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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

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

1) Subject: Meeting with Secretary John BLOCK
to discuss agricultural issues.

FG 019.

AG

BE 004.

CM 003.

SO 003.

FI 004.

FE 002.

FG 010.02

LA 007.

2) Luncheon meeting with a bipartisan
Congressional group supporting
the balanced budget amendment

3) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on
Human Resources to discuss
mandatory retirement.

4) Meeting with Financial Community
leaders to discuss the Senate
Finance Committee tax package
and the provision for withholding
interest and dividends.

FI

LE

FI 010.02

FI 003.

5) Audio taping a message in
commemoration of the 37th
anniversary of Guam's
liberation at the end of World
War II

PR 016.01

PR 011.

ND 016.

ST 051.01

ME 002.06

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
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Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

Subject Codes:

PR00701

6 Subject: Videotaping a message for the
annual meeting of the National
Conference of State Legislatures.

ME002

ST

7 Filming a message for the
American Society of Association
Executives Convention.

ME002.07

WE

8 Filming a message for the Right
to Life Annual Convention

WE003

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT		RSZ	/ /			/ /

Referral Note:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, July 12, 1982

9:05 - oval

9:00 am Staff Time Oval Office
(30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)

9:30 am National Security Briefing EM, JB, MKO, Oval Office
(15 min) (Clark) 9:30-9:55 Clark, McFarland

~~9:45 am Senior Staff Time Oval Office~~
(15 min)

10:00 am Personal Staff Time 9:55 - Oval Office
(60 min)

11:00 am Meeting with Secretary John Block Oval Office
(30 min) (Fuller) 11:00 - (Tab A)

11:30 am Issues Briefing Meeting Roosevelt Roo
(60 min) (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)

12:30 m Lunch with Congressional Leaders Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Duberstein/Dole) (Tab B)

1:30 pm Personal Staff Time 1:30-1:55 ROSE GARDEN STATEMENT Oval Office
(60 min) 1:35-2:30 PERSONAL

2:30 pm Meeting with Cabinet Council on Human Cabinet Room
(30 min) Resources 2:33-3:20
(Fuller) (Tab C)

3:00 pm Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(75 min) 4:03 - 4:20 Spitzer, Clark

4:15 pm Dropby Briefing of CEO's from the Roosevelt Roo
(10 min) Financial Community
(Dole) 4:23 - 4:40 (Tab D)

4:30 pm Taping Session for messages for: Library
(20 min) (1) Right to Life Convention (2) Confer-
ence of State Legislatures (3) Guam Radio
Stations (4) American Society of Associa-
tion Executives 4:45-5:15
(Bakshian/Goode) (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)

5:00 pm Staff Time Residence
(30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)

5:22 - RESIDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, July 12, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Secretary John Block</u> (Fuller) (Tab A)	Oval Office
11:30 am (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Meeting</u> (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)	Roosevelt Room
12:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch with Congressional Leaders</u> (Duberstein/Dole) (Tab B)	Cabinet Room
1:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Human Resources</u> (Fuller) (Tab C)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (75 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:15 pm (10 min)	<u>Dropby Briefing of CEO's from the Financial Community</u> (Dole) (Tab D)	Roosevelt Room
4:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Taping Session for messages for:</u> (1) Right to Life Convention (2) Conference of State Legislatures (3) Guam Radio Stations (4) American Society of Association Executives (Bakshian/Goode) (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)	Library
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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1982

TO: DAVE FISCHER
FROM: PAM TURNER 
SUBJECT: Senators in Attendance at the July 12, 1982 Luncheon

The following Senators attended the luncheon with the President on July 12, 1982 (Balanced Budget Amendment):

Senator Howard Baker
Senator Strom Thurmond
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Dennis DeConcini

OK

July 9, 1982
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, July 12, 1982

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, July 12, 1982

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A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1982

MEETING WITH SECRETARY BLOCK

DATE: July 12, 1982
TIME: 11:00 a.m. (30 minutes)
LOCATION: Oval Office

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

I. PURPOSE

To be briefed by Secretary Block on general agricultural issues of concern.

