room enroute the Residence.  
Approx.

8:10 p.m. All guests may begin to depart.