II. BACKGROUND

Conditions in the agricultural economy remain poor. Currently, Federal price support outlays (entitlement programs) are up 2½ times from last fiscal year. Even so, many farmers are in difficult straits. Net farm incomes are down for the third time in 13 years, and farmland prices have fallen for the first time in nearly three decades. These problems stem from depressed world economies, high interest rates, large global crops and international trade policies. Secretary Block feels that the gravity of the agricultural situation on the upcoming elections is great. Political experts have predicted serious problems for a number of Republican candidates in rural areas.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Block, the Vice President, Ed Meese, Jim Baker, Bill Clark, Dave Stockman, Dick Darman, Craig Fuller and Ed Harper.

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press.

V. SEQUENCE

You will be briefed by Jack Block on the U.S. agricultural economy, international trade, and the impact of the agricultural situation on the upcoming elections.

Secretary Block's Agenda For Meeting
With the President on Monday

Update On U.S. Agricultural Economy

Conditions remain poor. Currently, Federal price support outlays (entitlement programs) are up 2-1/2 times from last fiscal year. Even so, many farmers are in difficult straits. Net farm incomes are down for the third year in a row, agricultural exports are dropping for the first time in 13 years, and farmland prices have fallen for the first time in nearly 3 decades. These problems stem from depressed world economies, high interest rates, large global crops and international trade policies.

International Trade

There is little that can be done to ease our problems in the short-run except in the international trade area. Here there are two issues that would be viewed in a positive way without increasing Federal outlays:

- (1) Farmers want a new long term grain agreement (LTA) with the Soviet Union. Rightly or wrongly, farmers view our posture on an LTA with the Soviets as how this Administration stands on agriculture.
- (2) The rising tide of protectionism in the agricultural policies of the European Community and Japan is seriously undercutting our market-oriented trade efforts. Time has come for us to take action.

Impact on 1982 Elections

The gravity of the agricultural situation on the upcoming election is great. Political experts predict serious problems for a number of Republican candidates in rural areas. Thus, it is important for the Secretary of Agriculture to do everything feasible to help alleviate the farm and rural economies' problems so that the President's economic program will have a chance to work. Otherwise, we will continue to face Congressional initiatives that run counter to this Administration's economic philosophy and budget objectives.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1982

LUNCHEON MEETING WITH BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL BALANCED BUDGET PROPONENTS

DATE: July 12, 1982

LOCATION: The Cabinet Room

TIME: 12:30 p.m. (one hour)

FROM: Ken Duberstein

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate Presidential leadership for the passage of a Constitutional Amendment to Balance the Budget.

II. BACKGROUND

Monday, July 12, the Senate will begin debating S.J. Res. 58, a Constitutional Amendment to Balance the Budget. Debate is expected to occur Monday and Tuesday, and then be taken up again during the week of July 19. It is anticipated that a final vote will occur no later than Friday, July 23rd. While there conceivably could be some crippling amendments attached, we are cautiously optimistic that S.J. Res. 58 will emerge in acceptable form. There are now 61 bipartisan co-sponsors in the Senate. Senators Hatch (R-Utah) and Thurmond (R-South Carolina) have been the Republican chief sponsors, while Senator DeConcini (D-Arizona) has been their Democratic counterpart.

In the House there are now 223 bipartisan co-sponsors for H.J. Res. 350. A discharge petition will be filed today by Barber Conable (R-New York) who is assuming Republican Leadership in the House and Ed Jenkins (D-Georgia) who will be leading the Democrats in trying to obtain the 218 signatures required to discharge the Committee so floor action can commence. Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee Pete Rodino (D-New Jersey) is opposed to the Amendment as is Tip O'Neill (D-Massachusetts). It has been bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee for some time.

S.J. Res. 58 and H.J. Res. 350 are identical.

III. PARTICIPANTS: See TAB A

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be a brief Presidential statement for the press immediately following the luncheon in the Rose Garden.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

12:30 - Guests seated and luncheon begins.

1:25 - The President and Members of Congress depart for the Rose Garden.

1:26 - The President makes brief statement.

1:28 - The President departs.

1:30 - Event concludes.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
Secretary Regan
Murray Weidenbaum

Members of the Senate and House:
Senator Howard Baker (R-Tennessee)
Senator Strom Thurmond (R-South Carolina)
Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah)
Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Arizona)
Congressman Barber Conable (R-New York)
Congressman Ed Jenkins (D-Georgia)

Staff:
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver
Ken Duberstein
Rich Williamson
Ed Harper
Elizabeth Dole
Dave Gergen
Bob Thompson

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
BALANCED BUDGET PROPONENTS

- I know that the Senate will begin debate today on S.J. Res. 58 - The Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment. What a great welcome back to Washington this news is. As you know, such a constitutional amendment has been a long time goal of mine.
- I want you to know how much I appreciate your strong bipartisan leadership in this effort.
- I also am aware that activity on the House's version (H.J. Res. 350) of the Balanced Budget Amendment will begin to pick up when the discharge petition is filed.
- I support S.J. Res. 58 and H.J. Res. 350. I know the battle will be hard but you can count on me to join you in the fight.
- I especially like these two resolutions (S.J. Res. 58 and H.J. Res. 350) because:
1. It makes it difficult to conclude the fiscal year with a deficit (it requires both 60 Senators and 261 Congressmen present and voting for deficits before deficits can be legislated).
 2. It makes it difficult to balance the budget on the backs of the taxpayers (it requires 51 Senators and 218 Congressmen present and voting for increased taxes). Additionally, the President has veto authority over the tax bill.
- I am now planning on going to the hill next week to deliver a speech on the need for a Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment, which will hopefully launch a nationwide campaign for passage this year.

FACT SHEET - BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT LUNCHEON

- The resolutions must have an affirmative vote by 2/3 of those members present in both bodies to pass.
- After passage, 3/4 of the states (38) must ratify the amendment.
- FY 86 would most probably be the earliest it could go into effect.
- The balanced budget amendment would require the Congress to adopt each year a balanced budget statement with planned outlays not exceeding planned receipts.
- The amendment stipulates that actual outlays may not exceed planned outlays.
- Federal receipts would be constrained from growing faster than National income.
- The amendment restricts the Congress from balancing the budget on the backs of taxpayers.
- Automatic increases in federal taxes due to "bracket creep" will be eliminated, i.e., taxes cannot be raised at a faster rate than the growth in National income, without an explicit vote by the Congress and approval by the President.
- The federal budget has been balanced only once since 1969, twice since 1960, five times since 1950.
- Federal spending went from about \$90 billion in 1960 to over \$700 billion in 1982 -- a seven-fold increase in one generation.
- Future generations will have to pay the bills for continued over-spending unless we can get and keep the federal budget in balance and begin to reduce the \$1 trillion plus national debt.
- There is widespread support for the balanced budget amendment:
 - Presently, 79% of all voters favor a Constitutional

amendment requiring Congress to plan a balanced budget.

-- 31 state legislatures have petitioned Congress calling for a Constitutional Convention on this issue.

-- 40 states have Constitutional restraints against spending more than they take in.

-- Balanced federal budgets used to be an unwritten rule of government. Too many years of tax and spending have made deficit financing a habit that will be hard to break unless a balanced budget amendment is written into the Constitution. The subsequent budget process will be more responsive to genuine popular sentiment and less the captive of special interest lobbies.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1982

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: July 12, 1982
TIME: 2:30 p.m. (30 minutes)
LOCATION: Cabinet Room

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

I. PURPOSE: To discuss mandatory retirement.

II. BACKGROUND:

On July 5 the Cabinet Council on Human Resources met to revisit the mandatory retirement issue that will be the subject of hearings before Claude Pepper's Aging Committee next Friday, July 16, 1982. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Administration's testimony in light of the almost unanimous opposition to our current position by several members of Congress, business groups and senior citizen groups.

The Council concluded that this matter should be discussed with you prior to the preparation of testimony so that your views regarding additional related issues are addressed accurately.

The Pepper hearings originally were scheduled for July 14, but late information from the Department of Labor indicates that the hearing will be postponed two days to July 16. (Cabinet Council on Human Resources - 7/12/81 - with the President)

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Members of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources and other Cabinet Members who wish to attend. A participants list will be attached to the agenda.

IV. PRESS PLAN: None

V. SEQUENCE

Secretary Donovan will lead the discussion concerning mandatory retirement. A decision memorandum from the Department of Labor is attached. Bob Carleson from the Office of Policy Development has also submitted a paper and will be prepared to discuss the points raised in the paper.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUL 8 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAYMOND J. DONOVAN 
Acting Chairman Pro Tempore
Cabinet Council on Human Resources

SUBJECT: Mandatory Retirement

On July 5 the Cabinet Council on Human Resources met to revisit the mandatory retirement issue that will be the subject of hearings before Claude Pepper's Aging Committee next Friday, July 16, 1982. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Administration's testimony in light of the almost unanimous opposition to our current position by relevant members of Congress, business groups and senior citizen groups.

The Administration's current position on this issue is to support elimination of the age 70 cap in the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) as it applies to mandatory retirement, discharge, demotion and salary reduction. On two occasions the option of also lifting the age 70 cap for hiring and promotion has been specifically rejected. At the time of your April 2 announcement it was believed that the Administration's position would be applauded by the aging community and not seriously opposed by business groups. However, this has not been the case. Elderly groups have charged that this position perpetuates discrimination in terms of hiring and promotion. Business groups oppose this change because other issues of more concern to them, such as jury trials and liquidated damages, have not been addressed. Higher education interest groups also oppose our current position because no exemption is provided for tenured professors. Finally, although some key members of Congress are privately sympathetic with our intention to limit changes in the ADEA, they believe our position has no chance of passage due to heavy interest group opposition. Other key members of Congress actively oppose our position.

While proposals to amend the ADEA have frequently been made, Senator Heinz and Congressman Pepper, chairmen of the Special Aging Committees, now believe that enactment of legislation is possible this year; consequently they have introduced a bill that would uncap the ADEA for all forms of age discrimination. This bill (Heinz-Pepper) differs in one important way from the Administration's position: it would extend protections against age discrimination in hiring and promotion to individuals age 70 and older. This bill has the support of the elderly community but will be opposed by the business community and the higher education community. At the July 16 hearing we will be asked to state our opinion on Heinz-Pepper and to defend our position. Since this is an election year and many members of Congress believe that the Heinz-Pepper approach has the support of the general public, it would be difficult for members to vote against it. While the opposition of key subcommittee chairmen in the Senate may keep the bill in committee, there is always the danger that Senator Heinz will attach his bill as a non-germane amendment to another bill on the Senate floor. If he does, his amendment would probably pass.

In light of this political situation, the Cabinet Council has serious reservations about maintaining our position in its current form. Although the reasons differ, virtually all the interest groups are opposed to our current position and we are likely to receive strong vocal criticism at the hearing. While no one at the Cabinet Council favored support of the Heinz-Pepper bill, we recommend for your consideration the following modification to our approach. In essence the two elements of our modification are:

- (a) Reaffirm your commitment to remove the age cap on mandatory retirement including discharge, demotion and salary reduction.
- (b) State that we would support the general concept of removing the age 70 cap on all forms of age discrimination, as embodied in Heinz-Pepper, if the appropriate Congressional committees address simultaneously certain other substantive issues in ADEA which have been raised by the parties affected by the statute. These issues include jury trials, liquidated damages, pension accruals and the executive and academic exemptions.

By reaffirming your commitment to remove the age cap on mandatory retirement you will be reiterating your belief that many individuals over the age of 70 have valuable contributions to make and should have the opportunity to do so. Your commitment will help remove the unjust perception that individuals over 70 are less productive than their fellow citizens.

These sentiments lead to the second part of the modification-- conditionally supporting the general concept of removing the age 70 cap on all forms of age discrimination. It must be recognized that there are a number of problems with the ADEA that must be addressed. Business groups are concerned about the liquidated (double) damages awarded by sympathetic juries in age discrimination cases. Aging groups believe that the executive exemption is too broad and that companies should not be allowed to discontinue pension accruals after age 65. Finally, universities are concerned that with the tenure system they will be unable to retire elderly faculty members. While our modification takes no position on these issues, it does require that these other issues be addressed before we can support total elimination of the age 70 cap.

With your approval we will draft testimony for the July 16 hearing in accordance with the above modification to our position.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT B. CARLESON 
Executive Secretary
Cabinet Council on Human Resources

SUBJECT: Mandatory Retirement

Subsequent to the July 5 meeting of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources the Office of Management and Budget suggested the following additional element if you decide to accept the modification embodied in the memorandum of July 8 from the Acting Chairman Pro Tempore. This addition has not been considered by the Cabinet Council:

"(c) That the Labor Department indicate in its testimony that because of the complexity of the issues related to the Heinz-Pepper bill you have directed the Secretary of Labor to examine related issues outlined above and their affect on other retirement policies and develop recommendations to be submitted to you this fall."

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
July 9, 1982

MEETING WITH FINANCIAL COMMUNITY LEADERS

DATE: July 12, 1982
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 4:15 - 4:30 pm

FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE 

I. PURPOSE

To convince the financial community leaders to support the Senate Finance Committee tax package and, especially, to agree to the provision for withholding on interest and dividends.

II. BACKGROUND

Bankers, financial institutions and brokerage firms traditionally have opposed withholding on interest and dividends, primarily because of extra paper work and accounting costs involved in issuing monthly and quarterly statements. In addition, they feel that investors noticing smaller dividend checks may be encouraged to shift funds into higher interest or tax-free investments. The general business community, once moderately opposed to the withholding provision, has now begun endorsing this proposal since they prefer it to additional business taxes. It is essential that the financial community drop their opposition to withholding, since it is a major element in the Finance Committee tax package. Your appeal to this group is needed to keep the package intact.

Prior to your arrival the group will have been briefed on the withholding provision by Secretary Regan and Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, John Chapoton.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:15 pm You enter the Roosevelt Room, take your seat and stress the need for support on this tax package.

4:20 pm Discussion.

4:30 pm You thank your guests and take your leave.

Attachments:

Participants List
Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH FINANCIAL COMMUNITY LEADERS

- Thank you all for coming. Many of you here have communicated to us in government the need to get the budget and deficits under control so that we can make progress in reducing interest rates.
- For the last month we have worked on the budget. It was a great struggle to get it passed through the Senate and the House. As part of the package, I agreed to cooperate with the Congress in raising 21 billion dollars in FY '83. Without this agreement there would be no budget. Deficits would soar and so would interest rates.
- I am committed to this tax package and to raising these revenues. As you have heard from Don Regan and others in my Administration, the withholding on interest and dividends section is absolutely crucial.
- It will provide over 20% of the revenues needed in this package.
- We believe that this withholding provision is simply a matter of improving compliance with existing tax laws. It is very unfair to the overwhelming majority of taxpayers to increase their taxes without making the strongest effort to collect revenues from those who are not paying what they owe under existing law.

- The success of this package depends on the success of the withholding provision. As a matter of equity, I believe it is right and I am committed to getting it passed.
- I have called you all here since I know you have traditionally not favored this approach. I understand your staff has had meetings with the Finance Committee and Treasury staff and they have offered to work with you to make this as painless as possible.
- Can I count on you to work with me in reaching this goal?

FINANCIAL COMMUNITY CEOs

PARTICIPANT LIST: 4:15 PRESIDENTIAL MEETING, ROOSEVELT ROOM - 7/12/82

Roy Green, Chairman
U. S. League of Savings Associations

Edgar Jannotta, William Blair Co. (Chicago)
Chairman, Securities Industry Association

Arthur Levitt, Jr., Chairman
American Stock Exchange (New York)

Gordon Luce, Chairman
Great American Federal Savings & Loan (San Diego)

Robert B. O'Brien, Jr., President
National Savings & Loan League, (Newark)

William O'Connell, President
U.S. League of Savings Assn. (Chicago)

Malchus A. Nestlerode, Exec. Vice Pres & CEO
National Association of Federal Credit Unions

George Ball, President, E.F. Hutton
Vice-Chairman, Securities Industry Association

James D. Robinson, Chairman & CEO
American Express (New York)

Joseph N. Cugini, Chairman
Credit Union National Association (Rhode Island)

Merritt Todd Cooke (Todd), Chairman
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society

Saul B. Klamman, President
National Association of Mutual Savings Banks (New York)

Llewellyn Jenkins, Vice Chairman
Manufacturers Hanover (New York)

Robert McCormick, President and Chief Executive Officer
Independent Bankers Association (Oklahoma)

David C. Hastings, Vice President
First and Merchants National Bank (Virginia)

Lee E. Gunderson, President
Osceola Wisconsin Bank
Chairman of American Bankers Association

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: July 12, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To audio tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This audio-taped message will be played on the Island of Guam July 13, 1982 for their 37th anniversary of Guam's liberation from Japanese military forces at the end of World War Two.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This message will be one of four filmed/taped that day in the Library. The message will be read from a teleprompter.

Attachments: The message will be submitted by the speech-writers office.

(Rohrabacher/AB)
July 9, 1982
4:00 p.m.

TAPING: GUAM RADIO STATIONS
JULY 12, 1982

Greetings to all of you. Today you mark a very special day -- the thirty-seventh anniversary of American troops liberating your island from Japanese occupation. During the two-and-a-half year occupation, the people of Guam suffered brutality and deprivation; yet they stood firm. There were many examples of heroism during those years. No one, for example, can forget that many islanders risked their lives to save a small group of Americans hiding in the hills. And while only one of them survived, the heroism of those who saved him shall never be forgotten.

This and other memories tie us together and have made a special place for Guam in American hearts. It's said that if you want to understand what "All-American" means, you should visit Guam. Well I just want you to know how grateful we are to have you as a part of the United States.

Over the years, Guam has played a vital role in the protection of our country. The military facilities located on Guam are indispensable to the security of the Pacific and the maintenance of the peace.

America has often been referred to as a melting pot of cultures. Well, you add a special flavor to that melting pot. But what is most important about America is not our diverse backgrounds, but that we are all one nation bonded together by our shared commitment to liberty and justice.

Thirty-two years ago today, a new chapter was added to our history when the Organic Act of Guam provided American citizenship and a strong measure of self-government to the people of Guam. So now as you celebrate your liberation, we celebrate with you; for the Western shore of the United States is not found in California or Hawaii; it is found on the Island of Guam.

I wish all of you a happy day of celebration commemorating your dual anniversary of liberation and citizenship.

Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1982

TAPING SESSION

DATE: July 12, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This video-taped message will be played at the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures in Chicago, Illinois late July.

The major focus of the National Conference of State Legislatures' Annual Meeting this year will be on three topics: the New Federalism, federal and state budget reductions, and the economy.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This message will be one of four taped/filmed that day in the Library. The message will be read from a teleprompter.

Attachments: Message will be submitted by the speech-writers office.

(Elliott/Maseng/AB)
July 9, 1982
12:00 p.m.

TAPING: MESSAGE FOR CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES
JULY 13, 1982

Greetings to all the members of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Just a year ago, I had the great pleasure of being with you at your annual meeting in Atlanta, and I am disappointed that I can't be there in Chicago this year.

When we met last year, I asked you to join with our Administration in a national debate: How do we establish, together, a better Constitutional balance among the different levels of government. I think it's safe to say that debate is well underway.

In my state of the Union message last January I outlined the principles of our federalism proposal. I pledged to place federalism at the top of our national agenda, recognizing that the Federal Government has become overloaded with more responsibilities than it can properly handle.

Then as now, we focused on the need to sort out responsibilities and turn back to States and localities many Federal programs, insisting they be accompanied by the resources to pay for them. We also promised to create no winners or losers among the States, and that these initiatives would not be a means to simply cut the budget.

Though only an outline, our proposal opened a great national debate on the structure of our Government. We presented a working proposal to be altered and polished during consultations with officials like yourselves.

I want you to know that we found the advice from the members of your development team to be particularly helpful. Many of the provisions of our federalism initiative have been modified to reflect the concerns and suggestions of state legislators.

For example, the new package calls for Federal assumption of medicaid responsibilities in return for State takeover of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The food stamp program has been dropped from the swap. The number of programs to be turned back has been reduced to about 35 -- and general Federal revenues will replace the windfall profits tax as a funding source.

The pass-through provision has been revised so that States will not be required to pass through funds to localities for programs which are traditionally federal-State in nature. We have also agreed with your suggestion that Federal excise taxes be phased out one at a time, between 1988 and 1991.

And we are moving forward on another key front -- a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Besides helping the national economy, balancing the Federal budget can bring lasting benefits to State and local governments. Once the Federal Government can no longer pre-empt more and more State and local revenues, then those government units closest to



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1982

FILMING SESSION

DATE: July 12, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the American Society of Association Executives Convention in Chicago, August 6, 1982. Approximately 5,000 Association Executives will be attending. The film will also be played over the Chamber of Commerce's Communication System, Big Net, in conjunction with a 20-minute film narrated by Howard K. Smith focusing on several private sector initiative-type projects. ASAE has been very supportive of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This message will be one of four taped/filmed that day in the Library. The message will be read from a teleprompter.

Attachment: Message will be submitted by the speech-writing office.

(Speechwriting Edit/AB)
July 9, 1982
5:00 p.m.

TAPING: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVES CONVENTION
JULY 13, 1982

Good afternoon to all of you attending the 62nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Association Executives. Right off I want to thank your Chairman Terry Townsend for his service to our Private Sector Survey on cutting waste in government; and also let me thank your President Bill Taylor, who is very active in our Private Sector Initiative Program. But I know that many of you, in addition to Terry and Bill, are working diligently to make our private enterprise system be all it can be.

I'm told your Convention theme is, "Creating New Traditions." I'd like to build on that theme by saying this Administration needs your help in creating new traditions of voluntarism.

Voluntarism is an essential part of our plan to give government back to the people. We seek to elevate voluntary action and private initiatives to the recognition they deserve, and to increase their influence on our daily lives.

We formed the Private Sector Initiatives Task Force as an action group to boost voluntarism. The Task Force is identifying successful or promising private initiatives and encouraging more effective use of private leadership, expertise, and commitment. The Task Force is forming community partnerships, identifying government obstacles to private initiatives and then making recommendations for their removal. And I am delighted that John Filer is with you in person today to discuss this.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1982

FILMING SESSION

DATE: July 12, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the Right To Life Annual Convention July 15 - 17, 1982 in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Anticipated attendance is 2,000 active pro-life people.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This will be one of four messages filmed/taped in the Library that day. All messages will be read from a teleprompter.

Attachment: Statement will be submitted by the speech-writing office

(Dolan/AB)
July 9, 1982
4:00 p.m.

TAPING: MESSAGE FOR RIGHT TO LIFE CONVENTION
Monday, July 12, 1982

Last year there were more than one and one half million abortions in America. This is a great moral evil and an assault on the sacredness of human life.

No one in America is more sensitive to this enormous tragedy and no one in America has done more to put a stop to it than those of you attending this Right to Life Convention. It is you who have attempted to protect the helpless and speak for the unborn; you have carried the burden and fought the good fight. For this, God will bless you, and for this, millions of Americans, myself included, thank you.

But now -- as Congress approaches the three quarter mark in its current session -- you deserve much more than thanks or mere verbal support. And certainly the hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of unborn children who face extinction this year deserve much more than words -- they deserve to have their right to life fully protected by law. The time has come for Congress to face the national tragedy of abortion -- to fully discuss and debate on the House and Senate floor the heartbreaking dimensions of this tragedy. The time has also come for Congress to act -- to pass human life legislation.

Those of you who supported anti-abortion candidates in the 1980 election -- and those of us who as candidates actively spoke out against abortion -- cannot be accused of being irresponsible or overly zealous in our pursuit of human life legislation. We

have been patient and realistic. Last year we understood that past national policies had headed our country well down the road to economic disaster. We knew we had to deal with this momentous problem; we did so with urgency and effectiveness. I know that many of you supported and worked hard for this Administration's program for economic recovery.

But as I said a few months after taking office -- and in the midst of our attempts to change our economic policy -- this Administration does not and will not have separate agendas -- one for economic matters, one for the so-called "social" issues. Our concern is to make America healthy: economically, morally, in every way. Abortion is an inescapable national dilemma. It is a problem that cannot wait; it must be confronted.

The abortion tragedy is after all one of the greatest moral -- and potentially one of the most divisive -- issues to ever face this country. As history shows in the case of other such great issues, those men and women in public life who attempt to ignore them are only causing a deeper disarray in our national life and increasing the potential for disunity and disruption.

Like the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court's ruling that legalized abortion will continue to have a profound and painful impact on our Nation until it is properly addressed by the people through their elected representatives. Only the other day, a federal judge in Connecticut reopened the whole legal debate on this matter when he ruled that a fetus had civil rights including the right to sue an alleged attacker. Recently, a report by the Senate Judiciary Committee emphasized the far reaching impact of the abortion tragedy by concluding that the

effect of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions has been to legalize abortion right up until the moment of birth.

And only a few months ago . . . many of us read of a child in Bloomington, Indiana permitted by the courts to die only because he was handicapped.

As George Will would write in an emotional but carefully reasoned -- and I might add unforgettable -- essay, the freedom to do away with inconvenient life is now being extended -- just as those of us who are part of the Right to Life movement predicted -- beyond fetal life to entirely new categories of life.

But the truth is: moral evil knows no categories, it can never be carefully managed or easily controlled. If allowed to prosper, it grows and expands; it infects the body politic and eats away at the heart of a Nation. And it hurts the people -- their moral vigor, our national stamina.

That is why the House and Senate must deal with the abortion issue. Major human life measures such as Senator Helm's Human Life Bill, Senator Hatch's Human Life Federalism Amendment and Senator Hatfield's Abortion Funding Restriction Bill deserve full consideration by the Senate this session. Believe me, in all of this, I share your sense of urgency.

You know, it has always puzzled me that those who favor abortion will argue that because a child is not old enough or perfect enough or wanted enough that it is an act of kindness to deny him or her the chance of life.

C.S. Lewis once wrote that "love is something more stern and splendid than mere kindness." This is a critical insight into

the present debate over abortion and it is something of what I meant when I wrote to George Will about his column on that child in Bloomington -- a column in which George mentioned his own handicapped son, Jonathan.

"Jonathan is indeed fortunate," I wrote, "that God has chosen the Wills for his parents; and, as I see from your column, the Wills are even more fortunate that God has given them Jonathan."

This is the heart of the matter. The world is not ours to superintend -- nor is innocent life ours to dispense with or terminate. Those decisions belong to another -- another to whom the mystery of evil and suffering in our world is fully comprehensible and who counts our resignation in these matters to our credit. It is his guidance we seek now and in all of our future efforts.

Obviously, the days ahead will be important ones in the struggle for human life legislation. And what you do during the next few days will be vital to the success of our efforts in this great cause. I want you to know that you have my wholehearted support and my fervent prayers for your success. Have a good convention and God bless you.